

Adobe® PageMaker® 7.0



Script Guide.PDF



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PageMaker 7.0 Script Language Guide for Windows and Macintosh

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PageMaker Script Language Guide

How to use this reference

Welcome to the PageMaker Script Language Guide. This guide will help you write PageMaker scripts.

New to scripting? Read the topics in the Scripting section of this guide:

[Introduction to scripting and the script language](#)

[Working with variables](#)

[Writing and running scripts](#)

[Working with other scripting applications](#)

Command and query reference. The remainder of this guide describes each command and query in the PageMaker script language.

See also:

[What's in a command or query description](#)

[Documentation and language conventions](#)

What's in a command or query description

The description of each command and query generally includes:

- Syntax
- A list of parameters (if any) and the values each accepts
- Special notes about the command or query
- An example
- A list of any related commands or queries.

See also:

[Documentation and language conventions](#)

Introduction to scripting and the script language

Documentation and language conventions

The descriptions of each command and query use the following conventions:

Example of convention	Description
Open, MultiplePaste	Script-language commands and queries appear in uppercase and lowercase.
cCopyWhat	Command parameters appear as a word (or words merged together) preceded by a lowercase letter. Command parameters usually correspond to dialog-box options. The letter before the word indicates the data type of the parameter (see Parameter types).
[bFacingPages]	Optional parameters appear inside square brackets.
[bProp[, bBestSize]]	Conditionally optional parameters appear in nested brackets. The outer parameters are optional only when the inner parameters are not needed. In this example, bProp is optional only if you don't specify bBestSize; if you want to specify bBestSize, you must specify bProp.
none or 0	The values or keywords that you type as parameters appear in bold.
nNumOfColors(sColorName).. nNumOfStyles(sStyleName)...	Parameters that repeat are enclosed in either parenthesis (if required) or square brackets (if optional), and are followed by an ellipsis.

See also:

[Parameter types](#)

What are scripts?

Scripts contain text-based commands, queries, and controls that automate actions you can perform in PageMaker. Commands and queries are part of the Adobe PageMaker script language, and are similar to the PageMaker menu commands. You don't need programming experience to understand basic scripting. A solid working knowledge of PageMaker is the key.

Scripts are the ideal way to automate repetitive tasks in PageMaker. For example, a script might automate the following tasks:

- Defining standard master pages, styles, and colors
- Placing ruler guides
- Importing a logo

The following is a script that tells PageMaker to create a new 12-page publication with a page size of 9 inches by 11 inches, set margins, make the pages double-sided, and then save the document:

```
new 12
pagesize 9i, 11i
pagemargins 1i, .75i, .75i, .75i
pageoptions 1, 1
saveas "Sample Document"
return
```

See also:

[What is the script language?](#)

[Script language components defined](#)

What is the script language?

In the PageMaker scripting language, a *command* is a single word that tells PageMaker what to do. For example, your script may tell PageMaker to open a new publication, import and place a specific story, and style the text. *Parameters* are values that control the action of the command.

In addition to commands and parameters, the PageMaker scripting language has the capability to store values as *variables*. A variable is a word that can be used in place of the value it stores. For example, a variable such as NumOfPages could be assigned the value of 10 and then be used in multiple instances in a script, as follows:

```
NumOfPages = 10
new NumOfPages
page NumOfPages
```

This script assigns the value of 10 to be equal to the variable name NumOfPages, creates a new publication with 10 pages, and then goes to page 10.

Queries request information from PageMaker. For example, a query can ask for the location of an element on the page, the attributes of a style, or the number of stories in a publication. A query is always followed by a set of two greater-than symbols (>>) which point to a variable name for each returned parameter value. For example:

```
new 40
getpages >> NumOfPages
page NumOfPages
```

In this example, the script tells PageMaker to open the very last page of a publication that starts on page 1. The GetPages query asks PageMaker for the number of pages in the current publication—in this case 40—which the script specifies to put in the NumOfPages variable. Then the Page command uses that variable's value as the NumOfPages parameter, switching to that page.

If you want to write the same sort of script for a publication that does not start on page 1, you can have the Page command calculate the publication's last page by using an *expression* in place of a single value or variable. An expression is a simple algebraic formula such as:

```
page (NumOfPages + StartPage - 1)
```

In this example, 1 is subtracted from the total of NumOfPages and StartPage because pages are numbered starting at one, not at zero. The part of the expression that determines how to combine the variable is called an *operator*. In the above example, there are two operators: the addition and subtraction symbols.

The PageMaker scripting language also supports a common programming language capability referred to as a *function*. A function modifies the way a command sees the value of a parameter (whether it is in the form of a single value, a variable name, or an expression) without changing the value itself. The following is an example of a command that uses a function and an expression to specify a value:

```
textenter quote(NumOfPages + StartPage - 1)
```

Because the TextEnter command requires quotes around the string of text to be entered, the Quote() function is used to add quotes around the value determined by the expression. It only adds them in for single use, leaving the value unmodified in other places in a script.

Controls tell PageMaker which script commands to send under a given set of conditions. By using controls, you can set up a script to repeat a series of commands or to execute a series of commands only if a variable has a specific value. Examples of commonly used controls are If, Loop, Repeat, and Else statements.

Sample script

This sample script evaluates the page size to see if it is wide or tall (landscape or portrait). If the page is wide, the script switches the dimensions to make the page tall. To do this, the If control evaluates whether the value of the width variable is greater than the value of the height variable, which would make for a wide page. If it is, then the script switches the width with the height through a third variable, "x," to make the page tall. If the page is already tall, then it skips the commands to switch the values, and ends:

```
getpagesize >> width, height
if width > height
  x = width
  width = height
  height = x
  pagesize width, height
endif
return
```

See also:

[What are scripts?](#)

[Script language components defined](#)

[Working with variables](#)

[Writing expressions](#)

[Using functions](#)

[Using controls](#)

Script language components defined

Command. A one-word equivalent of menu, keyboard, or mouse actions, as well as other feature-like private data. For example, the script language equivalent for the PageMaker Control Palette menu command is ControlPalette.

Query. Queries ask questions about the PageMaker publication and use the same one-word approach that commands use. Queries always begin with "get." For example:

- GetFillAndLine returns information about the fill and stroke styles of the selected object.
- GetLockGuides tells you whether Lock Guides is selected on the Options menu.

Parameter. To duplicate dialog box options or mouse actions, many commands and a few queries include parameters. (Dialog boxes do not appear on screen when you use commands.) Parameters correspond directly to the options in the related dialog box or to page locations or object handles normally specified by dragging and clicking the mouse. For example:

```
removepages 3, 5
```

In this example, RemovePages corresponds to the Layout > Remove Pages command. The first parameter (3) corresponds to the first page in the range of pages to be removed, and the second parameter (5) corresponds to the last page in the range of pages to be removed. The parameters are identical to the dialog box options.

Menu commands that open complex dialog boxes may be represented by several commands in the script language. The command you use in a script depends on which options you want. For example, four different script-language commands represent the File > Document Setup menu command:

- PageMargins
- PageNumbers
- PageOptions
- PageSize
- PrinterResol

Control. A type of command that is used to control the flow of a script and thus the execution of other commands, such as If, Loop, or repeat.

Evaluation. The result of an expression. For example, if $x = 2$, then the script language would evaluate the expression $(x + 1)$ as 3.

Variable: A flexible container for a value.

Expression: A series of values combined using operators to calculate a single value.

Operator: A mathematical function that combines a series of values.

Function: A special command that returns a value based on the arguments it receives.

See also:

- [What is the script language?](#)
- [Command and query syntax](#)
- [Parameter types](#)
- [Documentation and language conventions](#)

Command and query syntax

The order in which you specify parameter values for a command or query is listed on the top line of the description with the command or query name. You must specify parameter values in this order for PageMaker to correctly interpret the command.

For example, the syntax for the RemovePages command is:

```
removepages nFirstPage, nLastPage
```

The nFirstPage parameter corresponds to the Remove Pages option in the Remove Pages dialog box. The nLastPage corresponds to the Through option.

See also:

- [Parameter types](#)
- [Documentation and language conventions](#)
- [Deciphering PageMaker replies to queries](#)

Parameter types

Just as a dialog box may include several types of options, the command and query language also requires different types of parameters:

- Numeric values
- Coordinates
- Filenames
- Submenu, pop-up menu, and palette choices
- Text

In the command and query descriptions, each parameter name includes a lowercase prefix. The prefix indicates the type of value you can use or that PageMaker will return. The remainder of the name identifies the dialog box option, mouse action, object handle, and so forth, to which the parameter relates. For example:

```
export fFilename, sFormat[, bTags]
```

The following table defines each parameter prefix and notes acceptable values:

Prefix	Type	Description	Example
b	boolean	Values are: <i>true, on, 1</i> and <i>false, off, 0</i> . Boolean parameters represent check boxes and options that you can turn on and off (such as the display of rulers, guides, or palettes).	rulers on
c	choice	Values are keywords or their equivalent integers as indicated in the parameter descriptions (for example, <i>none</i> or <i>0, center</i> or <i>2</i>). Choice parameters represent radio buttons, submenu, or pop-up selections. Note: Do not enclose keywords in quotation marks.	linestyle thindash or linestyle 13
d	decimal	Values are decimal numbers, generally accepted to one decimal point (for example, 6.2). Decimal values specify point size, leading, page size, and so forth.	size 13.5

Prefix	Type	Description	Example
f	filename	<p>Values are a filename. The filename must appear in quotation marks. For best results, include the full path with the filename. Filenames are used with commands that refer to a file (such as, Place, Relink, or Open).</p> <p>Note: For filenames in scripts intended for both the Macintosh and Windows, avoid upper-ASCII characters (character number 128 and up). Although the first 128 characters are identical in the character sets used by Windows and the Macintosh, the upper-ASCII characters are not. This can cause a problem if the character on one platform maps to a character that is illegal for filenames on another.</p>	<p>relink "MyDisk:Newsletter:Art:Chart.eps"</p> <p>or</p> <p>relink "c:\News-ltr\Art\Chart.eps"</p>
n	number	<p>Values are integers. Integers are used for page numbers, columns, new pages, and so forth.</p>	new 5
s	string	<p>Values are text. The text must be in quotation marks (for example, "Blue-green"). String parameters are used for entering text, page-number prefixes, and variable palette and submenu options, such as fonts, dictionaries, export filters, master pages, styles, and colors.</p> <p>Where the string represents a variable palette, pop-up, or submenu option, you must capitalize, spell, and punctuate the option name exactly as it appears on screen.</p> <p>Note: To include a quotation mark within the text, precede the quotation mark with a backslash, such as "\"Scripting is fun\" said the script writer." The quotation mark is the only character that requires special treatment.</p> <p>Note for scripts intended for both the Macintosh and Windows: While you can enclose strings in either typographer's (curly) or straight quotation marks, we recommend that you use straight quotation marks if your script is to be dual-platform.</p>	font "Zapf Dingbats"
x y	x-coordinate y-coordinate	<p>Values are coordinates. You can specify coordinates as either numeric locations (or offsets) or references to a guide, column edge, or the edge of the last object drawn. Coordinates identify a location on the page, an offset, or a relative position. (For details, see Coordinates.)</p> <p>Note for numeric coordinates: You generally specify numeric coordinates relative to the zero point. To ensure you know the location of the zero point, set it with either the ZeroPoint or ZeroPointReset commands. You specify the coordinates using the current measurement system or by including the appropriate measurement identifier with the coordinate (such as 3p6 for 3 picas, 6 points). See Specifying the measurement system.</p>	<p>move lefttop, (2p5, 3p5)</p> <p>or</p> <p>move lefttop, (rightpage column 2, left, column top)</p>

See also:

- [Documentation and language conventions](#)
- [Deciphering PageMaker replies to queries](#)
- [What is the script language?](#)
- [Writing expressions](#)

About PMScript

PMScript is a background application that reads your scripts and executes their instructions. When you double-click on a script, PageMaker launches PMScript. Any PageMaker feature commands are executed by PageMaker itself; the remaining elements of the PageMaker script language, whether they are commands, controls, functions, operators, or variables, are handled exclusively by PMScript.

In addition to PMScript, there is another background application called PMTrace that is used in place of PMScript when you choose the Trace command from the Scripts palette menu. PMTrace allows you to follow the progress of a script line by line for troubleshooting purposes.

The script-executing operations carried out by PMScript and PMTrace happen automatically. If you have trouble running scripts, be sure these special applications are located in PageMaker's Plug-ins folder and that you have enough RAM available to launch them.

See also:

[What is the script language?](#)

[Working with variables](#)

[Using functions](#)

[Using controls](#)

Dialog boxes, error messages, and alerts

When a script is running, PageMaker dialog boxes, error messages, and alerts do not appear on the screen. This is especially important to note in commands that PageMaker normally lets you cancel, such as deleting pages with the Layout > Remove Pages option or closing a publication. In a script, alert messages do not appear on screen, so you have no opportunity to cancel commands. However, you can write scripts in such a way that they invoke dialog boxes in order to present or to get information from the user.

You cannot undo Script commands.

Deciphering PageMaker replies to queries

When you send a query to PageMaker, it returns information as a string of numbers or words, separated by commas. This information is known as a *reply*. Depending on the query, a reply may be short or long. For example, the GetRoundedCorners query asks PageMaker to identify the corner style of the selected object. PageMaker responds with a single value that identifies the style specified in the "Rounded corners" dialog box.

On the other hand, replies can be complex. For example, the GetRuleAbove query asks PageMaker to identify the settings for all the attributes in the "Paragraph rules" dialog box pertaining to rules above paragraphs. PageMaker replies with a string of values, the order of which is shown in the "Reply" section of the query description:

bOnOff, cLineStyle, sLineColor, cLineWidth, xLeftIndent, xRightIndent, dWeight, bOpaque

The parameter names listed correspond to the dialog box options.

To decipher the reply, match the values that PageMaker returns with the values listed in the query description. For example, let's say PageMaker returns these values:

1,1,"Blue-green",1,0,0,0

Match the return values with the table in the GetRuleAbove description to decipher the PageMaker reply:

Returned	Parameter	Meaning
1	bOnOff	Rule Above Paragraph option is checked (or "on").
1	cLineStyle	The rule is a hairline.
"Blue-green"	sLineColor	The color is Blue-green.
1	cLineWidth	The rule is the width of the text.

Returned	Parameter	Meaning
0	xLeftIndent	There is no left indent.
0	xRightIndent	There is no right indent.
0	dWeight	The stroke weight is not custom (a standard weight was specified, as noted in the cLineStyle parameter).
0	bOpaque	The background is transparent.

See also:

[Documentation and language conventions](#)
[Parameter types](#)

Specifying the measurement system

Several commands and queries require measurements or ruler coordinates as parameter values. When interpreting the values you specify or when returning query results, PageMaker uses the publication default measurement system (set in the Preferences dialog box) unless you specify another system.

Using the script language, you can:

- Specify a system for an individual parameter, leaving the publication default measurement system intact for the rest of the script. This technique is useful if you don't know (or don't want to alter) the publication measurement system. See [Specifying the measurement system: Individual parameters](#).
- Specify a new default measurement system for the publication (or, if no publications are open, for all future publications). This technique is useful if you want to use a particular measurement system for all commands and queries. See [Specifying the measurement system: Publication default](#).

Specifying the measurement system: Individual parameters

To override the default measurement system for a parameter, simply include a measurement abbreviation with the measurement or coordinate value. For example, if the publication measurement system is picas, PageMaker assumes the "7" in:

```
move bottom, 7
```

means 7 picas. To specify inches instead of picas, enter this in your script:

```
move bottom, 7i
```

The "i" tells PageMaker to move the object to a location 7 inches from the vertical-ruler zero point. Once that parameter value is processed, PageMaker interprets values using picas again.

The following table lists the measurement abbreviations you can use to override the default measurement system:

System	Abbreviation	Example
Inches	i after	5.625i
Millimeters	m after	25m
Picas	p after	18p
Points	p before	p6
Picas and points	p between	18p6
Ciceros	c after	5c

Note: Do not insert a space between the measurement and the abbreviation.

See also:

[Specifying the measurement system](#)
[Specifying the measurement system: Publication default](#)

Specifying the measurement system: Publication default

To change the measurement system for the publication, use the MeasureUnits command. The new measurement system becomes the default and remains in effect after the script has run. PageMaker uses the default measurement system when interpreting measurements and coordinates in commands (unless overridden with a measurement abbreviation) and when returning measurements and coordinates from queries.

Note: If no publication is open when you use the MeasureUnits command, the new measurement system becomes the application default and applies to all new publications.

The MeasureUnits command syntax is:

```
measureunits cMeasurement, cVertical,  
dCustomPoints
```

The cMeasurement parameter specifies the measurement system for PageMaker to use. In the following example, the cMeasurement parameter in the first line changes the measurement system to inches, and thus PageMaker interprets the "7" in the second line (for the Move command) as 7 inches from the zero point of the vertical ruler:

```
measureunits inches, custom, 12  
  --cMeasurement value  
  --specifies "inches"  
move bottom, 7  
  --PageMaker interprets this  
  --and all subsequent  
  --coordinates as inches.
```

See also:

[Specifying the measurement system](#)

[Specifying the measurement system: Individual parameters](#)

Coordinates

For some commands and queries, you must use coordinates to specify locations on the page.

You can specify coordinates either:

- Using numeric values (specified relative to the rulers' zero point), for example:

```
move bottom, 7i
```

- Relative to page elements, such as columns, guides, and objects, for example:

```
move bottom, column bottom
```

See also:

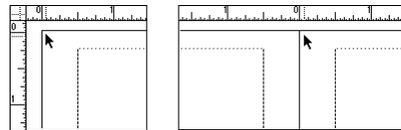
[Setting the rulers' zero point](#)

[Using numeric coordinates](#)

[Specifying locations by page elements](#)

Setting the rulers' zero point

The default position of the zero point is at the upper left corner of single pages and the upper touching corner of two-page spreads, as shown in the following illustration.



The zero point is moveable and is often not in its default position. It's a good idea to explicitly set the zero point location to ensure that PageMaker places objects and guides where you want them and to ensure that you understand the locations returned in query results.

To position the zero point, use the ZeroPoint or ZeroPointReset command.

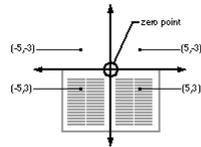
See also:

- [Coordinates](#)
- [Using numeric coordinates](#)
- [Specifying locations by page elements](#)

Using numeric coordinates

Numeric coordinates represent locations in relation to the PageMaker rulers. Using numeric coordinates lets you specify a precise location for an object.

Coordinate values can be either negative or positive numbers. Unlike standard coordinates, PageMaker uses positive numbers to express vertical locations *below* the zero point. Vertical locations above the zero point are expressed as negative numbers. Horizontal locations match standard coordinates: Locations right of the zero point are positive and left of the zero point are negative.



The following examples specify parameters using the numeric method:

Precise coordinate	Action
move top, 6i	Positions the selected object so its top edge is 6 inches below the zero point.
guidevert 4.25i	Creates a vertical ruler guide 4.25 inches to the right of the zero point.
deletevert 4.25i	Deletes the vertical guide that is located 4.25 inches to the right of the zero point.

Note: Although PageMaker lets you specify a separate measurement system for the vertical ruler, all coordinates and measurements use the measurement system set in the Measurements In option (or with the cMeasurement parameter of the MeasureUnits command). For example, even if the vertical ruler is set to inches, PageMaker interprets any vertical coordinates or measurements using the default measurement system (which may not be inches). You can override the default system by including an abbreviation for the desired system with the parameter value; see [Specifying the measurement system](#).

See also:

- [Coordinates](#)
- [Setting the rulers' zero point](#)
- [Specifying locations by page elements](#)

Specifying locations by page elements

You can specify coordinates in relation to elements on the page. When you specify locations by page elements, the locations remain valid even after you move the rulers' zero point, move an object, or change the publication page size or orientation.

To use this method, you refer to a column guide or object by the internal number PageMaker assigns it when it is first placed, typed, or drawn on the page.

- Columns are numbered from left to right on the specified page. You specify "leftpage" or "rightpage" (as shown in the table below) only when the publication has facing pages.
- Guides are numbered in the order in which they were placed on the page, regardless of their positions on the page. The first guide drawn is number one. If you delete a guide, PageMaker renumbers the remaining guides.

- Objects (text blocks and graphics) are numbered in the order in which they were first typed or drawn, regardless of position. The first object placed on the page is number one. Using the BringToFront, BringForward, SendBackward, or SendToBack commands changes its drawing order. If you delete an object, PageMaker rennumbers the remaining objects.

The following table shows how to specify coordinates relative to columns, guides, and objects:

Location	x-coordinates	y-coordinates
Columns	column n left	column top
	column n right	column bottom
	rightpage column n left	
	leftpage column n left	
	rightpage column n right	
	leftpage column n right	
Guides	guide n	guide n
Objects	last left	last top
	last right	last bottom

Note that:

- "n" in the column and guide references represents the column or guide number.
- "last" in the object descriptions refers to the edge of the last object drawn (the object with the highest drawing order).
- If you do not specify a location, PageMaker uses the right page by default.

Examples:

Command	Action
move left, guide 1	Positions the left edge of the selected object on the first guide drawn on the page.
deletevert guide 3	Deletes the third vertical ruler guide placed on the page (regardless of its location).
select (rightpage column 2 left, guide 2)	Selects the object that is on the right page, where the left side of the second column meets with second horizontal guide placed on the page.

See also:

[Coordinates](#)

[Using numeric coordinates](#)

Working with variables

Variables let you store values in your scripts, adding a level of intelligence to an otherwise linear set of instructions. Variables can contain a single value or a list of values.

Writing variables

The name of a variable can be a single letter similar to those commonly used in algebraic formulas, such as *n*, *I*, *x*, *y*, or *z*. These letters are often used in scripting to represent a number that controls either a repeat loop or a distance measurement. A variable name can also be a word that describes the value it represents, such as *pagenumber*, *pubname*, or *filedirectory*. Many times, the most logical name for a variable is the name of the parameter from which it gets its value, such as NumOfPages, Width, Height, or ParaStyle. Use the following guidelines when writing variables:

- Write each variable name as a single word beginning with a letter and with no spaces.
- Use either uppercase or lowercase letters, but use them consistently.

- Use a unique name for a variable: it cannot be the same as any command or function supported by the PageMaker scripting language.

Assigning variables

You can assign a value to a variable in a number of ways. The simplest way is to simply set the variable name equal to the value, as in `X = 5`.

Another common way to assign a variable is to use it with a query command. In this way, the value or values replied by the query are assigned to a list of variables in the order in which they are listed, as in this example: `getpagesize >> X, Y`. For a letter-size page, this command would set the variable `X` equal to 8.5, and the variable `Y` equal to 11.

A variable can also store a list of values, separated with commas, such as: `X = 5, 7, 9`. The values listed are stored in the same order in which they are assigned, so that you can retrieve them later.

You can also assign a list of values to a single variable. For example:

```
getobjectlist >> num, objectsinfo
```

`Num` represents a value for the number of objects currently visible; `objectsinfo` represents a list of all other information returned by the query.

Parsing variable lists

When you want to work with a single value from a list, do one of the following:

- Follow the variable name with a number or expression in parentheses, with no space. The following example sets a list of values to the variable `EvenNumbers`, and then uses the fifth value to go to a page:

```
EvenNumbers = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16
pageEvenNumbers(5)
```

- Parse down the values in the list by taking them in series using the `Set` command. For example: `Set VariableName >> Variable1, Variable2, Variable3, VariableName`. The following script uses the `GetFontList` command to see if a font is available in a computer system before using it in a script. The repeat loop uses the `Set` command to parse through the variable `fontlist` for a match with `Palatino`. The ellipses are placeholder variables.

```
getfontlist >> NumOfFonts, fontlist
loop x = 1, NumOfFonts
  set fontlist >> fontname, ..., ..., fontlist
  if fontname = "Palatino"
    set search >> found
  endif
endloop
if search = found
  message "Palatino available in current system."
else
  message "Palatino not available."
endif
return
```

Search the list for a specific value using `#` or `?` (Includes) operators. The Includes operator simplifies a process that would otherwise take several lines of instruction. The following script performs the same function as the previous script, but uses the Includes operator to write a single expression.

```
getfontlist >> NumOfFonts, fontlist -- acquire
font list
if "Palatino" # fontlist > 0
  message "Palatino available in current system."
else
  message "Palatino not available."
endif
return
```

The Includes operator is used by first listing the value to search for before the `#` mark and then the variable to search within after. The expression's calculated result will be the number of the value's position in the value list being searched for, or equal to zero if no occurrence is found.

Indexed variables

By placing a value (a number or string) in brackets after a variable name (*variablename[x]*) you can create different variable "containers" without having to create additional variable names.

With an indexed variable, a script can create variables to meet whatever its value storing needs require, particularly when you can't predict those needs in advance. This is useful, for example, if you are looping through every publication in a book list and want to get its page numbering options, then you want to apply those values in another repeating loop.

The following example demonstrates indexed variables:

```
a = "red", "blue", "green"
b = "cyan", "magenta", "yellow", "black"
y = 1
loop x = 1,3
  colors[x,y]=a(x)
endloop
y=2
loop x=1,4
  colors[x,y]=b(x)
endloop
textenter colors[1,1]
textenter colors[1,2]
```

Results:

```
textenter "red"
textenter "cyan"
```

See also:

[Writing expressions](#)

[Using functions](#)

[Using controls](#)

Writing expressions

Whenever a parameter or variable is called for in a script, you can instead use an *expression* that can be calculated to a single value. In this way, you can use fewer variables with more possible results, without having to create separate scripts just to calculate special values. Writing expressions is just like writing mathematical formulas. The symbols, or commands to calculate a value with another value, are called *operators*.

The following rules outline the use of operators to create expressions. If PageMaker returns a syntax error or your script creates unexpected results, it could be due to an inappropriately used operator.

- Each expression can have as many variables, values, and operators as needed, but must always have a single solution.
- You can freely use spaces and parentheses, modifying the order of precedence for calculations.
- Text string values must always be enclosed in quotation marks and can only be added, divided, and multiplied with other strings.
- Multiplied string values must contain the values in the first operator and be enclosed in parentheses.
- An expression can be used in place of any single value.

PageMaker's scripting language supports the following operators:

Special operators

- = (assigns a value)
- # (checks to see if a value includes a value; called the Includes operator)
- : (accompanies a value with comments)
- , (separates a list of values)
- ...(a null or "throw away" variable. Must be three periods, not an ellipsis character)

Mathematical operators

- + (add)
- - (subtract)
- * (multiply)
- / (divide)

The function of these four basic math operators is obvious when being used with numeric values. When strings of text are involved, however, things get a bit more complicated. You can use parentheses and spaces to help break up lengthy calculations and to modify the order of precedence for calculations. When multiple string values are expressed with an addition symbol, PageMaker will concatenate them together, as in the following example:

```
X = "one" + "two" + "three"
```

Result:

```
X = "onetwothree"
```

Percent sign (Mod) operator

% (percent sign)

This special operator, which works only with number values, divides the first value by the second and returns the remainder. For example:

```
X = 22 % 7
```

```
Y = 21 % 7
```

Result:

```
X = 1
```

```
Y = 0
```

Less Than and Greater Than Operators

- < (less than)
- > (greater than)

These operators compare which of two given values are greater. The results are always in Boolean values of true or false (1 or 0).

See also:

[Parameter types](#)

[Working with variables](#)

Using functions

When you are working with commands and expressions, you may want to use a value that may not be in the proper form. You can use a *function* to coerce, or change, a value into another form. To use a function, you first type the function name and then, directly next to it—without a space and within parentheses—the name of the variable or value to apply to it. You can use a function with any command or expression that uses a value; you can even use a function within a function.

The following rules outline the use of functions. If PageMaker returns a syntax error or your script creates unexpected results, it could be due to an inappropriately used function

- Write each function name as a single word, followed directly by the variable or value to be affected in parentheses. Don't use any spaces.
- Use appropriate values specified in the function.
- You can use a function with any appropriate value, in any type of expression or command.
- Functions only affect the single use of a variable value; they do not change the value itself for other instances in a script.

The PageMaker Scripting language supports the following functions:

Empty() function: evaluates whether a variable contains a value or is void of content. When used, it will equal a Boolean value of false if the specified variable evaluated contains data, or true if the variable has no assigned value, as in the following example:

```
a,b = 42 -- a is assigned 42, b is left empty
x = empty(a) -- value will be 0
y = empty(b) -- value will be 1
```

Not() function: reverses the value of a Boolean condition. This makes the value 1, or true, when a variable or expression is 0, or false. When a variable or expression is not true, the function equals 0, as in the following examples:

```
if not(x = 42)
  message "Value is not 42"
end if
```

Result

```
x = 0
y = not(x)
```

IsNumber() function: determines if a value is a number, which is useful when you need to make sure that a value is legal before using it with a command that requires a numerical value, as in the following example:

```
x = isnumber (36)
y = isnumber (thirty six)
```

Result:

```
x = 1
```

Len() function: counts the number of values in a value list. For example:

```
a = 2, "two", 4, "four", 6, "six", 8, "eight"
x = len(a)
```

Result:

```
x = 8
```

Quote() and Unquote() functions: puts quotes around, or removes quotes from, an expression. Allows you to put quotes around a variable, as in the following example:

```
a = 42
textenter quote(a)
```

Str() and Val() functions: Str() turns a value into a string, and Val() turns a string into a value. For example:

```
a = "42"
b = val(a)
```

Result

```
b = 42
```

List() and Unlist() functions: put quotes around, or remove quotes from, each item in a list of values within a single variable. For example:

```
a = 11, 19, 52
b = list(a)
```

Result

```
b = "11", "19", "52"
```

ToUpper() and ToLower() functions: change the case of a string value to be all uppercase or all lowercase. For example:

```
a = "PageMaker"
b = toupper(a)
```

Result

```
b = "PAGEMAKER"
```

SubStr() function: selects a subset, or portion, of a string value. For example:

```
a = "PageMaker"
b = substr(a,2,3)
```

Result

```
b = "age"
```

SpecialCharacter() or ^() function: used to enter PageMaker's special typesetting characters.

Path() function: translates file directory paths between the Windows DOS syntax, which separates each level of its path with a backslash (\), and the Macintosh syntax, which uses a colon. Used for cross-platform scripts that use path names. The following example will be translated to the correct format regardless of the platform that is being used:

```
a = "Project\Pubs\Chapter1"  
open path(a)
```

Abs() function: gets the absolute value of a number, resulting in a positive value whether it is a positive or a negative. For example:

```
a = abs(-42)
```

Result

```
a = 42
```

Trunc() function: truncates a decimal number (or a string with a period) to its whole value. For example:

```
a = trunc(11.11)
```

Result

```
a = 11
```

Zstrip() function: strips any trailing zeros from a fractional value. For example:

```
a = zstrip(11.1100)
```

Result

```
a = 11.11
```

Max() and Min() functions: return the largest or smallest number in a list of values. For example:

```
a = max(11, 19, 5)
```

Result

```
a = 19
```

Rand() function: returns a pseudo-random number between two given values. For example:

```
a = rand(1, 42)
```

Possible result

```
a = 11.1952
```

Sin() and Cos() functions: calculate either the sine or cosine value, in degrees, for a given value of angle. For example:

```
a = sin(36)
```

Result

```
a = 0.587785
```

Arctan() function: calculates the arc tangent value, in degrees, for a given value. For example:

```
a = arctan(36)
```

Result

```
a = 88.408864
```

Exp(), Log(), and Sqrt() functions: calculate the exponential, logarithm, or square root value for a given value. For example:

```
a = sqrt(25)
```

Result

```
a = 5
```

See also:

[Writing expressions](#)

Using controls

Controls add a level of intelligence to your scripts and allow you to automate the production of almost any PageMaker project. PageMaker's scripting language provides several different logical *control statements* common to other programming languages. These controls give you the ability to evaluate an expression and act accordingly on the result.

A control is used just like a command by writing its name first, followed by a space and any parameters and expressions. Many controls require an ending counterpart to define the set of instructions they control, such as EndIf, EndLoop, EndWhile, or Until.

If and EndIf: gives you the ability to say "if the value of this variable is x, then do y." The If control works by evaluating an expression and, if it equals true, executes any commands that follow it until an EndIf control is reached. If the expression is found to be false, then the script skips to the EndIf control.

Example

```
if width > height
x = width
endif
```

Else and Elseif: The Else control is used within an If control to direct the script to a set of instructions to carry out when the evaluation equals false. This is useful when you want an alternate set of instructions carried out when an expression is false (considering that the instructions that follow an EndIf are always carried out, whether or not the result is true or false.)

Example

```
if width > height
message "The page is wide."
elseif width = height
message "The page is square."
else
```

```
message "The page is tall."
endif
```

Nesting If controls

```
if width = 8.5
if height = 11
message "This is a letter size page."
endif
endif
```

Loop and EndLoop: repeats a series of instructions. The Loop control requires the expression of a variable equal to a list of two numerical values for the beginning and ending, for example X = 1, 100. The control will step from the first value to the second value in single, whole-number increments.

Example

```
loop x = 1, 100
textenter quote(x) + ", "
endloop
```

Repeat Until: loops a series of instructions dependent upon the evaluation of a condition with the Until control, such as until x = 100.

Example

```
x = 0
repeat
x = x + 1
textenter quote(x) + ", "
until x = 100
```

While and EndWhile: acts in the same way as the Repeat Until controls, except that it evaluates the expression at the beginning and will skip the instructions it encloses if the expression is false (while the Repeat Until controls will execute their instruction at least once, even if the expression evaluated with Until is false).

Example

```
x = 0
while x < 100
textenter quote(x) + ", "
endwhile
```

Switch, CaseOf, Default, Endswitch: evaluate a single variable for a series of values. The Switch control is accompanied by a variable, which is evaluated by each of the subsequently listed CaseOf controls. If the CaseOf value matches the Switch value, then the commands that follow are all executed to the Endswitch control (ignoring any additional CaseOf or Default controls). To stop a CaseOf from executing all the way to the Endswitch, you can use the Break control to exit the Switch and immediately jump to the Endswitch. If none of the CaseOf values match the Switch value, you can use the optional Default control to execute instructions instead.

Example

```
getpagenumber >> pagenum, ...
switch pagenum
caseof -3
message "The current page is a left-hand master
page."
break
caseof -4
message "The current page is a right-hand
master page."
break
default
message "This is not a master page."
endswitch
```

Break: escapes from any Repeat Until, While, or Loop controls. See above example for using Break with the Switch control.

Example

```
x = 0
repeat
x = x + 1
```

```
textenter quote(x)
break x = 100
textenter ", "
until x = 100
```

Goto and Label: skip from one point in a script to another. By using a value or expression with the Goto control, PageMaker will immediately search the whole script to find a Label with a matching value and continue executing instructions from that point.

Example

```
if "Helvetica" # fontlist
font "Helvetica"
goto done
endif
if "Helvetica-Narrow" # fontlist
message "Substituting Helvetica-Narrow for
Helvetica"
font "Helvetica-Narrow"
goto done
endif
message "Default font being used instead of
missing Helvetica"
label done
new
```

Try command: executes a command that might return an error, without interrupting the execution of the rest of your script. When the command that follows a Try command fails, PMScript simply ignores it and continues on.

Example

```
try font "Helvetica"
```

ErrorChecking command: toggles scripts on and off when encountering errors generated by PageMaker (not PMScript). This is similar to using a Try command on every line of your script, except that if one of the commands fails, all the subsequent commands are ignored.

Example

```
errorchecking off
font "Courier"
font "Helvetica"
errorchecking on
```

Message Command: Displays a message in a dialog box. Can also be used to display the results of a query. See above for other examples of the message command.

Example

```
getalignment >> myvariable
message "Current alignment value is: " +
str(myvariable)
```

The Message command can be combined with the GetYesNo command to get information from the user while the script is running. The GetYesNo command replaces the "OK" button in the message box with a Yes and No button..

Example

```
message "Do you want to Quit?"
getyesno >> myvariable
if myvariable = YES
goto signoff
endif
```

See also:

[About PMScript](#)

[Parameter types](#)

[Writing expressions](#)

[Using functions](#)

Basic scripting rules

1 Type each command or query as one word, without spaces. For example, type "lockguides," not "lock guides;" type "getlinkinfo," not "get link info."

2 Use a carriage return to separate the command or query and its parameters from the next command or query. For example:

```
select (rightpage column 2 left, guide 2)
delete
```

3 Use commas to separate parameters from one another. For example:

```
resize righttop, 3.5i, 7i, 1,1
```

4 Use the correct syntax. Parameter values must always follow the command or query in the order specified in this guide.

5 Don't worry about case when entering commands, queries, and parameter keywords. They can contain any combination of lowercase and capital letters. For example:

```
ManualKerning ApartFine
```

or

```
manualkerning apartfine
```

or

```
MANUALKERNING Apartfine
```

6 Always match the case, as well as spelling and punctuation, of submenu, pop-up menu, and palette options, such as fonts, colors, master pages, dictionaries, and styles. These parameters appear in quotation marks.

You must capitalize, spell, and punctuate an option name exactly as it appears on screen.

7 Precede all comments with a double hyphen (--) or two backslashes (\\). Comments may be either on a line by themselves or on the same line as a command or query. As with commands and queries, the carriage return marks the end of a comment.

A comment is optional text within the script that describes the script's actions. (PageMaker ignores these comments when the script runs.)

Both of the following examples are correct:

```
new 5 -- creates a new, 5-page publication
```

or

```
new 5 -- creates a new, 5-page publication
```

See also:

[Parameter types](#)

[Documentation and language conventions](#)

[Deciphering PageMaker replies to queries](#)

[Scripting tips](#)

[How publication defaults and preferences affect scripts](#)

Scripting tips

1 Prepare for varying conditions.

Keep in mind the conditions of the environment in which your script may run. For example, preferences may be set; document and application defaults may vary; objects may be selected; or no publication may be open. Keep in mind that your script may change application or document defaults, with undesirable results.

To make sure your script runs as planned, set as many preferences and defaults within the script as you need to control the running environment. (For example, set the zero point, specify measurement systems for parameter values, select the necessary objects, open or close publications, and so forth.)

2 Leave things as you found them.

Before changing defaults or preferences, query their initial state, store the state in variables, and then restore the defaults and preferences at the end of your script.

3 Save the publication at the start, whenever possible.

You cannot undo PageMaker script commands.

The only way to reverse the result of running a script is to choose Revert from the File menu or to use the Revert command in a script and replace the current publication with the last-saved version.

4 Use comments to document your script.

Include comments throughout a script to ensure that you (and others) remember what the script does.

See also:

[Specifying the measurement system](#)

[Coordinates](#)

[Script language components defined](#)

[Basic scripting rules](#)

How publication defaults and preferences affect scripts

Be aware of the possible conditions, preferences, and default settings in a publication and on the computer, such as:

- Installed fonts, filters, and plug-ins
- Whether or not an object is selected
- Whether or not a publication is open

Otherwise, under certain circumstances, your script may not run correctly or may yield undesirable results.

The effect of a command or the values a query returns depends on the state of PageMaker and the publication when PageMaker executes the command or query. Here are the effects of commands in each state:

No publication is open. If no publication is open, many commands set PageMaker default values for new publications, and many queries return the PageMaker default settings. The default settings in existing publications are not affected.

Publication is open and no object is selected. If a publication is open and no object is selected, many commands set the publication defaults and many queries return the publication defaults.

Publication is open and an object is selected. If a publication is open and objects are selected with the Select command or pointer tool, object-specific commands and queries apply to those selected objects.

Publication is open and text is selected with the text tool. If a publication is open and text is selected with the text tool, text-specific commands and queries apply only to those selected sections of the text; paragraph-specific commands and queries apply to all the paragraphs containing the selected text.

Publication is open and the insertion point is within a text object. If a publication is open and the insertion point is within a text object, text-specific commands and queries apply only to the next characters inserted; paragraph-specific commands and queries apply to the paragraph containing the cursor.

See also:

[Specifying the measurement system](#)
[Coordinates](#)
[Basic scripting rules](#)

Writing and running scripts

You can write scripts directly in the PageMaker Scripts palette or in any application that can save the script in the text-only format. Once written, move the script into the Scripts folder so it will appear in the Scripts palette. The Scripts folder is in:

Windows PageMaker 7.0\RSRC\<language>\PLUGINS\SCRIPTS

Macintosh Adobe PageMaker 7.0:RSRC:Plugins:Scripts

To write a script using the Scripts palette:

- 1 If the Scripts palette is not open, choose Window > Plug-in Palettes > Show Scripts.
- 2 Choose New Script from the Scripts palette menu (click the arrow on the upper right corner of the palette to display the menu).
- 3 Name the script file, select a location in the Scripts folder, and then click OK.
- 4 Type the script commands in the New Script window.

To run a script listed in the Scripts palette:

- 1 If the Scripts palette is not open, choose Window > Plug-in Palettes > Show Scripts.
- 2 If the script acts on selected objects in the publication, select the desired objects.
- 3 Double-click the script in the Scripts palette.

See also:

[Working with other scripting applications](#)
[Basic scripting rules](#)
[Scripting tips](#)
[Adding scripts to the Scripts palette](#)
[Removing scripts from the Scripts palette](#)

Adding scripts to the Scripts palette

You can add scripts to the Scripts palette by either using the Add Script command on the Scripts palette menu or by copying scripts to the Scripts folder.

To add a script using the Scripts palette:

- 1 Choose Add Script from the Scripts palette menu (click the arrow on the upper right corner of the palette to display the menu).
- 2 In the Add a Script dialog box, select a script or folder, and then click Open.

The script or folder you choose is automatically copied to the Scripts folder and appears in the Scripts palette.

Note: In Windows, you can type a descriptive title in the Script Title text box. The title will appear in the palette instead of the script's filename. If you leave the Script Title blank, the palette displays the script's filename.

To rearrange scripts in the Scripts palette:

1 Open the Scripts folder, located in the following location:

Windows PageMaker 7.0\RSRC\<<language>\PLUGINS\SCRIPTS

Macintosh Adobe PageMaker 7.0:RSRC:Plugins:Scripts

2 Rearrange the order of the scripts in the folder; that order will be reflected in the Scripts palette.

See also:

[Writing and running scripts](#)

[Removing scripts from the Scripts palette](#)

Removing scripts from the Scripts palette

You can remove scripts from the Scripts palette. When you remove a script, you merely prevent it from being displayed on the palette; the script file itself is not deleted. On the Macintosh, scripts you remove from the palette are moved into the Scripts-Disabled folder. To redisplay a script you've removed from the palette, use the Restore command.

To remove a script from the Scripts palette:

- 1 Select a script in the Scripts palette. (You can remove only one script at a time.)
- 2 Choose Remove Script from the Scripts palette menu (click the arrow on the upper right corner of the palette to display the menu).

The script is now stored in the Scripts-Disabled folder in the Plug-ins folder.

To restore a script that has been removed from the Scripts palette:

- 1 Choose Restore Script from the Scripts palette menu (click the arrow on the upper right corner of the palette to display the menu).
- 2 From the list of removed scripts, select a script and click Restore.

See also:

[Adding scripts to the Scripts palette](#)

[Writing and running scripts](#)

Working with other scripting applications

Because scripts written in other applications contain more than PageMaker commands and queries, you must know the following to write a successful script:

- The language used by the application in which you write the script
- The method by which that application communicates with PageMaker
- The PageMaker script language
- How to use Apple Events or Windows Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE)

This guide describes only how to use Apple Events and DDE to communicate with PageMaker. Refer to the documentation provided with your scripting or programming application for details on how to send Apple Events or DDE messages.

Note that most applications can send and receive only certain Apple Events, and that PageMaker recognizes only the "Do Script" and "Evaluate Script" Apple Events. Therefore, not all applications that support Apple Events can communicate with PageMaker. Refer to your scripting application documentation for the necessary details.

See also:

- [Using Apple Events to communicate with PageMaker](#)
- [Using DDE to communicate with PageMaker](#)

Using Apple Events to communicate with PageMaker

On the Macintosh, you can communicate directly with PageMaker using any application that supports the "Do Script" or "Evaluate Expression" Apple Events. These applications include:

- Apple Script
- Frontier

PageMaker does not distinguish between commands and queries at the Apple Event level. You can use either Do Script or Evaluate Expression to send commands and queries to PageMaker.

See also:

- [Apple Events: Addressing](#)
- [Apple Events: Required constants](#)
- [Apple Events: Sending commands and queries](#)
- [Apple Events: Receiving a reply](#)

Apple Events: Addressing

You can use several methods to address Apple Events to a specific application:

- The application signature (ADPM for PageMaker 7.0)
- The session ID
- The target ID
- The process serial number

The approach depends on the scripting application you're using. To learn about each, refer to your scripting or programming application documentation and *Inside Macintosh, Interapplication Communication*.

See also:

- [Apple Events: Required constants](#)
- [Apple Events: Sending commands and queries](#)
- [Apple Events: Receiving a reply](#)
- [Using Apple Events to communicate with PageMaker](#)

Apple Events: Required constants

To communicate with PageMaker using AESend, your script must identify these constants:

Constant	Description
kAEMiscStdSuite = 'misc'	Miscellaneous standard suite
kAEDoScript = 'dosc'	Standard DoScript event (or you can identify kAEEvaluate below; both are not required)
kAEEvaluate = 'eval'	Standard Eval event (or you can identify kAEDoScript above; both are not required)
keyAEDirectParameter = ' -- --'	Direct parameter of AEDescriptor
keyErrorNumber = 'erno'	Error number returned from PageMaker
keyErrorString = 'errs'	Error string returned from PageMaker
typeText = 'TEXT'	Raw text data
typeLongInteger = 'long'	Long integer

See also:

- [Apple Events: Addressing](#)
- [Apple Events: Sending commands and queries](#)
- [Apple Events: Receiving a reply](#)
- [Using Apple Events to communicate with PageMaker](#)

Apple Events: Sending commands and queries

When you send commands and queries to PageMaker using an Apple Event, you can send only one query per event. If you send more than one query per event, PageMaker replies to only the last query.

Note: It is possible to send commands and queries to PageMaker faster than PageMaker can process them. If that happens, events may be ignored. To avoid this problem, always specify a kAEWaitReply in the sendMode parameter of AESend.

For more information about kAEWaitReply, see *Inside Macintosh, Interapplication Communication*.

See also:

- [Apple Events: Addressing](#)
- [Apple Events: Required constants](#)
- [Apple Events: Receiving a reply](#)
- [Using Apple Events to communicate with PageMaker](#)

Apple Events: Receiving a reply

PageMaker uses a reply Apple Event to provide error information and query results to the application sending the Apple Event. Replies may contain one of the following:

- A query reply (keyAEDirectParameter)
- An error number (keyErrorNumber)
- An error string (keyErrorString), if PageMaker generates a string for the error code

Note: If an error occurs, the reply may also contain invalid data in keyAEDirectParameter. To verify whether the data is valid, make sure the reply contains the keyAEDirectObject parameter and does not contain the keyErrorNumber parameter.

See also:

- [Apple Events: Addressing](#)

[Apple Events: Required constants](#)

[Apple Events: Sending commands and queries](#)

[Using Apple Events to communicate with PageMaker](#)

Using DDE to communicate with PageMaker

You can communicate with PageMaker by sending DDE messages directly to PageMaker from any application that supports DDE commands. These applications include Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Word for Windows, ToolBook, and Visual Basic.

PageMaker recognizes and uses the following DDE messages:

Message	Use
WM_DDE_INITIATE	Use this message to begin a conversation. PageMaker registers itself as "PageMaker" and responds to WM_DDE_INITIATE messages for "PageMaker" that use any topic name (including NULL).
WM_DDE_EXECUTE	Use this message to send commands.
WM_DDE_REQUEST	Use this message to send queries. Queries must use the CF_TEXT format.
WM_DDE_DATA	PageMaker uses this message to transmit its reply to the application that issued the WM_DDE_REQUEST.
WM_DDE_ACK	Use this message to acknowledge the receipt of a command or request.
WM_DDE_TERMINATE	Use this message to end a conversation.

Sending queries to PageMaker using DDE

You use WM_DDE_EXECUTE to send commands and WM_DDE_REQUEST to send queries.

You can send only one query per message. If you send more than one, PageMaker replies only to the last query.

Receiving replies from PageMaker

PageMaker uses WM_DDE_DATA to transmit the result of the query to the application that issued the WM_DDE_REQUEST. Replies may contain one of the following:

- An error string, if PageMaker can generate a string for that error code.
- A query result, if the script contains a query. For more information about deciphering replies, see [Deciphering PageMaker replies to queries](#).

See also:

[Working with other scripting applications](#)
[Sample scripts](#)

Sample scripts

These simple examples illustrate how to send commands to PageMaker using a script written in another application. For more samples of how to use the PageMaker script language, see the script samples in the Scripts folder (and listed in the Scripts palette).

See also:

[Sample scripts: HyperCard or SuperCard](#)
[Sample scripts: Visual Basic for Applications](#)
[Sample scripts: Visual Basic](#)

Sample scripts: HyperCard or SuperCard

The following HyperCard or SuperCard example creates a simple utility that threads (joins) the text of two independent text blocks into one story and then replaces the second text block in its original position. The utility consists of a button, which sends the commands and queries to select, join, and replace the text, and a simple text field, where user instructions are displayed.

To use this threading utility, you should have a publication open in PageMaker with at least two stories on the page.

Note: You must use HyperCard version 2.1 or later. Also, program linking must be active in the Sharing Setup control panel for this example to work.

Stack or project script. The following function is the stack or project script for the utility:

```
--Threading utility courtesy David Butler
function sendQueryToPM pmscript
global PMAPP
-- put PageMaker name into variable PMAPP
if PMAPP is empty then
    answer program "Select PageMaker from list on
right:"
if it is empty then exit sendQueryToPM
    put it into PMAPP
end if
request pmscript from program PMAPP
return it
end sendQueryToPM
```

Button. The utility has one button named Thread. The script for the button is:

```
on mouseUp
-- Get coordinates of selected text block
-- Use coordinates later to place text back on
page
put sendQueryToPM("getobjectloc topleft")
into TLCoords
put sendQueryToPM("getobjectloc bottom-
right") into BRCoords

-- Highlight and cut text from second text block
-- Select first text block
put sendQueryToPM("textedit;selectall;
cut;select 1;") into reply

-- Get bottom corner of first text block
put sendQueryToPM("getobjectloc bottom-
right") into BCd

-- Get last character of first text block
```

```

put sendQueryToPM("textedit;textcursor
+textblock;textselect -char") into reply
put sendQueryToPM("getstorytext 0 0") into
reply

-- If last character is not a return, add one
If character 2 of reply is return then
  put "textcursor +textblock;" into TxtSend
else
  put "textcursor +textblock;textenter " & quote
& return & quote & ";" into TxtSend
end if

-- Paste text and reposition text blocks
put "paste;select 1;resize bottomright" && BCd
& ";" after TxtSend
put "placenext;place" && TLCoords & ";" after
TxtSend
put "resize topleft" && TLCoords & ";" after
TxtSend
put "resize bottomright" && BRCoords & ";"
after TxtSend
put sendQueryToPM(TxtSend) into reply
end mouseUp

```

Text field. The utility has one text field that contains the following instructions for the user:

To thread two text blocks, select the first text block and send it to the back. Then, select the second block and click Thread.

See also:

[Using Apple Events to communicate with PageMaker](#)

Sample scripts: Visual Basic for Applications

You can use Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) to write scripts in applications such as Microsoft Word, Excel, and Access. The following example, written with Microsoft Word 6.0 for Windows, shows how to initiate a DDE link with PageMaker and send commands and queries.

```

Sub MAIN
Shell "C:\PM7\PM7.EXE", 1-- Launch
PageMaker
channel = DDEInitiate("PageMaker", "")--
Open a DDE link
DDEExecute channel, "new1"-- Send a script
command
result$ = DDERequest$(channel, "getpages")--
Send a script query
DDETerminate channel-- Close the DDE link
End Sub

```

See also:

[Using DDE to communicate with PageMaker](#)
[Sample scripts: Visual Basic](#)

Sample scripts: Visual Basic

The following Visual Basic program creates a simple utility that threads (joins) the text of two independent text blocks into one story and then replaces the second text block in its original position. The utility form consists of a button, which sends the commands and queries to select, join, and replace the text, and a simple text window, where user instructions are displayed and replies from PageMaker are sent.

To use this threading utility, you should have a publication open in PageMaker with at least two stories on the page.

Declarations. Here are the "(general)" declarations for the utility:

```

REM Threading utility courtesy David Butler
REM Subroutine to keep utility on top
Declare Sub SetWindowPos Lib "User" (ByVal
hWnd As Integer, ByVal hWndInsertAfter As
Integer, ByVal X As Integer, ByVal Y As Integer,
ByVal cx As Integer, ByVal cy As Integer, ByVal
wFlags As Integer)

```

```

Const HWND_TOPMOST = -1
Const HWND_NOTOPMOST = -2
Const SWP_NOACTIVATE = &H10

```

```
Const SWP_SHOWWINDOW = &H40
```

Subroutines. Here are the subroutines used by the utility:

```
Sub Form_Load ()
REM Make window stay on top of PageMaker
SetWindowPos hWnd, HWND_TOPMOST, 0, 0,
0, 0, SWP_NOACTIVATE Or
SWP_SHOWWINDOW
```

```
Rem Prevent utility from timing out if
PageMaker is not running
Text1.LinkTimeout = -1
Text1.LinkTopic = "PageMaker|DDE_LINK"
```

```
REM Put help message in text window
UpdateStatus
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Sub RunScriptCommand (PM_Cmd As String)
Text1.LinkMode = 2
```

```
REM Send either commands or query based on
first 3 characters
REM You can group commands, but must send
queries one by one
REM Use Execute for commands, Request for
queries
```

```
If Left$(LCase$(PM_Cmd), 3) = "get" Then
Text1.LinkItem = PM_Cmd
Text1.LinkRequest
Else
Text1.LinkExecute PM_Cmd
End If
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Sub UpdateStatus ()
REM Define help text to appear in text window
Msg$ = "To thread two text blocks, select the
first text block and send to back. "
Msg$ = Msg$ + "Then, select the second block
and click Thread."
Text1.Text = Msg$
```

```
End Sub
```

Text field. The utility has one text field with the MultiLine property set to True. The LinkClose procedure contains the following code:

```
Sub Text1_LinkClose ()

REM Let PageMaker finish before utility
continues
REM This procedure is important for more
complex scripts
DoEvents
```

```
End Sub
```

Command button. The utility has one command button with a caption of Thread. The subroutine for the button follows. Be careful to follow the PageMaker syntax correctly (for example, inserting a space between commands and parameters).

The sample code below sends several commands at a time. If it becomes necessary to troubleshoot a problem, you may want to send one command at a time.

```
Sub Command1_Click ()

REM Define a paragraph (carriage return)
character
Cr$ = Chr$(34) + Chr$(13) + Chr$(10) +
Chr$(34)

REM Get coordinates of selected text block
REM Use coordinates later to place text back on
page
RunScriptCommand ("getobjectloc topleft")
TLCoord$ = Text1.Text
RunScriptCommand ("getobjectloc bottom-
right")
BRCoord$ = Text1.Text
```

```
REM Highlight and cut text in second text block
REM Then select first text block
RunScriptCommand
("textedit;selectall;cut;select 1;")
```

```

REM Get bottom corner of first text block
RunScriptCommand ("getobjectloc bottom-
right")
BCd$ = Text1.Text

REM Get last character of first text block
RunScriptCommand ("textedit;textcursor
+textblock;textselect -char;")

REM If last character is not a return, add one
RunScriptCommand ("getstorytext 0 0")
If Asc(Mid$(Text1.Text, 2)) <> 13 Then
Msg$ = "textcursor +textblock;textenter " & Cr$
& ";"
Else
Msg$ = "textcursor +textblock;"
End If

REM Paste text and reposition text blocks
Msg$ = Msg$ + "paste;select 1;resize bottom-
right " + BCd$ + ";"
Msg$ = Msg$ + "placenext;place " + TLCoord$ +
";"
Msg$ = Msg$ + "resize topleft " + TLCoord$ +
";"
Msg$ = Msg$ + "resize bottomright " +
BRCoord$ + ";"

RunScriptCommand (Msg$)

REM Put help message back in text window
UpdateStatus

End Sub

```

See also:

[Using DDE to communicate with PageMaker](#)
[Sample scripts: Visual Basic for Applications](#)

Testing and troubleshooting

The flowchart below illustrates the most successful method for testing and troubleshooting a script:



These steps are described in detail in the following sections:

[Testing scripts using PMTrace](#)
[Common problems](#)

Testing scripts using PMTrace

When you run a script, PageMaker interprets and executes each command and query in turn. When it encounters an error, PageMaker stops running the script at the point where the error occurred and displays an alert message, followed by a brief description of the error.

To find the command causing an error in a script, you can run the script command by command, using the Trace option. PageMaker displays the script text in a window and highlights each command.

To locate an error in a script:

- 1 If the Scripts palette is not open, choose Window > Scripts.
- 2 Select the script you want to error-check.
- 3 Choose Trace from the Scripts palette menu (click the arrow on the upper right corner of the palette to display the menu).
PageMaker displays the script, highlighting the first command.
- 4 Choose Step from the Run menu once for each command until PageMaker displays an error message.

See also:

[Testing and troubleshooting](#)
[Locating errors in other scripting applications](#)

Locating errors in other scripting applications

Scripts written in other applications should perform their own error-checking routines. To get error information from PageMaker, use the `GetLastErrorStr` query; then display the error information in an alert box.

See also:

[Testing and troubleshooting](#)

Common problems

The following is a list of topics about common scripting problems and some suggested solutions:

[Scripts palette won't open](#)

[Script not listed in palette](#)

[Script stops running before end](#)

[Cannot stop a script](#)

[Script can't select or misdraws or misplaces](#)

[Script stops when command includes filename](#)

[None of the scenarios match your situation](#)

See also:

[Testing and troubleshooting](#)

[Parameter types](#)

[Basic scripting rules](#)

[Scripting tips](#)

Scripts palette won't open

The Scripts palette is actually a plug-in and must reside in the Plug-ins folder. It cannot be in another folder within the Plug-ins folder. PageMaker expects to find it in the following locations:

Windows PageMaker 7.0\RSRC\<<language>\PLUGINS\SCRPTPAL.ADD

Macintosh Adobe PageMaker 7.0:RSRC:Plugins:Script Palette.add

If you have moved the Scripts palette file or have rearranged these folders, return them to their appropriate locations.

PageMaker needs the following files in order to use the Scripts palette:

On the Macintosh:	In Windows:
PMScript	PMScript.exe
Script Palette.add	Scriptpal.add
ScriptDLG	

See also:

[Common problems](#)

Script not listed in palette

A script may not be listed in the Scripts palette for any of the following reasons:

- The script is not in the Scripts folder. To appear in the Scripts palette, a script must be in the Scripts folder (or a folder within the Scripts folder):

Windows PageMaker 7.0\RSRC\<<language>\PLUGINS\SCRIPTS

Macintosh Adobe PageMaker 7.0:RSRC:Plugins:Scripts

- The script has been removed from the Scripts palette with the Remove Script option, which prevents a script from being displayed in the palette but leaves the script file in the Scripts folder.

To view the list of removed scripts, choose Restore Script from the Scripts palette menu. Double-click the name of the script you want to restore.

See also:

[Common problems](#)

Script stops running before end

PageMaker stops running a script when it encounters an error. To find the command causing the error, run the script command by command, using the Trace option.

To locate an error in a script:

- 1 If the Scripts palette is not open, choose Window > Plug-in Palettes > Show Scripts.
- 2 Select the script you want to error-check.
- 3 Choose Trace from the Scripts palette menu (click the arrow on the upper right corner of the palette to display the menu).

PageMaker displays the script, highlighting the first command.

- 4 Choose Step from the Run menu once for each command until PageMaker displays an error message.

When you have located the offending command, determine why it is causing a problem:

- Are the command and keywords spelled correctly?
- Are the command and keywords each one word?
- Are all the required parameters specified?
- If a comment is on the same line, is it preceded by two hyphens?
- Does the specified location, guide, or object exist in this publication?
- Is the path for an imported graphic or file complete and correct?
- Are filenames and other text (such as fonts, colors, and styles) enclosed in quotation marks?
- Are parameters that represent variable menu options (such as fonts, colors, master pages, and styles) spelled and capitalized exactly as they appear on the menu?
- Is the publication in the correct view for the command (some commands work only in the story editor or only in layout view)?

- Does the command require that an object be selected or that text be highlighted?

When you're satisfied that the details of a script are correct, run it again. If it still doesn't run, check to see if the commands are in the correct sequence. You may have omitted a necessary command or used the wrong command.

See also:

[Common problems](#)

Cannot stop a script

You cannot interrupt a script when it's running. However, you can use the Revert command (or choose File > Revert) to restore the publication to its most recently saved version.

We recommend that you use Save, SaveAs, and MiniSave as the first command statement in the script. That way, Revert will return the publication to its original condition if no other [Save](#) or [SaveAs](#) commands are used in the script. (See the [Revert](#) command description.)

See also:

[Common problems](#)

Script can't select or misdraws or misplaces

If your script fails to select an object or places it in the wrong location, check out these possible causes:

- Has the location of the object changed since you wrote the script? If you used numeric coordinates, you'll need to edit the script for the new location of the object.
- Is the zero point where you expect it to be? See [Setting the rulers' zero point](#)

- Did you specify coordinates using the PageMaker coordinate system? Remember that locations below the zero point are positive and location above are negative. See [Using numeric coordinates](#).
- Are your coordinates in the default measurement units of the publication? See [Specifying the measurement system](#).
- Are you using the correct drawing-order number? Remember that sending an object to the back or front changes its drawing order.
- Are you selecting a PageMaker object that does not have a fill? To select an unfilled object, you must specify a location on its line. See the [Select](#) command.

See also:

[Common problems](#)

Script stops when command includes filename

PageMaker looks for a file only in the current default folder unless you specify a path. (The current folder is the last folder PageMaker used when opening, placing, exporting, or saving with File > Save As or with the SaveAs command.)

If the file is in the current default folder, make sure you spelled the filename correctly and enclosed it within quotation marks. Do not include any spaces between the quotation marks and the name (unless the spaces are part of the filename).

- On the Macintosh, if the file is in a folder within the current folder, precede the filename with a colon, the subfolder name, and another colon (for example, ":Artwork:Chart.eps").

- If the file is not in the current folder but is on the same disk, precede the name with the hard disk and folder names, separating each with a colon (for example, "Disk:Newsletter:Artwork:Chart.eps").

- On the PC, follow Windows rules to specify the path and name of the file (for example, "C:\Artfiles\Newsletter\Charts\Chart.bmp").

If you either transferred the script from one platform to another as a text file or wrote the script in a DOS editor, the filename referenced in the script may contain an upper-ASCII character (character number 128 and up). Although the first 128 characters are identical in the character sets used by DOS, Windows, and the Macintosh, the upper-ASCII characters are not identical. This can be a problem if the character on one platform maps to a character that is illegal for filenames on another. Try one of the following solutions:

- If the file was written in a DOS text editor, import the script into PageMaker for Windows using the Text-only filter and select the DOS import option. Then, either run the script in PageMaker or export it to a new text file.
- If you transferred the script across platforms (Macintosh to Windows, or vice versa), transfer the script again within a PageMaker publication. PageMaker correctly maps the upper-ASCII characters of transferred publications. Then, you can export the script to a text file or copy it into the Scripts palette edit box and save it from there.

See also:

[Common problems](#)

None of the scenarios match your situation

If that's the case, back up a step and examine the logic of your script. Make sure the context in which you're using commands and queries makes sense. For example:

- Check the state of PageMaker. Are you sending a NewStory command when no publication is open?
- Make sure you're using the correct command. Are you trying to select a text block using SelectAll instead of TextSelect?
- Make sure the script contains all the necessary commands. Step through the process you're scripting manually and compare the sequence against your script text.

See also:

Common Problems

Getting more information

The best source for scripting information is other script writers. Check with your local PageMaker user group. In addition, Adobe has several online services you can access:

- The Adobe Home Page on the World Wide Web. To open the Adobe Home Page, use the URL <http://www.adobe.com> once you're on the World Wide Web.
- E-mail at techdocs@adobe.com

You can also find more scripting-related information in:

- Other Adobe documents. Most script commands work just like their corresponding menu commands.

- Adobe Technical Support. If the "Testing and troubleshooting" section of this guide doesn't answer your questions and you need person-to-person advice, our technical support representatives can answer questions about commands and queries. They cannot, however, evaluate the soundness of your scripts, nor can they troubleshoot for you. If you are in the United States or Canada, technical support is available directly from Adobe. Outside the United States and Canada, call your local Adobe subsidiary or distributor.

Commands

Addition sPlugInName[, sFilename]

Runs an installed menu plug-in, such as Build Booklet, from the Plug-ins submenu.

Parameter	Values to enter
sPlugInName	Name of plug-in, in quotation marks, exactly as it appears in menu (to a maximum of 31 characters)
sFilename	Exact name of file that contains plug-in, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters; required only if two plug-ins have same menu name). Include path if the file is not in default PlugIns folder.

Running plug-ins. A menu plug-in is a set of commands that combines PageMaker tasks into one software component; a plug-in is installed on the Plug-ins submenu. Once the plug-in is executed using the Addition command, the plug-in continues to run until it reaches the last command.

Creating the ellipsis. For a Macintosh plug-in, press Option + ; to include the required ellipsis (...) in the plug-in name. For a Windows plug-in, type three periods.

Example. The following example executes the plug-in that vertically aligns the top and bottom lines of text block handles in selected columns.

```
Addition Balance Columns
```

See also:

The [GetAdditions](#) and [GetAdditionsDir](#) queries

AddPrinterStyle sPrinterStyle

Saves the current print settings as a printer style of the given name.

Parameter	Value
sPrinterStyle	Name of printer style to create, in quotation marks (maximum of 31 characters)

Commands that compose a printer style. To create a printer style, set all the print options as needed and save them using the AddPrinterStyle command. The commands that set print options saved in a style are:

PrintColor

PrintDoc (range set to all pages)

PrintFeature

PrintOptions or PrintOptionsPS

PrintPaperPS

PrintTo

Example. The following example sets various print settings and saves them as the printer style LJet Color Seps Letter.

```
printcolor 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, "60 lpi / 300 dpi"
printdoc 1, 1, 0, 0, "", 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
printoptionsps normalimage, on, on, normal,
off, off, on, off, off
printpaperps "Letter", "Paper Tray", -2, -2, -2, -
2, -2, 0, 0, -2, 0, 1000 0
printto "HP LaserJet IIISi PostScript v52.3", "HP
LaserJet IIISi PostScript on LPT1"
addprinterstyle "LJet Color Seps Letter"
```

See also:

The [PrintColors](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrinterStyle](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), [PrintPaperPS](#), [PrintTo](#), and [RemovePrinterStyle](#) commands

The [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrinterList](#), [GetPrinterStyles](#), [GetPrintFeatureTitles](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

AddWord sWord[, sLanguage]

Adds the specified word to the user dictionary for spell checking and hyphenation.

Parameter	Values to enter
sWord	Word to add to user dictionary, in quotation marks (maximum 63 characters)
sLanguage	Language, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in Add Word to User Dictionary list box (maximum of 15 characters) "" (empty quotation marks or omit parameter entirely) to add word to dictionary assigned to paragraph containing insertion point or selected with text tool

Multiple paragraphs. If you do not specify a language and more than one paragraph is selected, but the paragraphs have different dictionaries assigned to them, the AddWord command adds the word to the publication default user dictionary.

Text tool not active. In layout view, if you do not specify a language, and a tool other than the text tool is selected, the AddWord command adds the word to the publication default user dictionary.

Example. The following example adds the word "PageMaker" to the UK English user dictionary.

```
addword "PageMaker", "UK English"
```

See also:

The [RemoveWord](#), [Spell](#), and [SpellWindow](#) commands

The [GetPMInfo](#), [GetSpellResult](#), and [GetSpellWindow](#) queries

Alignment cKind

Specifies paragraph alignment. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
cKind	left or 0 (zero) center or 1 right or 2 justify or 3 force or 4

Specifying default alignment. If no text is selected or the pointer tool is active, this command specifies the default alignment setting.

Example. The following example right-aligns any selected paragraphs or the next text entered in the publication.

```
alignment right
```

See also:

The [GetAlignment](#) query

AppendVertices npoints, xLocation1, yLocation1[, xLocation2, ... xLocationN, yLocationN]

Appends vertices to the currently selected irregular polygon. For each point, both values must be provided. The maximum number of points in an irregular polygon depends on the system's memory. In some instances, there is a limit to the length of a command that can be sent to PageMaker. For example, if you send commands to PageMaker through a DDE channel from a separate application, the maximum length of a command is dictated by the DDE channel.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nPoints	Number of points to add to the polygon

Parameter	Values to Enter
xLocation	x coordinate for the point to add to the polygon
yLocation	y coordinate for the point to add to the polygon

Example. The following example creates a polygon using the CreatePolygon command and then adds two points to the polygon using the AppendVertices command.

```
createpolygon 3,1i,1i,2i,2i,2i
appendvertices 2,3i,3i,3i,2i
```

See Also:

The [CreatePolygon](#), [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [Polygon-Type](#), [PolygonVertices](#), and [ReversePolyVertices](#) commands

The [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [GetPolygonType](#), and [GetPolygonVertices](#) queries

AssignLayer sFromLayer, sToLayer

Assigns currently selected objects from one layer to another layer. If sFromLayer is "" then all selected objects are assigned to sToLayer.

Parameter	Values to Enter
sFromLayer	Name of the layer to take selected items from (or "" all layers)
sToLayer	Name of the layer to assign selected items to

Layout view only. The AssignLayer command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example assigns all of the currently selected objects to the layer named "MyLayer".

```
assignlayer "", "MyLayer"
```

See Also:

The [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOp-](#)

[tions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

AttachContent [nObjectID]

Attaches the object with an id of nObjectID to the selected frame if the object is specified. Attaches the selected object to the selected frame if no object is specified.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nObjectID	Content object (optional)

Layout view only. The AttachContent command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example attaches a selected object to a selected frame.

```
attachcontent
```

See Also:

The [BreakLinks](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

Autoflow bState

Sets autoflow on or off. If set on, the next text placed will flow automatically.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) on or 1

Change default to autoflow text. By default, autoflow is off. In general, specify on to automatically flow a new story or the end of an existing story into available columns. Automatic text-flow creates new pages when necessary.

If turned on, autoflow remains on until turned off by another command statement or until you select the Autoflow command on the Layout menu to turn it off.

Example. The following example turns autoflow on.

```
autoflow 1
```

See also:

The [GetAutoflow](#) query

BasedOn sBasedOn

Specifies the style on which the style being edited is based.

Parameter	Values to enter
sBasedOn	Name of the style on which the edited style is based, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in the Based On option in the Edit Style dialog box (to a maximum of 31 characters)

Use BasedOn with StyleBegin and StyleEnd. Use this command only after the StyleBegin command, which marks the beginning of a style definition and specifies the name of the style being defined or edited. Use the StyleEnd command to complete the definition.

Example. The following example defines the new style "Heading 2" (or edits an existing style by that name), and specifies "Heading 1" as the style on which it is based. It then identifies the style in the paragraphs that follow "Heading 2."

```
stylebegin "Heading 2"
basedon "Heading 1"
nextstyle "Para"
styleend
```

See also:

The [Hyphenation](#), [NextStyle](#), [ParaOptions](#), [Style-Begin](#), [StyleEnd](#), and [Tabs](#) commands

The [GetBasedOn](#) query

BlackAttributes dBlackLimit, bOverprintTxt, dOvrprntTxtSz, bOvrprntLines, bOvrprntFills

Sets the values that control the trapping and automatic overprinting of "black" objects.

Parameter	Values to enter
dBlackLimit	dontcare or -2 to leave black limit unchanged Percentage of black, from 0% (0.0) to 100% (100.0), which sets minimum amount of black a color needs to be considered "black" for trapping and auto-overprinting (assuming the color has no cyan, magenta, or yellow component)
bOverprintTxt	off or 0 (zero) to disable auto-overprinting of black text on or 1 to enable auto-overprinting of black text dontcare or -2 to leave state unchanged
dOvrprntTxtSz	Point size below which black text is auto-overprinted, from 4.0 to 650.0 dontcare or -2 to leave overprint text limit unchanged
bOvrprntLines	off or 0 (zero) to disable auto-overprinting of black lines on or 1 to enable auto-overprinting of black lines dontcare or -2 to leave state unchanged
bOvrprntFills	off or 0 (zero) to disable auto-overprinting of black fills on or 1 to enable auto-overprinting of black fills dontcare or -2 to leave state unchanged

Example. The following example sets a black limit of 90%, enables auto-overprinting of black text below 18 points, and disables auto-overprinting of lines and fills.

blackattributes 90.0 on 18.0 off off

See also:

The [TrapSettings](#) command

The [GetTrapSettings](#) and [GetBlackAttributes](#) queries

Book cAutoRenum, nNumOfPubs, sPubNames

Creates the book list with the specified publication names and sets up automatic renumbering.

Parameter	Values to enter
cAutoRenum	none or 0 (zero) nextpage or 1 nextodd or 2 nexteven or 3
nNumOfPubs	Number of publications in book list

Parameter	Values to enter
For each publication:	
sPubNames	Publication names, including optional pathname to folder and disk, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 91 characters for each name and path)

Clearing the book list. To remove all publications from the book list, set nNumOfPubs to zero.

Example. The following example specifies the type of automatic renumbering for the book, specifies the number of publications in the book list, and creates a list of the publications.

```
book nextpage 4 "mydisk:myfolder:toc",
"mydisk:myfolder:sec1",
"mydisk:myfolder:sec2",
"mydisk:myfolder:sum3"
```

See also:

The [GetBook](#) query

BOX xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom

Draws a box from the top-left coordinates to the bottom-right coordinates.

Parameter	Values to enter
xLeft	x coordinate of top-left corner
yTop	y coordinate of top-left corner
xRight	x coordinate of bottom-right corner
yBottom	y coordinate of bottom-right corner

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Drawing rounded rectangles. To draw a rounded rectangle, use the Box command followed by the RoundedCorners command.

Layout view only. The Box command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example draws a box with the specified top-left corner coordinates (five inches, four inches) and the bottom-right corner coordinates (seven inches, six inches).

```
box 5i, 4I, 7i, 6i
```

See also:

The [Line](#) and [Oval](#) commands

BreakLinks

Breaks the links, or threads, of the selected frames.

Layout view only. The BreakLinks command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example breaks the selected frames out of their threads.

```
breaklinks
```

See Also:

The [AttachContent](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

BringForward

Brings the selected object forward one position, bumping up its drawing order by one. Multiple selected objects retain their stacking order in relation to each other.

Drawing order. The first object drawn on a page (or pages for facing pages) has drawing-order number 1 and is the bottom-most object. The top-most object is the last object drawn and has the highest drawing-order number.

A group is considered an object and has a drawing-order number like any other object. If you bring the group forward, the objects within the group retain their stacking order in relation to each other, but their drawing-order numbers each increase by one.

Example. The following example selects the first object drawn and brings it forward, changing its drawing order to two.

```
select 1  
bringforward
```

See also:

The [BringToFront](#), [Move](#), [SendBackward](#), and [SendToBack](#) commands

BringToFront

Moves the selected text or graphic to the front or top layer of the page.

Stacking order not affected. If you selected multiple elements, the selected objects retain their stacking order in relation to each other, but the selection is brought to the front of the page ahead of everything else.

Command language compared to using pointer tool. When you move a text block or a graphic with the pointer tool, PageMaker automatically brings the object to the front. However, when you move an object with the command language, you must use BringToFront to bring objects to the front of the page.

Layout view only. The BringToFront command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the bottom-most object by its drawing order (1) and brings it to the top layer of the page.

```
select 1  
bringtofront
```

See also:

The [Move](#) and [SendToBack](#) commands

Cascade

Cascades the displayed windows of either publications in the layout view or stories in story editor. The Cascade command stacks the windows on top of each other, offsetting them so that each title is visible.

Stories in current publication only. The Cascade command rearranges story-editor windows only for the current publication. Stories from other publications remain unaffected.

Example. The following example switches to the story editor and cascades the displayed story-editor windows of the current publication.

```
editstory
cascade
```

See also:

The [Tile](#) command

Case cCase

Formats text as normal, all capitals, or small capitals. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
cCase	<p>normal or 0 (zero) to leave uppercase and lowercase letters as typed</p> <p>allcaps or 1 to change all letters to full-size capitals</p> <p>smallcaps or 2 to change lowercase letters to small capitals</p>

Specifying smallcaps size. The size of small capitals is specified in the Type Options dialog box (by selecting the Options button in the Type Specifications dialog box) or with the TypeOptions command.

No override for Caps Lock key. You cannot use the Case command to change the case of characters typed when the Caps Lock key is on.

Example. The following example changes the currently selected text to all caps.

```
case allcaps
```

See also:

The [TypeOptions](#) command

The [GetCase](#) and [GetTypeOptions](#) queries

Change sFindWhat, sChangeTo, [cSearchRange], [bWrapAround], [bMatchCase], [bWholeWord], [bClearAttr]

Replaces the first occurrence of the specified text, searching the selected range, the active story, or all stories of the current publication. Leaves the new text selected.

Parameter	Values to enter
sFindWhat	Text to search for, in quotation marks.
sChangeTo	Replacement text, in quotation marks.

Parameter	Values to enter
cSearchRange	<p>selectedtext or 0 to search selected text</p> <p>currentstory or 1 to search current story only, starting from position of insertion point (default setting)</p> <p>allstories or 2 to search all stories in current publication, starting from beginning of currently active story</p> <p>default or -1 to use default or previously defined range</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to let system choose range based on current text selection. If text is selected, the Change command searches only selected text; if no text is selected, it searches only the current story, starting from position of insertion point.</p>
bWrapAround	<p>stopatend or 0 to stop searching when PageMaker reaches end of story</p> <p>wrap or 1 to continue searching from beginning of story when PageMaker reaches end of story (default setting)</p>
bMatchCase	<p>anycase or 0 (zero) to turn off case-sensitive searching (default setting)</p> <p>matchcase or 1 to turn on case-sensitive searching (to match capitalization of search text exactly)</p>
bWholeWord	<p>allinstances or 0 (zero) to search for any occurrence of specified text (default setting), even if text is found within another word (for example, searching for "story" could yield "history," as well as "story")</p> <p>wholeword or 1 to search for specified text as a whole word only, disregarding occurrences where text is embedded within another word.</p>
bClearAttr	<p>useattributes or 0 to use existing text and paragraph attributes (default setting)</p> <p>clear or 1 to clear all attribute settings (both Find and Change settings)</p>

Story editor only. The Change command works only in story editor.

Current publication only. Unlike the Change dialog box, the Change command cannot search multiple publications. It can search only the stories in the currently active publication.

Change next. The Change command locates and changes only one instance of the search text. You must repeat the command, or better yet, use the ChangeNext command, to find and change the next occurrence of the search text. Use the ChangeAll command to find and change all occurrences of the search text.

bWrapAround. PageMaker disregards the bWrapAround parameter in two cases, when cSearchRange is set to either:

- **selectedtext** (or 0), where the search is confined to the selected text.
- **allstories** (or 2), where the search starts at the beginning of the active story and automatically wraps to the beginning of the next story.

Optional parameters. PageMaker requires only the sFindWhat and sChangeTo parameters. If you do not include values for the other parameters, PageMaker uses the settings of the most recently executed Find, Change, or ChangeAll command. (If none of these commands has been executed this session, PageMaker uses the default settings— noted in the parameter list above.) If you change the cSearchRange using the Find, Change, or ChangeAll commands, PageMaker resets the starting position of the search.

Setting text and paragraph attributes. To search for and replace text and paragraph attributes (e.g., font, type size, paragraph style), use the FindTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr2, FindParaAttr, ChangeTypeAttr1, ChangeTypeAttr2, and ChangeParaAttr commands, followed by the Change command with bClearAttr set to useattributes or 0.

Changing only text attributes. To change text attributes only (e.g., all 10-point, bold text to 9-point, Helvetica bold), use the FindTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr2, ChangeTypeAttr1, and ChangeTypeAttr2 commands to set the desired attributes. (Be sure to clear the paragraph attributes with the FindParaAttr and ChangeParaAttr commands.) Then, using the Change command, specify an empty string for both sFindWhat and sChangeTo and set bClearAttr to useattributes or 0. For example, to change all 10-point, bold text in a publication to 9-point, Helvetica bold, the commands are:

```
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3 --to clear the
other type attributes
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3 --to clear the
other type attributes
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3 --to clear the
paragraph attributes
change paraattr "Any", -3, -3 --to clear the
paragraph attributes
findtypeattr1 "Any", 10, -3, boldstyle, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Helvetica", 9, -3, boldstyle, -3,
-3
change "", "", allstories, stopatend, anycase,
allinstances, useattributes
```

Searching for and changing special characters.

You enter a special character as part of your search or replacement text using the same key combinations that you type directly in the Change dialog box.

Scripts palette. Do not use the Change command in scripts you plan to run using the Scripts palette. When PageMaker finds no match or completes the search, the Scripts palette interprets this as an error and stops at that point in the script.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. PageMaker returns the following codes to indicate the success of the search:

Example. The following example selects a story, inserts the insertion point into the story, and switches to story editor. It then searches the current story for the word "rumba," regardless of the capitalization or attribute settings. The search begins at the position of the insertion point and wraps to the beginning of the story, if necessary. It replaces the first match it finds with the word "cha-cha" and leaves the changed text selected.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)--select story
textedit--insert insertion point into beginning
of selected story
editstory--switch to story editor
change "rumba", "cha-cha", currentstory, wrap,
anycase, wholeword, clear
```

See also:

The [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

ChangeAll sFindWhat, sChangeTo, [cSearchRange], [bMatchCase], [bWholeWord], [bClearAttr]

Replaces all occurrences of the specified text in the selected range, the active story, or all stories of the current publication.

Parameter	Values to enter
sFindWhat	Text to search for, in quotation marks.
sChangeTo	Replacement text, in quotation marks.

Parameter	Values to enter
cSearchRange	<p>selectedtext or 0 to search selected text</p> <p>currentstory or 1 to search current story only, starting from position of insertion point (default setting)</p> <p>allstories or 2 to search all stories in current publication, starting from beginning of currently active story</p> <p>default or -1 to use default or previously defined range</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to let system choose a range based on the current text selection. If text is selected, ChangeAll searches only selected text; if no text is selected, ChangeAll searches current story only, starting from position of insertion point.</p>
bMatchCase	<p>anycase or 0 (zero) to turn off case-sensitive searching (default setting)</p> <p>matchcase or 1 to turn on case-sensitive searching (match capitalization of search text exactly)</p>
bWholeWord	<p>allinstances or 0 (zero) to search for any occurrence of specified text (default setting), even if the text is found within another word (for example, searching for "story" could yield "history," as well as "story")</p> <p>wholeword or 1 to search for specified text as a whole word only, disregarding cases where text is embedded within another word</p>
bClearAttr	<p>useattributes or 0 to use existing text and paragraph attribute settings (default setting)</p> <p>clear or 1 to clear attribute settings (both Find and Change settings)</p>

Story editor only. The ChangeAll command works only in story editor.

Current publication only. Unlike the Change All button in the Change dialog box, the ChangeAll command cannot search multiple publications. ChangeAll can search only the stories in the currently active publication.

Optional parameters. PageMaker requires only the sFindWhat and sChangeTo parameters. If you do not include values for the other parameters, PageMaker uses the settings of the last Find, Change, or ChangeAll command. (If none of these commands has been executed this session, PageMaker uses the default settings—noted in the parameter list above.)

Setting text and paragraph attributes. To search for and replace text and paragraph attributes (e.g., font, type size, paragraph style), use the FindTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr2, FindParaAttr, ChangeTypeAttr1, ChangeTypeAttr2, and ChangeParaAttr commands, followed by the ChangeAll command with bClearAttr set to useattributes or 0.

Changing only text attributes. To change text attributes only (e.g., all 10 point, bold text to 9-point, Helvetica bold), first use the FindTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr2, ChangeTypeAttr1, and ChangeTypeAttr2 commands to set the desired attributes. (Be sure to clear the paragraph attributes with the FindParaAttr and ChangeParaAttr commands.) Then, using the Change command, specify an empty string for both sFindWhat and sChangeTo and set bClearAttr to useattributes or 0. For example, using the case just mentioned, to change all 10-point, bold text in a publication to 9-point, Helvetica bold, the commands are:

```
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3--to clear the
other type attributes
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3--to clear the
other type attributes
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3--to clear the
paragraph attributes
changeparaattr "Any", -3, -3--to clear the
paragraph attributes
findtypeattr1 "Any", 10, -3, boldstyle, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Helvetica", 9, -3, boldstyle, -3,
-3
change "", "", allstories, stopatend, anycase,
allinstances, useattributes
```

Searching for and changing special characters.

You enter a special character as part of your search or replacement text using the same key combinations that you type to enter the character directly into the Change dialog box.

Scripts palette. Do not use the ChangeAll command in scripts you plan to run using the Scripts palette. When PageMaker finds no match or completes the search, the Scripts palette interprets this as an error and stops at that point in the script.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. PageMaker returns the following codes to indicate the success of the search:

Example. The following example selects a story, inserts the insertion point into the story, and switches to story editor. It then replaces all instances of the word "rumba," regardless of the capitalization or attribute settings, with "cha-cha." It searches only the currently active story.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)--select story
textedit--insert insertion point into beginning
of selected story
editstory--switch to story editor
changeall "rumba", "cha-cha", currentstory,
anycase, wholeword, clear
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

ChangeEnv cEnvChange

Depending upon the parameters, rebuilds one or all of the following:

- The font metrics information (for example, kern pairs or track-kerning information)

- The Font submenu or pop-up menu
- The Plug-ins submenu

Use this command when you have changed, deleted, or added font metric files, fonts, or plug-ins during this session with PageMaker.

Parameter	Values to enter
cEnvChange	fontmetrics or 1 to force PageMaker to reload font-metric information
	installedfonts or 2 to force PageMaker to rebuild the font list for Font submenu (and pop-up menu)
	plugins or 4 to force PageMaker to rebuild the Plug-ins submenu

Keyword use and order optional. You can include one or all of the keywords and place them in any order. See the example below.

Example . The following example forces PageMaker to rebuild the font list for the Font submenu (and pop-up menu) and to rebuild the Plug-ins submenu.

```
changeenv installedfonts plugins
```

ChangeNext

Searches for the next instance of the Find What text specified in the last Change, ChangeAll, or Find command and replaces it with the Change To text specified in the last Change or ChangeAll commands, using all the same settings. Leaves the new text selected.

Story editor only. The ChangeNext command works only in story editor.

Current publication only. The ChangeNext command cannot search multiple publications. It can search only the stories in the currently active publication.

Repeat as often as needed. You can send this command repeatedly until PageMaker finishes searching the range specified by the previous Find, Change, or ChangeAll command.

Last executed Change, ChangeAll, or Find wins.

As in the Find and Change dialog boxes, the Find, Change, and ChangeAll commands share the Find What and Change To text, as well as the settings for the search options, range, and attributes. (Note: You must know all the current settings before you use the ChangeNext and FindNext commands. If you insert a Find command between the Change and ChangeNext commands, the Find search-text, options, range, and attributes become the search text and settings used by ChangeNext, while the replacement text and attributes remain active from the last Change or ChangeNext command.) For example:

```
findtypeattr1 "Any", 10, -3,
boldstyle+underline, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Helvetica", 9, -3, boldstyle, -3,
-3
change "Note", "Tip", allstories, 1, matchcase,
wholeword, useattributes
changenext--changes next instance of a bold
underlined
--"Note" to bold, Helvetica 9-point "Tip:"
find "See also", currentstory, stopatend, anycase,
allinstances, clear
changenext--searches only from insertion point
to end of story,
--changes next instance of "See also" to "Tip",
--regardless of attributes
```

The first ChangeNext command searches for the next instance of a 10-point, bold, underlined, whole-word "Note" and replaces it with a 9-point, Helvetica, bold word "Tip." The search begins at the position of the insertion point and wraps to the beginning of the next story if necessary.

Because of the Find command, the second ChangeNext searches for the next instance of "See also," regardless of its capitalization or attributes. Using the same Change To criteria, it replaces "See also" with 9-point, Helvetica bold "Tip." The search begins from the location of the insertion point, but is now limited to the current story.

Scripts palette. Do not use the ChangeNext command in scripts you plan to run using the Scripts palette. When PageMaker finds no match or completes the search, the Scripts palette interprets this as an error and stops at that point in the script.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. PageMaker returns the following codes to indicate the success of the search:

Example. The following example switches to story editor. It searches the current story for the word "rumba," regardless of the capitalization or attribute settings and replaces the first match it finds with the word "cha-cha." The search begins at the position of the insertion point and wraps to the beginning of the story if necessary. The ChangeNext command then replaces the next instance of "rumba," using the same search criteria and starting the search from the end of the last encountered "rumba."

```
editstory--switch to story editor
change "rumba", "cha-cha", currentstory, wrap,
anycase, wholeword, clear
changenext
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

ChangeParaAttr sParaStyle, cAlignment, cLeadingType

Sets paragraph attributes (paragraph style, alignment, and leading method) to be used for the search text in the Change and ChangeAll commands.

Parameter	Values to enter
sParaStyle	Name of style (exactly as it appears in Styles palette), in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters) "Any" (quotation marks required) for Any paragraph style (i.e., to not include paragraph style in search criteria; default setting) "No style" (quotation marks required) for No Style
cAlignment	any or -3 for Any alignment (i.e., to not include alignment in search criteria; default setting) left or 0 (zero) for Left center or 1 for Center right or 2 for Right justify or 3 for Justify force or 4 for Force Justify
cLeadingType	any or -3 for Any leading method (i.e., to not include leading method in search criteria; default setting) proportional or 0 (zero) for Proportional topofcaps or 1 for Top of Caps baseline or 2 for Baseline

Story editor only. The ChangeParaAttr command works only in story editor.

All attributes cleared first. The settings you include with the ChangeParaAttr command replace all existing attribute settings.

Plug-ins and external scripts. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Example. The following example changes all left-aligned text in the current publication to full-justified text. Notice that it first sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.

```
findtypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
findparaattr "Any", left, -3
changeparaattr "Any", justify, -3
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances, useattributes
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

ChangeTypeAttr1 sFontName, dPointSize, dLeading, cTypeStyle, cPosition, cCase

Sets the text attributes (font, point size, type style, position, and case) to be used for the search text in the Change and ChangeAll commands.

Parameter	Values to enter
sFontName	Name of font (exactly as it appears on Type menu), in quotation marks (to a maximum of 63 characters) "Any" (quotation marks required) for Any font (i.e., to not include font name in search criteria; default setting)
dPointSize	Point size of type (from 4.0 to 650.0) any or -3 for Any size (i.e., to not include point size in search criteria; default setting)

Parameter	Values to enter
dLeading	Amount of leading, in points (from 0.0 to 1300.0) any or -3 to specify Any leading auto or -1 for automatic leading
cTypeStyle	any or -3 for Any (i.e., to not include type style in search criteria; default setting) normalstyle or 0 for Normal Or, any combination of the following styles, separated by the plus sign (+), or the actual sum of their values: boldstyle or 1 for Bold italicstyle or 2 for Italic underlinestyle or 4 for Underline strikethrustyle or 8 for Strikethru outlinestyle or 16 for Outline (Macintosh only) shadowstyle or 32 for Shadow (Macintosh only) reversestyle or 64 for Reverse
cPosition	any or -3 for Any position (i.e., to not include position attribute in search criteria; default setting) superscript or 1 for Superscript subscript or 2 for Subscript
cCase	any or -3 for Any case (i.e., to not include case attribute in search criteria; default setting) allcaps or 1 for All Caps (full-size capitals) smallcaps or 2 for Small Caps (small capitals)

Story editor only. The ChangeTypeAttr1 command works only in story editor.

Plug-ins and external scripts. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Type styles are additive. To set the cTypeStyle parameter to multiple type styles, either separate the desired style option with the plus sign (+) or add the numeric equivalents for the styles. For example, for bold (1) and underline (4), you can either set cTypeStyle to boldstyle+underline or to 5 (the sum of 1 and 4).

All attributes cleared first. The settings you include with the ChangeTypeAttr1 command replace all existing attribute settings.

Any for cTypeStyle, cPosition, and cCase. Unlike the Type Styles pop-up menu in the Change Attributes dialog box, the any or -3 setting for cTypeStyle pertains only to the type styles Bold, Italic, Underline, Strikethru, Outline, Shadow, and Reverse. The value of cTypeStyle does not affect the cPosition and cCase parameters, which are turned off and on separately.

GetTypeStyle values doubled. If you are using the GetTypeStyle query in conjunction with ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, or GetFindTypeAttr1, note that the GetTypeStyle query returns different values for the type styles. With the exception of normal, all the GetTypeStyle values are twice the values used in the find and change commands and queries. For example, bold is 2 for GetTypeStyle and 1 for ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, and GetFindTypeAttr1. Normal, however, is 1 in GetTypeStyle and 0 in the other commands and queries.

Example. The following example changes all 10-point, bold, underlined text in the current publication to 9-point, Helvetica bold. Notice that it first sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.

```
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3
changeparaattr "Any", -3, -3
findtypeattr1 "Any", 10, -3,
boldstyle+underline, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Helvetica", 9, -3, boldstyle, -3,
-3
```

changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances, useattributes

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), [GetFindWindow](#), and [GetTypeStyle](#) queries

ChangeTypeAttr2 dSetWidth, cTrack, sColorName, nTintValue

Sets additional text attributes (set width, tracking, color, and tint) to be used for the search text in the Change and ChangeAll commands.

Parameter	Values to enter
dSetWidth	Percentage to scale character width (from 5.0 to 250.0; normal is 100.0) any or -3 for Any set width (i.e., to not include set width settings in search criteria)
cTrack	any or -3 for Any tracking (i.e., to not include track settings in search criteria) notrack or 0 (zero) for No Track veryloose or 1 for Very Loose loose or 2 for Loose normaltrack or 3 for Normal Track tight or 4 for Tight verytight or 5 for Very Tight
sColorName	Name of color, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in Colors palette (to maximum of 31 characters) "Any" (quotation marks required) for Any color (i.e., to not include color in search criteria)

Parameter	Values to enter
nTintValue	Percentage of color (from 0 to 100), in whole percentages any or -3 for Any tint amount

Story editor only. The ChangeTypeAttr2 command works only in story editor.

All attributes cleared first. The settings you include with the ChangeTypeAttr2 command replace all existing attribute settings.

Plug-ins and external scripts. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Example. The following example changes all purple text in the current publication to 93% tint of Purple. Notice that it first sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.

```
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3
changeparaattr "Any", -3, -3
findtypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Purple", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Purple", 93
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances, useattributes
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

ChangeWindow bOpen

Opens or closes the Change dialog box.

Parameter	Values to enter
bOpen	close or 0 to close Change dialog box

open or 1 to open Change dialog box

Story editor only. The ChangeWindow command works only in story editor.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Change and Spell closed, depending on platform. PageMaker for the Macintosh closes the Find dialog box before opening the Change dialog box. PageMaker for Windows closes both the Find and Spelling dialog boxes.

Example. The following example switches to story editor and opens the Change dialog box.

```
editstory
changewindow open
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

Clear

Deletes the currently selected graphic or text without storing it on the Clipboard.

Objects with text wrap. When you select and clear a graphic that has a text wrap applied to it, the space that the graphic occupied is then filled with the surrounding text.

Story editor: no clearing from dialog boxes.

Unlike Clear on the Edit menu, the Clear command does not clear text from the Find, Change, or Spell dialog boxes. Instead, it clears the text selected in the current story, regardless of whether one of the dialog boxes is displayed.

Example. The following example selects all objects on the page (or all the text in a story if a text block contains the text insertion point) and clears them from the publication without copying them to the Clipboard.

```
selectall
clear
```

See also:

The [Cut](#), [Delete](#), [Select](#), and [SelectAll](#) commands

Close [sPubName]

Closes the specified publication without saving changes and returns to the PageMaker window. If you do not specify a particular publication or all the publications, PageMaker closes the currently active publication.

Parameter	Values to enter
sPubName	Name of publication to close, exactly as it appears on Windows menu and in quotation marks (to a maximum of 63 characters). If you don't specify a name, PageMaker closes the currently active publication. "all" (quotation marks required) to close all open publications

Specifying "all." If you specify the keyword "all" while a publication titled "All" is open, PageMaker will close that publication. Otherwise, PageMaker will close all open publications.

Caution: No prompt for unsaved or changed publication. Unlike its menu counterpart, the Close command does not warn you if you have not saved the latest changes to a publication, nor does it prompt you to name an unnamed publication. Use the Save or SaveAs commands first if you want to save changes to the publication or name it.

Path okay. While not part of the name displayed in the Window menu, you can include the path with the name of file you want to close.

Example. The following example saves a publication as "mypub" (and copies any linked documents), and then closes the publication.

```
saveas "myfloppy:myfolder:mypub", publication, linked
close "mypub"
```

See also:

The [MiniSave](#), [Save](#), and [SaveAs](#) commands

CloseStory bPlace

Closes the active story in story editor.

Parameter	Values to enter
bPlace	discard or 0 to discard story without placing it (affects unplaced stories only) place or 1 to display loaded text icon in layout view (affects unplaced stories only)

Story editor only. The CloseStory command works only in story editor.

bPlace ignored for placed stories. If the story has already been placed, PageMaker ignores the value of the bPlace parameter and simply closes the story (as if you clicked the Go Away box).

Placing story on page. If the story being closed has not been placed, PageMaker switches to the previously active page in layout view and displays the loaded text gun. To place the story on the page, use the place command.

CloseStory can close story editor. If the story being closed is the only story open in story editor, PageMaker switches to the previously active page in layout view.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Example. The following example closes the current story and activates the text icon if the story has not already been placed.

```
closestory 1
```

See also:

The [EditLayout](#), [EditStory](#), and [OpenStory](#) command

Color sColorName[, nTintValue]

Applies a color to the selected text or graphics or, if nothing is selected, to the next object drawn or placed.

Parameter	Values to enter
sColorName	Name of color, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears on Colors palette (to a maximum of 31 characters)
nTintValue	Percentage of color to apply to object (from 0 to 100) dontcare or -2 to leave setting unchanged (default)

All palette colors are available. You can apply any color that appears on the Colors palette.

Fill and line of PageMaker objects. Regardless of the setting of the Fill and Line menu on the Colors palette, the Color command applies a color to both the fill and line of objects drawn in PageMaker. If an object has a fill style of None, the Color command changes the fill style to Solid.

Example. The following example applies a 25% red tint to the first object drawn on the page.

```
select 1
color "Red", 25
```

See also:

The [ColorPalette](#), [DefineColor](#), and [TintSelection](#) commands

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), [GetColorPalette](#) and [GetTint](#) queries

ColorPalette bState

Displays or removes the Colors palette—a scrollable window that lists the colors available for the text and graphics in the publication.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) to close the Colors palette on or 1 to display the Colors palette

Example. The following example turns the Colors palette on.

```
colorpalette 1
```

See also:

The [Color](#), [PickColor](#), and [TintSelection](#) commands

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), [GetColorPalette](#), and [GetTint](#) queries

ColumnGuides nColumns, xGutter[, cPage, bAdjustLayout]

Creates evenly sized columns with the specified gutter size on the currently displayed page or pages.

Parameter	Values to enter
nColumns	Number of columns for the pages
xGutter	Space between columns
cPage	bothpages or 0 if these settings are the same for facing pages leftpage or 1 if these settings are for left-page guides rightpage or 2 if these settings are for right-page guides

Parameter	Values to enter
bAdjustLayout	true Adjust page layout to new column guides false Do not adjust page layout

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for xGutter (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

cPage defaults. If you do not specify the cPage parameter, PageMaker places the columns based on how the publication was set up (with the PageOptions command) and on the page displayed when the plug-in or script is run. The defaults PageMaker uses are:

- **bothpages** if the publication is set up with facing pages
- **leftpage** if the publication is set up with double-sided pages and a left page is on the pasteboard
- **rightpage** if the publication is set up with double-sided pages, and a right page is on the pasteboard

Layout view only. The ColumnGuides command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example creates two evenly sized columns with a 0.2-inch gutter on each of the facing pages (specified with the PageOptions command). PageMaker uses default values for the cPage parameter.

```
columnguides 2, .2i
```

See also:

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [PageMargins](#), and [PageOptions](#) command

The [GetPageOptions](#) and [GetColumnGuides](#) queries

ControlPalette bState

Displays or removes the Control palette.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) to close the palette on or 1 to display the palette dontcare or -2 to leave display state of Control palette unchanged

Example. The following example closes the Control palette.

```
controlpalette 0
```

See also:

The [SuppressPalDraw](#) command

The [GetControlPalette](#) and [GetSuppressPalDraw](#) queries

ConvertEnhMetafile

(Windows only) Converts the selected enhanced metafile into a Windows metafile. The enhanced metafile must be stored in the publication.

Example. This example selects the first object drawn and converts it to a Windows metafile.

```
select 1--selects the first-drawn object on the page
convertenhmetafile--converts the selected metafile
```

See also:

The [GetObjectList](#), [GetObjectLoc](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), [GetTransform](#), and [GetLineStyle](#) queries

Copy

Copies the currently selected text or graphics to the Clipboard, from which it can be pasted elsewhere.

Pasting outside of PageMaker for Macintosh.

PageMaker for the Macintosh cuts and copies selected objects to its internal clipboard, not to the standard Macintosh Clipboard. To paste PageMaker objects into another application, you must force PageMaker to render its internal clipboard into the Macintosh Clipboard by using the RenderClip command. For example, follow the Copy command with the RenderClip command, specifying out or 1 for the bDirection parameter:

```
selectall
copy
renderclip out
```

Story editor: no copying from dialog boxes.

Unlike Copy on the Edit menu, the Copy command does not copy text from the Find, Change, or Spell dialog boxes. Instead, it copies the selected text in the current story, regardless of whether one of the dialog boxes is displayed.

Example. The following example selects all the objects on the page (or all the text in a story if a text block contains the text insertion point) and copies them to the Clipboard.

```
selectall
copy
```

See also:

The [Select](#), [SelectAll](#), and [RenderClip](#) commands

CreateIndex sTitle, bReplace, bBook, bRemove, bHiddenLayers

Creates an index.

Parameter	Values to enter
sTitle	Title for index, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 character) "" (empty quotation marks) for no title
bReplace	off or 0 to create a new index on or 1 to replace existing index

Parameter	Values to enter
bBook	off or 0 to include entries from only currently open publication on or 1 to include entries from all publications in book list
bRemove	off or 0 to include all topics in index on or 1 to remove unreferenced topics
bHiddenLayers	true include index items from hidden layers false do not include items from hidden layers.

Index without a title. To create an index without a title, enter a pair of quotation marks with nothing between them for sTitle ("").

Formatting the index. To specify the format of the index, the IndexFormat command must precede the CreateIndex command. If you do not specify the format, PageMaker uses the default settings.

Placing a new index. When you create a new index (by entering 0 as the bReplace value), PageMaker does not place the file on the page, but displays the loaded text icon. To place the index, follow CreateIndex with the Place command.

Example. The following example creates an index with no title and specifies that PageMaker replace the existing index, include entries from only the open publication, remove unreferenced topics and include index items from hidden layers.

```
createindex "", 1, 0, 1, true
```

See also:

The [IndexFormat](#) and [Place](#) commands

CreatePolygon nPoints, xLocation1, yLocation1, xLocation2, yLocation2, xLocation2, yLocation2 [...,xLocationN, yLocationN]

Creates an open, irregular polygon.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nPoints	Number of points in the polygon For each of the points in the polygon, specify a pair of coordinates.
xLocation	x coordinate of the point
yLocation	y coordinate of the point

Note. A polygon has a minimum of 3 points and a maximum of 100 points.

Layout view only. The CreatePolygon command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example draws an open, irregular, three-sided polygon.

```
createpolygon 3, 1i, 1i, 2i, 1i, 1i, 2i
```

See Also:

The [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [PolygonType](#), and [PolygonVertices](#) commands

The [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [GetPolygonType](#), and [GetPolygonVertices](#) queries

CreateTOC sTitle, bReplace, bBook, cFormat[, sBetString, bHiddenLayers]

Creates a table of contents.

Parameter	Values to enter
sTitle	Title of table of contents, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters) "" (empty quotation marks) for no title
bReplace	off or 0 (zero) to create a new table of contents on or 1 to replace an existing table of contents

Parameter	Values to enter
bBook	off or 0 (zero) to include only currently open publication in table of contents on or 1 to include all publications in book list
cFormat	nonumber or 0 (zero) to omit page numbers from table of contents numberbefore or 1 to have page numbers appear before entry numberafter or 2 to have page numbers appear after entry
sBetString	Characters to be inserted between entry and page number, in quotation marks (to a maximum of seven)
bHiddenLayers	true include table of contents items from hidden layers false do not include table of contents items from hidden layers.

Use sBetString only with cFormat. Use the sBetString parameter only if you specify page numbers with the cFormat parameter.

Table of contents without a title. To create a table of contents without a title, enter the value for sTitle as a pair of quotation marks with nothing between them ("").

Placing a new table of contents. When you create a new table of contents (by entering 0 as the bReplace value), PageMaker does not place it on the page, but displays the loaded text icon. To place the new table of contents, follow CreateTOC with the Place command.

Example. The following example creates a table of contents, titled "Contents," which replaces an existing table of contents, does not include book publications, and specifies that the page number comes after the entry. The character between the entry and page number is a tab, which results in a right-aligned page number preceded by leader dots. The table of contents includes entries from hidden layers.

```
createtoc "Contents" 1, 0, 2, "^t", true
```

See also:

The [Place](#) command

Crop cHandle, xyLocation[, yLocation]

Crops the selected imported image.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHandle	Handle to drag when cropping object: Side handles: left or 0 right or 2 top or 3 bottom or 4
	Corner handles: lefttop or 5 leftbottom or 6 righttop or 7 rightbottom or 8
xyLocation	x or y coordinate, relative to the current zero point, to which you want the specified part dragged. If cHandle is a corner (that is, lefttop, leftbottom, righttop, or rightbottom), both the x and y coordinates are required.
yLocation	y coordinate, relative to the current zero point, to which you want a corner dragged

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for xyLocation (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Crop single images only. The Crop command can crop only one image at a time; if more than one image is selected, the plug-in or script stops running.

Crop imported images only. The Crop command can crop only imported images, not graphics drawn with the Box, Line, and Oval commands or the respective drawing tools.

cHandle for transformed objects. (See illustration below.) If the selected object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, cHandle should correspond to the handle before the object was transformed. For example, lefttop always refers to the original left-top handle of an object, not to the handle that is currently the left-most top handle.



Layout view only. The Crop command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the first object drawn and drags the left-bottom handle to the horizontal and vertical coordinates (four inches and two inches, respectively).

```
select 1
crop leftbottom 4i, 2i
```

See also:

The [Select](#) command
 The [GetCropRect](#) query

Cut

Cuts selected text or graphics to the Clipboard.

Pasting outside of PageMaker for Macintosh. PageMaker for the Macintosh cuts and copies selected objects to its internal clipboard, not to the standard Macintosh Clipboard. To paste PageMaker objects into another application, you must force PageMaker to render its internal clipboard into the Macintosh Clipboard by using the RenderClip command. For example, follow the Cut command with the RenderClip command, specifying out or 1 for the bDirection parameter:

```
selectall
copy
renderclip out
```

Story editor: no cutting from dialog boxes.

Unlike Cut on the Edit menu, the Cut command does not cut text from the Find, Change, or Spell dialog boxes. Instead, it cuts the text selected in the current story, regardless of whether one of the dialog boxes is displayed.

Example. The following example selects all objects on the page (or all text in a story if a text block contains the text insertion point) and cuts them to the Clipboard.

```
selectall
cut
```

See also:

The [Select](#), [SelectAll](#), and [RenderClip](#) commands

DefaultPrintClrSpace

sColorSpace

Sets the color space for the print job.

Parameter	Values to Enter
sColorSpace	Color space for the print job, one of the following values: "Gray", "CMYK", "RGB", or "CMY".

Example. The following example sets the default color space to RGB.

```
defaultprintclr space "RGB"
```

See also:

The [GetDefaultPrintClrSpace](#) query

DefaultDir sPath

Sets the specified path as the default folder for subsequent commands that access files.

Parameter	Values to enter
sPath	Path, in quotation marks, to desired disk and folders (to a maximum of 91 characters)

Default folder reset. PageMaker automatically resets the default folder to the folder last accessed when opening, placing, exporting, or saving with either File > Save As or the SaveAs command.

No trailing backslash; trailing colon optional. In PageMaker for Windows, do not end your path with a backslash. In PageMaker for the Macintosh, while you can end the path with a colon, it is not required. The GetDefaultDir query returns the Windows path without the backslash (unless it is the root folder, for example, c:\) and the Macintosh path with a trailing colon.

Specified folder doesn't exist. If the default folder specified in the sPath parameter does not exist, PageMaker returns to the current default folder.

Examples . The following example sets the default path to the disk "mydisk" and the "artfiles" folder on the Macintosh.

```
defaultdir "mydisk:artfiles"
```

The following example sets the default path to the folder "mydir" and the "mysubdir" subfolder in Windows.

```
defaultdir "c:\mydir\mysubdir"
```

See also:

The [GetDefaultDir](#) query

DefineColor sColorName, cType, cModel, bOverprint, d1, d2, d3[, d4, sBaseColor, [nInks (sInkName, dInkLevel)...]]

Defines a new color or tint and adds it to the Colors palette, or redefines an existing color.

Parameter	Values to enter
sColorName	Name of the new color or color being redefined, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters). If redefining an existing color, the name must exactly match the name in the Colors palette.
cType	spot or 0 for spot color process or 1 for process color tint or 2 for tint hifi or 3 for high-fidelity color (you must set cModel to multiink)
cModel	rgbpct or 0 for RGB color model, expressed in percentages cmky or 1 for process color model hls or 2 for HLS color model multiink or 4 for multi-ink model (you must set cType to hifi or 3) rgb255 or 5 for RGB color model, expressed in units from 0 to 255
bOverprint	false or 0 to knockout objects of this color true or 1 to overprint
d1	Percentage of red if cModel equals rgbpct (0) Units of red if cModel equals rgb255 (5), from 0 to 255 Percentage of cyan if cModel equals either cmky (1) or multiink (4) Degrees hue if cModel equals hls (2) Percentage of base color for a tint

Parameter	Values to enter
d2	Percentage of green if cModel equals rgbpct (0) Units of green if cModel equals rgb255 (5), from 0 to 255 Percentage of magenta if cModel equals either cmyk (1) or multiink (4) Percentage of lightness if cModel equals hls (2) 0 for a tint
d3	Percentage of blue if cModel equals rgbpct (0) Units of blue if cModel equals rgb255 (5), from 0 to 255 Percentage of yellow if cModel equals either cmyk (1) or multiink (4) Percentage of saturation if cModel equals hls (2) 0 for a tint
d4	Percentage of black if cModel equals cmyk (1) or multiink (4) 0 for a tint or if cModel equals rgbpct (0), hls (2), or rgb255 (5)
sBaseColor	Name of base color to use for tint (when cType is set to tint) "" (empty quotation marks) if not defining a tint
nInks	Number of high-fidelity ink names and percentages to follow
For each high-fidelity ink:	
sInkName	Name of ink
dInkLevel	Percentage of specified ink coverage value between 0.0 and 100.0

Adding a color from a color library. To add a color from a color library to the Colors palette, use the PickColor command.

Using an installable color picker. To use an installable color picker with PageMaker, use the PickColor command.

HiFi colors. When you define a HiFi color, you must specify its CMYK values as well (which are used for composite printing).

Tints. You can base a tint only on an existing color in the Colors palette. To use a color in a color library, you must first add the color to the Colors palette; then define the tint.

You can base a tint on another tint as long as the logic isn't circular (for example, a slate green based on moss green which is, in turn, based on slate green creates a circular definition and is not allowed).

Color name restrictions. A color name cannot exceed 31 characters and, in English-language versions of PageMaker, cannot be: Process Cyan, Process Magenta, Process Yellow, Process Black, Black, black, Registration, or registration. In non-English language versions, PageMaker restricts the color names equivalent to those just mentioned.

Values truncated. Use whole percentages for d1, d2, d3, and d4; otherwise PageMaker will truncate the values.

Assigning color to text or graphics. Choose the Color command when you want to assign a color to text or graphics. If you use DefineColor and Color together, put DefineColor first.

Editing EPS colors. You cannot edit process colors imported with an EPS image. Attempts to edit EPS process colors will result in an error. You can, however, edit spot colors imported with an EPS image.

Example. The following example creates the color Rose based on a 35% tint of the color Pink.

```
definecolor "Rose", tint,,35,,,"Pink"
```

The following example creates the process color Peach using the CMYK color model. Peach is composed of 15% cyan, 30% magenta, 10% yellow, and no black.

```
definecolor "Peach", process,CMYK,,15,30,10,0
```

See also:

The [PickColor](#) command

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), and [GetColorNames](#) queries

DefineInk sInkName[, sAngle, sRuling, dDefaultND]

Defines (or redefines) the screen angle, screen ruling, and default neutral density value for the specified HiFi ink.

Parameter	Values to enter
sInkName	Name of HiFi ink (no tints), in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters). If redefining an existing ink, the name must exactly match as it appears in the Print dialog box.
sAngle	Screen angle, in quotation marks, from "0.0" to "360.0" "" (empty quotation marks) to leave angle unchanged
sRuling	Screen ruling (frequency), in quotation marks for specified ink, from "1.0" to "500.0" "" (empty quotation marks) to leave ruling unchanged
dDefaultND	Default neutral density for ink (to 3 decimal places), from 0.000 to 10.000 dontcare or -2 to leave value unchanged

Example. The following example defines HiFiGreen with a 45-degree screen angle, a screen ruling of 60, and a default neutral density of 0.

```
defineink "HiFiGreen", "45", "60", 0.000
```

See also:

The [DefineColor](#), [InkND](#), and [PrintInk](#) commands

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), [GetInkNames](#), and [GetInkND](#) queries

DefineMasterPage sMasterName, bOverwrite, bSpread, xLeftOrInside, yTop, xRghtOrOutsd, yBottom, nColumns, xGutter[, nColumnRightPage, xGutterRghtPg]

Creates or redefines the named master page, setting the specified margins and columns. Turns to the specified master.

Parameter	Values to enter
sMasterName	Master-page name to define or redefine (maximum of 31 characters; cannot be Document Master or None)
bOverwrite	false or 0 (zero) to leave existing master unchanged (if one exists with same name) true or 1 to overwrite existing master (if one exists with same name)
bSpread	false or 0 (zero) for a one-page master true or 1 for a two-page master spread dontcare or -2 if redefining an existing master page (you cannot change this setting when redefining) default or -1 to use current Document Master setting
xLeftOrInside	Inside (or left) margin -2 to leave margin unchanged (use only if redefining an existing master page) -1 to use current Document Master setting
yTop	Top margin -2 to leave margin unchanged (use only if redefining an existing master page) default or -1 to use current Document Master setting
xRghtOrOutsd	Outside (or right) margin -2 to leave margin unchanged (use only if redefining an existing master page) -1 to use current Document Master setting

Parameter	Values to enter
yBottom	Bottom margin -2 to leave margin unchanged (use only if redefining an existing master page) -1 to use current Document Master setting
nColumns	Number of columns either on a single page if the master is a single page, or on the left page if the master is a two-page spread -2 to leave number of columns unchanged (use only if redefining an existing master page) -1 to use current Document Master setting
xGutter	Space between columns on a single page or the left page of a two-page spread -2 to leave gutter unchanged (use only if redefining an existing master page) -1 to use current Document Master setting
nColumn-RightPage	Number of columns on the right page of a two-page spread Ignored if master is a single page -2 to leave number of columns unchanged (use only if redefining an existing master page) -1 to use current Document Master setting
xGutterRghtPg	Space between columns on the right page of a two-page spread Ignored if master is a single page -2 to leave gutter unchanged (use only if redefining an existing master page) -1 to use current Document Master setting

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for the margins and gutters (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Unique names. When you create a new master page, make sure you are not overwriting an existing master page. Use the GetMasterPageList to determine the names of all existing master pages.

Modifying Document Master. You cannot modify the Document Master using the DefineMasterPage command. To change the margins of the Document Master, use the PageMargins command. To change its column guides, display the Document Master (using the Page command) and use the ColumnGuides commands.

Cannot change spread. You cannot change the spread setting of an existing master page. If you are redefining a master page, you must set bSpread to -2. Otherwise PageMaker returns an error. (If you set bSpread to -2 and the named master doesn't exist, PageMaker also returns an error.)

Example. The following example creates the master spread "ad layout master" (unless a master page with the same name already exists). The settings for the master page are: an inside margin of 1 inch, a top margin of 0.5 inches, an outside margin of 0.75 inches, and a bottom margin of 0.5 inches; both pages have two columns with a 0.2-inch gutter between the columns.

```
definemasterpage "ad layout master", false, true,
1i, .5i, .75i, .5i, 2, .2i, 2, .2i
```

See also:

The [ColumnGuides](#), [DeleteMasterPage](#), [Master-Page](#), [Page](#), [PageMargins](#), [RenameMasterPage](#), and [SaveAsMasterPage](#) commands

The [GetMasterPage](#), [GetMasterPageInfo](#), and [Get-MasterPageList](#) queries

Delete

Deletes the selected text, text block, or graphics.

Delete equals Clear. This command is identical to the Clear command.

Example. The following example selects all objects on the page (or all text in a story if a text block contains the insertion point) and deletes them.

```
selectall
delete
```

See also:

The [Clear](#) command

DeleteContent

Deletes the content, whether text or a graphic, from the selected frame. This removes the frame's content from the publication. To remove the content from the frame, but keep it in the publication as an independent item, use the SeparateContent command.

Layout view only. The DeleteContent command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example deletes content from the selected frame and from the publication.

```
deletecontent
```

See Also:

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

DeleteHoriz yLocation

Deletes the specified horizontal guide, using either its location or drawing-order number.

Parameter	Values to enter
yLocation	y coordinate of the horizontal guide to be deleted, relative to rulers' zero point guide #, where # is the drawing-order number of the guide (e.g., deletehoriz guide 2)

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Determining drawing order. Remember that drawing order is determined by the order in which the guide was drawn on the page, not its position on the page.

Layout view only. The DeleteHoriz command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example deletes two guides: the horizontal guide seven inches from the current location of the rulers' zero point and the third horizontal guide drawn.

```
deletehoriz 7i
deletehoriz guide 3
```

See also:

The [DeleteVert](#) command

DeleteLayer sFromLayer, sToLayer

Deletes a layer and moves its objects to another layer, or removes a layer and its objects altogether.

Parameter	Values to Enter
sFromLayer	Name of the layer to be deleted
sToLayer	Name of layer to move objects to, or "" to delete the objects

Layout view only. The DeleteLayer command works only in layout view.

Example . The following example removes the layer "Notes" and all of its contents.

```
deletelayer "Notes", ""
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

DeleteMasterPage sMasterName

Deletes the specified master page and sets None as the master page of any pages to which the deleted master had been applied.

Document Master and None. You cannot delete the prenamed master pages, Document Master and None.

Example. The following example deletes the master page named TOC.

```
deletemasterpage "TOC"
```

See also:

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [MasterPage](#), [RenameMasterPage](#), and [SaveAsMasterPage](#) commands

The [GetMasterPage](#), [GetMasterPageInfo](#), and [GetMasterPageList](#) queries

DeletePrivateData sDeveloperID, sPlugInID, cTargetClass, nTypeFlag, nCount, (nTargetID)...

Deletes the private data and private strings associated with the specified input criteria. Using dontcare or -2 for parameter values, you can delete all private data and strings associated with any of the following: your plug-in; your plug-in and a class of objects; your plug-in, a class of objects, and a private ID; or your plug-in, a class of objects, a private ID, and a specific element.

Parameter	Values to enter
sDeveloperID	Four-character string representing your name or your company name, in quotation marks (e.g., ADBE for Adobe)
sPlugInID	Four-character string representing the plug-in, in quotation marks (e.g., KYLN for Keyline plug-in)

Parameter	Values to enter
cTargetClass	<p>classobject for imported graphics and images, and for PageMaker lines, boxes, ovals, polygons, and text blocks</p> <p>classstory for stories</p> <p>classpub for publication (current publication only)</p> <p>classpage for page</p> <p>classmaster for master page</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to delete all private data associated with specified sDeveloperID and sPlugInID</p>
nTypeFlag	<p>Identifier you defined to distinguish between types of private data for same cTargetClass</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to delete all private data for specified cTargetClass and associated with specified plug-in, or if cTargetClass is dontcare or -2</p>
nCount	<p>Number of deletions</p> <p>1 if nTypeFlag is set to dontcare or -2</p>
nTargetID	<p>Internal PageMaker identifier for element (graphic, image, text block, page, master page, or story) to which private data is associated</p> <p>0 (zero) for publication (PageMaker deletes private data in current publication only)</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to delete all private data for all elements in specified cTargetClass and associated with a specified nTypeFlag, or if nTypeFlag is set to dontcare or -2</p>

Errors. PageMaker returns an error if:

- The specified element has no private data associated with the specified plug-in and nTypeFlag (CQ_NOPDATA).
- cTargetClass and nTargetID together do not specify an existing element (graphic, image, text block, page, master page, story, or publication) (CQ_INVALID_TARGET).
- nTypeFlag is -1 (CQ_INVALID_CONTEXT).

Five parameters needed to identify data.

PageMaker requires five parameters to identify private data:

- sDeveloperID and sPlugInID to identify the plug-in.
- cTargetClass and nTargetID to identify the element being assigned the data.
- nTypeFlag to distinguish between data types (you define this parameter).

Dontcare or -2. If you set any parameter to dontcare or -2, you must set all subsequent parameters to dontcare or -2 as well, except nCount, which must be set to 1. If you set cTargetClass to -2, then set nTypeFlag and nTargetID to -2 and set nCount to 1.

Examples. The following example deletes all private data of all ClassObject elements that are associated with ADBE and KYLN and have a private ID of 15.

```
deleteprivatedata "ADBE", "KYLN", classobject, 15, 1, dontcare
```

The following example deletes all private data of all ClassObject elements that are associated with ADBE and KYLN.

```
deleteprivatedata "ADBE", "KYLN", classobject, dontcare, 1, dontcare
```

The following example deletes all private data in the publication that is associated with ADBE and KYLN.

```
deleteprivatedata "ADBE", "KYLN", dontcare, dontcare, 1, dontcare
```

See also:

The [PrivateData](#) and [PrivateString](#) commands

The [GetPrivateData](#), [GetPrivateList](#), and [GetPrivateString](#) queries

DeleteRulerGuides

Deletes all ruler guides on the current page.

Layout view only. The DeleteRulerGuides command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example deletes all ruler guides on the current page.

```
deleterulerguides
```

DeleteUnusedLayers bskipUI

Deletes all the unused layers in a publication.

Parameter	Values to Enter
bSkipUI	<p>Off or 0 prompts the user for confirmation before the layers are deleted</p> <p>On or 1 deletes the layers without prompting the user for confirmation</p>

Example. The following example deletes all of the unused layers without prompting the user for confirmation.

```
deleteunusedlayers 1
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

DeleteVert xLocation

Deletes the specified vertical guide, using either its location or drawing-order number.

Parameter	Values to enter
xLocation	<p>x coordinate of the vertical guide to be deleted, relative to rulers' zero point</p> <p>guide #, where # is the drawing-order number of the guide (e.g., deletehoriz guide 2)</p>

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Determining drawing order. Remember that drawing order is determined by the order in which the guide was drawn on the page, not its position on the page.

Layout view only. The DeleteVert command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example deletes two guides: the vertical guide 3.2 inches from the current location of the rulers' zero point and the first vertical guide drawn.

```
deletevert 3.2i
deletevert guide 1
```

See also:

The [DeleteHoriz](#) command

Deselect

Changes the active tool to the pointer tool (if necessary) and deselects all currently selected text or graphics.

Deselect emulates clicking. The Deselect command is identical to clicking a nonselectable area of the publication window, such as the pasteboard or the margin of the page.

Layout view only. The Deselect command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example deselects text or graphics.

```
deselect
```

See also:

The [SelectAll](#) command

The [GetSelectList](#) and [GetSelectInfo](#) queries

Dictionary sLanguage

Selects the language dictionary for hyphenation and spelling. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
sLanguage	Name of language dictionary, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in Dictionary list box "none" (quotation marks required) to choose no language dictionary

Dictionary must be installed. The dictionary you specify must be installed.

Example. The following example specifies the United Kingdom English dictionary for hyphenation and spell-checking.

```
dictionary "UK English"
```

See also:

The [GetDictionary](#) query

DisplayNonPrinting [bState]

Displays or hides all nonprinting objects (text blocks and graphics that have the nonprinting attribute applied).

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 to hide nonprinting objects on or 1 to display nonprinting objects (the default)

bState defaults. If you do not specify the bState parameter, PageMaker displays the nonprinting objects.

Example. In the following example, all nonprinting items (text blocks and graphics that have the nonprinting attribute applied) are displayed on screen when you turn to the pages containing them.

```
displaynonprinting on
```

See also:

The [NonPrinting](#) command

The [GetDisplayNonPrinting](#) and [GetNonPrinting](#) queries

DisplaySpecial bDisplay

Displays or hides special characters in the story active in story editor. Characters displayed include spaces, tab characters, hard returns, and soft returns (Shift-Return).

Parameter	Values to enter
bDisplay	off or 0 to hide special characters on or 1 to display special characters

Story editor only. The DisplaySpecial command works only in story editor.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Example. The following example switches to story editor and displays special characters.

```
editstory  
displayspecial on
```

See also:

The [DisplayStyleNames](#) command

The [GetDisplaySpecial](#) query

DisplayStyleNames bDisplay

Displays or hides paragraph style names in a sidebar in the left margin of the story active in story editor.

Parameter	Values to enter
bDisplay	off or 0 to hide paragraph style names on or 1 to display paragraph style names

Story editor only. The DisplayStyleNames command works only in story editor.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Example. The following example switches to story editor and displays paragraph style names.

```
editstory  
displaystylenames on
```

See also:

The [DisplaySpecial](#) command

The [GetDisplayStyleNames](#) query

DragSelect xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom

Deselects the current selection and then selects all of the objects enclosed within the rectangle specified.

Parameter	Values to Enter
xLeft	x coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the left side of the area to be selected
yTop	y coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the top side of the area to be selected
xRight	x coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the right side of the area to be selected

Parameter	Values to Enter
yBottom	y coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the bottom side of the area to be selected

Layout view only. The DragSelect command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects all of the objects in an 8.5 by 11 inch area, starting at the zero point.

```
dragselect 0i, 0i, 8.5i, 11i
```

See Also:

The [DragSelectExtend](#), [Select](#), [SelectAll](#), [SelectExtend](#), [SelectID](#), and [SelectIDExtend](#) commands
 The [GetSelectIDList](#) and [GetSelectInfo](#) queries

DragSelectExtend xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom

Adds the objects that are enclosed within the specified area to the current selection list.

Parameter	Values to Enter
xLeft	x coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the left side of the area to be selected
yTop	y coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the top side of the area to be selected
xRight	x coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the right side of the area to be selected
yBottom	y coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the bottom side of the area to be selected

Layout view only. The DragSelectExtend command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects all of the objects in an 8.5 by 11 inch area without deselecting any objects that were already selected.

```
dragselectextend 0i, 0i, 8.5i, 11i
```

See Also:

The [DragSelect](#), [Select](#), [SelectAll](#), [SelectExtend](#), [SelectID](#), and [SelectIDExtend](#) commands
 The [GetSelectIDList](#) and [GetSelectInfo](#) queries

EditLayout

Switches to layout view of the current publication.

Story editor only. The EditLayout command works only in story editor.

Location displayed depends on active story.

Which page or pages PageMaker displays in layout view depends upon the story active at the time the command is sent. If the active story:

- Has been placed, PageMaker turns to the page (or pages, for facing pages) containing the insertion point or selected text. The story remains open in story editor, though inactive.
- Has not been placed, PageMaker returns to the previously active page (or pages, for facing pages) and displays the loaded text icon.
- Is empty, PageMaker closes the empty story window and returns to the previously active page (or pages, for facing pages).

Plug-ins and external scripts only. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Example. The following example switches to layout view of the currently active publication.

```
editlayout
```

See also:

The [EditStory](#) command
 The [GetPMState](#) query

EditOriginal sAppFilename

Launches the originating application (or the specified application) of the selected linked graphic or story.

Parameter	Value to enter
sAppFilename	Exact name of application to be launched, in quotation marks, including optional pathname to folder and disk (to a maximum of 91 characters for each name and path)

System 7 required on Macintosh. To use this command on the Macintosh, you must run the plug-in or script under System 7.0 or later.

Example. The following example selects the first object drawn and launches the application that created it.

```
select 1
editoriginal "mydisk:myfolder:Word"
```

EditStory

Invokes the story editor.

Layout view only. The EditStory command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example switches PageMaker to the story editor.

```
editstory
```

Exit

Exits (quits) PageMaker without saving the changes to the open publications.

Caution: No prompt for unsaved or changed publications. Unlike its menu counterpart, the Exit command does not warn you if you have not saved the latest changes to a publication, nor does it prompt you to name an unnamed publication. Use the Save or SaveAs commands if you want to save changes to the open publications.

Example. The following example exits PageMaker.

```
exit
```

See also:

The [Close](#), [Save](#), [SaveAs](#), and [Quit](#) commands

Export fFilename, sFormat[, bTags]

Exports text from the text block that currently contains the insertion point to the specified filename, using the selected format.

Parameter	Values to enter
fFilename	Exact name of file to which selected text is to be exported, including optional pathname to folder and disk, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 91 characters for each name and path)
sFormat	File format, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in File Format list box (to a maximum of 31 characters)
bTags	false or 0 (zero, default) true or 1 to export tags (style names)

Range or entire story. Unlike the options in the Export dialog box, this command does not provide a parameter to explicitly choose Entire Story or Selected Text Only. If there is a selection range in the story, PageMaker exports it; otherwise, PageMaker exports the entire story.

Exporting style names. The bTags parameter exports the style names with the exported file. They appear in angle brackets at the beginning of each paragraph. Later, if the file is placed in PageMaker, PageMaker uses the styles to format the text.

Caution: No prompt for overwriting files. Unlike its menu counterpart, the Export command does not prompt you if a file with the same name already exists. Instead, PageMaker overwrites the file directly.

Example. The following example exports selected text to "myfile," in text-only format and with style names attached.

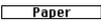
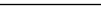
```
export "mydisk:myfolder:myfile", "Text-only",
true
```

See also:

The [GetExportFilters](#) query

FillAndLine cFillStyle, sFillColor, bFillOverprint, cLineStyle, bReverse, dWeight, bOpaque, sLineColor, bLineOverprint[, nFillTint, nLineTint]

Sets the fill and line attributes of the selected objects: style, color, overprint attribute, weight (lines only), and tint percentage. Acts on PageMaker-drawn objects only.

Parameter	Values to enter
cFillStyle	dontcare or -2 to leave style unchanged
None	none or 0 (zero)
	paper or 1
	solid or 2
	vertfew or 9
	vertlots or 10
	horizfew or 11
	horizlots or 12
	diagfew or 13
	diaglots or 14
	hashfew or 15
	hashlots or 16

Parameter	Values to enter
sFillColor	Name of color, in quotation marks, exactly as it appears on Colors palette (to a maximum of 31 characters) "dontcare" to leave the color unchanged (quotation marks required)
bFillOverprint	off or 0 to knockout any portion of an element positioned beneath object on or 1 to print all overlapping elements
cLineStyle	dontcare or -2 to leave the line style unchanged
None	none or 0 (zero)
Hairline	hairline or 1
.5 pt 	halfpoint or 2
1 pt 	onepoint or 3
2 pt 	twopoint or 4
4 pt 	fourpoint or 5
6 pt 	sixpoint or 6
8 pt 	eightpoint or 7
12 pt 	twelvepoint or 8
4 pt 	thinthin or 9
5 pt 	thickthin or 10
5 pt 	thinthick or 11
6 pt 	thinthickthin or 12
1 pt 	thindash or 13
3 pt 	mediumdash or 14
6 pt 	thickdash or 15
4 pt 	squares or 16
4 pt 	dots or 17

Parameter	Values to enter
Custom...	customsolid or 31 for a solid line of weight specified by specified by dWeight
bReverse	off or 0 for normal on or 1 for reverse line dontcare or -2 to leave setting unchanged
dWeight	Weight of custom line, in points (precise to one decimal place) dontcare or -2 to leave existing line weight unchanged or for pre-defined line weight (e.g., hairline)
bOpaque	false or 0 to make the background of compound, dashed, or dotted lines transparent; default true or 1 to make the background of compound, dashed, or dotted lines opaque
sLineColor	Name of color, in quotation marks, exactly as it appears on Colors palette (to a maximum of 31 characters) "dontcare" to leave color unchanged (quotation marks required)
bLineOverprint	off or 0 to knockout any portion of an element positioned beneath the line on or 1 to overprint any portion of an element that the line overlaps
nFillTint	Percentage of color to apply to the object fill (from 0 to 100) dontcare or -2 to leave setting unchanged (default)
nLineTint	Percentage of color to apply to the object line (from 0 to 100) dontcare or -2 to leave setting unchanged (default)

PageMaker objects only. The FillAndLine command applies only to objects drawn in PageMaker, not imported objects.

dWeight overrides cStyle. Set the dWeight parameter to dontcare or -2 unless you are defining a custom line. The value of dWeight overrides the line weight specified in cStyle.

dWeight truncated. If dWeight includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a point. For example, 12.19 becomes 12.1 points.

Text tool, story editor, or no object. If the text tool is active, the command results in an error. If either the story editor is active or no PageMaker objects are selected, the specified fill and line become the default settings for the publication.

Tinting and shading objects. In PageMaker 6.0 or later, you tint an object's fill using the nFillTint parameter. Earlier versions of PageMaker set solid fills from 10 percent to 80 percent of an object's color (tenpct or 3 to eightypct or 8). To duplicate these fill styles, set cFillStyle to solid (or 2) and set nFillTint to the desired percentage, from 0 to 100.

Example. The following example selects the first object drawn on the page and sets its fill to a 30% Red tint. The 20-point line is a 20% Green tint. When printing, PageMaker will knockout any portion of an element beneath the fill, but will overprint the line.

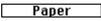
```
select 1
fillandline 2, "Red", 0, 31, 0, 20, 0, "Green", 1,
30, 20
```

See also:

The [FillStyle](#) and [LineStyle](#) commands
The [GetFillAndLine](#), [GetFillStyle](#), and [GetLineStyle](#) queries

FillStyle cStyle

Applies a fill to the selected object or objects.

Parameter	Values to enter
cStyle	none or 0 (zero)
None	none or 0 (zero)
	paper or 1
	solid or 2
	vertfew or 9
	vertlots or 10
	horizfew or 11
	horizlots or 12
	diagfew or 13
	diaglots or 14
	hashfew or 15
	hashlots or 16

Text tool, story editor, or no object. If the text tool is active, the command results in an error. If either the story editor is active or no PageMaker objects are selected, the specified fill becomes the default fill for the publication.

Tinting and shading objects. In PageMaker 7.0, you tint an object's fill using the FillAndLine command.

Example. The following example selects the second-drawn object and applies a pattern of a few horizontal lines (as shown in the Fill submenu).

```
select 2
fillstyle 11
```

See also:

The [GetFillAndLine](#) and [GetFillStyle](#) queries

Find sFindWhat, [cSearchRange], [bWrapAround], [bMatchCase], [bWholeWord], [bClearAttr]

Searches for the first instance of the specified text in the selected range, the active story, or all stories of the current publication. Selects the first match it finds.

Parameter	Values to enter
sFindWhat	Text to search for, in quotation marks.
cSearchRange	selectedtext or 0 to search selected text currentstory or 1 to search current story only, starting from position of insertion point (default setting) allstories or 2 to search all stories in current publication, starting from beginning of currently active story default or -1 to use default or previously defined range dontcare or -2 to let system choose range based on current text selection. If text is selected, the Find command searches only selected text; if no text is selected, the Find command searches current story only, starting from position of insertion point.
bWrapAround	stopatend or 0 to stop searching when PageMaker reaches end of story wrap or 1 to continue searching from beginning of story when PageMaker reaches end of story (default setting)
bMatchCase	anycase or 0 (zero) to turn off case-sensitive searching (default setting) matchcase or 1 to turn on case-sensitive searching (match capitalization of search text exactly)
bWholeWord	allinstances or 0 (zero) to search for any occurrence of specified text (default setting), even if text is found within another word (for example, searching for "story" could yield "history," as well as "story") wholeword or 1 to search for specified text as a whole word only, disregarding cases where text is embedded within another word.

Parameter	Values to enter
bClearAttr	<p>useattributes or 0 to use existing Find text and paragraph attributes (default setting)</p> <p>clear or 1 to clear all Find attribute settings</p>

Story editor only. The Find command works only in story editor.

Current publication only. Unlike the Find dialog box, the Find command cannot search multiple publications. It can search only the stories in the currently active publication.

Find next. The Find command locates the first occurrence of the search text. You must repeat the command or use the FindNext command to find the next occurrence of the search text. Use the ChangeAll command to change all occurrences of the search text.

bWrapAround. PageMaker disregards the bWrapAround parameter when cSearchRange is set to either:

- selectedtext (or 0), which confines the search to the selected text.
- allstories (or 2), which starts the search at the beginning of the active story and automatically wraps to the beginning of the next story.

Optional parameters. PageMaker requires only the sFindWhat parameter. If you do not include values for the other parameters, PageMaker uses the settings of the last Find, Change, or ChangeAll command. (If none of these commands has been executed this session, PageMaker uses the default settings—noted in the parameter list above.)

Setting text and paragraph attributes. To search for text and paragraph attributes (e.g., font, type size, paragraph style), use the FindTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr2, and FindParaAttr commands, followed by the Find command with bClearAttr set to useattributes or 0.

Searching for text attributes only. To search for text attributes only (e.g., all 10 point, bold text), first use the FindTypeAttr1 and FindTypeAttr2 commands to set the desired attributes. (Be sure to clear the paragraph attributes with the FindParaAttr command.) Then, follow with the Find command: Specify an empty string for sFindWhat and set bClearAttr to useattributes or 0. For example, to search for all 10-point, bold text in a publication, the commands are:

```
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3--to clear the
other type attributes
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3--to clear the
paragraph attributes
findtypeattr1 "Any", 10, -3, boldstyle, -3, -3
find "", "", allstories, stopatend, anycase, allin-
stances, useattributes
```

Searching for special characters. You enter a special character as part of your search text using the same key combinations that you use to enter the character directly into the Find dialog box.

Scripts palette. Do not use the Find command in scripts you plan to run using the Scripts palette. When PageMaker finds no match or completes the search, the Scripts palette interprets this as an error and stops at that point in the script.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. PageMaker returns the following codes to indicate the success of the search:

Example. The following example searches the current story for any instance of the letters "tango," regardless of the capitalization or attribute settings (paragraph style, font, size, type style, position, or case). The search begins at the position of the insertion point and wraps to the beginning of the story if necessary.

```
find "tango", story, wrap, anycase, allinstances,
clear
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [FindNext](#),

[FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

FindNext

Searches for the next instance of the text specified in the last Find, Change, or ChangeAll command, using all the same settings. Selects the first match of the search text it encounters.

Story editor only. The FindNext command works only in story editor.

Current publication only. Unlike the Find Next button in the Find dialog box, the FindNext command cannot search multiple publications. It can search only the stories in the currently active publication.

Repeat as often as needed. You can send this command repeatedly until PageMaker finishes searching the range specified by the previous Find, Change, or ChangeAll command.

Last executed Change, ChangeAll, or Find wins.

As in the Find and Change dialog box, the Find, Change, and ChangeAll commands share the Find What and Change To text, as well as the settings for the search options, range, and attributes. Therefore, you must be careful to know all the current settings before you use the ChangeNext and FindNext commands. (If you insert a Change command between the Find and FindNext commands, the Change search text, options, range, and attributes become the search text and settings used by FindNext.) For example:

```
findtypeattr1 "Any", 10, -3,
boldstyle+underline, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Helvetica", 9, -3, boldstyle, -3,
-3
find "Tip", currentstory, stopatend, matchcase,
wholeword, useattributes
findnext--finds next instance of a bold under-
lined "Tip"
```

```
--searches only from insertion point to end of
story,
change "Note", "Tip", allstories, 1, anycase,
allinstances, clear
findnext--finds next instance of "Note",
--regardless of attributes, searching all stories
```

The first FindNext command searches for the next instance of a 10-point, bold and underlined "Tip," matching the whole word and its capitalization. The search begins at the location of the insertion point and stops at the end of the story.

Because of the Change command, the second FindNext searches for the next instance of "Note," regardless of its capitalization or attributes. The search begins from the location of the insertion point, but wraps to the next story if necessary.

Scripts palette. Do not use the FindNext command in scripts you plan to run using the Scripts palette. When PageMaker finds no match or completes the search, the Scripts palette interprets this as an error and stops at that point in the script.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. PageMaker returns the following codes to indicate the success of the search:

Example. The following example searches the current story for the first instance of the letters "tango," regardless of the capitalization or attribute settings (paragraph style, font, size, type style, position, or case). The search begins at the position of the insertion point and wraps to the beginning of the story if necessary. The FindNext command then searches for the next instance of "tango," using the same search criteria and starting the search from the end of the last encountered "tango."

```
find "tango", story, wrap, anycase, allinstances,
clear
findnext
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#),

[ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

FindParaAttr sParaStyle, cAlignment, cLeadingType

Sets the paragraph attributes (paragraph style, alignment, and leading method) to be used as the search text in the Find, Change, and ChangeAll commands.

Parameter	Values to enter
sParaStyle	Name of style (exactly as it appears in Styles palette), in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters) "Any" (quotation marks required) for Any paragraph style (i.e., to not include paragraph style in search criteria; default setting) "No style" (quotation marks required) for No Style
cAlignment	any or -3 for Any alignment (i.e., to not include alignment in search criteria; default setting) left or 0 (zero) for Left center or 1 for Center right or 2 for Right justify or 3 for Justify force or 4 for Force Justify
cLeadingType	any or -3 for Any leading method (i.e., to not include leading method in search criteria; default setting) proportional or 0 (zero) for Proportional topofcaps or 1 for Top of Caps baseline or 2 for Baseline

Story editor only. The FindParaAttr command works only in story editor.

All attributes cleared first. The settings you include with the FindParaAttr command replace all existing attribute settings.

Plug-ins and external scripts. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Example. The following example changes all left-aligned text in the current publication to full-justified text. Notice that it first sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.

```
findtypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
findparaattr "Any", left, -3
changeparaattr "Any", justify, -3
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances, useattributes
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

FindTypeAttr1 sFontName, dPointSize, dLeading, cTypeStyle, cPosition, cCase

Sets the text attributes (font, point size, type style, position, and case) to be used for the search text in the Find, Change, and ChangeAll commands.

Parameter	Values to enter
sFontName	Name of font (exactly as it appears on Type menu), in quotation marks (to a maximum of 63 characters) "Any" (quotation marks required) for Any font (i.e., to not include font name in search criteria; default setting)
dPointSize	Point size of type (from 4.0 to 650.0) any or -3 for Any size (i.e., to not include point size in search criteria; default setting)
dLeading	Amount of leading, in points (from 0.0 to 1300.0) any or -3 to specify Any leading auto or -1 for automatic leading
cTypeStyle	any or -3 for Any (i.e., to not include type style in search criteria; default setting) normalstyle or 0 for Normal Or, any combination of the following styles, separated by the plus sign (+), or the actual sum of their values: boldstyle or 1 for Bold italicstyle or 2 for Italic underlinestyle or 4 for Underline strikethrustyle or 8 for Strikethru outlinestyle or 16 for Outline (Macintosh only) shadowstyle or 32 for Shadow (Macintosh only) reversestyle or 64 for Reverse
cPosition	any or -3 for Any position (i.e., to not include position attribute in search criteria; default setting) superscript or 1 for Superscript subscript or 2 for Subscript

Parameter	Values to enter
cCase	any or -3 for Any case (i.e., to not include case attribute in search criteria; default setting) allcaps or 1 for All Caps (full-size capitals) smallcaps or 2 for Small Caps (small capitals)

Story editor only. The FindTypeAttr1 command works only in story editor.

Plug-ins and external scripts. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Type styles are additive. To set the cTypeStyle parameter to multiple type styles, either separate the desired style option with the plus sign (+) or add the numeric equivalents for the styles. For example, for bold (1) and underline (4), you can either set cTypeStyle to boldstyle+underline or to 5 (the sum of 1 and 4).

All attributes cleared first. The settings you include with the FindTypeAttr1 command replace all existing attribute settings.

Any for cTypeStyle, cPosition, and cCase. Unlike the Type Styles pop-up menu in the Find Attributes dialog box, the any or -3 setting for cTypeStyle pertains only to the type styles Bold, Italic, Underline, Strikethru, Outline, Shadow, and Reverse. The value of cTypeStyle does not affect the cPosition and cCase parameters, which are turned off and on separately.

GetTypeStyle values doubled. If you are using the GetTypeStyle query in conjunction with ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, or GetFindTypeAttr1, note that the GetTypeStyle query returns different values for the type styles. With the exception of normal, all the GetTypeStyle values are twice the values used in the find and change commands and queries. For example, bold is 2 for GetTypeStyle and 1 for ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, and GetFindTypeAttr1. Normal, however, is 1 in GetTypeStyle and 0 in the other commands and queries.

Example. The following example changes all 10-point, bold, underlined text in the current publication to 9-point, Helvetica bold. Notice that it first sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.

```
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3
changeparaattr "Any", -3, -3
findtypeattr1 "Any", 10, -3,
boldstyle+underline, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Helvetica", 9, -3, boldstyle, -3,
-3
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances,
useattributes
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), [GetFindWindow](#), and [GetTypeStyle](#) queries

FindTypeAttr2 dSetWidth, cTrack, sColorName, nTintValue

Sets additional text attributes (horizontal scale, tracking, color, and tint) to be used for the search text in the Find, Change, and ChangeAll commands.

Parameter	Values to enter
dSetWidth	Percentage to scale the character width (from 5.0 to 250.0; normal is 100.0) any or -3 for Any set width (i.e., to not include set width settings in search criteria)
cTrack	dontcare or -3 for Any tracking (i.e., to not include track settings in search criteria) notrack or 0 (zero) for No Track veryloose or 1 for Very Loose loose or 2 for Loose normaltrack or 3 for Normal Track tight or 4 for Tight verytight or 5 for Very Tight
sColorName	Name of color, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in Colors palette (to maximum of 31 characters) "Any" (quotation marks required) for Any color (i.e., to not include color in search criteria)
nTintValue	Percentage of color (from 0 to 100), in whole percentages any or -3 for Any tint amount

Story editor only. The FindTypeAttr2 command works only in story editor.

All attributes cleared first. The settings you include with the FindTypeAttr2 command replace all existing attribute settings.

Plug-ins and external scripts. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Example. The following example changes all purple text in the current publication to 93% tint of purple. Notice that it first sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.

```
findtypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3
changeparaattr "Any", -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Purple", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Purple", 93
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances,
useattributes
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

FindWindow bOpen

Opens or closes the Find dialog box.

Parameter	Values to enter
bOpen	close or 0 to close Find dialog box open or 1 to open Find dialog box

Story editor only. The FindWindow command works only in story editor.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Change and Spell closed, depending on platform. PageMaker for the Macintosh closes the Change dialog box before opening the Find dialog box. PageMaker for Windows closes both the Change and Spell dialog boxes.

Example. The following example opens the Find dialog box.

```
findwindow open
```

See also:

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), and [FindTypeAttr2](#) commands

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

Font sFontName

Specifies the font for text. Action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
sFontName	Name of font, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears on Type menu (to a maximum of 63 characters)

Font must be installed on same system. The font you specify must be installed on the system on which you're running the plug-in or script.

Specifying the font name correctly. Type the font name exactly as it appears when you choose Font from the Type menu. If the system on which the plug-in or script is running includes Adobe Type Reunion (ATR), Font Harmony, or another utility that alters the font list, the name must appear as it would in the menu without the utility running. To see the appropriate name, open the Type Specifications dialog box and select the wanted font.

Example. The following example selects the second text block placed on the page and specifies that the font be changed to Times Bold Italic.

```
select 2
font "BI Times BoldItalic"
```

See also:

The [TypeStyle](#) command
 The [GetFont](#) and [GetTypeStyle](#) queries

FontDrawing bIgnore, cPresrvShape

Specifies whether to preserve line spacing and character shape in TrueType.

Parameter	Values to enter
bIgnore	0 (zero; value is ignored)
cPresrvShape	preserveline or 0 to preserve the line spacing (leading) of TrueType fonts and to adjust character height as necessary preservechar or 1 to preserve character height of TrueType fonts, regardless of line spacing

bIgnore replaces bUseATM. The bIgnore parameter replaces the bUseATM parameter found in earlier versions of the PageMaker command language. Because this version of PageMaker uses ATM whenever it is present, the bUseATM parameter is invalid. The bIgnore parameter acts as a placeholder to maintain compatibility with plug-ins or scripts created using earlier versions of the command language.

Default setting. The specification applies only to the active publication. If no publication is open, the specifications apply to any new publication subsequently created.

Example. The following example specifies that line spacing be preserved in TrueType. The bIgnore value, 0, is ignored.

```
fontdrawing 0, preserveline
```

See also:

The [Font](#) and [Preferences](#) commands
 The [GetFontDrawing](#) and [GetPreferences](#) queries

FrameContentPos nVertAlign, nHorzAlign, nScaleType, nKeepAspectRatio

Sets the content position for the currently selected frame. Graphic items will be positioned within the frame according to the values set.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nVertAlign	Vertical alignment of the content within the frame 0 for top of frame 1 for center of frame 2 for bottom of frame -2 to leave unchanged
nHorzAlign	Horizontal alignment of the content within the frame 0 for left edge of frame 1 for center of frame 2 for right edge of frame -2 to leave unchanged
nScaleType	Scaling option for content 0 to clip to fit frame 1 to resize to fit frame 2 to scale frame to fit content -2 to leave unchanged
nKeepAspectRatio	Aspect Ratio for scaled object 1 to keep the aspect ratio 2 to resize horizontal and vertical independently -2 to leave this option unchanged

Layout view only. The FrameContentPos command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example aligns the content with the center of the frame both horizontally and vertically; the content size and aspect ratio are left unchanged.

```
FrameContentPos 1, 1, -2, -2
```

See Also:

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

FrameInset nTop, nLeft, nBottom, nRight

Sets the inset, or margins, around the inside of a frame. Text within the frame will be positioned according to the insets.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nTop	Size of the inset on the top edge of the frame
nLeft	Size of the inset on the left edge of the frame
nBottom	Size of the inset on the bottom edge of the frame
nRight	Size of the inset on the right edge of the frame

Note. The selected frames must have text content or no content. An inset does not work with a graphic frame.

Layout view only. The FrameInset command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example adds a 0.25 inch inset to all four sides of a selected frame.

```
frameinset 0.25i, 0.25i, 0.25i, 0.25i
```

See Also:

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

GoBack

Returns to the previously displayed page.

Layout view only. The GoBack command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example returns to the source of a hyperlink, assuming that there is a valid hyperlink at the location 5i, 5i.

```
hyperjump 5i, 5I  
goback
```

See Also:

The [GoForward](#) and [HyperJump](#) commands

GoForward

Moves forward through a hyperlink or page jump that is in the page history.

This command is only valid if the GoBack command or Go Back menu item has been used.

Layout view only. The GoForward command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example returns to the source of a hyperlink and then moves forward again, assuming that there is a valid hyperlink at the location 5i, 5i.

```
hyperjump 5i, 5I  
goback  
goforward
```

See Also:

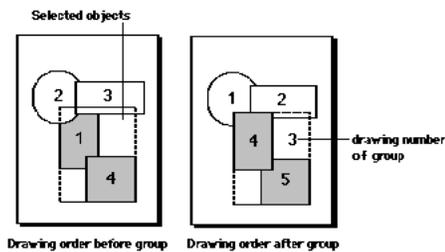
The [GoBack](#) and [HyperJump](#) commands

Group

Groups the currently selected objects.

Locked and unlocked objects. You cannot group locked and unlocked objects together. All objects in a group must have the same lock status; otherwise PageMaker returns an error (CQ_MIXED_LOCK).

How grouping affects the drawing order. A group is considered an object and has a drawing-order number like any other object. When you group, the objects within the group retain their stacking order in relation to each other, but their drawing-order numbers always follow the group number.



For example, on a page with four objects, suppose you group the first and fourth objects. The objects numbered 2 and 3 each move down in the drawing order (becoming 1 and 2); the group becomes the new object number 3; and the two objects in the group become numbers 4 and 5.

Example. The following example selects the first- and fourth-drawn objects and creates a group of the two objects.

```
select 1
selectextend 4
group
```

See also:

The [Ungroup](#) command
 The [GetGroupList](#), [GetObjectIDListTop](#), and [GetSelectIDListTop](#) queries

GuideHoriz yPosition

Creates a horizontal ruler guide at the specified location on the page.

Parameter	Values to enter
yPosition	y coordinate for horizontal ruler guide

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Layout view only. The GuideHoriz command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example creates a horizontal ruler guide 5.5 inches from the current location of the rulers' zero point.

```
guidehoriz 5.5i
```

See also:

The [DeleteHoriz](#), [DeleteRulerGuides](#), [Guides](#), and [GuideVert](#) commands
 The [GetHorizGuides](#) query

Guides bState

Displays margin guides, column guides, and ruler guides (including any guides created on master pages).

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) to hide guides on or 1 to display guides

Example. The following example displays the guides.

```
guides 1
```

See also:

The [GuideHoriz](#), [GuideVert](#), [LockGuides](#), [Rulers](#), [SnapToGuides](#), [SnapToRulers](#), and [ZeroLock](#) commands

The [GetHorizGuides](#), [GetVertGuides](#), [GetLockGuides](#), [GetRulers](#), [GetSnapToGuides](#), [GetSnapToRulers](#), and [GetZeroLock](#) queries

GuideVert xPosition

Creates a vertical ruler guide at the specified location on the page.

Parameter	Values to enter
xPosition	x coordinate for the vertical ruler guide

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Layout view only. The GuideVert command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example creates a vertical ruler guide 4.25 inches from the current location of the rulers' zero point.

```
guidevert 4.25i
```

See also:

The [DeleteRulerGuides](#), [DeleteHoriz](#), [DeleteVert](#), [Guides](#), and [GuideHoriz](#) commands

The [GetVertGuides](#) query

HyperJump xLocation, yLocation

Follows a hyperlink, as if the user had switched to the hand tool and clicked at the location indicated in the command. If the coordinates xLocation, yLocation are not within the area of a hyperlink source, then no hyperlink is followed.

Parameter	Values to Enter
xLocation	x coordinate of hyperlink to follow
yLocation	y coordinate of hyperlink to follow

Layout view only. The HyperJump command works only in layout view.

Example . The following example follows a hyperlink, assuming that there is a valid hyperlink at the location 5i, 5i.

```
hyperjump 5i, 5i
```

```
goback  
goforward
```

See Also:

The [GoBack](#) and [GoForward](#) commands

HyperLinkPalette bState

Displays or hides the palette that contains the hyperlinks panel.

Parameter	Values to Enter
bState	True displays the palette False hides the palette

Example. The following example displays the palette that contains the hyperlinks panel.

```
hyperlinkpalette 1
```

See Also:

The [ColorPalette](#), [ControlPalette](#), [LayerPalette](#), [MasterPagePalette](#), and [StylePalette](#) commands

The [GetColorPalette](#), [GetControlPalette](#), [GetMasterPagePalette](#), and [GetStylePalette](#) queries

Hyphenation cState, nHyphenLimit, xZone

Sets the hyphenation characteristics. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
cState	off or 0 (zero) to turn hyphenation off manualonly or 1 for Manual Only plusdictionary or 2 for Manual Plus Dictionary plusalgorithm or 3 for Manual Plus Algorithm

Parameter	Values to enter
nHyphenLimit	Maximum number of consecutive lines in a paragraph that can be ended by hyphens (from 1 to 255) none or 0 (zero) to specify no limit
xZone	Amount of space at end of line in which hyphenation should occur (to a maximum of two inches)

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches) for the hyphenation zone (xZone), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Adjusting the margin rag. In general, the larger the xZone, the fewer words PageMaker will hyphenate and the more ragged the right margin will be. Conversely, the smaller the xZone, the more hyphenation will occur.

Example. The following example tells PageMaker to hyphenate words containing discretionary hyphens, as well as words in the user dictionary. It also specifies a limit of two hyphens per paragraph and a hyphenation zone (0.75 inches).

hyphenation 2, 2, .75i

See also:

The [GetHyphenation](#) query

ImageSaveAs

Exports the selected image to the filename and format specified.

Note. The ImageSaveAs command has four formats: TIFF, JPEG, GIF, and DCS. The version of ImageSaveAs that is used is determined by the nFormat parameter.

TIFF

• **ImageSaveAs** sFilename, bLink, bProfile, bCropped, nFormat, nCompression, nFormatStyle, b60SpecCompliance, bSaveForSep, nTIFFOption

Parameter	Values to Enter
sFilename	File to save image as
bLink	True changes the link to the new file False keeps the link
bProfile	True includes color management profile with image False does not include color management profile with image
bCropped	True saves cropped image False saves entire image
nFormat	0 to save as TIFF (1 to save as JPEG) (2 to save as GIF) (3 to save as DCS)
nCompression	0 for none 1 for minimum 2 for maximum 3 for maximum lossy (0-2 are lossless compression; 3 is loss compression)
nFormatStyle	0 for Base TIFF 1 Optimize for separation 2 Optimize for large images
b60SpecCompliance	True for strict compliance to the TIFF 6.0 specifications False for an image that uses extensions to the TIFF 6.0 specifications
bSaveForSep	True saves for separation False saves composite

Parameter	Values to Enter
nTIFFOption	If bSaveForSep is TRUE , then nTIFFOption indicates the Preview mode 0 for none 1 for best 2 for draft If bSaveForSep is FALSE , then nTIFFOption indicates the color depth 0 for two colors 1 for 16 colors 2 for 256 colors 3 for millions of colors

JPEG

- **ImageSaveAs** sFilename, bLink, bProfile, bCropped, nFormat, nQuality, nResolution, bColorspace

Parameter	Values to Enter
sFilename	File to save image as
bLink	True changes the link to the new file False keeps the link
bProfile	True includes color management profile with image False does not include color management profile with image
bCropped	True saves cropped image False saves entire image
nFormat	(0 to save as TIFF) 1 to save as JPEG (2 to save as GIF) (3 to save as DCS)
nQuality	0 for low 1 for medium 2 for high 3 for maximum

Parameter	Values to Enter
nResolution	0 to keep the image at its current resolution 1 to save the image at 72 dots per inch (dpi)
bColorspace	True to convert image to RGB from CMYK False to keep colorspace unchanged

GIF

- **ImageSaveAs** sFilename, bLink, bProfile, bCropped, nFormat, nTransparency, bInterlaced, nColorPalette, nColorDepth, nResolution, sCaption

Parameter	Values to Enter
sFilename	File to save image as
bLink	True changes the link to the new file False keeps the link
bProfile	True includes color management profile with image False does not include color management profile with image
bCropped	True saves cropped image False saves entire image
nFormat	(0 to save as TIFF) (1 to save as JPEG) 2 to save as GIF (3 to save as DCS)
nTransparency	0 for none 1 for white 2 for black
bInterlaced	True for interlaced False for not interlaced
nColorPalette	0 for exact 1 for adaptive (dithered) 2 for adaptive (no dither) 3 for Netscape 4 for System

Parameter	Values to Enter
nColorDepth	0 for 256 colors 1 for 16 colors
nResolution	0 to keep the image at its current resolution 1 to save the image at 72 dots per inch (dpi)
sCaption	Caption for GIF image

DCS

- **ImageSaveAs** sFilename, bLink, bProfile, bCropped, nFormat [, cPreview, nCompositePSSize, cPSEncoding, cDCSOption]

Parameter	Values to Enter
sFilename	File to save image as
bLink	True changes the link to the new file False keeps the link
bProfile	True includes color management profile with image False does not include color management profile with image
bCropped	True saves cropped image False saves entire image
nFormat	(0) to save as TIFF (1) to save as JPEG (2) to save as GIF (3) to save as DCS
cPreview	0 for no preview 1 for 8-bit preview (default) 2 for 24-bit preview
nCompositePSSize	0 for no composite 1 for 72-dpi composite (default) 2 for full composite
cPSEncoding	0 uses ASCII on PC / Binary on Mac (default) 1 uses ASCII on Mac / Binary on PC

Parameter	Values to Enter
cDCSOption	0 multiple files (default) 1 single file

Example. The following example saves the currently selected image as a TIFF.

```
imagesaveas "myimage.tif", TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, 0, 0, 0, TRUE, 1
```

See Also:

The [ImageSaveForSep](#) command

ImageSaveForSep flmage, bUpdateLink, cPreview, nFileFormat, bCropped, bProfile, nCompression, nDataFormat, b60SpecCompliance

Saves the selected bitmap color image as either a CMYK or high-fidelity color image, based on settings in the Color Management System Preferences dialog box, and the CMS Source Profile dialog box.

Parameter	Values to enter
flmage	Full path and name for the new color image, in quotation marks (you must specify a new name; you cannot overwrite the existing image)
bUpdateLink	0 to leave image that is placed on page linked to original file 1 to link image that is placed on page to the new, pre-separated image
cPreview	0 for None (no preview) 1 for Draft 2 for Best
nFileFormat	0 for save as a TIFF 3 for save as a DCS
bCropped	true for save as a cropped image false for save as a full image

Parameter	Values to enter
bProfile	true include color management profile with the image false do not include profile
nCompression	0 for none 1 for minimum 2 for maximum lossless 3 for maximum lossy
nDataFormat	0 for Base TIFF 1 Optimize for separation 2 Optimize for large images
b60SpecCompliance	true for strict compliance with the 6.0 TIFF specification false for a TIFF that allows extensions to the 6.0 TIFF specification

Restrictions. The ImageSaveForSep command separates only when:

- The selected image is a color bitmap image (not a monochrome or grayscale image, nor an image in the PICT, EPS, or Windows metafile format).
- The selected image has a color management system and source profile assigned to it (in the CMS Source Profile dialog box, the This Item Uses option is not set to None).
- Color Management is turned on in the Color Management System Preferences dialog box.

See also:

The [GetObjectIDList](#), [GetObjectList](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), and [GetSelectList](#) queries

Import filename, cAsWhat[, bRetain[, bConvert[, bTags, bRetainCrop[, nFilters, (sFltName, sFltOptions)...]]]]

Imports the specified graphic or text file and sets how the object is to be placed.

Parameter	Values to enter
ffilename	Exact name of file you want to import, in quotation marks, including optional pathname to folder and disk (to a maximum of 91 characters for each name and path)
cAsWhat	independent or newstory or 0 (zero) replaceintire or inlinegraphic or 1 inserttext or replacertext or 2
bRetain	false or 0 (zero) true or 1 to import text formatting with document (default) any or -3 or -1 to leave setting unchanged
bConvert	false or 0 (zero) true or 1 to convert quotation marks to typographer's quotation marks (default) any or -3 or -1 to leave setting unchanged
bTags	false or 0 (zero) to disregard style-name tags, if any, and import the tags as normal text instead true or 1 to format paragraphs using style-name tags in document any or -3 or -1 to leave setting unchanged
bRetainCrop	false or 0 (zero) to place entire image (default) true or 1 to place image using cropping rectangle of image being replaced (cAsWhat must be replaceintire)
nFilters	Number of sFltName/sFltOptions pairs that follow
For each filter:	
sFltName	Name of the filter to use, in quotation marks, if the file is a correct type

Parameter	Values to enter
sFltOptions	String composed of options specific to the filter, in quotation marks. (Separate each option within quotation marks by a space.)

Place new or independent stories. Using the Independent or NewStory keywords to import does not actually place the file on the page, but displays the appropriate loaded icon. To specify the placement of the file, use the Place command.

Immediate file placement. The ReplaceEntire, InlineGraphic, InsertText, and ReplaceText keywords do not display a loaded icon; instead, the file is placed immediately.

cAsWhat: graphics or text. For the cAsWhat parameter, specify Independent, ReplaceEntire, or InlineGraphic when importing graphic files. Specify NewStory, ReplaceEntire, ReplaceText, or InsertText when importing text files.

nFilters, sFltName, and sFltOptions parameters. PageMaker automatically suppresses the filter-option dialog boxes of certain filters when importing through a plug-in. For some filters, you can specify import options using the sFltName and sFltOptions parameters. The options are specific to the named filter and replace those listed in that filter's dialog box. (At this writing, only two filters accept import options from the Import command: the Text-only import filter and the Kodak Photo CD import filter.)

Note that the sFltName parameter does not dictate which filter PageMaker must use to import the file. (In fact, you can list more than one set of filter and options.) sFltOptions indicates the options PageMaker should use only if the specified file is the correct type for the named filter. Regardless of the filters or options you specify, PageMaker always imports a file using the most appropriate filter for that file (based on the file extension of Windows files and the file type of Macintosh files).

To locate the correct name for sFltName, see the list of installed filters displayed in the About PageMaker dialog box (select About PageMaker while holding down the Control or Command key). The filter name must match the name in the list, minus the version number.

Word 6.0 import filter. To import an MS Word 6.0 file, use the table below to determine the correct filter name (sFltName):

To specify import preferences, include any of the following preference strings for sFltOptions. Optional words are in brackets and represent the default setting. Enclose multiple preference strings within the same set of quotation marks and separate each with a space. (Refer to the Filters ReadMe.)

Preference string	Action
TOC [TRUE]	Import TOC Entries from Outline selected
TOC FALSE	Import TOC Entries from Outline turned off
INDEX [TRUE]	Import Index Entry Fields selected
INDEX FALSE	Import Index Entry Fields turned off
SPACING SET_WIDTH	Horizontal Scale selected for Import Condensed/Expanded Spacing As
SPACING [MAN_KERN]	Kerning selected for Import Condensed/Expanded Spacing As
SPACING TRACK_KERN	Tracking selected for Import Condensed/Expanded Spacing As
PG_BRK_BEFORE [PG_BRK]	As Page Break Before selected for Import Page Break Before Paragraph
PG_BRK_BEFORE COL_BRK	As Column Break Before selected for Import Page Break Before Paragraph
PG_BRK_BEFORE FALSE	Import Page Break Before Paragraph turned off

Preference string	Action
TABLES [TRUE]	Import Tables selected
TABLES FALSE	Import Tables turned off

The following example illustrates importing the file "wd6file.doc" using these Word 6 filter options:

- Import TOC Entries from Outline not selected
- Import Index Entry Fields not selected
- Tracking selected for Import Condensed/Expanded Spacing As
- Import Page Break Before Paragraph not selected
- Import Tables selected

```
import "hard drive: files: wd6file.doc", newstory,
true, true, false, false, 1, "MS Word 6 for
Macintosh", "TOC FALSE INDEX FALSE
SPACING TRACK_KERN PG_BRK_BEFORE
FALSE TABLES TRUE"
```

Text-only filter. To specify import options for a text-only file, use "Text-only" for sFltName, and for sFltOptions, use the following strings. Enclose multiple options within the same set of quotation marks and separate each with a space.

Kodak Photo CD import filter. To specify import options for the Kodak Photo CD filter, specify "Kodak Photo CD" for sFltName, and for sFltOptions, specify a combination of the following strings (case is not important). Enclose the options within the same set of quotation marks and separate each with a space.

The following table lists the measurement abbreviations you use to specify the units in the strings OUTPUT_WIDTH and OUTPUT_HEIGHT:

System	Abbreviation	Example
Inches	i after	5.625i
Millimeters	m after	25m
Picas	p after	18p
Points	p before	p6
Picas and points	p between	18p6
Ciceros	c after	5c
Ciceros and didot points	c between	28c6

Note: Do not insert a space between the measurement and the abbreviation.

Example. The following example imports a text file, places it at the insertion point, retains the word-processing style sheet used when the text file was created, converts straight quotation marks to typographer's quotation marks, and does not read style-name tags.

```
import "mydisk:myfolder:myfile", independent,
true, true, false
```

The following example imports the "World View.pcd" graphics file. If the Kodak Photo CD import filter is used, the image is imported in RGB format with a 2048 by 3072 pixel resolution.

```
Import "HD200:World View.pcd", independent,
true, true, false, false, 1, "Kodak Photo CD",
"rgb 2048x3072"
```

See also:

- The [Place](#) command
- The [GetImportFilters](#) query

Indents `xLeftIndent`, `xFirstIndent`, `xRightIndent`

Specifies the left, first-line, and right indents for paragraphs. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
<code>xLeftIndent</code>	Indent from left edge of text block (from 0 to a maximum of 21 inches)
<code>xFirstIndent</code>	Indent of first line of a paragraph relative to <code>xLeftIndent</code> value (from -21 inches to a maximum of 21 inches)
<code>xRightIndent</code>	Indent from right edge of text block (from 0 to a maximum of 21 inches)

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the `MeasureUnits` command.

Hanging indents. For hanging indents, specify a negative number for the `xFirstIndent` value.

`xFirstIndent` and `xLeftIndent` values. The value of `xFirstIndent` may be less than the value of `xLeftIndent`. Together they must be greater than or equal to 0 (zero).

`xLeftIndent` and `xRightIndent` values. The value of `xLeftIndent` plus `xRightIndent` should not exceed the width of the column.

Example. The following example indents text one-half inch from the left edge of the text block in a publication. It also indents the first line of the text an additional quarter of an inch. It does not indent text from the right edge of the text block.

```
indents 0.5i, 0.25i, 0i
```

See also:

The [MeasureUnits](#) command
The [GetIndents](#) query

IndexAuto

Indexes the selected text by inserting an index marker before the text and adding the selection to the index.

Select the text first. Select the text you want to appear in the index before you execute this command.

Example. The following example selects the word following the insertion point, inserts an index marker, and adds the selected word to the index.

```
textselect +word  
indexauto
```

See also:

The [CreateIndex](#), [IndexAutoName](#), and [IndexFormat](#) commands

IndexAutoName

Indexes the selected text as a proper name. Inserts an index marker before the text and adds the selection as an entry to the index, placing the first word after the remaining words and separating the last two words with a comma (for example, the index entry for "Frida Kahlo" would become "Kahlo, Frida").

Select the text first. Select the text you want to appear in the index before you execute this command.

Indexing names. To index a name composed of more than two words, insert a nonbreaking space (option + spacebar) between the words you want to keep together. For example, to have Vincent van Gogh appear as "van Gogh, Vincent" in the index, replace the space between "van" and "Gogh" with a nonbreaking space.

Example. The following example selects two words, inserts an index marker before the first word, and adds both words to the index, reversing their order and separating them with a comma.

```
textselect +word
```

textselect +word
 indexautoname

See also:

The [CreateIndex](#), [IndexAuto](#), and [IndexFormat](#) commands

IndexFormat bHeadings, bEmpties, cFormat, sFollow, sBetPgeNmbrs, sBetEntries, sPageRange, sBeforeXRef, sEnd

Specifies all the format settings for an index.

Parameter	Values to enter
bHeadings	off or 0 (zero) on or 1 to include index section headings
bEmpties	off or 0 (zero) on or 1 to include empty index sections
cFormat	nested or 0 (zero) runin or 1
sFollow	Characters that separate index entry from first page number (to a maximum of seven characters; a typical value is two en spaces)
sBetPgeNmbrs	Characters that separate page number references, in quotation marks (to a maximum of seven characters; a typical value is a comma and an en space)
sBetEntries	Characters that separate secondary entries in a run-in format (to a maximum of seven characters; a typical value is a semicolon and an en space)
sPageRange	Characters that separate start and end of a page range, in quotation marks (to a maximum of seven characters; a typical value is an en dash)
sBeforeXRef	Characters before a cross-reference entry, in quotation marks (to a maximum of seven characters; a typical value is a period and an en space)
sEnd	Characters at end of entry, in quotation marks (to a maximum of seven characters; a typical value is no character)

Creating a new index. To start a new index, the CreateIndex command must precede the Index-Format command.

Format application. If an index story is open, these format settings will apply to only that story. If no publication is open, the settings will become the default for all indexes until they are changed again.

Example. The following example results in the index-format example shown in the Index Format dialog box above.

```
indexformat 1, 0, nested, "^>^>", ",^>", ";^>",
"^=", ".^>"
```

See also:

The [CreateIndex](#) command

InkND sName, cAction[, dNDValue]

Sets or resets the neutral-density value for an ink, whether a process ink or a spot color. Setting overrides the calculated neutral-density value PageMaker would normally use for that ink (a spot color's ND value is derived from its CMYK equivalent).

Parameter	Values to enter
sName	Name of ink or spot color (no tints), in quotation marks
cAction	0 or inknddefault to reset to the calculated default value 1 or inkndset to customize the neutral-density value for the color
dNDValue	Neutral density for the ink (to 3 decimal places, if necessary), from 0.000 to 10.000

Tints. You cannot set the neutral-density value of a tint, only of its root color. To calculate the neutral-density value for a tint, PageMaker multiplies the neutral density of the root color by the tint's percentage of the root color.

Example. The following example sets the neutral-density value of spot color "Red" to 2.15.

```
inknd "Red" inkndset 2.15
```

See also:

The [TrapSettings](#) command

The [GetTrapSettings](#), and [GetInkND](#) queries

InsertPages nHowMany, cWhere[, sLMOrSnglMaster[, sRMasterName]]

Specifies the number of pages to insert and where they are to be inserted in the open publication.

Parameter	Values to enter
nHowMany	Number of pages to insert
cWhere	before or 0 (zero) for before current page after or 1 for after current pages between or 2 for between current pages
sLMOrSnglMaster	Name of master page, in quotation marks, to apply to left pages (or to single pages for single-sided publications) "" (empty quotation marks) if inserting only a right page
sRMasterName	Name of master page, in quotation marks, to apply to right pages "" (empty quotation marks) for single-sided publications or if you are inserting only a left page

Maximum page count is 999. You can have as many as 999 pages in a single PageMaker publication, depending on available disk space.

Zero pages defaults to one or two. If you set nHowMany to zero, PageMaker inserts either one or two pages, depending upon the Facing Pages setting in the Document Setup dialog box.

Layout view only. The InsertPages command works only in layout view.

Master pages optional. If you do not specify a right master page, the command applies the left master to any right pages you insert. If you do not specify either a left or right master page, the InsertPages command applies the Document Master to the pages.

Example. The following example inserts four pages after the current page, applies Ad Layout to left pages, and applies Editorial master to right pages.

```
insertpages 4, after, "Ad Layout", "Editorial"
```

InvalidateRect xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom

Instructs PageMaker to redraw the specified area of the screen the next time PageMaker updates the screen.

Parameter	Values to enter
xLeft	x coordinate (in device coordinates) of top-left corner
yTop	y coordinate (in device coordinates) of top-left corner
xRight	x coordinate (in device coordinates) of bottom-right corner
yBottom	y coordinate (in device coordinates) of bottom-right corner

Specifying coordinates. Specify x and y coordinates relative to the top-left corner of the screen.

Layout view only. The InvalidateRect command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example instructs PageMaker to redraw the rectangle defined by the top-left corner coordinates (200, 300) and the bottom-right corner coordinates (600, 500) the next time PageMaker updates the screen.

```
invalidaterect 200 300 600 500
```

See also:

The [Cut](#), [Delete](#), [Select](#), and [SelectAll](#) commands

Kern obsolete command; see KernText command

The KernText command replaces the Kern command.

KernText nAmount

Kerns the selected text by the specified amount.

Parameter	Values to enter
nAmount	Amount to kern, in ems (up to three decimal places; from -1.000 to 1.000). A negative value kerns the letters closer together.

Select text with TextSelect command or text tool.

To use this command, you must select the text (two or more characters) with the TextSelect command (or the text tool). If no text is selected, PageMaker kerns the two letters on either side of the insertion point.

KernText replaces Kern. The KernText command replaces the Kern command.

Example. The following example kerns the selected text five hundredths (0.05) of an em closer together.

```
kerntext -.05
```

See also:

The [ManualKerning](#), [TextSelect](#) and [Track](#) commands

The [GetKernText](#) and [GetTrack](#) queries

LayerOptions sLayerName, sNewName, bShow, bLock, nColorIndex, nRed, nGreen, nBlue

Changes the attributes for a layer.

Parameter	Values to Enter
sLayerName	The name of the layer to change
sNewName	The new name for the layer, "" leaves the name unchanged

Parameter	Values to Enter
bShow	True to show the layer False to hide the layer -2 to leave unchanged
bLock	True to lock the layer False to unlock -2 to leave unchanged
nColorIndex	Colors for object handles, indicating that the object is on this layer
Predefined Color	nColorIndex
Black	0
Red	1
Green	2
Blue	3
Yellow	4
Magenta	5
Cyan	6
Gray	7
Light Blue	8
Orange	9
Dark Green	10
Teal	11
Tan	12
Brown	13
Violet	14
Gold	15
Dark Blue	16
Pink	17
Lavender	18
Brick Red	19
Olive Green	20
Peach	21
Burgundy	22

Parameter	Values to Enter
Grace Green	23
Ochre	24
Purple	25
Light Gray	26
Other...	customcolorindex, "customcolorindex"
nRed	Red values for custom handle color
nGreen	Green values for custom handle color
nBlue	Blue values for custom handle color

Note. On the Macintosh, the red, green, and blue values range from 0 to 65535. On Windows, the red, green, and blue values range from 0 to 255. For custom colors, nColorIndex has the value custom-handlecolor; otherwise values range from 0 to customhandlecolor.

Example. The following example renames a layer and sets options so that its objects are visible, locked, and have orange handles. Because one of the default colors is being used, the values for red, green, and blue are unused and left at 0.

```
layeroptions "MyLayer", "Altered", TRUE, TRUE, 9, 0, 0, 0
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

LockLayers bLock

Performs either a Lock Others function, which locks all but the target layer, or an Unlock All function.

Parameter	Values to Enter
bLock	Off or 0 for all the layers to be unlocked
	On or 1 for all the layers, except the target layer, to be locked

Example. The following example unlocks all of the layers.

```
locklayers 0
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayAdjOpts](#), [LayerOptions](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

LayAdjOpts nSnapToZone, bResizeOK, bIgnoreLocks, bIgnoreGuides, bMoveGuides, bKeepGuidesAligned

Changes the preferences for layout adjustment.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nSnapToZone	The maximum distance over which an object will snap to a guide
bResizeOK	True resizes groups and imported graphics to fit False retains current size of groups and imported graphics
bIgnoreLocks	True moves locked objects with layout False does not move locked objects with layout
bIgnoreGuides	True ignores ruler guides False keeps objects aligned with ruler

Parameter	Values to Enter
bMoveGuides	True moves ruler guides with layout False does not move ruler guides with layout
bKeepGuidesAligned	True keeps ruler guides aligned to the columns False does not keep ruler guides aligned to the columns

Example. The following example sets the snap-to zone to 0.016 inches and turns on the options for resizing graphics. It ignores object and layer locks, ignores moving ruler guides, and keeps the ruler guides aligned. It turns off the option to ignore ruler guides.

```
layadjopts 0.016i, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE
```

See also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

LayerPalette bState

Displays or hides the palette that contains the layers panel.

Parameter	Values to Enter
bState	True displays the palette False hides the palette

Example. The following example displays the palette that contains the layers panel.

```
layerpalette 1
```

See also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayAdjOpts](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [New-](#)

[Layer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

Leading dPoints

Specifies the leading for text. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
dPoints	Point size, from 0 to 1300 points, including tenths of a point auto or -1 for automatic leading

Automatic leading specifications. If you specify automatic leading, PageMaker creates leading 20% larger than the type size. For example, 10-point type is automatically assigned 12 points of leading. To change this percentage, choose the Paragraph command from the Type menu, click the Spacing button, and then type a new value in the Autoleading edit box. You can also use the SpaceOptions command.

Leading measurements. The way leading is measured depends on the type of leading that is currently specified (e.g., Proportional, Top of caps, or Baseline). To set the leading type, use the SpaceOptions command.

dPoints truncated. If dPoints includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a point. For example, 12.44 becomes 12.4 points.

Example. The following example specifies 16.5 points of leading.

```
leading 16.5
```

See also:

The [SpaceOptions](#) command

The [GetLeading](#) query

LetterSpace dLetterMin, dLetterDesired, dLetterMax

Sets the space from the left edge of one letter to the left edge of the next letter. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
dLetterMin	Minimum space between letters, expressed as a percentage (from -200 to 200)
dLetterDesired	Desired space between letters, expressed as a percentage (from -200 to 200)
dLetterMax	Maximum space between letters, expressed as a percentage (from -200 to 200)

dLetterDesired measurements. The amount of space from the left edge of one letter to the left edge of the next letter is called the "pen advance" distance. The dLetterDesired is measured by the percentage of the space band that is added to or subtracted from the pen advance.

Specifying related values. Make sure that dLetterMin is less than or equal to the percentage set for dLetterDesired, and that dLetterMax is greater than or equal to the percentage set for dLetterDesired.

The values for dLetterMin and dLetterMax create the range within which PageMaker can space letters in a line of justified text.

All three parameters required. Values for all three parameters must be specified.

Decimal values rounded up. Unlike the equivalent options in the Spacing Attributes dialog box, the LetterSpace command accepts decimal values. However, PageMaker rounds decimal values for these parameters up to the nearest whole number. For example, 50.1 becomes 51%.

Example. The following example specifies letter spacing that causes PageMaker to narrow the distance between characters by subtracting as much as 5% of the space band or to widen the distance by adding up to 25% of the space band.

```
letterspace -5, 0, 25
```

See also:

The [GetLetterSpace](#) query

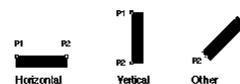
Line x1, y1, x2, y2

Draws a line from the point specified by the x1 and y1 coordinates to the point specified by x2 and y2 coordinates.

Parameter	Values to enter
x1	x-axis coordinate of the first end point
y1	y-axis coordinate of the first end point
x2	x-axis coordinate of the second end point
y2	y-axis coordinate of the second end point

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Line locations. Horizontal lines hang down from the points specified, vertical lines hang right from the points specified, and others are centered between the points specified.



Layout view only. Use the Line command only in layout view.

Example. Assuming the rulers' zero point is at the upper-left corner of the page, the following example draws a horizontal line starting one inch from the left edge of the page, two inches down from the top, and stopping eight inches from the left edge of the page.

line (1i, 2i), (8i, 2i)

See also:

The [LineStyle](#), [ZeroPoint](#), and the [ZeroPointReset](#) commands

The [GetLineStyle](#) and [GetZeroPoint](#) queries

LineStyle cStyle[, bReverse[, dWeight[, bOpaque]]]

Applies a line style to the selected line, box, or oval; or, sets the line style of the next object drawn.

Parameter	Values to enter
cLineStyle	dontcare or -2 to leave the line style unchanged
None	none or 0 (zero)
Hairline	hairline or 1
.5 pt _____	halfpoint or 2
1 pt _____	onepoint or 3
2 pt _____	twopoint or 4
4 pt _____	fourpoint or 5
6 pt _____	sixpoint or 6
8 pt _____	eightpoint or 7
12 pt _____	twelvepoint or 8
4 pt _____	thinthin or 9
5 pt _____	thickthin or 10
5 pt _____	thinthick or 11
6 pt _____	thinthickthin or 12
1 pt - - - - -	thindash or 13

Parameter	Values to enter
3 pt - - - - -	mediumdash or 14
6 pt ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	thickdash or 15
4 pt ■	squares or 16
4 pt ●	dots or 17
Custom...	customsolid or 31 for a solid line of weight specified by dWeight
bReverse	off or 0 (zero, default setting) for normal on or 1 to reverse line dontcare or -2 to leave reverse setting unchanged
dWeight	Weight of custom line in points (precise to one decimal point, from 0.1 to 800 points) -2 to leave line weight unchanged or for pre-defined line weights (e.g., hairline)
bOpaque	off or 0 to make transparent backgrounds for compound, dashed, or dotted lines (default setting) on or 1 to make opaque backgrounds for compound, dashed, or dotted lines dontcare or -2 to leave background unchanged

Line weight. The exact weight of printed lines depends upon the resolution of your printer.

Dontcare or -2 for single object only. Use dontcare or -2 only if a single object is selected. If multiple objects are selected, you must set all the LineStyle attributes for the objects; you cannot leave certain attributes unchanged. For example, you cannot change just the color.

Reversing lines. If multiple lines with different weights are selected, then linestyle -2, 1 sets them all to reverse without affecting weights.

Conversely, if multiple lines with mixed reverse and nonreversed styles are selected, then linestyle 3, -2 will set their weights without affecting the reverse style.

dWeight parameter overrides cStyle. Set the dWeight parameter to -2 unless you are defining a custom line. The value of dWeight overrides the line weight specified in cStyle.

dWeight truncated. If dWeight includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a point. For example, 12.199 becomes 12.1 points.

Text tool, story editor, or no object. If the text tool is active, the Line Style command results in an error. If either the story editor is active or no PageMaker objects are selected, the specified line style becomes the default line for the publication.

Example. The following example selects the first object drawn and applies a line style that is four points wide and reversed. It then selects the second object drawn and applies a custom weight of 2.5 points. The line background is transparent.

```
select 1
linestyle fourpoint, true
select 2
linestyle customsolid, false, 2.5, false
```

See also:

The [FillAndLine](#) and [Line](#) commands
 The [GetFillAndLine](#) and [GetLineStyle](#) query

LinkFrames nNumFrames, nObjectID1, nObjectID2, [nObjectID3 ... nObjectIDN]

Links the specified frames.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nNumFrames	Number of frames in the list
nObjectID	Unique ID for a frame to be linked

Layout view only. The LinkFrames command works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

LinkOptions bUpdAutoText, bAlert1stText, bStoreInPub, bUpdAutoGrph, bAlert1stGrph[, bDefault]

Sets the link options of the currently selected graphic or text block; if nothing is selected, determines how subsequently placed graphics and text are stored and updated.

Parameter	Values to enter
bUpdAutoText	false or 0 (zero) true or 1 to automatically update publication upon opening if linked text has been modified; if graphics are selected, this parameter is ignored
bAlert1stText	false or 0 (zero) true or 1 to alert user before PageMaker automatically updates modified text (if bUpdAutoText is set to 1); if graphics are selected, this parameter is ignored
bStoreInPub	false or 0 (zero) true or 1 to store linked graphic in publication (not necessary for text or EPS files, which are already stored in publication); if text is selected, this parameter is ignored
bUpdAutoGrph	false or 0 (zero) true or 1 to automatically update publication upon opening if linked graphic has been modified; if text is selected, this parameter is ignored

Parameter	Values to enter
bAlert1stGrph	false or 0 (zero) true or 1 to alert user before PageMaker automatically updates a modified graphic (if bUpdAutoGrph is set to 1); if text is selected, this parameter is ignored
bDefault	false or 0 (zero) to set link options for selected object or, if in story editor, for current story (default) true or 1 to set default link options for publication

Link status checked upon open and print.

PageMaker checks the status of linked files each time a publication is opened or printed.

Setting default options. If bDefault is 1, or no objects are selected, the LinkOptions commands sets the default options for the publication. If no publication is open, the command sets the PageMaker default link options, which apply to any publications created subsequently.

Example. The following example sets the publication default link-options so that PageMaker alerts the user first, then automatically updates all subsequently placed text and graphics and stores graphics outside the publication.

```
linkoptions 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1
```

See also:

The [GetLinkInfo](#), [GetLinkOptions](#), and [GetLinks](#) queries

Lock bLockStatus

Changes the lock status of the selected objects.

Parameter	Values to enter
bLockStatus	off or 0 (zero) to unlock the position of selected objects on or 1 to lock the position of selected objects

Text tool, story editor, or no selection. The Lock command has no affect when the text tool is selected, while in story editor, or when no objects are selected.

Locking freezes position and size, not attributes.

Locking freezes the object position and size so that it cannot be deleted, moved, or transformed. The command does not lock other attributes of an object, such as the color, line style, and fill for PageMaker-drawn graphics, or point size and paragraph style for text within a text block. The following commands have no affect on locked objects: Cut, Clear, Crop, Delete, Move, Nudge, Reflect, Resize, ResizePct, Rotate, and Skew.

Inline graphics. Locking an inline graphic freezes the graphic's size and baseline, not its position on the page.

Example. The following example unlocks all the objects on the page.

```
selectall  
lock 0
```

See also:

The [GetLock](#) query

LockGuides bState

Locks or unlocks column and ruler guides in place.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 to unlock guides on or 1 to lock guides

Layout view only. Use the LockGuides command only in layout view.

Example . The following example unlocks the column and ruler guides, allowing them to be moved.

```
lockguides 0
```

See also:

The [Guides](#), [PageSize](#), and [Rulers](#) commands
 The [GetLockGuides](#) query

ManualKerning cHowMuch

Changes the kerning for the selected text or the pair of characters separated by the insertion point.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHowMuch	none or 0 to clear range kerning closerfine or 1 for 1/100 em closer apartfine or 2 for 1/100 em apart closercoarse or 3 for 1/25 em closer apartcoarse or 4 for 1/25 em apart

Track compared to ManualKerning. To adjust spacing across a line of text, such as a heading, use the Track command. Then use ManualKerning, if necessary, to adjust the spacing between specific pairs of letters.

Use the text tool to select. To use the ManualKerning command, you must select the text (two or more characters) using the text tool. If no text is selected, PageMaker kerns the characters on either side of the insertion point.

Layout view only. Use the ManualKerning command only in layout view.

Example. The following example kerns the selected text characters 0.01 of an em closer.

```
manualkerning closerfine
```

See also:

The [KernText](#) and [Track](#) commands
 The [GetKern](#) and [GetTrack](#) queries

Mask [nMaskObjectID]

Masks the selected objects, using either the specified object as the mask, or, if no object is specified, the top-most selected box, oval, or polygon (drawn in PageMaker).

Parameter	Values to enter
nMaskObjectID	Object ID of PageMaker-drawn box, oval, or polygon to use as mask

nMaskObjectID. While you can mask any object on the page, you can use only PageMaker-drawn boxes, ovals, or polygons as the masking object. If nMaskObjectID is not the ID of a PageMaker-drawn box, oval, or polygon, the Mask command does nothing.

Example. The following example selects two objects and masks them with the specified object (object number eight).

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
selectextend (column 1 right, column top)
mask 8
```

See also:

The [Unmask](#) command
 The [GetGroupList](#), [GetObjectIDList](#), [GetObjectIDListTop](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), and [GetSelectIDListTop](#) queries

MasterGuides

Resets the column and ruler guides on the current page to match those on the master page or pages.

Changes to display. The MasterGuides command resets the guides on the screen only if they have been changed from their preset (or master) positions.

Layout view only. Use the MasterGuides command only in layout view.

Example. The following example copies the guides from the master pages to the current page.

```
masterguides
```

See also:

The [MasterItems](#) command

The [GetMasterItems](#) query

MasterItems bState

Displays or hides all text and graphics from the master page or pages on the current page.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 to hide master items or 1 to display master items

No effect on nonprinting guides or rulers.

Nonprinting ruler and column guides are not affected by setting MasterItems on or off. Use MasterGuides to reset the column and ruler guides to match those on the master page or pages.

Layout view only. Use the MasterItems command only in layout view.

Example. The following example displays all text and graphics from the master pages on the current page.

```
masteritems on
```

See also:

The [MasterGuides](#) command

The [GetMasterItems](#) query

MasterPage sLeftMaster, sRightMaster[, sRange][, bKeepGuides][, bKeepColumns][, bAdjustLayout]

Applies the named master pages to the range of pages specified (or to the current pages if you do not include a range).

Parameter	Values to enter
sLeftMaster	Name of master page, in quotation marks, to apply to left pages (or to single pages for single-sided publications) "" (empty quotation marks) to leave left page unchanged or if applying master to right page only
sRightMaster	Name of master page, in quotation marks, to apply to right pages "" (empty quotation marks) to leave right page unchanged or for single-sided publications
sRange	Range of pages to apply masters to, in quotation marks (e.g., "1-5, 17-21, 44-49") "all" (quotation marks required) to apply specified masters to all pages "" (empty quotation marks) to apply specified masters to the current page or pages (default action)
bKeepGuides	true Pages to which no master page is applied ("None" is applied) keep ruler guides false Ruler guides are removed
bKeepColumns	true Pages to which no master page is applied ("None" is applied) keep their column guide settings false Column guide settings are removed
bAdjustLayout	true automatically adjust the page layout to the new master page false do not adjust the page layout to the new master page

Specifying ranges. The value of sRange can be a single range (e.g., "1-10") or several ranges (e.g., "1-5, 8-10, 13-14"). Use commas to separate the ranges. A maximum of 64 characters is allowed. The range must be valid or PageMaker returns an error (e.g., you can't specify "1-14" for a 10-page publication).

None and Document master. To apply None or Document master to a page, do not include the brackets that enclose the names in the menu. For example:

masterpage "None", "Document master", "5-10"

Example. The following example applies "Ad layout" to left pages and "Editorial" master to right pages, for the pages from 1 to 100. Ruler guides are retained for pages to which no master is applied, column settings are removed, and the page layout is adjusted to match the new master pages.

masterpage "Ad layout", "Editorial", "1-100", true, false, true

See also:

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [DeleteMasterPage](#), [RenameMasterPage](#), and [SaveAsMasterPage](#) commands

The [GetMasterPage](#), [GetMasterPageInfo](#), and [GetMasterPageList](#) queries

MasterPagePalette bstate

Displays or removes the Master Pages palette.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 to close the Master Pages palette on or 1 to open the Master Pages palette.

Layout view only. Use the MasterPagePalette command only in layout view.

Example. The following example turns the Master Page palette on.

masterpagepalette 1

See also:

The [GetMasterPagePalette](#) query

MeasureUnits cMeasurement, cVertical, dCustomPoints

Specifies the default measurement system used for the open publication settings or, if no publication is open, for future publications.

Parameter	Values to enter
cMeasurement	Measurement system for the horizontal ruler and for all coordinates (x- and y-axis), as specified with these values: inches or 0 (zero) inchesdecimal or 1 millimeters or 2 picas or 3 ciceros or 4
cVertical	Measurement system for the vertical ruler, but not for vertical (y) axis coordinates, as specified with these values: inches or 0 (zero) inchesdecimal or 1 millimeters or 2 picas or 3 ciceros or 4 custom or 5
dCustomPoints	Space, in points, between major tick marks on the vertical ruler if cVertical is custom or 5 default or -1 if not defining a custom vertical ruler (cVertical is not custom or 5)

Matching ruler and text leading. If you specify custom for the cVertical parameter, you can set the vertical ruler to match your leading by specifying the leading value for dCustomPoints. Then, if SnapToRulers is set to on and the paragraph is set to proportional leading, the baseline of the text will align with tick marks on the ruler.

dCustomPoints truncated. If dCustomPoints includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value. For example, 12.44 becomes 12.4 points.

Example. The following example specifies millimeters for the publication measurement system and a custom vertical ruler with major tick marks at 12-point intervals.

measureunits 2, custom, 12

See also:

The [Leading](#) and [SnapToRulers](#) commands
 The [GetMeasureUnits](#) query

MiniSave

Saves a copy of changes made to the open publication and appends those changes to the original file.

Automatic minisave. PageMaker automatically appends any changes to the open publication whenever the plug-in, script, or user moves to another page, clicks the current page icon, prints, copies, inserts or deletes a page, or changes the page setup.

File size control. The MiniSave command can save changes to the publication, while still allowing PageMaker to undo those changes entirely with the Revert command. However, each time PageMaker executes the MiniSave command, the publication file grows. The file also grows with each use of the Save command. To compress the publication to its smallest size, use SaveAs.

Selected objects deselected. The MiniSave command deselects any selected objects. It does not, however, deselect highlighted text (text selected with the text tool or TextSelect command).

Example.

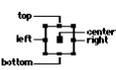
minisave

See also:

The [Revert](#), [Save](#), and [SaveAs](#) commands

MOVE cHandle, xyLocation

Moves the selected object to the specified location, aligning the designated handle to the new location.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHandle	Handle to drag when moving object:
	Side handles: left or 0 right or 2 top or 3 bottom or 4
	Center of object: center or 1
	Corner handles: lefttop or toptleft or 5 leftbottom or bottomleft or 6 righttop or topright or 7 rightbottom or bottomright or 8
xyLocation	x or y coordinate to which the object is to be aligned; if cHandle is a corner (that is, lefttop, leftbottom, righttop, or rightbottom), both the x and y coordinates are required

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

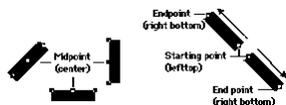
Layout view only. Use the Move command only in layout view.

Moving lines. When moving a line, the only valid values for cHandle are:

center or 1 for the midpoint of the line

lefttop or 5 for the starting point of the line

rightbottom or 8 for the end point of the line



Baseline moved to new location. When specifying the xyLocation, be aware that PageMaker moves the baseline of the first line of text to the specified coordinates; it does not position the text using the top of the text block.

cHandle for transformed objects. If the selected object has already been skewed, rotated, or reflected, cHandle should correspond to the handle before the object was transformed. For example, lefttop always refers to the original left-top handle of an object, not the handle that is currently the left-most top handle.



Examples. The following example selects an object and moves it so its left edge aligns to the third vertical guide.

```
select 1
move left, guide 3
```

The following example selects an object and moves it to a location where its top-right corner aligns to the x-axis coordinate (7.5 inches) and to the y-axis coordinate (the top of the column).

```
select 1
move righttop, 7.5i, column top
```

See also:

The [BringToFront](#) and [SendToBack](#) commands

MoveColumn nColumnNum, cSide, xLocation[, cPage]

Moves a left or right column guide to the specified location.

Parameter	Values to enter
nColumnNum	Specifies the column number (columns are numbered sequentially from left to right)
cSide	left or 0 for the left guide of the column right or 2 for the right guide of the column
xLocation	x-axis coordinate where the column guide is to be located
cPage	leftpage or 1 to move the column on the left page only (this is the default) rightpage or 2 to move the column on the right page only (or for single pages) 0 for both pages

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Column relationship is constant. The space between columns remains constant when you move a column guide. Therefore, if you move the right guide of a column, you move the left guide of the adjacent column. Only the left guide of the left-most column and the right guide of the right-most column do not affect the other columns.

Layout view only. Use the MoveColumn command only in layout view.

Example. The following example moves the left column guide of the second column to the specified location (four inches along the horizontal, or x-axis, relative to the rulers' zero point).

```
movecolumn 2, left, 4i
```

See also:

The [ColumnGuides](#) command
 The [GetColumnGuides](#) query

MoveLayer sFromLayer, sToLayer

Moves the layer forward or backward in the drawing order, so that the layer named by sFromLayer appears directly in front of the layer named by sToLayer.

Parameter	Values to Enter
sFromLayer	Layer to move
sToLayer	The layer that will be behind the layer being moved

Note. To move a layer to the bottom, use an empty string for sToLayer.

Example. The following example will move Layer 2 in front of Layer 1.

```
movelayer "Layer 2", "Layer 1"
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayAdjOpts](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

MultiplePaste nPaste, xOffset, yOffset

Pastes the currently copied object or objects a specified number of times, offsetting each copy by a specified amount.

Parameter	Values to enter
nPaste	Number of copies to paste
xOffset	Horizontal offset of each copied object, starting from the original object or objects

Parameter	Values to enter
yOffset	Vertical offset of each copied object, starting from the original object or objects

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Copy objects first. Use the Copy command to copy the selected objects to the Clipboard before using the MultiplePaste command.

Pasting text. Text is pasted as separate text blocks. It is not pasted multiple times within a single text block.

Layout view only. Use the MultiplePaste command only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the first object drawn, copies it to the Clipboard, and pastes two copies of the selected object, each one successively 0.75 inches to the right on the horizontal (x) axis and 0.75 inches up the vertical (y) axis, starting from the selected object.

```
select 1
copy
multiplepaste 2, .75i, -.75i
```

See also:

The [Copy](#) and [Paste](#) commands

MultPasteOffset xOffset, yOffset

Sets the default offsets that appear in the Multiple Paste dialog box.

Parameter	Values to enter
xOffset	Horizontal difference between each pasted copy (maximum 45 inches)
yOffset	Vertical difference between each pasted copy (maximum 45 inches)

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

MultiplePaste changes defaults. Each time you use the MultiplePaste command, it sets the default offsets in the Multiple Paste dialog box. Use the MultPasteOffset command to reset the default offsets either to a different value or back to their original value.

Example. The following example selects and copies the third object drawn. It queries for the current default offset, pastes five copies, and then resets the default offsets back to their previous values.

```
select 3
copy
getmultpasteoffset--reply 3, 3
multiplepaste 5, 0p4, 0p9--sets offsets to new values
multpasteoffset 3, 3--resets offsets back to previous values
```

See also:

The [Copy](#), [MultiplePaste](#), and [Paste](#) commands
 The [GetMultPasteOffset](#) query

New [nPages]

Creates a new publication with the specified number of pages.

Parameter	Values to enter
nPages	Number of pages of the new publication; the default is one.

Maximum number of pages. The maximum number of pages for a publication is 999.

Document Setup commands should follow.

Follow the New command with the Document Setup commands: PageMargins, PageNumbers, PageOptions, and PageSize.

Example. The following example:

- Creates a new, five-page publication.
- Specifies a standard U.S. letter page (8.5 inches by 11 inches).
- Changes the publication to double-sided, facing pages.
- Sets the margins of the Document Master to: an inside margin of 1 inch; a top margin of .5 inches; an outside margin of .75 inches; and a bottom margin of .5 inches.
- Starts the page numbers with page 1, leaves the existing number of pages unchanged, restarts page numbering, specifies Arabic style, and includes a prefix of I- before each page number.

```
new 5
pagesize 8.5i, 11i
pageoptions 1, 1
pagemargins 1i, .5i, .75i, .5i
pagenumbers 1, -2, true, arabic, "I-"
```

See also:

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [PageMargins](#), [PageNumbers](#), [PageOptions](#), and [PageSize](#) commands

NewLayer sLayerName, bShow, bLock, nColorIndex, nRed, nGreen, nBlue

Creates a new layer at the top of the layers list.

Parameter	Values to Enter
sLayerName	Name for the new layer
bShow	True for show layer False for hide layer
bLock	True to lock the layer False to unlock the layer
nColorIndex	Colors for object handles, indicating that an object is on this layer.
Predefined Color	nColorIndex
Black	0

Parameter	Values to Enter
Red	1
Green	2
Blue	3
Yellow	4
Magenta	5
Cyan	6
Gray	7
Light Blue	8
Orange	9
Dark Green	10
Teal	11
Tan	12
Brown	13
Violet	14
Gold	15
Dark Blue	16
Pink	17
Lavender	18
Brick Red	19
Olive Green	20
Peach	21
Burgundy	22
Grace Green	23
Ochre	24
Purple	25
Light Gray	26
Other...	customcolorindex, "customcolorindex"
nRed	Red values for custom handle color
nGreen	Green values for custom handle color
nBlue	Blue values for custom handle color

Example. The following example creates a new layer called More stuff. The layer is visible and unlocked. The object handles will be dark green.

```
newlayer "More stuff", TRUE, FALSE, 10, 0, 0, 0
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayAdjOpts](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

NewStory x1,y1

Creates a new, empty story (same as clicking the text tool except that y1 designates the top of the text block).

Parameter	Values to enter
x1	Horizontal ruler location 0 if in story editor
y1	Vertical ruler location for top of text block 0 if in story editor

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Automatic text block sizing. If you click the text tool within a column, PageMaker sizes the text block to fit the column, moving the left and right handles to the column edges. The NewStory command works in the same way. PageMaker uses the x1 and y1 location as a starting point for the text, but moves x1 to the left edge of the column if that coordinate falls within a column.

Top of text block. Unlike clicking the text tool, the y1 coordinate specifies the location of the top of the text block.

Story editor. If you use the NewStory command while in story editor, PageMaker disregards the x and y coordinates. To place the story on the page later, use the CloseStory command followed by the Place command.

Move and resize commands. You can change the placement of the text block using the Move and Resize commands.

Example. The following example switches to layout view and goes to page 1. It then creates a new story at the location six inches right on the horizontal (x) axis and four inches down the vertical (y) axis, relative to the rulers' zero point. If the location is within a column, the text block will move to the left edge of the column.

```
editlayout
page 1
newstory 6i, 4i
```

See also:

The [Move](#) and [Resize](#) commands

NewStorySized xLeftTop, yLeftTop, xRightBottom, yRightBottom

Creates new empty text block and sizes it to the specified coordinates (same as drag-clicking the text tool).

Parameter	Reply values
xLeftTop	x-coordinate of left edge of text block
yLeftTop	y-coordinate of top edge of text block
xRightBottom	x-coordinate of right edge of text block
yRightBottom	y-coordinate of bottom edge of text block (value ignored, but must be a valid value; see notes)

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Insertion point. Following this command, the insertion point is active and positioned at the top of the text block.

yRightBottom a placeholder. When sizing the new text block, PageMaker ignores the value of yRightBottom (a text block does not have a vertical dimension until it contains text). When you enter or paste text, PageMaker expands the text block down as far as necessary to accommodate the text, stopping when it reaches the bottom of the page, the bottom of the pasteboard (if the text block is contained entirely on the pasteboard), or a graphic with column-break text wrap applied.

Column guides and Snap To options ignored.

Unlike the NewStory command, NewStorySized ignores column guides and sizes the text block to the specified coordinates. Also, the command is not sensitive to the setting of the Snap to Guides and Snap to Ruler options. PageMaker sizes the text block to the locations you specify, regardless of any guides or rulers.

Order of coordinates. You must enter the coordinates in order, from the top-left corner to the bottom-right corner.

Off pasteboard. If the coordinates are off the pasteboard, PageMaker sizes the text block to the pasteboard edge.

Errors. PageMaker returns CQ_INVALID_ARGS for any of the following conditions:

- You did not enter coordinates in order, from the top left to bottom right. Left coordinates must be greater than right coordinates, and top coordinates must be greater than bottom coordinates. (Remember: In the PageMaker coordinate system, values increase as you move down from the zero point.)
- The width of the text block exceeds the maximum PageMaker column width (21 inches, 533.4 millimeters, or 126 picas).
- The height of the text block exceeds the maximum PageMaker column depth (22.6 inches, 574 millimeters, or 135p7.2 picas).

Example. The following example creates a new (empty) text block and pastes the contents of the Clipboard into the text block.

```
NewStorySized 1i, 1i, 5i, 5i
paste
```

See also:

The [NewStory](#), [Move](#), and [Resize](#) commands

NextStyle sNextStyle

Specifies the style that follows the style being edited or defined.

Parameter	Values to enter
sNextStyle	Exact name of the next style, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters)

Use StyleBegin command first. You must precede this command with the StyleBegin command, which marks the beginning of a style definition and specifies the name of the style being defined or edited. The StyleEnd command is required to complete the definition.

Style applied to next new paragraph. The sNextStyle value is the style applied to the new paragraph created when the Return key is pressed.

Specifying style names. When typing the style name, follow the spelling, capitalization, and punctuation of the style exactly as it appears in the Styles palette list.

Example. The following example defines the new style "Heading 2" (or edits an existing style by that name) and specifies "Heading 1" as the style on which it is based. It then identifies the style used in paragraphs that follow "Heading 2."

```
stylebegin "Heading 2"
basedon "Heading 1"
nextstyle "Para"
styleend
```

See also:

The [StyleBegin](#) and [StyleEnd](#) commands

The [GetNextStyle](#) query

NoBreak bState

Sets the Break/No Break setting of the highlighted text, which determines whether the selected text can be broken between lines or kept together on same line.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 to allow highlighted text to break normally at end of line on or 1 to keep highlighted text together on same line

See also:

The [GetNoBreak](#) query

NonPrinting bState

Sets the print state (nonprinting or printing) of the selected objects (graphics and text blocks).

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 to print selected objects on or 1 to suppress printing of selected objects

Graphics and text blocks only. The NonPrinting command can suppress the printing of graphics (including inline graphics selected with the pointer tool or Select command) and text blocks, but not a range of text selected (highlighted) with the text tool or TextSelect command.

Element must be selected. If no elements are selected (or if text is highlighted), PageMaker returns an error.

Suppressing the display of nonprinting objects.

To suppress the display of nonprinting objects, use the DisplayNonPrinting command.

Layout view only. The NonPrinting command works only in layout view.

NonPrinting replaces SuppressPrint. To match the name on the PageMaker Element menu, the NonPrinting command replaces the SuppressPrint command.

Example. The following example selects the third object drawn, marks it to be dropped when printed, and turns off the display of all objects with nonprinting applied.

```
select 3
nonprinting on
displaynonprinting off--hides ALL nonprinting
objects
```

See also:

The [DisplayNonPrinting](#), [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), [PrintPaperPS](#), and [PrintTo](#) commands

The [GetDisplayNonPrinting](#) and [GetNonPrinting](#) queries

Nudge xAmount, yAmount

Moves the selected object the amount specified.

Parameter	Values to enter
xAmount	Amount to move the object horizontally
yAmount	Amount to move the object vertically

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Moving multiple objects. The Nudge command can move more than one object at a time if multiple objects are selected.

Layout view only. Use the Nudge command only in layout view.

Example. The following example moves the selected object one inch to the right along the horizontal (x) axis, and three inches up along the vertical (y) axis, relative to the rulers' zero point.

```
nudge 1i, -3i
```

See also:

The [Move](#) command

Open fPubname[, cHowToOpen]

Opens the specified publication or template as either an original or a copy.

Parameter	Values to enter
fPubname	Exact name of the publication (path-name is optional), in quotation marks (to a maximum of 91 characters)
cHowToOpen	original or 0 (the default) copy or 1

Automatic links searches. When opening a publication or template, PageMaker automatically searches for linked text and graphics files.

Open publications become active. If the specified publication is already open, it becomes the active publication.

Example. The following example opens a copy of the "mypub" publication.

```
Open "mydisk:myfolder:mypub", copy
```

OpenStory nStoryID

Opens story editor to the specified story or, if story editor is already open, switches to that story.

Parameter	Values to enter
nStoryID	Internal PageMaker ID for story

Getting the story ID. To get the story ID for a story, use the [GetTextRun](#), [GetTextCursor](#), or [GetStoryIDList](#) query.

Example. The following example opens story editor to the story with the ID 1. If the story is already open, PageMaker switches to that story instead.

```
openstory 1
```

See also:

The [CloseStory](#), [EditLayout](#), and [EditStory](#) commands

The [GetTextRun](#), [GetTextCursor](#), and [GetStory-IDList](#) queries

Oval xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom

Draws an oval from the top-left coordinates to the bottom-right coordinates.

Parameter	Values to enter
xLeft	x-axis coordinate of the left side of the bounding box
yTop	y-axis coordinate of the top side of the bounding box
xRight	x-axis coordinate of right side of the bounding box
yBottom	y-axis coordinate of bottom side of the bottom box

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Layout view only. Use the Oval command only in layout view.

Example. The following example draws a circle with a radius of one inch. The circle is centered at the six-inch, x-axis coordinate (the half-way point between five and seven inches) and the five-inch, y-axis coordinate (the half-way point between four and six inches).

```
oval (5i, 4i), (7i, 6i)
```

See also:

The [Line](#) and [Box](#) commands

Page nPage[, sMasterName]

Displays the specified page of the open publication.

Parameter	Values to enter
nPage	Number of the page lm or -3 for left master page of specified master rm or -4 for right master page of specified master next or -5 for next page (except when the current page is the last page in the publication) prev or -6 for previous page (except when the current page is the first page in the publication)
sMasterName	Name of master to switch to if nPage is -3 or -4

Specified page must exist. The page specified must exist in the current publication.

Switching to master pages. If you set nPage to the left or right master page (lm or -3, rm or -4), but do not specify a master page, the Page command switches to the left or right page of Document master.

If the master page is a single-page master, you can set nPage to either the left or right master (lm or -3, rm or -4).

Layout view only. Use the Page command only in layout view.

Examples. The following example displays the previous page of the open publication.

```
page prev
```

The following example displays the right page of the master page named Document Master.

```
page -3, "Document Master"
```

See also:

The [ShowPages](#) command

PageMargins *xInside, yTop, xOutside, yBottom, bAdjustLayout*

Sets the page margins of the Document Master master page.

Parameter	Values to enter
xInside	Inside margin (or left margin for single-sided publications)
yTop	Top margin
xOutside	Outside margin (or right margin for single-sided publications)
yBottom	Bottom margin
bAdjustLayout	true automatically adjust the page layout to the new margins false do not adjust the page layout to the new margins

Layout view only. Use this command only in layout view.

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Example. The following example changes the margins of the Document Master to: an inside margin of 1 inch; a top margin of .5 inches; an outside margin of .75 inches; and a bottom margin of .5 inches. Page layout is automatically adjusted to the new margins.

pagemargins 1i, .5i, .75i, .5I, true

See also:

The [ColumnGuides](#), [DefineMasterPage](#), [New](#), [PageOptions](#), and [PageSize](#) commands

The [GetPageMargins](#) query

PageNumbers *nStartPage, nNumPages, bRestart, cStyle, sPrefix*

Specifies the starting page number, the restart numbering option, the numbering style, and the table of contents and index prefix. Deselects all selected objects.

Parameter	Values to enter
nStartPage	Page number of the first page of the publication dontcare or -2 to leave the existing starting page number unchanged
nNumPages	Number of pages in the publication dontcare or -2 to leave the existing number of pages unchanged
bRestart	false or 0 true or 1 to restart page numbering dontcare or -2 to leave the existing page numbering unchanged
cStyle	arabic or 0 upperroman or 1 lowerroman or 2 upperalpha or 3 loweralpha or 4 dontcare or -2 to leave the existing number style unchanged
sPrefix	Text to appear before the page numbers in the table of contents and index, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 15 characters) "" (empty quotation marks) for no prefix

bRestart compared to nStartPage. When printing publications in the booklist, the bRestart parameter overrides nStartPage.

Blank pages added automatically. If you specify a larger number of pages with the nNumPages parameter than the publication currently contains, blank pages will be added to the end of the publication.

Caution: Pages removed automatically. If you specify fewer pages than the publication currently contains, pages will be removed from the end of the publication.

Layout view only. Use the PageNumbers command only in layout view.

Selected objects deselected. The PageNumbers command deselects any selected objects. It does not, however, deselect highlighted text (text selected with the text tool or TextSelect command).

Example. The following example starts the page numbers with page 1, leaves the existing number of pages unchanged, restarts page numbering, specifies arabic style, and includes a prefix of I- before each page number.

```
pagenumbers 1, -2, true, arabic, "I-"
```

See also:

The [GetPageNumbers](#) query

PageOptions bDoubleSided, bFacingPages

Sets the double-sided and facing-pages options on or off in the current publication. Deselects all selected objects and resets the zero point.

Parameter	Values to enter
bDoubleSided	off or 0 for single-sided pages on or 1 for double-sided pages
bFacingPages	off or 0 for non-facing pages on or 1 for facing pages (turn facing pages on only if the double-sided option is also on)

Zero point reset. When you switch to or from facing pages, PageMaker automatically resets the rulers' zero point to either the upper left corner of the page (facing pages off) or to the center top, where facing pages meet.

Layout view only. Use the PageOptions command only in layout view.

Selected objects deselected. The PageOptions command deselects any selected objects. It does not, however, deselect highlighted text (text selected with the text tool or TextSelect command).

Example. The following example sets up the publication with double-sided, facing pages.

```
pageoptions 1, 1
```

See also:

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [New](#), [PageMargins](#), and [PageSize](#) commands

The [GetPageOptions](#) query

PageSize xWidth, yHeight, bAdjustLayout

Sets the page size of the current publication. Deselects all selected objects and resets the zero point.

Parameter	Values to enter
xWidth	Width of the page of the publication in the specified unit of measure
yHeight	Height of the page of the publication in the specified unit of measure
bAdjustLayout	true automatically adjust the page layout to the new page size false do not adjust the page layout to the new page size

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

ZeroPoint reset. When you change the size of the page, PageMaker automatically resets the rulers' zero point to either the top left corner of the page (facing pages off) or to the center top, where facing pages meet.

Page size depends on facing pages specification.

If the publication is not specified with facing pages (with the PageOptions command or in the Document Setup dialog box), the largest page size is 42 inches by 42 inches. If the publication is set with facing pages, the largest page size is 17 by 22 inches.

Layout view only. Use the PageSize command only in layout view.

Selected objects deselected. The PageSize command deselects any selected objects. It does not, however, deselect highlighted text (text selected with the text tool or TextSelect command).

Example. The following example specifies a standard U.S. letter page width and height (8.5 inches by 11 inches). The page layout is automatically adjusted to the new page size.

```
pagesize 8.5i, 11i, true
```

See also:

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [PageMargins](#), [PageOptions](#), and [Preferences](#) commands

The [GetPageSize](#) query

ParaOptions bKeepTog, bColumnBreak, bPageBreak, bIncludeTOC, nKeepWith, nWidow, nOrphan

Sets paragraph options. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
bKeepTog	<p>off or 0 (zero)</p> <p>on or 1 to keep lines of a paragraph together, rather than split between different columns, pages, or graphics</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave existing setting unchanged</p>

Parameter	Values to enter
bColumnBreak	<p>off or 0 (zero)</p> <p>on or 1 to specify that a paragraph begins a new column</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave existing setting unchanged</p>
bPageBreak	<p>off or 0 (zero)</p> <p>on or 1 to specify that a paragraph begins a new page</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave existing setting unchanged</p>
bIncludeTOC	<p>off or 0 (zero)</p> <p>on or 1 to specify that the paragraph text is included in the table of contents</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave existing setting unchanged</p>
nKeepWith	<p>none or 0 (zero)</p> <p>1 or 2 or 3 to specify the number of lines to remain with the next paragraph (useful to keep headings and text together)</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave existing number unchanged</p>
nWidow	<p>none or 0 (zero)</p> <p>1 or 2 or 3 to specify the maximum lines for widow control</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave existing number unchanged</p>
nOrphan	<p>none or 0 (zero)</p> <p>1 or 2 or 3 to specify the maximum lines for orphan control</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave existing number unchanged</p>

Example . Assuming a paragraph is selected and it is a heading, the example specifies the following:

- Heading will not split over different columns, from page to page, or over graphics that have text-wrap attributes (useful if you have a two-line heading).
- Heading begins a new column.
- Heading need not begin a new page.
- Heading is included in the table of contents.

- Current widow and orphan control is acceptable.
 paraoptions 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, -2, -2

See also:

The [GetParaOptions](#) query

ParaSpace ySpaceBefore, ySpaceAfter

Adds extra space between paragraphs. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
ySpaceBefore	Amount of space to be added before each paragraph (from 0 to 22 inches)
ySpaceAfter	Amount of space to be added after each paragraph (from 0 to 22 inches)

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

ySpaceBefore value ignored for columns. The ySpaceBefore value is not added if the paragraph begins a column.

Example . The following example specifies an insertion of 0.2 inches after each paragraph.

```
paraspace 0, .2i
```

See also:

The [GetParaSpace](#) query

Paste

Pastes the contents of the Clipboard into the open publication.

Clipboard limit. The maximum amount of text that can be stored in (or pasted from) the Clipboard is 64K.

Pasting with the pointer tool active. When you paste using the pointer tool, the position of the pasted text block or graphic depends on whether or not the place on the page from which it was cut or copied is still visible on the screen. If it is displayed, PageMaker pastes the text block or graphic at a slight offset from its original position. If the position is no longer displayed, PageMaker centers the text block or graphic on the screen.

Pasting with the text tool active. If you paste a graphic when the text tool is active and an insertion point exists, the graphic becomes an inline graphic at the insertion point.

You can paste text in two ways using the text tool:

- When the insertion point is within a text block, the pasted text is threaded into the text block, retaining the formatting it had when it was cut or copied, but adjusting to the line length of the current text block
- When the insertion point is outside a text block, pasting creates a new text block. The line length of the new text block depends upon where you position the insertion point. If the insertion point is between column guides, the line length will be the width of the column; if the insertion point is outside the column guides, the line length will be the width of the image area.

Pasting items copied outside of PageMaker (Macintosh only). PageMaker for the Macintosh uses an internal clipboard, not the standard Macintosh Clipboard. To paste externally copied or cut data into PageMaker for the Macintosh, you must first render those items to the PageMaker internal clipboard using the RenderClip command. Specify in or 0 for the bDirection parameter.

Story editor: graphics. When you paste a graphic or image from the Clipboard into story editor, it is pasted as an inline graphic at the location of the insertion point.

Story editor: no pasting in dialog boxes. Unlike Paste on the Edit menu, the Paste command does not paste text into the Find, Change, or Spelling dialog boxes. Instead, it pastes text at the location of the insertion point in the current story, regardless of whether one of the dialog boxes is displayed.

Example. The following example pastes the contents of the Clipboard.

```
paste
```

See also:

The [MultiplePaste](#), [PasteLink](#), and [PasteSpecial](#) commands

PasteLink

Pastes the OLE-linked object from the Clipboard.

No OLE-linked objects returns error. If the Clipboard does not contain an OLE-linked object, PageMaker returns an error.

Layout view only. Use the PasteLink command only in layout view.

Example. The following example pastes the OLE-linked object from the Clipboard.

```
pastelink
```

See also:

The [MultiplePaste](#), [Paste](#), and [PasteSpecial](#) commands

PasteRemembers bRemember

Turns the paste remembers layering on or off.

Parameter	Values to Enter
bRemember	True pastes objects onto the same layer from which they were copied False pastes objects onto the target layer

Example. The following example turns PasteRemembers on.

```
pasteremembers TRUE
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

PasteSpecial cFormat

Pastes the object from the Clipboard using the format specified.

Parameter	Values to enter
cFormat	text or 0 for plain text rtf or 1 for Rich Text Format (RTF) eps or 2 for Encapsulated PostScript external or 3 for external PageMaker format colortroncolors or 4 to add Colortron colors to the Colors palette objectembedded or 5 for embedded OLE object objectlink or 6 for linked OLE object pict or 7 for Macintosh PICT format (Macintosh only) metafile or 8 for Windows metafile format (Windows only) bitmap or 10 for Windows bitmap (Windows only) enhmetafile or 11 for Windows enhanced metafile format (Windows only) dibbitmap or 12 for device independent bitmaps (Windows only)

Only available formats allowed. You can paste only using a format that is available for the object in the Clipboard. If the specified format is not available, PageMaker returns an error message ("Operation was not performed.").

Pasting items copied outside of PageMaker (Macintosh only). PageMaker for the Macintosh uses an internal clipboard, not the standard Macintosh Clipboard. To paste externally copied or cut data into PageMaker for the Macintosh, you must first render those items to the PageMaker internal clipboard using the RenderClip command. Specify in or 0 for the bDirection parameter.

Layout view only. Use the PasteSpecial command only in layout view.

Example . The following example pastes the object from the Clipboard using the Macintosh PICT format.

```
pastespecial pict
```

See also:

The [MultiplePaste](#), [Paste](#), and [PasteLink](#) commands

PickColor sColorName, bOverPrint, sPicker, sLibrary, sColor

Defines a new color, or redefines an existing color, using a definition from a color library.

Parameter	Values to enter
sColorName	Name of the new color, or the color being redefined, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters). If redefining an existing color, the name must match exactly as it appears on the Colors palette.
bOverPrint	false or 0 (zero) for knockout true or 1 for overprint
sPicker	Name of the installed color picker (including the .add file extension)

Parameter	Values to enter
sLibrary	Name of the color library (without the .acf extension) "" (empty quotation marks) if there is only one library for the specified color picker
sColor	Name of color (exactly as it appears in the color library) to be used to define (or redefine) the color specified with sColor-Name

Path names not required. It is not necessary to specify paths for the sPicker and sLibrary parameters.

Colors are editable. Any color specified using this command may be subsequently edited using the DefineColor command.

Specifying a name. When specifying a color in a library, such as PANTONE or TOYO, specify the name of the color exactly as it appears in the color library. For instance, to install the PANTONE color 2665 CV, specify, "PANTONE 2665 CV."

Examples. The following example defines color "MyRed" to be the TRUMATCH color "6-a1." It is a spot color that knocks out any underlying inks.

```
pickcolor "MyRed", false, "AldColor.add",  
"Trumatch", "TRUMATCH 6-a1"
```

The following example redefines the spot color "Red" to be the PANTONE library.

```
pickcolor "Red", 0, "AldColor.add", "Pantone®  
Coated", "PANTONE Red 032 CV"
```

See also:

The [ColorPalette](#) command

The [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), and [GetPickers](#) queries

Place x1,y1

Places the contents of the loaded place icon on the page, at the specified location. (The commands that load the place icon are Import, CreateIndex, CreateTOC, and PlaceNext.)

Parameter	Values to enter
x1	x-axis location where the text icon is clicked
y1	y-axis location where the text icon is clicked

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

For external files, use Import command first. To place an external file, precede the Place command with the Import command.

For existing stories, use PlaceNext command. To place a portion of an existing story, select the text object, load the place icon using the PlaceNext command, and then use the Place command to place the text on the page.

Drag-placing. The Place command works like the click-place technique. The coordinates indicate where the loaded text icon should be clicked. If the coordinates are within a column, the text object spans the column. To imitate drag-placing, use the PlaceSized command (or resize the text object after placing it, using the Resize command).

Layout view only. Use the Place command only in layout view.

Examples . Assuming the rulers' zero point is at the top-left corner of the page, the following example places the file "building.tif" 2 inches from the left of the page and 4 inches from the top side.

```
import "artfolder:building.tif"
place 2i, 4i
```

The following example places the file in the left-most column, starting at the first horizontal guide.

```
import "artfolder:building.tif"
place (column 1 left, guide 1)
```

See also:

The [CreateIndex](#), [CreateTOC](#), [Import](#), [PlaceNext](#), [PlaceSized](#), and [Resize](#) commands

PlaceNext cTopOrBottom

Clicks the top or bottom windowshade of the selected text block and loads the text icon so that you can place the adjoining portion of the story.

Parameter	Values to enter
cTopOrBottom	top or 3 to click the top windowshade handle bottom or 4 to click the bottom windowshade handle

Specifying the page. To position the text block on a page, follow the PlaceNext command with either the Place command or both the Page (to change pages) and the Place commands.

Layout view only. Use the PlaceNext command only in layout view.

Example . The following example selects a text block by clicking the top-left corner of the first column; clicks the top windowshade handle of the text block; switches to page 7; and places the text 3.5 inches down and to the right of the zero point.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
placenext top
page 7
place 3.5i, 3.5i
```

See also:

The [Place](#) and [PlaceSized](#) commands

DownloadWebContent sURL

Copies a file off of the internet onto the local hard drive.

Parameter	Values to Enter
sURL	Location of the information to be copied

Online preferences. This command relies on settings in the Online Preferences dialog box, including the URL information (if required for Internet access). The file is downloaded to the local hard drive. You can then use the Import command to place the file into the PageMaker publication.

Example. The following example downloads a GIF image from a file transfer protocol site.

```
DownloadWebContent
"ftp://ftp.fictional.com/pub/images/netimage.gif"
```

See Also:

The [Import](#) and [Place](#) commands

PlaceSized xLeftTop, yLeftTop, xRightBottom, yRightBottom

Places the contents of the loaded place icon at the specified location, resizing it to fit the specified coordinates.

Parameter	Reply values
xLeftTop	x-coordinate of left edge of text block or image
yLeftTop	y-coordinate of top edge of text block or image
xRightBottom	x-coordinate of right edge of text block or image
yRightBottom	y-coordinate of bottom edge of text block or image

Order of coordinates. You must enter the coordinates in order, from the top-left corner to the bottom-right corner.

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Off pasteboard. If the coordinates are off the pasteboard, PageMaker sizes the text object or image to the pasteboard edge.

Images: Text wrap turned off. The PlaceSized command places images with text wrap turned off, regardless of the default text wrap settings.

Images: Sizing not proportional. The PlaceSized command sizes images within the given coordinates, which may or may not be proportional.

Text: Column guides and Snap To options ignored. Unlike the Place command, PlaceSized ignores column guides and sizes the text block to the specified coordinates. Also the command is not sensitive to the settings of the Snap to Guides and Snap to Rulers options. PageMaker sizes the text block to the location you specify, regardless of any guides or rulers.

Text: yRightBottom a placeholder. When placing text, PageMaker disregards the value of yRightBottom. Instead, PageMaker adjusts the bottom of the text block to accommodate the text. If necessary, PageMaker expands the text block until it reaches the bottom of the page, the bottom of the pasteboard (if the text block is contained entirely on the pasteboard), or a graphic with column-break text wrap applied.

Errors. PageMaker returns CQ_INVALID_ARGS for any of the following conditions:

- Coordinates not entered in order, from the top left to bottom right. Left coordinates must be greater than right coordinates, and top coordinates must be greater than bottom coordinates. (Remember: In the PageMaker coordinate system, values increase as you move down from the zero point.)
- The width exceeds the maximum PageMaker column width (21 inches, 533.4 millimeters, or 126 picas).

- The height exceeds the maximum PageMaker column depth (22.6 inches, 574 millimeters, or 135p7.2 picas).

Example. The following example imports an image and places it within the columns, resizing it to fit.

```
import "artfolder:building.tif", 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
placesized column left, column top, column
right, column bottom
```

See also:

The [Import](#), [Place](#), [Move](#), and [Resize](#) commands

Polygon xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom, bRegular

Draws a polygon that lies either within or on the rectangle defined by the specified coordinates.

Parameter	Values to enter
xLeft	x coordinate of top-left corner
yTop	y coordinate of top-left corner
xRight	x coordinate of bottom-right corner
yBottom	y coordinate of bottom-right corner
bRegular	false or 0 to place all outer vertices of the polygon on the rectangle, varying segment length and angles as needed true or 1 to constrain the polygon to fit within the rectangle, with all segments equal and all angles equal (outer vertices lie on largest circle that fits within rectangle)

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Example. The following example draws a polygon with the default attributes (number of sides and percent star inset). Since bRegular is specified as true, each segment of the polygon will be of equal length.

```
polygon (5i, 4i) (7i, 6i) true
```

See also:

The [FillAndLine](#), [FillStyle](#), [Line](#), [LineStyle](#), [Box](#), [Oval](#), and [PolygonAttribs](#) commands

The [GetPolygonAttribs](#) query

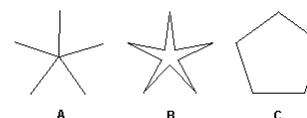
PolygonAttribs nSides, nStarInset

Sets the polygon attributes for the currently selected polygons, or, if none are selected, sets the default polygon attributes.

Parameter	Values to enter
nSides	Number of sides, from 3 to 255
nStarInset	Percent star inset (from 0 to 100), where 0% represents no star and 100% represents a star with the inner vertices all occupying the same point in the middle of the polygon

Example. The following command lines produce the polygons shown below:

- a) polygonattribs 5, 100
- b) polygonattribs 5, 75
- c) polygonattribs 5, 0



See also:

The [Polygon](#) command

The [GetPolygonAttribs](#) query

PolygonJoin

Joins the currently selected polygons into a single irregular polygon. The new polygon takes on the attributes of the last polygon in the selection list.

Example. The following example assumes that the current publication has three polygons selected. It connects the last vertex of the first polygon to the first vertex of the second polygon, and the last vertex of the second polygon to the first vertex of the third polygon. If the third polygon is closed, then the resulting polygon will be closed.

polygonjoin

See also:

The [CreatePolygon](#), [PolygonType](#), and [Polygon-Vertices](#) commands

The [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [GetPolygonType](#), and [GetPolygonVertices](#) queries

PolygonMiterLimit nLimit

Sets the miter limit for the selected polygon.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nLimit	Miter limit for irregular polygons

Layout view only. The PolygonMiterLimit command works only in layout view.

Note. Miter limit has a minimum value of one.

Example. The following example sets the miter limit to 1, which will cause most irregular polygons to miter.

polygonmiterlimit 1

See Also:

The [CreatePolygon](#), [PolygonType](#), and [Polygon-Vertices](#) commands

The [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [GetPolygonType](#), and [GetPolygonVertices](#) queries

PolygonType nType

Sets the type of a polygon.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nType	<p>0 causes the polygon to become a regular polygon. The current number of sides and inset values are applied to the polygon.</p> <p>1 causes the polygon to become an open, irregular polygon. If the polygon was a regular polygon, it becomes irregular. It looks the same, except that it is missing one side.</p> <p>2 causes the polygon to become a closed irregular polygon. If the polygon was a regular polygon, it becomes irregular. It looks the same as it did as a regular polygon.</p>

Layout view only. The PolygonType command works only in layout view.

Example. This example turns all selected polygons into open, irregular polygons.

polygontype 1

See Also:

The [CreatePolygon](#), [PolygonMiterLimit](#), and [PolygonVertices](#) commands

The [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [GetPolygonType](#), and [GetPolygonVertices](#) queries

PolygonVertices nPoints, (xLocation, yLocation)

Replaces the currently selected polygon with the polygon defined by the specified points.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nPoints	Number of points in the polygon
For each of the points in the polygon, specify a pair of coordinates.	
xLocation	x coordinate of the point
yLocation	y coordinate of the point

Note. A polygon has a minimum of three points.

Layout view only. The PolygonVertices command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example replaces the currently selected polygon with one that has four points.

```
polygonvertices 4, 1i, 1i, 1i, 2i, 2i, 2.5i, 2i, 1.5i
```

See Also:

The [CreatePolygon](#), [PolygonMiterLimit](#), and [PolygonType](#), commands

The [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [GetPolygonType](#), and [GetPolygonVertices](#) queries

Position cPosition

Sets the position (normal, superscript, or subscript) of text. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
cPosition	normal or 0 superscript or 1 subscript or 2

Specifying text size and placement. The size of text that is positioned as superscript or subscript can be specified using parameters with the TypeOptions command. The text position relative to the baseline can also be specified with TypeOptions.

Example. The following example selects a text block that starts at the top of the first column. It then selects the first character and changes its position to superscript.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
textedit
textselect +char
position superscript
```

See also:

The [TypeOptions](#) command

The [GetTypePosition](#) query

Preferences nGreekBelow, cGuides, cGraphics, bLoose, bKeeps, cSaveOption, bQuotes, bNumSnapTo, bAutoflow, bDisplayName, nKBitmap, nKLimit, xHorizNudge, yVertNudge, cPSMemory

Sets a variety of preferences for customizing the publication window.

Parameter	Values to enter
nGreekBelow	Pixel number below which text displays as gray bars in layout view dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged
cGuides	front or 0 to display all margin, column, and ruler guides in front of text and graphics back or 1 to display all margin, column, and ruler guides behind text and graphics dontcare or -2 to leave preferences unchanged
cGraphics	grayout or 0 for fastest screen display of non-PageMaker graphics normalres or 1 to display non-PageMaker graphics as low-resolution screen images highres or 2 to display images at full resolution dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged
bLoose	false or 0 true or 1 to highlight lines of text that have too much or too little letter or word spacing, based upon the spacing limits set with the LetterSpace and WordSpace commands or in the Spacing Attributes dialog box dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged

Parameter	Values to enter
bKeeps	<p>false or 0</p> <p>true or 1 to highlight lines of text that violate the widow, orphan, or other controls specified with the ParaOptions command or in the Paragraph Specifications dialog box</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged</p>
cSaveOption	<p>faster or 0 to append changes to the end of the publication file when you choose Save or when you use the Save command</p> <p>smaller or 1 to fully incorporate all changes into the publication file, essentially creating a new version when you save the publication</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged</p>
bQuotes	<p>false or 0 to specify straight quotation marks</p> <p>true or 1 to substitute curved typographer's quotation marks whenever the standard quotation mark is typed</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged</p>
bNumSnapTo	<p>false or 0</p> <p>true or 1 to constrain values in the Control palette to ruler increments or guide positions if the Rulers and Guides options are currently on</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged</p>
bAutoflow	<p>false or 0 to display only the first and last pages of a multipage autoflow operation, which makes autoflowing faster</p> <p>true or 1 to display each page of a multipage autoflow operation</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged</p>
bDisplayName	<p>false or 0 to display the printer nickname in the Print dialog box (e.g., Apple LaserWriter II NTX)</p> <p>true or 1 to display the PPD name. (PageMaker for the Macintosh always displays the PPD filename.)</p>

Parameter	Values to enter
nKBitmap	<p>Amount of RAM (in kilobytes) to reserve for drawing graphic elements (from 8 to 64 kilobytes)</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged</p>
nKLimit	<p>Maximum size (in kilobytes) of images to include in PageMaker publication file. Images larger than this value are linked to publication.</p>
xHorizNudge	<p>Distance each press of the horizontal nudge button or of the key combination moves selected objects</p>
yVertNudge	<p>Distance each press of the vertical nudge button or of the key combination moves selected objects</p>
cPSMemory	<p>normal or 0 to free up 250K virtual memory (VM) of a PostScript printer prior to downloading a graphic</p> <p>maximum or 1 to perform a total restore of VM on a PostScript printer prior to downloading a graphic</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave preference unchanged</p>

Setting the default. If a publication is open, the new preference specifications apply only to that publication. If no publication is open, the specifications apply to any new publication that is created.

Nudge shortcut. The key combination for nudge is the Command key plus a directional (arrow) key.

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Display PPD names. On the Macintosh, the Preferences dialog box does not include the Display PPD Names option. Instead, PageMaker for the Macintosh always displays the PPD filename, regardless of the value you send for bDisplayName in the Preferences command. Although the bDisplayName parameter does nothing, the GetPreferences query still returns the setting sent in the Preferences command.

Example. The following example specifies:

- Text under nine pixels displays as grayed boxes (greeked text).
- All guides appear behind text and graphics.
- Non-PageMaker graphics display as low-resolution screen images (to speed redrawing of the screen).
- Lines of text that have too much or too little letter or word spacing are highlighted.
- Orphans and widows are highlighted.
- Saving results in smaller files, rather than files with appended mini-versions of changes.
- Straight quotation marks, rather than typographer's quotation marks, are used.

- Control palette displays ruler increments and guide positions.
- Fast autoflow is turned on.
- Printer nickname is displayed in the Print dialog box.
- The amount of RAM reserved for drawing graphic elements remains unchanged.
- Images larger than 1000K are linked to the publication rather than included in the publication.
- A 1-pica horizontal nudge and 1-pica vertical nudge.
- Free up 250K of printer virtual memory prior to downloading a graphic.

preferences 9, back, normalres, true, true, smaller, false, true, false, false, dontcare, 1000, 1p, 1p, normal

See also:

The [FontDrawing](#), [Guides](#), [LetterSpace](#), [MeasureUnits](#), [ParaOptions](#), [Rulers](#), [StoryEditPref](#), and [WordSpace](#) commands

The [GetPreferences](#) query

Print [nCopies, nFirstPage[, nLastPage[, fPrintToDisk[, sPCPrinter]]]]

Prints the current publication using the print options set by the various print dialogs and commands. Optionally, specifies the number of copies, page range, and, for printing to disk, the name of the print file and the name of the PC printer.

Parameter	Values to enter
nCopies	Number of copies to print dontcare or -2 to print the number of copies specified with the PrintDoc command
nFirstPage	First page to print 0 to print all pages in the publication dontcare or -2 to print the range specified with the PrintDoc command
nLastPage	Last page of the range to print dontcare or -2 to print the range specified with the PrintDoc command
fPrintToDisk	Filename for print file, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 91 characters), to print publication to disk (either as a PostScript, .EPS, or .SEP file) "" (empty quotation marks) to not print to disk
sPCPrinter	Name of the printer when printing to disk from in Windows "" (empty quotation marks) to not print to disk

Number of copies. The nCopies parameter of the Print command overrides the number of copies specified with the nCopies parameter of the PrintDoc command.

Page range. The nFirstPage and nLastPage parameters override the page range specified with the sRange parameter of the PrintDoc command. To specify more than one range of pages, use the PrintDoc command.

Layout view only. The Print command works only in layout view.

Printing to disk. If you include a filename for fPrintToDisk, PageMaker creates a PostScript print file, even if you did not turn on Write PostScript to File with the PrintOptionsPS command. To specify the type of PostScript file (PostScript, .EPS, or .SEP), precede the print command with the PrintOptionsPS command. For example, to print "mypub" to disk as a PostScript file in Windows, you specify:

```
--Windows
printoptionsps 3 0 0 0 0 0 normalpostscript off
print -2, -2, -2, "mypub", "HPLaserJet III on LPT1:"
```

or on the Macintosh:

```
--Macintosh
printoptionsps 3 0 0 0 0 0 normalpostscript off
print -2, -2, -2, "mypub"
```

The filename can also contain a path. For example:

```
--Windows
print -2, -2, -2, "c:\PM\MyFolder\MyPub",
"HPLaserJet III on LPT1:"
```

Example. The following example prints the current publication.

```
print
```

See also:

The [PrintColors](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), [PrintPaperPS](#), and [PrintTo](#) commands

The [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrinterList](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [Get-PrintTo](#) queries

PrintColors bMode, bColors, bConvert, bOption, bNegative, bPreserveEPS, sName, nInRipSeps

Specifies the color options executed with the Print command.

Parameter	Values to enter
bMode	off or 0 (zero) for Composite on or 1 for Separations (to print an overlay for each ink selected)
bColors	off or 0 (zero) for Print Colors in Black (print any non-white color as solid black) on or 1 for Grayscale (print a color composite on a color printer or a grayscale composite on a black-and-white printer, using shades of gray for the specified colors)
bConvert	off or 0 (zero) to leave spot color as spot colors on or 1 to convert spot colors to process
bOption	off or 0 for Mirror (equivalent to printing Emulsion Down) and Allow PCL Halftoning off (for PCL printers) on or 1 for Mirror for PostScript printers and Allow PCL Halftoning on
bNegative	off or 0 (zero) for Negative off on or 1 for Negative on (which inverts either the gray values within grayscale images or the color characteristics within color images)
bPreserveEPS	off or 0 (zero) for Preserve EPS Colors off (to print the colors in an EPS image using the PageMaker version of the color library) on or 1 for Preserve EPS Colors on (to print colors in an EPS image using the definitions saved in the file if they have the same names, but different definitions, as colors in a PageMaker color library)
sName	Name of optimal screen for PS printers "" (empty quotation marks) for non-PS printers or to leave the screen unchanged

Parameter	Values to enter
nInRipSeps	0 separations are created by PageMaker 1 printer creates separations (only valid for PostScript printers capable of creating color separations.)

Non-PostScript printers. When printing to a non-PostScript printer, the Mirror, Negative, and Preserve EPS Colors checkboxes are absent from the Color dialog box. Non-PostScript printers cannot perform these functions.

Screen names. The specified screen name must be one of the optimal screens available in the currently selected PPD. To get a list of the currently available screens, use the GetPrintScreens query.

Layout view only. The PrintColor command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example prints the publication as separations, negative, emulsion-down. Colors are printed using the PageMaker color library. Spot colors are printed as spot colors (not converted to process), and separations are created by PageMaker.

```
printcolor 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, "60 lpi / 300 dpi", 0
```

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), [PrintPaperPS](#), and [PrintTo](#) commands

The [GetPrintColor](#) query

PrintDeviceIndpntColor bstate

Enables printing device independent color.

Parameter	Values to Enter
bState	True sends colors to be printed in a device independent color space False sends colors to be printed in a device dependent color space

Note. Device Independent Color is only available when the Color Management System is turned on.

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintTo](#), [PrintScreenRGBs](#), and [PrintEPSPreviews](#) commands

The [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [PrintScreenRGBs](#), [PrintEPSPreviews](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

PrintDoc nCopies, bCollate, bReverse, bProof, sRange, bBlank, cPages, blndependence, bBook, bBookSpec, bOrientation, bSpreads, blgnNonPrint

Specifies miscellaneous options executed with the Print command.

Parameter	Values to enter
nCopies	Number of copies to print
bCollate	0 (zero) for Collate off 1 for Collate on
bReverse	0 (zero) for Reverse Order off (to print pages in normal order) 1 for Reverse Order on (to print pages in reverse order)
bProof	0 (zero) for Proof off 1 for Proof on (to print imported images as boxes with Xs in them)
sRange	Range of pages to print, in quotation marks (e.g., "1-3" to print pages 1 through 3) "" (empty quotation marks) for all pages
bBlank	0 (zero) for Print Blank Pages off 1 for Print Blank Pages on
cPages	both or 0 for Both pages even or 1 for even-numbered pages only odd or 2 for odd-numbered pages only
blndependence	0 for Page Independence off 1 for Page Independence on
bBook	0 (zero) for Print All Publications in Book off 1 for "Print All Publications in Book on

Parameter	Values to enter
bBookSpec	0 (zero) for Use Settings of Each Publication off (to use print settings of the current publication for all publications in the book) 1 for Use Settings of Each Publication on
bOrientation	0 (zero) for tall orientation (the left icon in the Print dialog box) 1 for wide orientation (the right icon in the Print dialog box) dontcare or -2 to let PageMaker match the orientation with the current setting in the Page setup dialog box
bSpreads	0 (zero) for no reader spreads 1 for printing reader spreads
blgnNonPrint	0 (zero) for "nonprinting" setting off 1 for Ignore "nonprinting" setting on

Specifying ranges. The value of sRange can be a single range (e.g., "1-10") or several ranges (e.g., "1-5, 8-10, 13-14"). Use commas to separate the ranges. A maximum of 64 characters is allowed. The range must be valid or PageMaker returns an error (e.g., you can't specify the range "1-14" for a 10 page publication).

To print from the beginning of, for example, a 50-page publication to the end, enter "-50."

Layout view only. The PrintDoc command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example prints the two copies of pages 1-9, in normal order. The output is collated, includes both text and images, does not include blank pages, and does not do reader's spreads or print dropouts.

```
printdoc 2, 1, 0, 0, "1-9", 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
```

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), [PrintPaperPS](#), and [PrintTo](#) commands

The [GetPrintDoc](#) query

PrinterResol nDPI

Sets the target printer resolution to be used when resizing bitmap images using magic stretch. (Magic stretch resizes a bitmap for optimal resolution, based on the target printer resolution and the resolution of the bitmap. To magic-stretch an image, hold down the Macintosh Command key or the Windows Ctrl key while resizing.)

Parameter	Value
nDPI	Resolution of target printer (from 72 to 32,767 dpi)

See also:

The [GetPrinterResol](#) query

PrintEPSPreviews bState

Sets the output to print EPS preview information (instead of the EPS content itself) when printing to an RGB device. This is useful when printing publications for online viewing.

Parameter	Values to Enter
bState	True prints EPS preview False prints EPS content

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintDeviceIndpntColor](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintTo](#), and [PrintEPSPreviews](#) commands

The [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintInk](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

PrintScreenRGBs bState

Sets the output to print display RGB values when printing to an RGB device. This is useful when printing publications for online viewing.

Parameter	Values to Enter
bState	True for RGB device to receive screen RGB colors False for RGB device to receive printer RGB colors

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintInk](#), and [PrintTo](#) commands

The [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [PrintEPSPreviews](#), [PrintDeviceIndpntColor](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

PrinterStyle sPrinterStyle

Applies the printer style to the currently open publication. (To print the publication using these settings, follow with the Print command.)

Parameter	Value
sPrinterStyle	Name of printer style to apply (maximum of 31 characters)

See also:

The [AddPrinterStyle](#) and [RemovePrinterStyle](#) commands

The [GetPrinterStyles](#) query

PrintFeature sFeatureTitle, sOption

Selects the specified option from the indicated pop-up menu in the Features print dialog box.

Parameter	Value
sFeatureTitle	Title of the print feature pop-up menu, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in Features print dialog box (maximum of 40 characters)

Parameter	Value
sOption	Name of option to select, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in menu (maximum of 64 characters) "" empty quotation marks for the printer default setting

Features vary. The print features vary from printer to printer and even PPD to PPD. Use the GetPrintFeatureTitles and GetPrintFeatureItems queries to determine the pop-up menus and options available for the currently selected PPD.

See also:

The [GetPrintFeature](#), [GetPrintFeatureItems](#), [GetPrintFeatureTitles](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

PrintInk sName, bPrintInk, sAngle, sRuling

Sets the attributes of an ink to be used when printing.

Parameter	Values to enter
sName	Name of color, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in the Ink list
bPrintInk	off or 0 (zero) on or 1 to print the specified ink
sAngle	Screen angle, in quotation marks, at which to print the ink, from "0.0" to "360.0" "" (empty quotation marks) to leave angle unchanged
sRuling	Screen ruling (frequency), in quotation marks, for specified ink, from "1.0" to "500.0" "" (empty quotation marks) to leave ruling unchanged

Layout view only. The PrintInk command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example sets the ink "Red" to be printed with a screen angle of 45 degrees and a screen ruling of 60 lines per inch.

```
printink "Red", true, "45", "60"
```

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), [PrintPaperPS](#), and [PrintTo](#) commands

The [GetPrintInk](#) query

PrintOptions cScaleType, nVal, cDuplex, bMarks, bPageInfo, cTiling[, xOverlap]

Specifies non-PostScript print options executed with the Print command.

Parameter	Values to enter
cScaleType	numeric or 0 (zero) to scale the publication fitonpaper or 1 to scale the publication to fit on the selected paper size thumbnails or 2 to print thumbnails
nVal	Percentage for numeric scaling in tenths of a percent, from 5% (50) to 1600% (16000), if cScaleType is numeric or 0 Number of thumbnails per page, from 1 to 100, if cScaleType is thumbnails or 2 -2 if cScaleType is fitonpaper or 1
cDuplex	none or 0 (zero) None (no duplexing) shortedge or 1 for Short Edge (duplex printing where the paper is to be bound on its short edge) longedge or 2 for Long Edge (duplex printing where the paper is to be bound on its long edge)
bMarks	off or 0 (zero) for Printer's Marks off on or 1 for Printer's Marks on (to print crop marks, registration marks, and calibration bars if the page size is 0.5 or more inches smaller than the paper size)

Parameter	Values to enter
bPageInfo	off or 0 (zero) for Page Information off on or 1 for Page Information on (to print filename and date)
cTiling	none or 0 for no tiling manuالتiling or 1 for Manual tiling autooverlap or 2 for Auto tiling (to overlap tiles by amount specified in xOverlap)
xOverlap	Minimal amount of overlap between tiles if autooverlap is specified for cTiling (to a maximum of five inches)

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for xOverlap (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

nVal scale values. PageMaker scales the nVal scale value by a factor of 10. To get 100% scaling, enter a value of "1000."

Layout view only. The PrintOptions command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example prints the publication at 100% scale. The printed pages include the file name and date, but do not include printer's marks. The pages are tiled, and each tile has a 0.5 inch overlap.

```
printoptions 0, 1000, 0, 0, 1, 1, .5i
```

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), [PrintPaperPS](#), and [PrintTo](#) commands
 The [GetPrintOptions](#) queries

PrintOptionsPS cGraphics, bMarks, bPageInfo, bSendData, cDownload, bSymbol, bErrorHandler, cToDisk, bExtraBleed, bComm

Specifies PostScript-specific print options executed with the Print command.

Parameter	Values to enter
cGraphics	normalimage or 3 for Normal (to print images at their true resolution) optimized or 2 for Optimized lowTIFF or 1 for Low TIFF Resolution (72dpi) omitTIFF or 0 (zero) for Omit TIFF Files
bMarks	off or 0 (zero) for Printer's Marks off on or 1 for Printer's Marks on (print crop marks, registration marks, and calibration bars if the page size is 0.5 or more inches smaller than the paper size)
bPageInfo	off or 0 (zero) for Page Information off on or 1 for Page Information on (print file name and date)
bSendData	normal or 0 (zero) for Normal (Hex) fast or 1 for Faster (Binary)
cDownload	none or 0 (zero) for None psandt or 1 for PostScript and TrueType ttonly or 2 for TrueType only
bSymbol	off or 0 (zero) Use Symbol Font for Special Characters off on or 1 Use Symbol Font for Special Characters on (Macintosh only)
bErrorHandler	off or 0 (zero) for Include PostScript Error Handler off on or 1 for Include PostScript Error Handler on

Parameter	Values to enter
cToDisk	<p>off or 0 (zero) for Write PostScript to File off (to print directly to a printer)</p> <p>normalpostscript or 1 for Normal on (to save PostScript descriptions of a multiple-page publication to disk)</p> <p>eps or 2 for EPS on (to save a single page of a publication as an Encapsulated PostScript file and add the PostScript comments required for an EPS-formatted document)</p> <p>preprint or 3 for For Separations on (to create a .sep file: a publication ready for a color-separation, for use with Adobe Pre-Print Pro, TrapWise, or PressWise) (Macintosh only)</p>
bExtraBleed	<p>off or 0 (zero) for Extra Image Bleed off (image bleed = 1/8 inch)</p> <p>on or 1 for Extra Image Bleed on (image bleed = 1 inch if cToDisk = eps or 2 or preprint or 3)</p>
bComm	<p>off or 0 (zero) for 2-way Communication off</p> <p>on or 1 for 2-way Communication on</p>

Macintosh-only parameters. The bSymbol and bComm parameters apply only to PageMaker for the Macintosh. PageMaker for Windows ignores these parameters.

Extra image bleed. Set the bExtraBleed parameter on only when printing to disk as an EPS or .SEP file (when cToDisk equals eps or 2 or preprint or 3).

Layout view only. The PrintOptions command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example sets the printer options for printing the publication directly to a PostScript printer. Printed pages include printer's marks, the name, and the date of the publication, and prints images at normal resolution. Page information is sent to the printer in binary format. The PostScript error handler is included. The publication is not printed to disk, so Extra Image Bleed is off. 2-way communication is turned off.

printoptionsps normalimage, on, on, normal, off, off, on, off, off, off

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintPaperPS](#), and [PrintTo](#) commands

The [GetPrintOptionsPS](#) query

PrintPaperPS sSize, sSource, yLength, xWidth, yPaperFeed, xPaperMargin, bOrientation, bCenter, cTiling, xOverlap, cScaleType, nVal, cDuplex

Specifies paper-related print options executed with the Print command (for PostScript printers only).

Parameter	Values to enter
sSize	<p>Name of standard paper size, in quotation marks, and exactly as it appears in the Size pop-up menu</p> <p>"Custom" (quotation marks required) for user-defined paper size</p>
sSource	<p>Name of paper tray, in quotation marks, and exactly as it appears in the Source pop-up menu</p> <p>"Manual" (quotation marks required) for manual feed</p>
yLength	<p>-2 for standard size paper</p> <p>Length (height) of custom paper (to a maximum of 45 inches)</p>
xWidth	<p>-2 for standard paper size</p> <p>Width of custom paper, (to a maximum of 45 inches)</p>
yPaperFeed	Distance between pages printed in succession on a roll of paper or film.
xPaperMargin	Distance to offset the image area laterally (from side to side), to adjust for a non-standard media width.
bOrientation	<p>normal or 0 (zero) for normal orientation of custom paper</p> <p>transverse or 1 for transverse orientation of custom paper</p> <p>-2 if paper size is standard (not custom)</p>
bCenter	<p>0 for Center Page in Print Area off</p> <p>1 for Center Page in Print Area on (for asymmetrical print areas)</p>

Parameter	Values to enter
cTiling	none or 0 for no tiling manuالتiling or 1 for manual tiling autooverlap or 2 for Auto tiling (to overlap tiles by amount specified in xOverlap)
xOverlap	Minimum amount of overlap between tiles, in the specified unit of measure, if autooverlap is specified for cTiling (to a maximum of five inches)
cScaleType	numeric or 0 (zero) to scale the publication fitonpaper or 1 to scale the publication to fit the selected paper size thumbnails or 2 to print thumbnails
nVal	Percentage for numeric scaling, from 5% (50) to 1600% (16000), if cScaleType = scaling or 0 Number of thumbnails per page, from 1 to 100, if cScaleType = thumbnails or 2 -2 if cScaleType is fitonpaper or 1 (can range from 1 to 100)
cDuplex	none or 0 (zero) obsolete parameter; you set duplex printing with the PrintFeature command, depending upon printer capability

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for yLength, xWidth, yPaperFeed, xPaperMargin, and xOverlap (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

nVal scale values. PageMaker scales the nVal scale value by a factor of 10. To get 100% scaling, enter a value of "1000."

Some parameters ignored for standard paper. yLength, xWidth, yPaperFeed, xPaperMargin, and bOrientation are ignored unless sSize is set to "custom," which is available only when printing to an imagesetter.

Use bCenter for asymmetrical print areas. Use bCenter to center the page on printers with asymmetrical print areas (such as the QMS ColorScript).

Layout view only. The PrintPaperPS command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example prints a standard, letter-size publication at 100% size. Because sSize is standard (not custom), the yLength, xWidth, yPaperFeed, xPaperMargin, and bOrientation parameters are irrelevant.

```
printpaperps "Letter", "Paper Tray", -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, 0, 0, -2, 0, 1000 0
```

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), and [PrintTo](#) commands
 The [GetPrintPaperPS](#) query

PrintTo sPPD, sPrinter

Specifies a PostScript printer description (PPD) and, for Windows only, the name of the printer.

Parameter	Values to enter
sPPD	PPD name for printer, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in the PPD pop-up menu in the Print dialog box
sPrinter	Name of the printer, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in the Print To pop-up menu in the Print dialog box "" (empty quotation marks) when printing from a Macintosh

Query to learn printer capabilities. If the PrintTo command specifies a different type of printer than was previously targeted, it is a good idea to query (using the GetPrintCaps query) to find the new target-printer capabilities.

Layout view only. The PrintTo command works only in layout view.

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), and [PrintPaperPS](#) commands
 The [GetPrintTo](#) query

PrivateData sDeveloperID, sPlugInID, cTargetClass, nTypeFlag, nCount, (nTargetID, bChange, hPrivateData, nSize)...

Associates private data with the specified graphic, image, page, master page, story, text block, or publication, by passing a handle to the buffer containing the data. You can add private data to more than one object at a time if the objects are the same type (class).

Note: Works only with plug-ins and scripts written in other programs.

Parameter	Values to enter
sDeveloperID	Four-character string representing your name or your company name, in quotation marks (e.g., "ADBE" for Adobe)
sPlugInID	Four-character string representing plug-in, in quotation marks (e.g., "KYLN" for the Keyline plug-in)
cTargetClass	<p>classobject for imported graphics and images, as well as PageMaker lines, boxes, ovals, polygons, or text blocks</p> <p>classstory for stories</p> <p>classpub for publication (current publication only)</p> <p>classpage for page</p> <p>classmaster for master page</p>
nTypeFlag	Identifier you define to distinguish between types of private data for same cTargetClass (but -1 and -2 are not allowed). If you don't need to classify your private data, use 0.
nCount	Number of private-data records you are adding
nTargetID	<p>Internal PageMaker identifier for element (graphic, image, page, master page, text block, or story) to which the private data is associated</p> <p>0 (zero) for publication (PageMaker associates private data with the current publication only)</p>

Parameter	Values to enter
bChange	<p>true or 1 to overwrite existing private data from same plug-in</p> <p>false or 0 to return error (and leave private data unchanged) if target already has private data from same plug-in</p>
hPrivateData	Handle to the buffer that contains the private data you want to store with the specified element
nSize	Size of buffer

sDeveloperID. To ensure that no one else uses your four-character developer ID, you should register it with the Adobe Plug-ins Support Engineer.

Free memory. The plug-in or external script must both allocate and free a block of global memory for the private data.

Five parameters needed to identify data. PageMaker requires five parameters to identify private data:

- sDeveloperID and sPlugInID to identify the plug-in
- cTargetClass and nTargetID to identify the element being assigned the data
- nTypeFlag to distinguish between data types (you define this parameter)

nTypeFlag. You define the value of nTypeFlag. This identifier lets you distinguish between different types of private data associated with a class of objects (graphics, page, master page, story, or publication). If you won't be assigning more than one type of data, you can set this parameter to zero. Never set this ID to -1 or -2.

bChange. If the target already has private data from the same plug-in and with the same private ID, and bChange is:

- True, then PageMaker overwrites the data
- False, then existing private data remains unchanged and PageMaker returns an error (CQ_PDATA_ALREADY_EXISTS)

Errors. PageMaker returns an error if:

- cTargetClass and nTargetID together do not specify an existing element (graphic, image, text block, story, page, master page, or publication) (CQ_INVALID_TARGET)
- bChange is false, and the specified private data already exists (CQ_PDATA_ALREADY_EXISTS)
- nTypeFlag is -1 or -2 (CQ_INVALID_CONTEXT)

See also:

The [DeletePrivateData](#) and [PrivateString](#) commands

The [GetPrivateData](#), [GetPrivateList](#), and [GetPrivateString](#) queries

PrivateString sDeveloperID, sPlugInID, cTargetClass, nTypeFlag, nCount, (nTargetID, bChange, sPrivateString)...

Associates a string with the specified graphic, image, page, master page, story, text block, or publication. You can add private strings to more than one object at a time if the objects are the same type (class).

Parameter	Values to enter
sDeveloperID	Four-character string representing your name or your company name, in quotation marks (e.g., ADBE for Adobe)
sPlugInID	Four-character string representing plug-in, in quotation marks (e.g., KYLN for Key-line plug-in)
cTargetClass	<p>classobject for imported graphics and images, as well as PageMaker lines, boxes, ovals, polygons, or text blocks</p> <p>classstory for stories</p> <p>classpub for publication (current publication only)</p> <p>classpage for page</p> <p>classmaster for master page</p>

Parameter	Values to enter
nTypeFlag	Identifier you define to distinguish between types of private data for same cTargetClass (but -1 and -2 are not allowed). If you don't need to classify your private data, use 0.
nCount	Number of private strings you are adding
nTargetID	<p>Internal PageMaker identifier for the element (graphic, image, text block, page, master page, or story) to which the private string is associated</p> <p>0 (zero) for publication (PageMaker associates private strings with the current publication only)</p>
bChange	<p>true or 1 to overwrite existing private string from same plug-in</p> <p>false or 0 to return error (and leave private string unchanged) if the target already has private string from the same plug-in</p>
sPrivateString	Private string, in quotation marks

sDeveloperID. To ensure that no one else uses your four-character developer ID, you should register it with the Adobe Plug-ins Support Engineer.

Five parameters needed to identify data.

PageMaker requires five parameters to identify a private string:

- sDeveloperID and sPlugInID to identify the plug-in.
- cTargetClass and nTargetID to identify the element being assigned the data.
- nTypeFlag to distinguish between data types (you define this parameter).

nTypeFlag. You define the value of nTypeFlag. This identifier distinguishes between the different types of private data associated with a class of objects (graphics, page, master page, story, or publication). If you won't be assigning more than one type of data, you can set this parameter to zero. Never set this ID to -1 or -2.

bChange. If the target already has a private string from the same plug-in and bChange is:

- True, then PageMaker overwrites the string.
- False, then the existing private string remains unchanged and PageMaker returns an error (CQ_PDATA_ALREADY_EXISTS).

Errors. PageMaker returns an error if:

- cTargetClass and nTargetID together do not specify an existing element (graphic, image, text block, page, master page, story, or publication) (CQ_INVALID_TARGET).
- bChange is false, and the specified private string already exists (CQ_PDATA_ALREADY_EXISTS).
- nTypeFlag is -1 or -2 (CQ_INVALID_CONTEXT).

Example. The following example creates a private string ("This is my string") for the object with target ID 15 and associates the private string with the developer ADBE, the plug-in KYLN, and the private ID 1.

```
privatestring "ADBE", "KYLN", classobject, 1, 1, 15, true, "This is my string"
```

See also:

The [DeletePrivateData](#) and [PrivateData](#) commands

The [GetPrivateData](#), [GetPrivateList](#), and [GetPrivateString](#) queries

Quit

Exits PageMaker without saving the changes to the open publications.

Caution: Save before quitting. Unlike its menu counterpart, the Quit command does not warn you if you have not saved the latest changes to the publication. Use the Save or SaveAs commands if you want to save changes to the open publication.

Example. The following example exits PageMaker.

```
quit
```

See also:

The [Close](#), [Exit](#), [Save](#), and [SaveAs](#) commands

Redraw bEnabled

Controls whether PageMaker redraws the screen in either layout view or story editor, depending on the view displayed when the command is sent.

Parameter	Values to enter
bEnabled	<p>off or 0 (zero) to turn off redrawing of the screen for the currently displayed view (layout view or story editor)</p> <p>on or 1 to turn on redrawing of the screen for the currently displayed view (layout view or story editor)</p>

Drawing of windows not suppressed. Turning screen redraw off does not suppress the drawing of windows, only the content of the window. For example, if you turn redraw off in layout view and create a new publication, an empty publication window appears on the screen. PageMaker draws its content only after you turn redraw back on.

Error detection with Redraw off. Turning screen redraw off speeds execution of the plug-in or script and hides steps from the user until redraw is turned on again. However, if PageMaker encounters an error before redraw is turned on again, you may not be able to tell where the error occurred, and you will need to send the Redraw command separately to PageMaker to turn it back on.

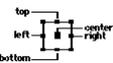
Caution: Always turn Redraw on at the end of plug-in or script. Always turn Redraw back on at the end of a plug-in or script, before returning control back to PageMaker. (Remember to turn Redraw back on for both story editor and layout view.) The Redraw command has no menu equivalent; you must turn screen redraw back on using this command. Before you add this command to your plug-in or script, be sure it runs smoothly.

Example. The following example turns screen redraw off, selects all text, changes text size to 12 points, deselects the text, and then turns redraw back on.

```
redraw off
selectall
size 12
deselect
redraw on
```

Reflect cHandle, cAxis

Reflects the selected object, either vertically or horizontally, along the specified handle.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHandle	Handle to use as reflection point:
	Side handles: left or 0 right or 2 top or 3 bottom or 4
	Center of object: center or 1
	Corner handles: lefttop or topleft or 5 leftbottom or bottomleft or 6 righttop or topright or 7 rightbottom or bottomright or 8
cAxis	none or 0 to return an object to its original orientation horizontal or 1 to reflect horizontally (along x axis) vertical or 2 to reflect vertically (along y axis)
	

Single objects only. You can reflect only one object at a time.

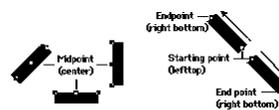
Whole text blocks. The Reflect command reflects whole text objects, not individual characters or groups of characters within a text object. You must select a text object with the Select command or the pointer tool, not with the TextSelect command or text tool.

Reflecting lines. If the selected object is a line, the only valid values for cHandle are:

center or 1 for the midpoint of the line

lefttop or 5 for the starting point of the line

rightbottom or 8 for the end point of the line



Reflection not cumulative. Reflection is not cumulative. Always specify reflection parameters in relation to the original (unreflected) position of the object.

Text automatically recomposed. When text is reflected, PageMaker recomposes the text to wrap around any object that has text-wrap attributes, which is specified with the TextWrap command.

cHandle for transformed objects. If the selected object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, cHandle should correspond to the handle before the object was transformed. For example, LeftTop always refers to the original left-top handle of an object, not the handle that is currently the left-most top handle.



Layout view only. The Reflect command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the fifth object drawn and reflects it horizontally, centered around the left-bottom corner handle.

```
select 5
reflect leftbottom horizontal
```

See also:

The [TextWrap](#) command

The [GetTransform](#) query

Relink [fFilename]

Relinks the selected object to the specified file or to its original file.

Parameter	Values to enter
fFilename	Name of file (including the optional path) to which the selected object is to be linked, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 91 characters) "" (empty quotation marks) to relink to currently linked file

Single objects only. The Relink command relinks only one object at a time; if more than one object is selected, the plug-in or script stops running at the Relink statement.

Updating links. To update a link, omit the fFilename parameter or use empty quotation marks.

Example. The following example links a chart graphic to the currently selected object.

```
select 1
relink "artfolder:Chart.eps"
```

See also:

The [PasteLink](#) command

The [GetLinks](#), [GetLinkInfo](#), and [GetLinkOptions](#) queries

RemoveColor sColorName

Removes the specified color from the Colors palette and applies Black to any objects of this color.

Parameter	Values to enter
sColorName	Name of color to remove, in quotation marks, exactly as it appears on Colors palette

Example. The following example removes the color Fuchsia from the Colors palette. Any text or graphics set to Fuchsia are changed to Black.

```
removecolor "Fuchsia"
```

See also:

The [DefineColor](#) and [ColorPalette](#) commands

The [GetColorInfo](#) and [GetColorNames](#) queries

RemovePages nFirstPage, nLastPage

Deletes the specified range of pages and their contents from the open publication.

Parameter	Values to enter
nFirstPage	The first number in the range of pages to remove
nLastPage	The last number in the range of pages to remove

Master pages. To delete a master page, use the DeleteMasterPage command.

Automatic text rethread. When a page or range of pages is deleted, PageMaker automatically rethreads text that comes before and after the deleted pages, and then renumbers the remaining pages.

No warning message. Unlike its menu counterpart, the RemovePages command does not ask you to verify the action before deleting the pages.

Layout view only. The RemovePages command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example deletes pages 3 and 4 and their contents from the open publication.

```
removepages 3, 4
```

See also:

The [Cut](#), [Clear](#), and [DeleteMasterPage](#) commands
The [GetPages](#) query

RemovePrinterStyle

sPrinterStyle

Removes the specified printer style.

Parameter	Value
sPrinterStyle	Name of printer style to remove, in quotation marks (maximum of 31 characters)

Example. The following example queries for the names of all the printer styles and deletes the printer style Laser Legal.

```
getprinterstyles--Reply: 4, "Laser Legal", "Laser Letter", "Lino Legal", "Lino Letter"
removeprinterstyle "Laser legal"
```

See also:

The [AddPrinterStyle](#) and [PrinterStyle](#) commands
The [GetPrinterStyles](#) query

RemoveStyle sStyle

Removes the named style.

Parameter	Values to enter
sStyle	Exact name of the style to delete, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters)

Paragraphs restyled as No Style. Any paragraphs in the publication formatted with the deleted style retain their formatting, but the style assigned to them is called No Style.

Removing styles while defining or editing. Never send a RemoveStyle command while a style is being defined or edited with the StyleBegin and StyleEnd commands. If PageMaker encounters RemoveStyle between a StyleBegin/StyleEnd pair, it returns an error, and the style-definition context remains in effect.

Example. The following example deletes the style called Heading 4.

```
removestyle "Heading 4"
```

See also:

The [GetStyle](#) and [GetStyleNames](#) queries

RemoveUnusedColors [bYesToAll]

Removes all colors and inks not being used in the publication from the color palette and ink list.

Parameter	Values to enter
bYesToAll	false or 0 to display an alert before deleting each color or ink, so the user can choose which ones to delete, and then listing the number of colors and inks removed true or 1 to remove all unused colors and inks and suppress the summary report of the number of colors and inks removed (the default)

Example. The following example deletes all unused colors and inks in a publication.

```
removeunusedcolors true
```

See also:

The [DefineColor](#), [InkND](#), and [PrintInk](#) commands

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), [GetInkNames](#), and [GetInkND](#) queries

RemoveWord sWord[, sLanguage]

Removes the specified word from the user dictionary for spell checking and hyphenation.

Parameter	Values to enter
sWord	Word to remove from user dictionary, in quotation marks (maximum 63 characters)
sLanguage	Name of language dictionary, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in Dictionary list box (maximum of 15 characters) "" (empty quotation marks or omit parameter entirely) to remove word from a dictionary assigned to the paragraph containing insertion point or selected with text tool

Multiple paragraphs. If you do not specify a language and more than one paragraph is selected, but the paragraphs have different dictionaries assigned to them, the RemoveWord command removes the word from the publication default user dictionary.

Text tool not active. In layout view, if you do not specify a language and a tool other than the text tool is selected, the RemoveWord command removes the word from the publication default user dictionary.

Example. The following example removes the word "PageMaker" from the UK English user dictionary.

```
removeword "PageMaker", "UK English"
```

See also:

The [AddWord](#), [Spell](#), and [SpellWindow](#) commands

The [GetPMInfo](#), [GetSpellResult](#), and [GetSpellWindow](#) queries

RenameMasterPage

sOldMasterName, sNewMasterName, bOverwrite

Renames an existing master page.

Parameter	Values to enter
sOldMaster-Name	Name of master page to rename (maximum of 31 characters)
sNewMaster-Name	New name to assign to master page (maximum of 31 characters)
bOverwrite	false or 0 (zero) to leave existing master unchanged (if one exists with same name) true or 1 to overwrite existing master (if one exists with same name)

Document Master and None. You cannot rename the prenamed master pages, Document Master and None.

Unique name. When you rename a master page, make sure you are not overwriting an existing master page. Use the [GetMasterPageList](#) to determine the names of all existing master pages.

Example. The following example renames the master page "Editorial" to "Two-column editorial," overwriting an existing master page of the same name (if it exists).

```
renamemasterpage "Editorial", "Two-column  
editorial", true
```

See also:

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [DeleteMasterPage](#), [MasterPage](#), and [SaveAsMasterPage](#) commands

The [GetMasterPage](#), [GetMasterPageInfo](#), and [GetMasterPageList](#) queries

RenderClip bDirection

(Macintosh only) Renders the contents of the PageMaker internal clipboard to the external Clipboard, or vice versa, overwriting the current contents of the receiving clipboard.

Parameter	Values to enter
bDirection	<p>in or 0 to render the contents of the external Clipboard into the PageMaker internal clipboard</p> <p>out or 1 to render the contents of the PageMaker internal clipboard into the external Clipboard</p>

Macintosh only. This command has no effect in PageMaker for Windows.

PageMaker in foreground and in layout view.

PageMaker must be in the foreground and in layout view when this command is executed; otherwise an error will be returned.

Pasting from the PageMaker internal clipboard.

PageMaker cuts and copies selected objects to its internal clipboard, not to the standard Macintosh Clipboard. To paste data copied or cut by PageMaker into another application, you must force PageMaker to render its internal clipboard into the external Clipboard. If you don't, the application pastes the current contents of the Clipboard, not the data from PageMaker.

PageMaker renders its clipboard to the external format only when it:

- Receives the RenderClip command
- Becomes inactive, such as when another application or desk accessory becomes active. (When an external plug-in or script is sending commands to PageMaker, PageMaker is already inactive and thus does not render its clipboard unless forced to by the RenderClip command.)
- Sends mail. (This option is available only if Microsoft Mail is installed and has no plug-in command equivalent.)
- Quits

Pasting from the external Clipboard. PageMaker renders the external Clipboard into its internal clipboard only when it:

- Receives the RenderClip command
- Becomes active. (When an external plug-in or script is sending commands to PageMaker, PageMaker remains inactive and thus does not render its clipboard unless forced to by the RenderClip command.)
- Receives a menu command through the mouse or a keyboard shortcut

Example. The following example renders the external Clipboard to the PageMaker internal format.

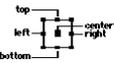
```
renderclip in
```

See also:

The [Cut](#) and [Paste](#) commands

Resize cHandle, xyLocation[, yLocation][, bProp, bBestSize]]

Changes the size of the selected object.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHandle	Handle to drag:
	<p>Side handles:</p> <p>left or 0</p> <p>right or 2</p> <p>top or 3</p> <p>bottom or 4</p>
	<p>Corner handles:</p> <p>lefttop or topleft or 5</p> <p>leftbottom or bottomleft or 6</p> <p>righttop or topright or 7</p> <p>rightbottom or bottomright or 8</p>

Parameter	Values to enter
xyLocation	x or y coordinate, relative to the current zero point, to which you want the specified part dragged; if cHandle is a corner (that is, lefttop, leftbottom, righttop, or rightbottom), both the x and y coordinates are required
yLocation	y coordinate, relative to the current zero point, to which you want a corner dragged (required only if cHandle is a corner)
bProp	false or 0 (zero) for no proportional resizing, the default true or 1 for proportional resizing
bBestSize	false or 0 (zero, the default) true or 1 for stretching a paint-type graphic to the best size for the printer resolution

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for xyLocation (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Single objects only. The Resize command can resize only one object at a time; if more than one object is selected, the plug-in or script will stop running at the Resize statement.

bProp and bBestSize together. The bProp and bBestSize parameters can be used in combination, if desired.

Snap to guides and rulers. Just as when resizing an object with the pointer tool, the Resize command is sensitive to the setting of the Snap to Guides and Snap to Ruler options. If Snap to Guides or Snap to Rulers are on, the object may be resized to a guide or ruler division rather than the location you specify. To avoid this possibility, turn Snap to Guides and Snap to Rulers off prior to resizing, using the SnapToGuides and SnapToRulers commands.

Size of publication window. If the publication window is less than one fourth the size of the screen, you must turn off the SnapToGuides and SnapToRulers commands prior to resizing.

Proportional resizing. If you use a corner for cHandle when resizing proportionally, PageMaker resizes the object proportionally based only on the x-axis coordinate and disregards the y-axis coordinate. Use left, right, top, or bottom for cHandle to resize the object in only one direction or when resizing proportionally. Specify a corner (lefttop, leftbottom, righttop, rightbottom) for cHandle to resize the object both horizontally and vertically, but not proportionally.

Do not resize lines. Using Resize to change the length of a line may cause unexpected results. If you want a different line length, it's best to delete the line and create a new one.

cHandle for transformed objects. If the selected object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, cHandle should correspond to the handle before the object was transformed. For example, lefttop always refers to the original left-top handle of an object, not the handle that is currently the left-most top handle.



Layout view only. The Resize command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example turns Snap to Guides and Snap to Rulers off so the location you specify is not pulled to a guide or ruler division. Next, it selects an object, resizes the object by dragging the left-edge handle as close to the specified coordinates as possible, keeps the selection proportional, and fits it to the printer resolution. Finally, it turns Snap to Guides and Snap to Rulers back on.

```
snaptoguides off
snaptorulers off
select (column 2 left, column top)
resize left, 3.5i, true, true
snaptoguides on
snaptorulers on
```

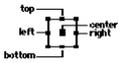
See also:

The [ResizePct](#) command

The [GetTransform](#) query

ResizePct cHandle, dXYPercentage[, dYPercentage][, bProp[, bBestSize]]

Resizes an object to the specified percentage.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHandle	Handle to drag:
	Side handles: left or 0 right or 2 top or 3 bottom or 4
	Corner handles: lefttop or toptop or 5 leftbottom or bottomleft or 6 righttop or topright or 7 rightbottom or bottomright or 8
dXYPercentage	Percentage to resize the object horizontally (along the x axis) or vertically (along the y axis); or both an x and y percentage when cHandle is a corner (that is, lefttop, leftbottom, righttop, or rightbottom)
dYPercentage	Percentage to resize the object vertically (along the y axis) when cHandle is a corner (that is, lefttop, leftbottom, righttop, or rightbottom)
bProp	false or 0 (zero) for no proportional resizing (the default) true or 1 for proportional resizing
bBestSize	false or 0 (zero, the default) true or 1 for stretching a paint-type graphic to the best size for the printer resolution

Single objects only. The ResizePct command can resize only one object at a time; if more than one object is selected, the plug-in or script will stop running at the ResizePct statement.

100% yields no change. If dXYPercentage is 100, the object size does not change.

Effects are cumulative. Unlike the Control palette, resizing using the ResizePct command is cumulative. For example, `resizepct right 200` followed by `resizepct right 200` results in a 400% enlargement toward the right. (When you resize an object with the Control Palette, the percentage is always applied to the original object size and, therefore, is not cumulative.)

dXYPercentage. If dXYPercentage includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the percentage to tenths of a percent. For example, 10.199 becomes 10.1 percent.

Proportional resizing. If you use a corner for cHandle when resizing proportionally, PageMaker resizes the object proportionally based on the x value only and disregards the y value. Use the left, right, top, or bottom coordinate to resize the object in only one direction or when resizing proportionally. Specify a corner (lefttop, leftbottom, righttop, rightbottom) to resize the object both horizontally and vertically.

Snap to guides and rulers. Just as when resizing an object with the pointer tool, the ResizePct command is sensitive to the Snap to Guides and Snap to Ruler options. If Snap to Guides or Snap to Rulers are on, the object may be resized to a guide or ruler division that is close to the percentage you specify. To avoid this possibility, turn Snap to Guides and Snap to Rulers off prior to resizing, using the SnapToGuides and SnapToRulers commands.

Size of publication window. If the publication window is less than one fourth the size of the screen, you must turn off the SnapToGuides and SnapToRulers commands prior to resizing.

Do not resize lines. Using ResizePct to change the length of a line may cause unexpected results. If you want to change a line length, it's best to delete the line and create a new one.

cHandle for transformed objects. If the selected object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, cHandle should correspond to the handle before the object was transformed. For example, lefttop always refers to the original left-top handle of an object, not the handle that is currently the left-most top handle.



Layout view only. The ResizePCT command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example turns Snap to Guides and Snap to Rulers off so the resized object is not pulled to a guide or ruler division. Next, it selects an object, drags the left handles of the object to make it 80% of its current size, resizes it proportionally, and does not stretch it to the best size for the printer. Finally, it turns Snap to Guides and Snap to Rulers back on.

```
snaptoguides off
snaptorulers off
select (column 2 left, column bottom)
resizepct left, 80, true, false
snaptoguides on
snaptorulers on
```

See also:

The [Resize](#) command
 The [GetTransform](#) query

RestoreColor

Removes a PageMaker-applied color from the currently selected imported image.

Layout view only. The RestoreColor command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects a graphic, applies the color Fuchsia to it, and then removes the color.

```
select 1
```

```
color "Fuchsia"
restorecolor
```

See also:

The [Color](#), [ColorPalette](#), and [DefineColor](#) commands
 The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), and [GetColorPalette](#) queries

ReversePolyVertices

Reverses the order of vertices of selected polygons. For example, if a polygon's vertices order was P1, P2, ..., Pn-1, Pn, and you apply this command, the vertices order will become Pn, Pn-1, ..., P2, P1. PageMaker always draws a polygon in the order of vertices, and it always draws a polygon side hanging to the right. Reversing the polygon's vertices order could result in a very different polygon in terms of how it looks, especially when the polygon's sides have a thick stroke. This command only works on irregular polygons; it has no effect on regular ones.

Layout view only. The ReversePolyVertices command works only in layout view.

See also:

The [PolygonVertices](#), [CreatePolygon](#), [PolygonType](#) commands
 The [GetPolygonVertices](#), [GetPolygonType](#) queries

Revert [cKind]

Restores the most recently saved version of the publication or template, deleting all changes made since the last time it was saved or minisaved.

Parameter	Values to enter
cKind	saved or 0 (zero) to revert to the last-saved version (the default) minisaved or 1 to revert to the last minisaved version

Saved value same as reverting. Using the Saved value is the same as closing the publication without saving changes from the current session and then reopening the publication; it reverts to the last-saved version.

Minisaved value same as canceling. Using the minisaved value is the same as canceling the changes made since performing any of the actions that cause an automatic minisave—inserting or deleting a page, changing to a different page, printing, copying, switching between layout view and story editor, using the Clipboard, or changing the page setup of a publication.

No confirmation required by PageMaker. Unlike the menu command, the command-language version does not display a message asking the user to confirm this action before proceeding.

Example. The following example cancels all changes made since the publication was last minisaved.

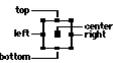
```
revert minisaved
```

See also:

The [MiniSave](#), [Save](#), and [SaveAs](#) commands

Rotate cHandle, dAngle

Rotates selected objects by the specified degrees, centering the rotation on the specified object handle.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHandle	Handle to use as reflection point:
	Side handles:
	left or 0
	right or 2
	top or 3
	bottom or 4
	Center of object:
	center or 1

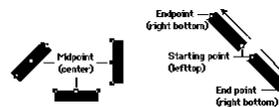
Parameter	Values to enter
	Corner handles: lefttop or toleft or 5 leftbottom or bottomleft or 6 righttop or topright or 7 rightbottom or bottomright or 8
dAngle	Degrees (up to 3 decimal places) to rotate object (positive values are measured counterclockwise from the x axis)

Normal orientation. Zero (0) degrees is the normal, unrotated position of an object.

Whole text blocks. The Rotate command rotates whole text blocks, not individual characters or groups of characters within a text block. Select a text block for rotation only with the Select command or the pointer tool, not the TextSelect command or text tool.

Text automatically recomposed. When text is rotated, PageMaker recomposes the text to wrap around any objects that have text-wrap attributes (specified with the TextWrap command).

- **Rotating lines.** If the selected object is a line, the only valid values for cHandle are:
 - **center** or **1** for the midpoint of the line
 - **lefttop** or **5** for the starting point of the line
 - **rightbottom** or **8** for the end point of the line



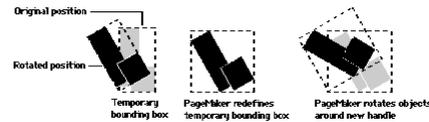
Rotating single objects. When rotating a single object that was previously skewed, rotated, or reflected, cHandle should correspond to the handle before the object was transformed. For example, lefttop always refers to the original left-top handle of an object, not the handle that is currently the left-most top handle.



Rotation not cumulative on single objects. As when rotating using the Control palette, rotating a single object around a specified handle is not cumulative. Always specify the degrees in relation to the unrotated position of the object. For example, if a text block has been rotated 90 degrees around the top handle and you want to rotate it an additional 30 degrees, you must specify a rotation of 120 degrees, not 30.

Rotating multiple objects. When rotating multiple objects with the rotate command, PageMaker defines a temporary (and invisible) bounding box that encompasses all the objects. The cHandle parameter refers to the handles of this temporary box. Once you rotate the objects, PageMaker redefines the bounding box (and its handles) just as if the objects were selected again. Therefore, rotation can be cumulative (rotating 90 degrees and 90 degrees again results in a total rotation of 180 degrees), but the point of rotation changes each time because PageMaker rotates the objects about the new handle.

Note: this behavior differs slightly from rotating objects with the Control palette, which uses the same handles as long as the objects remain selected.



Rotating around a specified point. To rotate an object around a separate, specified point (not a point on the object), you must use both the Move and Rotate (or Nudge and Rotate) commands.

Layout view only. The Rotate command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the third object drawn and rotates it 25 degrees, centered on the bottom-left corner.

```
select 3
rotate bottomleft 25
```

See also:

- The [TextWrap](#) command
- The [GetTransform](#) query

RoundedCorners cCornerStyle

Assigns a shape to the corners of the selected rectangles or squares, or, if nothing is selected, sets the corner style for subsequently drawn rectangles or squares.

Parameter	Values to enter
cCornerStyle	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, corresponding to order of the corner styles shown in dialog box

Making rounded corners. Unlike the toolbox, which includes two rectangle tools, there is only one command to draw rectangles, the Box command. The RoundedCorners command rounds the corners of any PageMaker rectangle.

Text tool, story editor, or no box. If either the text tool or story editor is active, or no PageMaker boxes are selected, the specified corner shape becomes the default setting for the publication.

Example. The following example draws a rectangle with slightly curved corners.

```
box 2i, 3I, 7i, 10i
roundedcorners 1
```

See also:

The [Box](#) command

The [GetRoundedCorners](#) query

RuleAbove bRuleOn, cLineStyle, sLineColor, cLineWidth, xLeftIndent, xRightIndent, dWeight, bOpaque[, nLineTint]

Turns the Rule Above paragraph option on or off, and sets paragraph rule attributes. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
bRuleOn	off or 0 (zero) 1 or on to display the rule above the paragraph

Parameter	Values to enter
cLineStyle	dontcare or -2 to leave the line style unchanged none or 0 (zero) hairline or 1 halfpoint or 2 onepoint or 3 twopoint or 4 fourpoint or 5 sixpoint or 6 eightpoint or 7 twelvepoint or 8 thinthin or 9 thickthin or 10 thinthick or 11 thinthickthin or 12 thindash or 13 mediumdash or 14 thickdash or 15 squares or 16 dots or 17 customsolid or 31 for a solid line of weight specified by dWeight
sLineColor	Line-color name, in quotation marks, exactly as it appears in the Line Color pop-up list (to a maximum of 31 characters)
cLineWidth	text or 0 to have rule span the width of text column or 1 to have rule span the width of column dontcare or -2 to leave width unchanged
xLeftIndent	Amount of rule indent from the left column guide or from left edge of text, depending on the setting for cLineWidth
xRightIndent	Amount of rule indent from right column guide or from right edge of text, depending on setting for cLineWidth

Parameter	Values to enter
dWeight	Weight of a custom line (in points) dontcare or -2 to leave line weight unchanged or for predefined line weights (e.g., hairline)
bOpaque	false or 0 for transparent background behind dotted, dashed, or compound lines true or 1 for opaque background behind dotted, dashed, or compound lines dontcare or -2 to leave transparency setting unchanged
nLineTint	Percentage of color to apply to rule (from 0 to 100) dontcare or -2 to leave tint setting unchanged (default)

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for the indents (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Parameters ignored if bRuleOn is off. If the bRuleOn parameter is off, the rule above the selected paragraph is turned off and all other parameters are ignored.

dWeight parameter overrides cLineStyle. Set the dWeight parameter to -2 unless you are defining a custom line. The value of dWeight overrides the line weight specified in cStyle.

dWeight truncated. If dWeight includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a point. For example, 10.199 becomes 10.1 points.

Example. The following example selects the text object at the top of the left column, inserts the insertion point before the first character of the text object, displays a rule above the first paragraph in the text object, and specifies the rule as a three-point, 20% red line that runs the width of the column, with quarter-inch indents from the column edges.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
textedit
ruleabove on, custom, "Red", column, .25i, .25i,
3, 0, 20
```

See also:

The [ParaOptions](#), [RuleBelow](#) and [LineStyle](#) commands

The [GetRuleAbove](#) and [GetRuleOptions](#) queries

RuleBelow bRuleOn, cLineStyle, sLineColor, cLineWidth, xLeftIndent, xRightIndent, dWeight, bOpaque[, nLineTint]

Turns the Rule Below paragraph option on or off and sets paragraph rule attributes. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
bRuleOn	off or 0 (zero) on or 1 to display the rule above the paragraph

Parameter	Values to enter
cLineStyle	<p>dontcare or -2 to leave the line style unchanged</p> <p>none or 0 (zero)</p> <p>hairline or 1</p> <p>halfpoint or 2</p> <p>onepoint or 3</p> <p>twopoint or 4</p> <p>fourpoint or 5</p> <p>sixpoint or 6</p> <p>eightpoint or 7</p> <p>twelvepoint or 8</p> <p>thinthin or 9</p> <p>thickthin or 10</p> <p>thinthick or 11</p> <p>thinthickthin or 12</p> <p>thindash or 13</p> <p>mediumdash or 14</p> <p>thickdash or 15</p> <p>squares or 16</p> <p>dots or 17</p> <p>customsolid or 31 for a solid line of weight specified by specified by dWeight</p>
sLineColor	Line-color name, in quotation marks, exactly as it appears in Line Color pop-up list (to a maximum of 31 characters)
cLineWidth	<p>text or 0 to have rule span the width of text</p> <p>column or 1 to have rule span the width of column</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave width unchanged</p>
xLeftIndent	Amount of rule indent from the left column guide or from the left edge of the text, depending on the value for cLineWidth
xRightIndent	Amount of rule indent from right column guide or from right edge of text, depending on setting for cLineWidth

Parameter	Values to enter
dWeight	<p>Weight of a custom line (in points)</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave line weight unchanged or for predefined line weights (e.g., hairline)</p>
bOpaque	<p>false or 0 for transparent background behind dotted, dashed, or compound lines</p> <p>true or 1 for opaque background behind dotted, dashed, or compound lines</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave transparency setting unchanged</p>
nLineTint	<p>Percentage of color to apply to rule (from 0 to 100)</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to leave tint setting unchanged (default)</p>

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for the indents (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Parameters ignored if bRuleOn is off. If the bRuleOn parameter is off, the rule below the selected paragraph is turned off and all other parameters are ignored.

dWeight parameter overrides cLineStyle. Set the dWeight parameter to -2 unless you are defining a custom line. The value of dWeight overrides the line weight specified in cStyle.

dWeight truncated. If dWeight includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a point. For example, 10.199 becomes 10.1 points.

Example. The following example selects the text block at the top of the left column, inserts the insertion point before the first character of the text block, displays a rule below the first paragraph in the text block, and specifies the rule as a three-point, 20% red line that runs the width of the column, with quarter-inch indents from the column edges.

select (column 1 left, column top)

```
textedit
rulebelow on, custom, "Red", column, .25i, .25i,
3, 0, 20
```

See also:

The [ParaOptions](#), [RuleAbove](#) and [LineStyle](#) commands

The [GetRuleBelow](#) and [GetRuleOptions](#) queries

RuleOptions yTopOffset, yBottomOffset, bAlignToGrid, dGridSize

Specifies the vertical placement of paragraph rules and establishes a leading grid to ensure the alignment of baselines. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
yTopOffset	Vertical offset above the baseline for the top rule (from 0 to 22.75 inches) -1 or auto for automatic alignment of the upper edge of the rule with the top of the slug of the first line of every selected paragraph
yBottomOffset	Vertical offset below the baseline for the bottom rule (from 0 to 22.75 inches) -1 or auto for automatic alignment of the bottom edge of the rule along the bottom of the slug of the last line of every selected paragraph
bAlignToGrid	false or 0 true or 1 to align the baselines of the next paragraph to the grid dontcare or -2 to leave the setting unchanged
dGridSize	Grid size in points (from 0 to 1300 points) dontcare or -2 to leave the setting unchanged

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for the offsets (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

dGridSize truncated. If dGridSize includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a point. For example, 10.199 becomes 10.1 points.

Turning rules on. The RuleOptions command specifies the location of paragraph rules but does not actually turn the rules on. Use the RuleAbove or RuleBelow command to turn the rules on or off and to specify the rule style, color, and width.

Aligning text baselines. To restore the baseline alignment of body text, set the grid size to match the leading of the body text. PageMaker measures the leading grid from the top of the text column containing the current paragraph.

Example. The following example selects a text block, inserts the insertion point before the first character of the text block, specifies a top rule of 1 pica above the baseline and automatic placement of the bottom rule. It also specifies alignment of the baseline of the text in the next paragraph to a 10-point grid.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
textedit
rulebelow on, twopoint, "Red", column, .25i,
.25i
ruleoptions 1p, -1, true, 10
```

See also:

The [ParaOptions](#), [RuleAbove](#), and [RuleBelow](#) commands

The [GetRuleOptions](#) query

Rulers bState

Turns the horizontal and vertical rulers on or off.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) on or 1

Example. The following example turns the rulers on.

```
rulers on
```

See also:

The [GuideHoriz](#), [Guides](#), [GuideVert](#), and [Preferences](#) commands

The [GetRulers](#) query

Save

Saves the active publication.

Use SaveAs command if publication is untitled.

To save an untitled publication (and to name it) or to save a publication to a new name or location, use the SaveAs command. (If you try to use Save while in an untitled publication, PageMaker won't execute the command and the plug-in or script will stop at that command statement.)

PageMaker warning for low disk space. If the hard disk does not have enough disk space available when the Save command is encountered, PageMaker displays an alert.

Example. The following example saves the active publication.

```
save
```

See also:

The [SaveAs](#) command

SaveAs fPubname[, cKind, cCopyWhat[, bPreview]]

Saves the active publication, using the specified filename, as a publication or template. Also copies linked documents, if specified.

Parameter	Values to enter
fPubname	Exact name and path (optional) of the publication to save, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 91 characters, including path) (Windows only) Include the appropriate filename extension: .pmd (PageMaker 7.0 publication), .pmt (PageMaker 7.0 template), .p65 (if cKind is 2), or .t65 (if cKind is 2 and you want the publication to be a template)

Parameter	Values to enter
cKind	publication or 0 (zero, the default) template or 1 (in Windows, include the extension .t65 in the filename) 2 for PageMaker 6.5 format, so the publication can be opened in PageMaker 6.5 (in Windows, include the extension .p65 in the filename)
cCopyWhat	none or 0 (zero, the default) to save only the publication, not the linked files remote or 1 to copy all files that are needed to print that publication into one folder, including any linked files and special files that contain instructions for composing the publication (such as the track-kerning resource file) linked or 2 to copy all externally located files to the folder in which the publication is being saved
bPreview	none or 0 to save the publication without a Fetch preview (the default) preview or 1 to save a Fetch preview with the publication

Using SaveAs command. Use SaveAs to do the following:

- Name and save a new publication or template
- Make and name a copy of an existing publication or template
- Save the active publication or template to a different disk or folder
- Save the active publication or template to a new name and in the previous version format
- Reduce the size of the active publication or template (if the cSaveOption parameter of the Preferences command is set to smaller, using Save will do the same thing)

No warning if overwriting existing file. Unlike the Save As command on the File menu, the SaveAs command does not prompt you if a file of the same name exists; instead, it automatically replaces the file.

Links not saved in cases of low disk space. If you specify linked for the cCopyWhat parameter and there is not enough room for both the publication and its linked files, PageMaker displays an alert message and does not copy the linked files.

Saving templates in Windows. To save a publication as a template in Windows, you must specify the filename extension ".pmt." PageMaker for Windows uses the extension to distinguish between templates and publications.

Saving as 6.5 format. If you specify cKind as 2, PageMaker disregards the cCopyWhat and bPreview parameters.

Example. The following example saves "mypub" as a publication, copies all documents linked to "mypub," and does not include a Fetch preview with the publication (the default setting when the parameter is omitted).

```
saveas "myfloppy:myfolder:mypub", publication, linked
```

See also:

The [Save](#) command

SaveAsMasterPage sMasterName, bOverwrite

Copies the content, guides, and margins of the current pages to the specified master page, either creating a new master or overwriting an existing one.

Parameter	Values to enter
sMasterName	Name of new master page (maximum of 31 characters)
bOverwrite	false or 0 (zero) to leave existing master unchanged (if one exists with same name) true or 1 to overwrite existing master (if one exists with same name)

Layout view only. The SaveAsMasterPage command works only in layout view.

Facing pages. If a two-page spread is currently displayed, SaveAsMasterPage creates a two-page master spread. If a single page is displayed, SaveAsMasterPage creates a single master page.

Unique name. When you copy a page to a new master page, be sure you are not overwriting an existing one. Use the GetMasterPageList to determine the names of all existing master pages.

Example. Copies the content, guides, and margins of the current page to a new master named "Chapter." If an existing master already has the name "Chapter," the SaveAsMasterPage overwrites it.

```
saveasmasterpage "Chapter", true
```

See also:

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [DeleteMasterPage](#), [MasterPage](#), and [RenameMasterPage](#) commands

The [GetMasterPage](#), [GetMasterPageInfo](#), and [GetMasterPageList](#) queries

SaveStatusOff

Turns off the save status of the current publication.

Use with caution! Check status first! If you turn the save status off, PageMaker does not know the true save state of the publication, which might contain changes made prior to running the script or plug-in. Therefore, if you plan to turn off the save status, always check the save state before your script or plug-in does anything to the publication. In this way, you can save any changes in the publication and thus not lose work made prior to running the script or plug-in.

Alerts always suppressed while running script or plug-in. PageMaker uses the save status to determine if it should display an alert before closing a publication, thus protecting the user from losing changes. However, when running scripts and plug-ins, PageMaker alerts and dialog boxes are suppressed, regardless of the save status. Therefore, you do not need to use this command to suppress the save alert.

See also:

The [GetSaveStatus](#) query

Scroll x1,y1

Centers the specified location within the publication window.

Parameter	Values to enter
x1	x coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the location to appear in the center of the publication window
y1	y coordinate, relative to the current zero point, of the location to appear in the center of the publication window

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Layout view only. The Scroll command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example positions the specified point (4 inches to the right on the x axis and 1.3 inches down the y axis) in the center of the publication window.

```
scroll 41, 1.3i
```

Scrollbars bState

Turns the scrollbars off and on.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) on or 1

Layout view only. The Scrollbars command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example displays the scrollbars.

```
scrollbars on
```

See also:

The [GetScrollbars](#) query

Select nDrawOrder Select x1,y1

Selects a text block or graphic object by drawing order or by location. The syntax you use for the command depends upon whether you specify the object by its drawing order or by its coordinates:

Parameter	Values to enter
DrawOrder	Drawing-order number of the object
x1	x coordinate of object, relative to the current zero point
y1	y coordinate of the object, relative to the current zero point

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Using the location method of selection. Selecting an object with x and y coordinates (the location method) is identical to selecting the object with the mouse. Your choice of allowable coordinates depends upon the type of object:

- For an imported image or a text block, you can specify coordinates anywhere within the area defined by the selection handles of the object.
- For a filled oval drawn in PageMaker, the coordinates must intersect the oval, not its bounding box (for example, not its corner handles).
- For unfilled boxes or ovals drawn in PageMaker, the coordinates must intersect the object line (or, for round-cornered boxes, its handles).

Drawing order. The drawing order is determined by the order in which objects are drawn, inserted, pasted, or placed on the page. Note that some commands, such as Send to Back and Send to Front on the Arrange menu and moving or resizing an object with the mouse, can also affect drawing order.

No drawing order for inline graphics. Inline graphics are not assigned a drawing order and must be selected using the location method.

Selecting text. To select (highlight) text, use the `TextSelect` command.

Layout view only. The `Select` command works only in layout view.

Example . The following example selects the second object drawn.

```
select 2
```

The following example selects the object positioned 1 inch to the right on the x axis and 4 inches down on the y-axis.

```
select 1i, 4i
```

See also:

The [SelectAll](#), [SelectExtend](#), and [TextSelect](#) commands

The [GetSelectInfo](#) and [GetSelectList](#) queries

SelectAll

Selects all objects (text blocks, graphics, and frames) on the current page and pasteboard, or selects all the text in the story, depending upon the tool that is used and whether layout view or the story editor is active.

Layout view: Selection varies among tools. When any tool except the text or cropping tool is active, PageMaker selects all items on the current page (or facing pages) and on the pasteboard.

If the text tool is active and there is no insertion point in a text object, or if the cropping tool is active, nothing is selected.

If the text tool is active and an insertion point (text cursor) is in the text, the entire story is selected, including portions that are not on the current page.

Story editor. If story editor is open, PageMaker selects all the text in the currently active story.

Example. The following example selects all objects on the page and pasteboard.

```
selectall
```

See also:

The [Select](#), [SelectExtend](#), and [TextSelect](#) commands

The [GetSelectInfo](#) and [GetSelectList](#) queries

SelectExtend

nDrawOrderSelectExtend x1,y1

Extends the selection to include the specified object without deselecting other selected objects. The syntax you use for the command depends upon whether you specify the object by its drawing order or by its coordinates.

Parameter	Values to enter
DrawOrder	Drawing order of object
x1	x-coordinate of object, relative to the current zero point number
y1	y-coordinate of the object, relative to the current zero point

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for the coordinates (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the `MeasureUnits` command.

Shift + click equivalent for selection. The `Select-Extend` command is equivalent to holding down the `Shift` key while clicking on an object. However, this command does not deselect an object if it is already selected.

Drawing order. Drawing order is determined by the order that objects were drawn, inserted, pasted, or placed on the page. Note that some commands, such as `Send to Back` and `Send to Front` on the `Arrange` submenu and moving or resizing an object with the mouse, can also affect the drawing order.

No drawing order for inline graphics. Inline graphics are not assigned a drawing order and must be selected by position on the page.

Layout view only. The SelectExtend command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example adds the second object drawn to the current selection.

```
selectextend 2
```

See also:

The [Select](#) and [SelectAll](#) commands

The [GetSelectInfo](#) and [GetSelectList](#) queries

SelectID nObjectID

Selects a text block or graphic in the current publication by unique ID.

Parameter	Values to enter
nObjectID	Unique ID of object.

PageMaker turns page. If the object is not on the current page, PageMaker turns to the page containing the object.

Layout view only. SelectID command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the object whose ID is 20.

```
selectid 20
```

See also:

The [Select](#), [SelectAll](#), [SelectExtend](#), [SelectIDExtend](#), and [TextSelect](#) commands

The [GetSelectIDList](#) and [GetSelectInfo](#) queries

SelectIDExtend nObjectID

Extends the selection to include the specified object (if it is on the current page) without deselecting other selected objects.

Parameter	Values to enter
nObjectID	Unique ID of object.

Objects on current page only. To select an object using SelectIDExtend, the object must be on the current page (or pages, for facing pages). If the object is not on the current pages, PageMaker disregards the command and does nothing.

Layout view only. The SelectIDExtend command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example adds the object with the ID of 20 to the current selection.

```
selectidextend 20
```

See also:

The [Select](#), [SelectID](#), [SelectAll](#), [SelectExtend](#), and [TextSelect](#) commands

The [GetSelectIDList](#), [GetSelectInfo](#), and [GetSelectList](#) queries

SelectLayer sLayerName, bExtend

Selects the objects on the current page that are assigned to the layer indicated by sLayerName.

Parameter	Values to Enter
sLayerName	Name of the layer to select
bExtend	True adds objects to the current selection list False deselects all objects first, then selects layer

Layout view only. The SelectLayer command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the objects on Layer 2.

```
selectlayer "Layer 2", True
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

SendBackward

Sends the selected object back one position, decreasing its drawing order by one. Multiple objects retain their stacking order in relation to each other.

Drawing order. The first-drawn object on a page (or pages for facing pages) has drawing-order number 1 and is the bottom-most object. The top-most object is drawn last and has the highest drawing-order number.

A group is considered an object and has a drawing-order number like any other object. If you send the group backward, the objects within the group retain their stacking order in relation to each other, but their drawing-order numbers each decrease by one.

Example. The following example selects the fourth object drawn and sends it backward, changing its drawing order to three.

```
select 4
sendbackward
```

See also:

The [BringForward](#), [BringToFront](#), [Move](#), and [SendToBack](#) commands

SendToBack

Moves the selected text or graphic to the bottom layer, behind other objects.

Multiple objects sent to back in same stacking order.

If you have multiple objects selected, the selected objects retain their stacking order in relation to each other, but they are sent to the bottom layer, behind everything else, and their drawing order changes accordingly.

Layout view only. The SendToBack command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the third object drawn and moves it behind all other objects on the page.

```
select 3
sendtoback
```

See also:

The [BringToFront](#) and [Move](#) commands

SendToPage nPageNumber[, sMasterName]

Moves all selected objects to the specified page. Text must be selected with the pointer tool.

Parameter	Values to enter
nPageNumber	Number of the page to which the selected objects are to be copied lm or -3 for left master page rm or -4 for right master page next or -5 for next page prev or -6 for previous page
sMasterName	Name of master to switch to if nPage is -3 or -4

Select text with pointer tool. Text that is selected with the text tool or the TextSelect command cannot be sent to another page. The text block must be selected with the pointer tool before using SendToPage.

Multipage stories stay threaded. Stories that span more than one page remain threaded to each other.

Page position maintained. Unlike Cut and Paste, which pastes the objects in the center of the window, SendToPage maintains the positions of objects on the page. Be aware that it does not adjust the positions to accommodate double-sided pages with inside and outside margins that are not the same.

Double-sided, facing pages. Either turn Facing Pages off temporarily before you use SendToPage or send objects only from a right page to another right page and from a left page to another left page. PageMaker places objects according to their original coordinates in a two page spread. Unless you turn off Facing Pages, objects sent from the left page of a two-page spread are placed on the left page of the receiving spread (or on the pasteboard if you try to send the left-page objects to page one).

Sending to master pages. If you set nPageNumber to the left or right master page (lm or -3, rm or -4) but do not specify a master page, the SendToPage command switches to the left or right page of Document Master.

If the master page is a single-page master, you can set nPageNumber to either the left or right master (lm or -3, rm or -4).

Layout view only. Use the SendToPage command only in layout view.

Example. The following example switches to the left page of the Document Master, selects everything on the page, and sends the selected objects to page 5. It selects the object in the top-left corner and sends the object to the right page of the Document Master.

```
page -3, "Document Master"
selectall
sendtopage 5
select (column 1 left, column top)
sendtopage -4, "Document Master"
```

See also:

The [Cut](#) and [Paste](#) commands

SeparateContent

Separates content from a selected frame, without deleting the content.

Layout view only. The SeparateContent command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example leaves both the frame and its content selected once they are separated.

```
separatecontent
```

See Also:

The [AttachContent](#), [DeleteContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

SetTextCursor nStoryID, nBegin[, nEnd]

Selects text from the specified location to the ending location, turning the page as appropriate. If the ending location is the same as the beginning location, the cursor moves to that location without selecting any text.

Parameter	Values to enter
nStoryID	Identifier for story (value ignored if in story editor) dontcare or -2 to select text in story currently containing the insertion point
nBegin	Starting location for text selection, in characters from beginning of story (0 sets insertion point prior to first character in story)
nEnd	Ending location of text selection, in characters from beginning of story (if nBegin equals nEnd, the cursor remains in that location)

Count of nonprinting characters. Include inline graphics and nonprinting characters (such as index markers, tabs, and returns) in nBegin and nEnd.

Getting the story ID . To get the identifier for the story (as a value for nStoryID), use the GetTextRun, GetTextCursor, or GetStoryIDList queries.

Story editor . When in story editor, PageMaker ignores nStoryID and selects text in the current story, scrolling the screen as necessary.

Unplaced text . When layout view is active, PageMaker displays an error message if the values for nBegin or nEnd would position the insertion point in unplaced text i.e., (text in a story that has not been placed on the page or pasteboard).

Selection direction irrelevant. The SetTextCursor command does not record the direction in which you select text. The end of the selection is always the last (right-most) character. For example, PageMaker selects the same characters using either of the following lines:

```
settextcursor -2, 3, 7
textselect +char
settextcursor -2, 7, 3
textselect +char
```

Value out of range. If nEnd exceeds the number of characters in the story, PageMaker selects text from nBegin to the end of the story. If nBegin exceeds the number of characters in the story, PageMaker selects text from the end of the story back to nEnd. If both nEnd and nBegin are in overset text, the command fails.

Warning. Use the TextCursor command, not SetTextCursor, to move the cursor to the end of a story. If the SetTextCursor parameters nBegin and nEnd are both equal to the number of characters in the story, PageMaker returns an error and removes the insertion point from the story.

Example. The following example selects the characters between the fifth and tenth characters in the story with the PageMaker ID "3."

```
settextcursor 3, 5, 10
```

See also:

The [NewStory](#), [TextCursor](#), and [TextEdit](#) commands

The [GetTextLocation](#), [GetTextRun](#), [GetTextCursor](#), and [GetStoryIDList](#) queries

SetWidth dPercentage

Specifies the printed width of text characters. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
dPercentage	Percentage to scale width of characters (from 5.0 to 250.0; normal is 100.0)

Display may vary from print. This command specifies the width of printed characters. The results seen on the screen and in the printed output depend on the kind of printer, the screen fonts, and the type manager (if any) installed on the system on which the plug-in or script is running.

dPercentage truncated. If dPercentage includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a percent. For example, 10.199 becomes 10.1 percent.

Example. The following example sets the printed width at 70% of normal.

```
setwidth 70
```

See also:

The [GetWidth](#) query

ShowErrorAlert bState

Turns on or suppresses the display of error alerts normally suppressed when a plug-in or script is running.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	<p>off or 0 to suppress error alerts when a plug-in or script is running (the PageMaker default state)</p> <p>on or 1 to display error alerts when a plug-in or script is running</p>

Caution: Always turn off error alerts. If you enable the display of error alerts, always turn them off before your plug-in or script finishes. Otherwise, PageMaker could display them while another plug-in or script is running. The ShowErrorAlert command has no menu equivalent; you must turn off the error alerts using this command.

Example. The following example enables the display of error alerts.

```
showerroralert on
```

See also:

The [GetShowErrorAlert](#) query

ShowLayers bShow

Performs either a Hide Others function, which Hides all but the target layer, or a Show All function.

Parameter	Values to Enter
bShow	<p>True makes all layers visible</p> <p>False hides all layers except the target layer</p>

Example. The following example makes all of the layers visible.

```
showlayers True
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayer](#),

[LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

ShowPages

Briefly displays each page of the active publication, starting at the first page and proceeding by page spread.

Click to stop display. Use this command to show all pages of a publication before printing it. Once started, the display will continue to cycle from the first page; click repeatedly to stop it.

Last command in script. Always place this command as the last command in the script; otherwise the results are unpredictable. Although other commands don't stop ShowPages, PageMaker can still receive and perform the commands while cycling through the pages. Therefore, you cannot control where in the publication a particular command is executed once ShowPages has begun.

Menu equivalent. The ShowPages command is equivalent to holding down the Shift key while selecting Go to Page from the Layout menu.

Layout view only. The ShowPages command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example allows you to preview each whole page in the entire publication by turning off the palettes and showing the pages of the publication (until you click to stop).

```
toolbox 0
colorpalette 0
stylepalette 0
controlpalette 0
showpages--Click to stop
```

Size dPointSize

Specifies the point size of text. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
dPointSize	Point size of the type (from 4.0 to 650.0)

Value truncated. If dPointSize includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a point.

Example. The following example specifies a type size of 13.5 points.

```
size 13.5
```

See also:

The [SizeBump](#) command

The [GetSize](#) query

SizeBump cHowMuch

Changes the size of the text to a standard size.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHowMuch	<p>upone or 0 to bump the type up to the next whole size</p> <p>downone or 1 to bump the type down to the next whole size</p> <p>upnext or 2 to bump type up to the next standard size on the Size submenu</p> <p>downnext or 3 to bump type down to the next standard size on the Size submenu</p>

Layout view only. The SizeBump command works only in layout view.

Examples . Assuming the currently selected text is 11.5 points, this example increases its size to the next whole point size (12 points).

```
select 1
textedit
textselect +word
sizebump upone
```

Assuming the currently selected text is 14 points, this example decreases its size to the next smaller standard size on the Size menu (12 points).

```
sizebump downnext
```

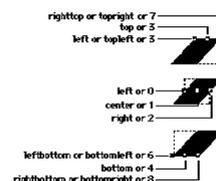
See also:

The [Size](#) and [TextSelect](#) commands

The [GetSize](#) query

Skew cHandle, dAngle

Skews the selected object by the specified angle, using the designated handle as the fixed point.



Parameter	Values to enter
cHandle	Handle to use as fixed point of skew:
	<p>Top handles (each results in the same skew):</p> <p>top or 3</p> <p>lefttop or opleft or 5</p> <p>righttop or topright or 7</p>
	<p>Middle handles (each results in the same skew):</p> <p>center or 1</p> <p>left or 0</p> <p>right or 2</p>

Parameter	Values to enter
	Bottom handles (each results in the same skew): bottom or 4 leftbottom or bottomleft or 6 rightbottom or bottomright or 8
dAngle	Angle to skew object (from -85 to +85 degrees; up to 2 decimal places; positive values are measured clockwise from y axis)

Normal orientation. Zero degrees is the normal, unskewed position of an object.

dAngle truncated. If dAngle includes more than two decimal places, PageMaker truncates the value to hundredths of a degree. For example, 10.119 becomes 10.11 degrees.

Skewing not cumulative. Skewing is not cumulative. Always specify the degrees in relation to the unskewed position of the object. For example, skewing a text block 30 degrees twice results in a 30-degree skew, not a 60-degree skew.

Text objects, not individual characters. This command skews whole text object, not individual characters or groups of characters within a text object. You must select a text object with the Select command or the pointer tool, not the TextSelect command or text tool.

Text automatically recomposed. When text is skewed, PageMaker recomposes the text to wrap around any object that has text-wrap attributes (as specified with the TextWrap command or Text Wrap on the Element menu).

cHandle for transformed objects. If the selected object was previously skewed, rotated, or reflected, cHandle corresponds to the handle position before the object was transformed. For example, lefttop always refers to the original left-top handle of an object, not the handle that is currently the left-most top handle.



Layout view only. The Skew command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the third object drawn and skews it 25 degrees, centered around the lower-left corner.

```
select 3
skew bottomleft, 25
```

See also:

The [TextWrap](#) command
The [GetTransform](#) query

SnapToGuides bState

Turns Snap to Guides on or off.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) on or 1

Positioning graphics near guides. Consider turning off SnapToGuides when positioning text or graphics near (but not on) a guide.

Aligning with rulers. To align text or graphics precisely to ruler increments, use the SnapToRulers command.

Example. The following example turns Snap to Guides on.

```
snaptoguides on
```

See also:

The [SnapToRulers](#) command
 The [GetSnapToGuides](#) query

SnapToRulers bState

Turns Snap to Rulers on or off.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) on or 1

Positioning graphics near ruler tick marks.

Consider turning off SnapToRulers when positioning text or graphics near (but not on) the ruler tick marks.

Aligning with guides. To align objects precisely on guides, use the SnapToGuides command.

Example. The following example turns Snap to Rulers on.

```
snaptorulers on
```

See also:

The [SnapToGuides](#) command
 The [GetSnapToRulers](#) query

SpaceOptions bAutoKerning, dPtThreshold, cLeading, dAutoleading

Sets spacing attributes for text. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
bAutoKerning	false or 0 (zero) true or 1 to turn pair kerning on
dPtThreshold	Point size of text above which Page-Maker will automatically kern pairs of letters

Parameter	Values to enter
cLeading	proportional or 0 topofcaps or 1 baseline or 2
dAutoleading	Percentage of font point-size to use for automatic leading (from 0 to 200)

Editing kern tables. Character pairs to be kerned and kerning amounts are specified by the font manufacturer. You activate pair kerning using SpaceOptions. To alter the kerning rules set in a kern table by the font manufacturer, use a commercially available kern-table editor.

dPtThreshold and dAutoleading truncated. If dPtThreshold or dAutoleading include more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the values to tenths of a point or percent. For example, 10.199 points becomes 10.1 points.

Example. The following example turns pair kerning on and specifies that any pairs in a point size larger than 10 will be kerned. It sets proportional leading and autoleading at 30% larger than the font point-size.

```
spaceoptions true, 10, proportional, 130
```

See also:

The [KernText](#), [LetterSpace](#), [ManualKerning](#), [Track](#), and [WordSpace](#) commands
 The [GetSpaceOptions](#) query

Spell [cRange], [bWrapAround], [bAlternateSpell], [bShowDuplicate], [blgnore]

Checks for misspelled words in the selected range, the active story, or all stories of the current publication. Selects the first unrecognized spelling it encounters.

Parameter	Values to enter
cRange	<p>selectedtext or 0 to spell-check only selected text</p> <p>currentstory or 1 to spell-check only the current story, starting from position of insertion point (default setting)</p> <p>allstories or 2 to spell-check all stories in current publication, starting from beginning of currently active story</p> <p>default or -1 to use default or previously defined range</p> <p>dontcare or -2 to let system choose range based on current text selection. If text is selected, Spell spell-checks only selected text; if no text is selected, Spell spell-checks only the current story, starting from position of insertion point.</p>
bWrapAround	<p>stopatend or 0 to stop checking when PageMaker reaches end of story</p> <p>wrap or 1 to continue checking from beginning of story when PageMaker reaches end of story (default setting)</p>
bAlternateSpell	<p>off or 0 (zero) not to display alternative spellings in the Spelling dialog box</p> <p>on or 1 to display alternative spellings in the Spelling dialog box</p>
bShowDuplicate	<p>off or 0 (zero) not to highlight a duplicate word</p> <p>on or 1 to highlight a duplicate word (default setting)</p>
blgnore	<p>off or 0 (zero) to highlight each occurrence of an unrecognized word</p> <p>on or 1 to highlight only first occurrence of an unrecognized word and ignore all other instances of it (default setting)</p>

Story editor only. The Spell command works only in story editor.

Current publication only. Unlike the Spelling dialog box, the Spell command cannot search multiple publications. It can search only the stories in the currently active publication.

bWrapAround. PageMaker disregards the bWrap-Around parameter in two cases, when cSearchRange is set to either:

- selectedtext (or 0), which confines search to the selected text.
- allstories (or 2), which starts the search at the beginning of the active story and automatically wraps to the beginning of the next story.

Optional parameters. PageMaker does not require any of the Spell parameters. If you do not include values for a parameter (e.g., spell or spell , , false), PageMaker uses the setting from the last Spell command. (Or, if the command hasn't been executed this session, PageMaker uses the default settings.

Scripts palette. Do not use the Spell command in scripts you plan to run using the Scripts palette. When PageMaker finds no match or completes the search, the Scripts palette interprets this as an error and stops at that point in the script.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. PageMaker returns the following codes to indicate the success of the search:

Example. The following example begins spell-checking all the stories and selects the first unrecognized word.

```
spell allstories
```

See also:

The [AddWord](#), [RemoveWord](#), and [SpellWindow](#) commands

The [GetPMInfo](#), [GetSpellResult](#), and [GetSpellWindow](#) queries

SpellWindow bOpen

Opens or closes the Spelling dialog box.

Parameter	Values to enter
bOpen	close or 0 to close Spelling dialog box open or 1 to open Spelling dialog box

Story editor only. The SpellWindow command works only in story editor.

Plug-ins and external scripts only. If story editor is not active, PageMaker returns CQ_LO_INVALID_MODE and disregards the command.

Change and Find closed in Windows. Windows allows only one dialog box to be open at a time. PageMaker for Windows closes either the Find or Change dialog box before opening the Spelling dialog box. Since the Macintosh allows more than one open dialog box, PageMaker for the Macintosh can open the Spelling dialog box without closing either the Find or Change dialog box.

Example. The following example opens the Spelling dialog box.

```
spellwindow open
```

See also:

The [AddWord](#), [RemoveWord](#), and [Spell](#) commands

The [GetPMInfo](#), [GetSpellResult](#), and [GetSpell-Window](#) queries

StoryEditPref bDisplayPara, bDisplayStyle, dSize, sFont

Establishes the story-editor display preferences.

Parameter	Values to enter
bDisplayPara	false or 0 to display only printable characters in story editor true or 1 to display all nonprinting characters—such as paragraph marks, spaces, and index-entry markers—in story editor

Parameter	Values to enter
bDisplayStyle	false or 0 to hide the paragraph style names in story editor true or 1 to display the paragraph style names in the left margin of story editor
dSize	Point size of text displayed in story editor
sFont	Name of the font (exactly as it appears when you choose Font from the Type menu), in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters)

Specifying defaults. If a publication is open, the new preference specifications apply only to that publication. If no publication is open, the specifications apply to any new publication that is created.

dSize truncated. If dSize includes more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a point. For example, 10.199 becomes 10.1 points.

Example. The example specifies the following story editor preferences:

- Display all nonprinting characters.
- Do not display style names.
- Display text in 14-point Geneva.

```
storyeditpref true, false, 14, "Geneva"
```

See also:

The [MeasureUnits](#) and [Preferences](#) commands

The [GetStoryEditPref](#) query

Style sStyle

Sets the specified paragraph style. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
sStyle	Name of the style (exactly as it appears when you choose Style from the Type menu), in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters)

Example. This command applies the Headline style to the first paragraph in the text block.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
textedit
style "Headline"
```

See also:

The [BasedOn](#), [NextStyle](#), [StyleBegin](#), and [StyleEnd](#) commands

The [GetStyle](#) query

StyleBegin sStyle

Marks the beginning of a style definition. Until PageMaker receives a StyleEnd command, it uses any type- and paragraph-related commands that follow StyleBegin to define (or edit) the specified style (rather than applying them directly to text).

Parameter	Values to enter
sStyle	Name of the style to define, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 31 characters)

No nested definitions. The StyleEnd command completes the definition. Style definitions cannot be nested; you must complete a style definition with the StyleEnd command before beginning the next style definition.

Use StyleEnd command to end definition. If you do not complete a style definition with the StyleEnd command (e.g., by omitting the StyleEnd command or by not completing the definition due to an error), PageMaker remains in the style-definition state until you either send the StyleEnd command or:

- Open a new or existing publication.
- Close the publication or quit PageMaker.
- Revert to the last-saved version of the publication.
- Paste information from the Clipboard.
- Import a file.

While in the style definition state, the Define Styles command remains dimmed in the Type menu. Until PageMaker receives the StyleEnd command, all subsequent commands and queries relevant to paragraph styles (such as type, paragraph, hyphenation, and color commands) apply to the style being defined.

Commands that comprise a style. The commands that comprise a style definition are:

- AlignmentPosition
- BasedOnRuleAbove
- CaseRuleBelow
- ColorRuleOptions
- DictionarySetWidth
- FontSize
- HyphenationSpaceOptions
- IndentsTabs
- LeadingTint
- LetterSpaceTrack
- NextStyleTypeOptions
- ParaOptionsTypeStyle
- ParaSpaceWordSpace

Style based on current style. If you do not base the style on a specific style (using the `BasedOn` command), PageMaker bases the style on the current style. The current style is the style of the text containing the insertion point, or, if either the pointer tool is active or no publications are open, the default style.

Example. The following example defines Heading 1 as point-size 24 in the font Times.

```
stylebegin "Heading 1"
size 24
font "Times"
styleend
```

See also:

The [Style](#) and [StyleEnd](#) commands
The [GetStyle](#) and [GetStyleNames](#) queries

StyleEnd

Marks the end of the current style definition.

Apply style with Style command. The `StyleEnd` command is used with `StyleBegin` and is required to complete a style definition. The newly defined style is then available to be specified with the `Style` command.

Use StyleEnd command to end definition. If you do not complete a style definition with the `StyleEnd` command (e.g., by omitting the `StyleEnd` command or by not completing the definition due to an error), PageMaker remains in the style definition state until you either send the `StyleEnd` command or:

- Open a new or existing publication.
- Close the publication or quit PageMaker.
- Revert to the last-saved version of the publication.
- Paste information from the Clipboard.
- Import a file.

While in the style-definition state, the `Define Styles` command remains dimmed in the `Type` menu. Until PageMaker receives the `StyleEnd` command, all subsequent commands and queries relevant to paragraph styles (such as `type`, `paragraph`, `hyphenation`, and `color` commands) apply to the style being defined.

Example. The following example defines Heading 1 as point-size 24 in the font Times.

```
stylebegin "Heading 1"
size 24
font "Times"
styleend
```

See also:

The [Style](#) and [StyleBegin](#) commands
The [GetStyle](#) and [GetStyleNames](#) queries

StylePalette bState

Turns the Styles palette off and on.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) to close the Styles palette on or 1 to display the Styles palette

Example. The following example displays the Styles palette.

```
stylepalette on
```

See also:

The [GetStylePalette](#) query

SuppressAutosave [bSuppress]

Suppresses or activates the automatic mini-save feature.

Parameter	Values to enter
bSuppress	off or 0 to activate automatic mini-save feature on or 1 to suppress automatic mini-save feature (command default setting)

When minisaves occur. When SuppressAutosave is off (the PageMaker default state), PageMaker performs a minisave if you:

- Paste.
- Modify a setting in the Document Setup dialog box and click OK.
- Insert or delete a page.
- Move to another page or click current page icon.
- Autoflow text.
- Display the Indents/Tabs ruler.
- Display the Define Styles dialog box or use the StyleBegin/StyleEnd commands.
- Create a table of contents or index.
- Switch between views (story editor and layout).
- Close or switch from the Find, Change, or Spelling dialog boxes back to a story that has changed since last save or minisave. (No minisave occurs if the story has not been placed.)
- Switch to another story in story editor that has changed since the last minisave. (No minisave occurs if the story has not been placed.)
- Resize the story window of a story that has changed since the last minisave. (No minisave occurs if the story has not been placed.)
- Change all instances of a search item using either the ChangeAll command or the Change All button in the Change dialog box.

The PageMaker default. If you omit the bSuppress parameter, SuppressAutosave turns off the automatic minisave feature. However, the PageMaker default state is with the minisave feature turned on.

Caution: Always turn off SuppressAutosave at end. Always turn off the SuppressAutosave command before returning control back to PageMaker. This command has no menu equivalent, so the user would need to run a script to return PageMaker to its default state. The automatic minisave feature is a safeguard for users and allows them to recover work since the last save or minisave.

Example. The following example suppresses automatic minisaves.

```
suppressautosave on
```

See also:

The [MiniSave](#) command

The [GetSuppressAutosave](#) query

SuppressPalDraw cPalette, bState

Suppresses or enables updating the specified palette if it is currently displayed.

Parameter	Values to enter
cPalette	stylepalette or 1 for the Styles palette colorpalette or 2 for the Colors palette controlpalette or 3 for the Control Palette masterpagepalette or 4 for Master Pages palette
bState	false or 0 to enable palette updating true or 1 to suppress updating the palette

Caution: Always re-enable palette updating. If you suppress palette updating, always re-enable it before your plug-in or script finishes. The SuppressPalDraw command has no menu equivalent; you must turn palette updating back on using this command.

Flickering palette. If a palette is already set to be updated and you send the command to update it, PageMaker redraws the palette, causing it to flicker.

Example. The following example suspends the updating of the Control Palette.

```
suppressalldraw controlpalette, true
```

See also:

The [ColorPalette](#), [ControlPalette](#), [MasterPagePalette](#), and [StylePalette](#) commands

The [GetSuppressPalDraw](#) query

SuppressPI bState

Suppresses or turns on the display of progress indicators.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 to display the progress indicators on or 1 to suppress the progress indicators

Caution: Always re-enable progress indicators. If you suppress progress indicators, always re-enable them before your plug-in or script finishes. The SuppressPI command has no menu equivalent; you must turn the progress indicators back on using this command.

Example. The following example suppresses the display of progress indicators.

```
suppresspi on
```

SuppressPrint obsolete command; see NonPrinting

To match the command name on the menu, this command has been renamed as NonPrinting.

Tabs nCount[, cKind, xPosition, sLeader]...

Specifies the number of tab stops and sets the kind, the offset from the left side of the text block, and a leader characters (if any) for each. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
nCount	Number of tab stops 0 (zero) to clear user-defined tabs and reset ruler to default setting of one tab every 0.5 inch or 3 picas (10mm in international versions)
For each tab stop (nCount not equal to zero):	
cKind	left or 0 (zero) center or 1 right or 2 decimal or 3
xPosition	Offset from left side of text block
sLeader	Leader characters, in quotation marks (to a maximum of 2 characters; any single character is automatically doubled) "" (empty quotation marks) for no leader

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for xPosition (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Use quotation marks for no leader characters.

You can specify the absence of leader characters by entering double quotation marks with nothing between them ("") for the sLeader parameter.

Define tabs left to right. Specify the tab positions from left to right across the page. If the tab positions are out of order, PageMaker returns an error.

Predefined tabs. The Indents/Tabs ruler has default tab settings every 0.5 inches or 3 picas (marked by small triangles—see dialog box). The tab positions you specify replace any predefined settings between the left margin and those positions.

In international versions of PageMaker, the metric system is the default measurement system, and the default tab settings are every 10mm.

User-defined tabs cleared. The Tabs command removes any existing tabs before applying the new ones. To clear all user-defined tabs and return the ruler to the default setting of one tab every 0.5 inches or 3 picas (10mm in international versions), use zero for the nCount parameter:

```
tabs 0
```

Story editor or no insertion point. If you use the Tabs command when story editor is active, if there is no insertion point in a story, or if a tool other than the text tool is active, then PageMaker sets the default tab locations for the publication.

Example. The following example creates three tabs: the first, a center tab offset 0.25 inches from the text block; the second, a left tab offset 0.5 inches from the text block; and the third, a decimal tab with leader dots, offset 3.5 inches from the text block.

```
tabs 3, (center, .25i, ""), (left, .5i, ""), (decimal, 4i, "..")
```

See also:

The [GetTabs](#) query

TargetLayer sLayerName

Makes the layer in sLayerName the target layer.

Parameter	Values to Enter
sLayerName	Name of the layer to make the target layer

Example. The following example makes Circles the target layer.

```
targetlayer "Circles"
```

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), and [ShowLayers](#) commands

The [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

TextCursor cHowMuch, nHowMany

Moves the insertion point (text cursor), by the specified range.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHowMuch	<p>+char or 0 (zero) for forward one character</p> <p>-char or 1 for back one character</p> <p>+word or 2 for forward one word (or punctuation mark), including trailing space</p> <p>-word or 3 for back one word (or punctuation mark)</p> <p>+line or 4 for down one line (equivalent to down arrow key)</p> <p>-line or 5 for up one line (equivalent to up arrow key)</p> <p>+para or 6 for forward to beginning of next paragraph</p> <p>-para or 7 for back to beginning of paragraph</p> <p>+textblock or 8 for forward to end of text block</p> <p>-textblock or 9 for back to beginning of text block</p> <p>+story or 10 for forward to end of story</p> <p>-story or 11 for back to beginning of story</p> <p>+eol or 12 for forward to end of line</p> <p>-eol or 13 for back to beginning of line</p> <p>+sent or 14 for forward to end of sentence (including trailing spaces)</p> <p>-sent or 15 for back to beginning of sentence</p>
nHowMany	Number of times the value specified in cHowMuch is to be repeated; the default is 1

PageMaker won't turn page. In layout view, PageMaker does not turn the page if you send the insertion point to a page not currently displayed. PageMaker beeps if you add or edit text on the undisplayed page.

Text selected. If text is selected when you send this command, PageMaker moves the insertion point from the ending point of the selection. The ending point can be either before the first character or after the last character of the selected range, depending upon how the text was selected: by dragging the insertion point, a Plug-in command (SetTextCursor or TextSelect), or double- or triple-clicking the mouse.

Out-of-range values. If cHowMuch or nHowMany exceed the limits of the story, PageMaker moves the insertion point to the beginning or end of the story, according to the direction specified. For example, if you attempt to move the insertion point forward five paragraphs (textcursor +para 5), but only three paragraphs remain, PageMaker moves the insertion point to the end of the story.

nHowMany ignored for textblocks. If cHowMuch is +textblock or -textblock (8 or 9), PageMaker ignores the value of nHowMany and moves the insertion point to the beginning or end of the current text block.

Story editor: cHowMuch ignored if ±textblocks. While in story editor, if you set cHowMuch to +textblock or -textblock (8 or 9), PageMaker does not move the insertion point. Text blocks have no meaning in story editor.

Example. The following example moves the insertion point (text cursor) forward by 50 words.

```
textcursor +word, 50
```

See also:

The [TextEnter](#) and [TextSelect](#) commands

The [GetTextCursor](#) query

TextEdit

Positions the insertion point in front of the first character in the text block when the text block is selected with the pointer tool or with the Select command.

PageMaker left in layout view. Unlike EditStory, this command leaves PageMaker in layout view. It is equivalent to selecting the text tool and clicking before the first character of the text block.

Creating a new story. To create a new story, use the NewStory command.

Layout view only. The TextEdit command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects a text block and positions the insertion point in front of the first character in the text block.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
textedit
```

TextEnter sText

Enters text at the location of the insertion point (text cursor).

Parameter	Values to enter
sText	Text to enter, in quotation marks; the number of characters is limited only by available memory

Placing and moving the insertion point. The insertion point must be within a text block to use this command. Place the insertion point (text cursor) into a text block using the TextEdit command, and then move the insertion point to the desired location with the TextCursor command.

Creating a new story. To create a new story, use the NewStory command.

Entering special characters. Quotation marks, both standard and curly (printer's) quotation marks, the automatic page number marker and other characters require special treatment in the command language. See the Special characters section under Using Functions for a full list.

To include a quotation mark within the text you want to enter, precede it with a single backslash (\).

To enter the automatic page number character (Command + Option + p on the Macintosh or Ctrl + Shift + 3 in Windows) use the special character ^ (PgN). Otherwise, enter the hexadecimal number 0x18, using the method required by the scripting application or programming environment in which you are writing your Plug-in or script.

Example . The following example enters a date and a client's name and address at the insertion point. Notice that to include a quotation mark within a string you must precede it with a backslash (Ian \"Big Guy\" Zander). The end of the string is denoted by the double quotation mark after the zip code.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
textedit
textenter "January 1, 1992
```

```
Ian \"Big Guy\" Zander
CA Inc.
1027-1973 Basique Katt Drive
Happy, IL 12244"
```

See also:

The [NewStory](#), [TextCursor](#), and [TextEdit](#) commands

The [GetTextCursor](#) query

TextSelect cHowMuch, nHowMany

Selects text from the position of the insertion point forward or back by the selected range. If text is currently selected, it extends the selection or deselects text, depending upon the direction specified.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHowMuch	<p>+char or 0 (zero) for forward one character</p> <p>-char or 1 for back one character</p> <p>+word or 2 for forward one word (or punctuation mark), including trailing spaces</p> <p>-word or 3 for back one word (or punctuation mark)</p> <p>+line or 4 for down one line (equivalent to down arrow key)</p> <p>-line or 5 for up one line (equivalent to up arrow key)</p> <p>+para or 6 for forward to beginning of next paragraph</p> <p>-para or 7 for back to beginning of paragraph</p> <p>+textblock or 8 for end of text block</p> <p>-textblock or 9 for back to beginning of text block</p> <p>+story or 10 for forward to end of story</p> <p>-story or 11 for back to beginning of story</p> <p>+eol or 12 for forward to end of line</p> <p>-eol or 13 for back to beginning of line</p> <p>+sent or 14 for forward to end of sentence (including trailing spaces)</p> <p>-sent or 15 for back to beginning of sentence</p> <p>all or 18 to select entire story</p>
nHowMany	Number of times value specified in cHowMuch is to be repeated; the default is 1

Command works like PageMaker interface. The TextSelect command works the same way as selecting text using the mouse or the keyboard. The insertion point serves as an anchor point for the selection. You can select forward or back from that point, but you cannot select text on one side of the insertion point and extend that selection to the other side of the insertion point.

Extending the selection. If text is already selected, PageMaker extends the selection or deselects text depending on both the direction of cHowMuch and the direction the insertion point was originally moved from the anchor point when the text was first selected.

Out-of-range values. If cHowMuch or nHowMany exceed the limits of the story, PageMaker selects text to the beginning or end of the story, according to the direction specified. For example, if you attempt to select forward five paragraphs (textselect +para 5), but only three paragraphs remain, PageMaker selects text to the end of the story.

nHowMany ignored for textblocks. If cHowMuch is +textblock or -textblock (8 or 9), PageMaker ignores the value of nHowMany and selects text only to the beginning or end of the current text block.

Story editor: cHowMuch ignored if ±textblocks. If you set cHowMuch to +textblock or -textblock (8 or 9) while in story editor, PageMaker does not move the insertion point. Text blocks have no meaning in story editor.

Example. The following example extends the selection forward to the end of the current line and then to the end of the following three lines.

```
textselect +eol, 3
```

See also:

The [SetTextCursor](#) command

The [GetTextCursor](#) and [GetTextRun](#) queries

TextWrap cWrapOption, cTextFlow, xLeftSO, yTopSO, xRightSO, yBottomSO, cLayerWrap

Specifies how the text will wrap, or flow, around an independent graphic.

Parameter	Values to enter
cWrapOption	<p>none or 0 (zero) to flow text over a graphic</p> <p>rect or 1 to create a rectangular graphic boundary around which the text will flow</p> <p>irregular or 2 only if the boundary has already been changed with the TextWrapPoly command</p>
cTextFlow	<p>columnbreak or 0 (zero) to stop text flow at a graphic and then continue the text flow at the start of the next column</p> <p>jumpover or 1 to stop text flow above the graphic and then to continue below it, leaving white space on either side</p> <p>allsides or 2 to flow text around the graphic on all sides</p>
xLeftSO	<p>Left stand-off for graphics with a rectangular text wrap, from -22.75 to 22.75 inches</p> <p>0 (zero) for either irregular or no text wrap</p>
yTopSO	<p>Top stand-off for rectangular text wrap, from -22.75 to 22.75 inches</p> <p>0 (zero) for either irregular or no text wrap</p>
xRightSO	<p>Right stand-off for rectangular text wrap, from -22.75 to 22.75 inches</p> <p>0 (zero) for either irregular or no text wrap</p>
yBottomSO	<p>Bottom stand-off for rectangular text wrap, from -22.75 to 22.75 inches</p> <p>0 (zero) for either irregular or no text wrap</p>

Parameter	Values to enter
cLayerWrap	<p>0 text wraps around object normally</p> <p>1 only text on the same layer wraps around the object</p> <p>-1 text wraps around the object according to the publication default</p> <p>-2 the text wrap layer option does not change for this object</p>

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for the stand-offs (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Place graphics after using TextWrap command.

To wrap text around all or most of the graphics in a publication in the same way, use the TextWrap command before placing any graphics.

Default when no publication is open. To set text-wrap defaults for all graphics you create or place in future PageMaker publications, use the TextWrap command when no publication is open.

Wrap set on master pages applies throughout publication. Selecting a text-wrap style for a graphic on a master page causes text to wrap around that graphic on any page on which it appears.

Layout view only. The TextWrap command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example wraps text around the top and bottom sides of the selected graphic, with an offset from the graphic of 0.2 inches. Only text on the same layer will wrap around the graphic.

```
select (guide 3, column bottom)
textwrap rect, jumpover, (0, .2i, 0, .2I), 1
```

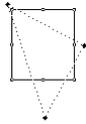
See also:

The [TextWrapPoly](#) command

The [GetTextWrap](#) and [GetTextWrapPoly](#) queries

TextWrapPoly nPoints (xLocation, yLocation)...

Creates a custom, text-wrap polygon for the selected graphic, based on specified points.



Parameter	Values to enter
nPoints	Number of points in the polygon
For each of the points in the polygon, specify a pair of coordinates (relative to the upper left handle of the graphic)	
xLocation	x coordinate of point
yLocation	y coordinate of point

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for the coordinates (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Important: xLocation and yLocation specifications. Unlike most coordinates, which are relative to the rulers' zero point, xLocation and yLocation values are relative to the upper-left handle of the graphic.

Wrapping around the object. To wrap the text around the outside of the object, specify xLocation and yLocation in clockwise order, starting with the upper-left handle.

Wrapping inside the object. To wrap the text on the inside of the object, specify xLocation and yLocation in counter-clockwise order, starting with the upper-left handle.

Wrap specifications. Although you can create a text-wrap polygon with the columnbreak or jumpover text flow settings, the text conforms to the specified shape only if it flows on all sides of the object.

Layout view only. The TextWrapPoly command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects a graphic, specifies text-wrapping around the outside of the object, and creates a triangular polygon, starting at the first coordinate (03p, 03p) in the upper left handle of the graphic and moving clockwise to the second coordinate (3p6, 2p) and third coordinate (1p6, 5p6).

```
select 1
textwrappoly 3 (0p3, 0p3) (3p6, 2p) (1p6, 5p6)
```

See also:

The [Select](#) and [TextWrap](#) commands

The [GetTextWrap](#) and [GetTextWrapPoly](#) queries

Tile

Tiles the displayed windows, whether these are either publications in layout view or stories in story editor (from the current publication only). Tiling resizes and repositions the windows so that they all fit on the screen.

Stories in current publication only. The Tile command rearranges stories only within the current publication. Stories from other publications remain unchanged.

Example. The following example switches to the story editor and tiles the displayed stories.

```
editstory
tile
```

TintSelection nTintValue

Tints the selected text or graphics or, if nothing is selected, sets the default tint for the next object drawn or placed.

Parameter	Values to enter
nTintValue	Percentage of object's current color to apply (from 0 to 100)

Example. The following example changes the tint of the first object drawn on the page to 25% of its existing color.

```
select 1
tintselection 25
```

See also:

The [Color](#), [ColorPalette](#), and [DefineColor](#) commands

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), [GetColorPalette](#), and [GetTint](#) queries

ToggleFrame

The selected object is converted from a frame to a PageMaker box, oval, or polygon or from a box, oval or polygon to a frame.

Layout view only. The ToggleFrame command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example toggles the selected objects between frames and graphics.

```
toggleframe
```

See Also:

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

Tool cTool

Selects the designated tool in the Tool palette.

Parameter	Values to enter
cTool	pointer or 1 for pointer tool
	textcursor or 2 for text tool
	oval or 3 for oval tool
	rectangle or 4 for rectangle tool
	diagline or 5 for line tool
	constrainedline or 6 for constrained line tool
	polygon or 7 for polygon tool
	zoom or 8 for zoom tool
	rotate or 9 for rotate tool
	crop or 10 for cropping tool

Layout view only. The Tool command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the oval tool in the Tool box.

```
tool oval
```

See also:

The [GetTool](#) query

Toolbox bState

Displays or closes the toolbox.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) to close the toolbox
	on or 1 to display the toolbox

Layout view only. The Toolbox command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example displays the toolbox.

```
toolbox on
```

See also:

The [GetToolbox](#) query

Track cTrack

Adjusts the space between letters and words (track kerning) of selected text or of the next text typed. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
cTrack	notrack or 0 (zero) veryloose or 1 loose or 2 normaltrack or 3 tight or 4 verytight or 5

PageMaker predefined tracking. For each font on the system, PageMaker applies predefined parameters, or "tracks," to loosen or tighten the look of the text.

These adjustments are made in addition to the kerning specified as part of the font design. Track-kerning is a way to kern a range of selected text uniformly.

In general, PageMaker applies more kerning to large point sizes and less to small point sizes.

When to use ManualKerning instead of the Track command. To adjust the spacing across a line of text (such as a heading), use the Track command. Then use ManualKerning, if necessary, to adjust the spacing between specific pairs of letters.

Example. The following example kerns the selected text tighter.

track tight

See also:

The [LetterSpace](#), [ManualKerning](#), and [SpaceOp-](#)

[tions](#) commands

The [GetTrack](#) query

TrapSettings bEnable, xDefWidth, xBlackWidth, dStepLimit, dCentThresh, dTextLimit, bTrapOverImp

Sets the main settings that determine how PageMaker traps overlapping elements in a publication (found in the Trapping Options dialog box).

Parameter	Values to enter
bEnable	off or 0 (zero) to disable trapping on or 1 to enable trapping dontcare or -2 to leave enable state unchanged
xDefWidth	Width of non-black traps dontcare or -2 to leave width unchanged
xBlackWidth	Width of black traps dontcare or -2 to leave black width unchanged
dStepLimit	Percentage for step limit, from 1% (1.0) to 100% (100.0) dontcare or -2 to leave step limit unchanged
dCentThresh	Percentage for centerline threshold, from 0% (0.0) to 100% (100.0) dontcare or -2 to leave centerline threshold unchanged
dTextLimit	Point size above which text is trapped, from 4.0 to 650.0 dontcare or -2 to leave text limit unchanged
bTrapOverImp	off or 0 (zero) to disable trapping where foreground objects overlap imported graphics on or 1 to enable trapping over non-PageMaker graphics (i.e., to trap to a PageMaker object underneath an imported image, not to the image itself) dontcare or -2 to leave state unchanged

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure for xDefWidth and xBlackWidth (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Example. The following example enables trapping of the publication and uses quarter-point widths for non-black traps, half-point widths for black traps, a step limit of 20%, a centerline threshold of 70%, a text limit of 23.9 points, and no trapping over imported graphics.

```
trapsettings on, 0p0.25 0p0.5 20.0 70.0 23.9 off
```

See also:

The [BlackAttributes](#) command

The [GetTrapSettings](#) and [GetBlackAttributes](#) queries

TypeOptions dSmallSize, dScriptSize, dSuperPos, dSubPos, dBaseline, bDirection

Specifies the sizes and positions of small caps, superscript, and subscript text, as well as the amount and direction of a baseline shift. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
dSmallSize	Small-caps size, specified as a percentage of the selected type size (from 1% to 200%) dontcare or -2 to leave current value unchanged
dScriptSize	Superscript or subscript size, specified as a percentage of the selected type size (from 1% to 200%) dontcare or -2 to leave current value unchanged

Parameter	Values to enter
dSuperPos	Superscript position, specified as a percentage of the type size, to shift up from the baseline (from 0% to 500%) dontcare or -2 to leave current value unchanged
dSubPos	Subscript position, specified as a percentage of the selected type size, to shift below the baseline (from 0% to 500%) dontcare or -2 to leave current value unchanged
dBaseline	Amount to shift the baseline in points (up to one decimal point; positive values only)
bDirection	up or 0 to shift baseline up (the default) down or 1 to shift baseline down

Values truncated. If the percentages or point size include more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the values to tenths of a percent or point. For example, 10.199 becomes 10.1 points.

Example. The following example selects an entire story and specifies:

- A small-cap size of 80% of the selected type size
- A superscript and subscript size of 70%
- Superscript and subscript positions of 33.3% (one third) of the type size above and below the baseline, respectively
- A baseline shift of 0.5 points down

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
textedit
selectall
typeoptions 80, 70, 33.3, 33.3, .5, down
```

See also:

The [Position](#) command

The [GetTypeOptions](#) query

TypeStyle cStyle

Switches the specified type-style on or off. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
cStyle	<p>normal or 0 (zero) to remove all other styles</p> <p>bold or 1 to apply or remove the bold style</p> <p>italic or 2 to apply or remove the italic style</p> <p>underline or 3 to apply or remove the underline style</p> <p>outline or 4 to apply or remove the outline style (Macintosh only)</p> <p>shadow or 5 to apply or remove the shadow style (Macintosh only)</p> <p>strikethru or 6 to apply or remove the strikethru style</p> <p>reverse or 7 to reverse the type to or from the color of the paper</p>

Command acts as toggle. The TypeStyle command acts as a toggle or switch. If bold is already specified and you specify bold again, the style will change to "not bold." Specifying normal, however, always sets the normal style.

Change text color with Color command. You can change the color of text (including reversed type, which is the color of the paper and white by default) with the Color command.

Example. The following example selects a text block, positions the insertion point at the beginning of the text block, and selects to the end of the paragraph, changing the current style to (or from) bold and italic.

```
select (column 1 left, column top)
textedit
textselect +para
typestyle bold
typestyle italic
```

See also:

The [Color](#), [TextEdit](#), and [TextSelect](#) commands
The [GetTypeStyle](#) query

Ungroup

Ungroups the currently selected groups, leaving each individual item selected.

How ungrouping affects the drawing order. A group is considered an object and has a drawing-order number like any other object. When you ungroup, all objects retain their stacking order, but the drawing order numbers of the ungrouped objects, and any objects above them, drop by one.

Example. The following example selects all objects on the current pages and ungroups any grouped objects.

```
selectall
ungroup
```

See also:

The [Group](#) command
The [GetGroupList](#) query

Unlink

Removes links from the selected object.

Unlinked files become pasted graphics. If you unlink a Macintosh-edition file, it becomes the equivalent of a graphic that has been pasted from the Clipboard.

Example. The following example selects the second object drawn and removes all links to it.

```
select 2
unlink
```

See also:

The [LinkOptions](#) and [Relink](#) commands
The [GetLinkOptions](#) query

Unmask

Unmasks the selected objects and any objects masked by the selected objects. If a selected object is masked, its mask is removed. If a selected object is a mask, all objects it masks (regardless whether or not they are currently selected) are unmasked.

Objects that mask and are masked. If a selected PageMaker-drawn box, oval, or polygon is both masked by another object and used as a masking object, then the Unmask command has two effects: it removes the mask from the selected object and un.masks all objects masked by it.

See also:

The [Mask](#) command

The [GetGroupList](#), [GetObjectIDList](#), [GetObjectIDListTop](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), and [GetSelectIDListTop](#) queries

Unselect nDrawOrderUnselect xLocation, yLocation

Deselects a single object either by drawing order or by location. Other objects remain selected.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nDrawNumber	The drawing-order number of the object to deselect
xLocation	x coordinate of one of the handles of the object to deselect
yLocation	y coordinate of one of the handles of the object to deselect

Layout view only. The Unselect command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example deselects an object whose drawing-order number is 3.

```
unselect 3
```

See Also:

The [DragSelectExtend](#), [Select](#), [SelectAll](#), [SelectExtend](#), [SelectID](#), and [SelectIDExtend](#) commands

The [GetSelectIDList](#) and [GetSelectInfo](#) queries

UnselectID nObjectID

Deselects a single object by its ID.

Parameter	Values to Enter
nObjectID	Unique ID of object to deselect

Layout view only. The Unselect command works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [DragSelectExtend](#), [Select](#), [SelectAll](#), [SelectExtend](#), [SelectID](#), and [SelectIDExtend](#) commands

The [GetSelectIDList](#) and [GetSelectInfo](#) queries

View nPercentage, bAllPages

Sets the page view display.

Parameter	Values to enter
nPercentage	Percentage of actual page size (any integer from 25 to 800) fit or -3 for fit in window to display all text, graphics, and guides on the page pasteboard or -4 to display all text blocks and graphics that have been moved off the page
bAllPages	0 change only the current page to the new view 1 change all pages to the new view (bAllPages is only valid when nPercentage is specified as one of the preset view sizes.)

For print size, specify 100. To display pages at the approximate size at which the publication is printed, specify 100.

Layout view only. The View command works only in layout view.

Preset view sizes. Sizes 25, 50, 75, 100, 200, 400, fit, and pasteboard are preset sizes.

Example. The following example displays only the current page of the publication at approximately half its actual printed size.

view 50, 0

See also:

The [GetView](#) query

Window sWindowName[, sPublicationName]

Activates either the named publication (in layout view) or the named story (in story editor).

Parameter	Values to enter
sWindowName	Name of story or publication, in quotation marks, exactly as it appears on Windows menu (for publications) or publication submenu (for stories)
sPublication-Name	Name of publication that contains the story specified in sWindowName, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears on Windows menu. Necessary only if the name of the story matches the name of a story in another open publication.

Example. The following example displays a story named "Requirements:1" in the publication named "The Plan."

window "Requirements:1" "The Plan"

See also:

The [GetPubWindows](#) query

WordSpace dWordMin, dWordDesired, dWordMax

Sets the acceptable range of space between words in justified text. The extent of the action depends on which tool is active, whether any text is selected, and whether a publication is open when the command is executed.

Parameter	Values to enter
dWordMin	Minimum space, as a percentage (from 0% to 500%) dontcare or -2 to leave current setting unchanged
dWordDesired	Desired space, as a percentage (from 0% to 500%); the default is 100% of the space band of the associated font dontcare or -2 to leave current setting unchanged
dWordMax	Maximum space, as a percentage (from 0% to 500%) dontcare or -2 to leave current setting unchanged

Spacing percentage relates to font. The percentages specified for the parameter values are relative to the size of the space character provided by the font manufacturer.

Relationships of the three parameters. Make sure that dWordMin is less than or equal to the percentage set for dWordDesired, and that dWordMax is greater than or equal to the percentage set for dWordDesired.

Values truncated. If the percentages include more than one decimal place, PageMaker truncates the value to tenths of a percent. For example, 10.199 becomes 10.1%.

Example. The following example sets the minimum spacing allowed between words at 75% of the desired spacing (the space band for the selected font), and sets the maximum spacing at 50% larger than the desired spacing.

wordspace 75, 100, 150

See also:

The [LetterSpace](#) command

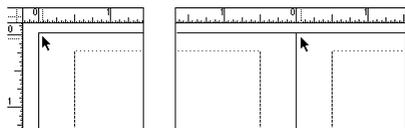
The [GetWordSpace](#) query

ZeroLock bState

Locks the zero point where the rulers are located.

Parameter	Values to enter
bState	off or 0 (zero) to unlock the zero point on or 1 to lock the zero point

Automatic zero-point position. When you create a new publication, PageMaker automatically locates the rulers' zero point at either the top-left corner of the page or, for facing pages, the middle of the top edge of the paper where pages intersect.



Many graphic designers prefer to reposition the rulers' zero point at the intersection of the top and left margins for measuring within the image area of each page.

Example. This command locks the zero point where the rulers are currently located.

```
zerolock on
```

See also:

The [ZeroPoint](#) and [ZeroPointReset](#) commands

The [GetZeroLock](#) query

ZeroPoint x1,y1

Moves the zero point of the rulers to the specified x and y coordinates.

Parameter	Values to enter
x1	x coordinate where the zero point is to be located, relative to the current zero point location
y1	y coordinate where the zero point is to be located, relative to the current zero point location

Measurement units for scripts. If you do not specify a unit of measure (e.g., i for inches), PageMaker uses the default unit of measure, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Know the zero-point location. All coordinates (except those set by the TextWrapPoly command) are relative to the rulers' zero point. It is important to know where the zero point is before using commands that use x and y coordinate parameters.

ZeroLock must be off. The ZeroPoint command returns an error when the zero point is locked. To turn the lock off, use the ZeroLock command.

Layout view only. The ZeroPoint command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example moves the zero point one inch below the vertical axis.

```
zeropoint 0i, 1i
```

See also:

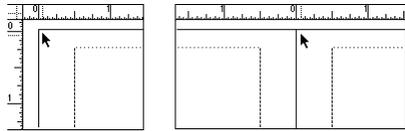
The [ZeroLock](#) and [ZeroPointReset](#) commands

The [GetZeroPoint](#) query

ZeroPointReset

Resets the rulers' zero point to the default position.

Default ZeroPoint location. When you create a new publication, PageMaker automatically puts the rulers' zero point at the top-left corner of the page; or, for facing pages, at the middle of the top edge of the paper where pages intersect.



ZeroLock must be off. The ZeroPointReset command returns an error when the zero point is locked. To turn it off, use the ZeroLock command.

Layout view only. The ZeroPointReset command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example resets the rulers' zero point at the default position, which depends on whether the pages are specified as facing pages or single pages.

```
zeropointreset
```

See also:

The [ZeroLock](#) and [ZeroPoint](#) commands

The [GetZeroPoint](#) query

Queries

GetAdditions Gets the number of plug-ins listed on the Plug-ins submenu and, for each, lists its filename and menu name.

Reply: nNumOfPlugIns[, sFilename, sPlugInName]...

See also:

The [Addition](#) command

GetAdditionsDir

Gets the path to the PlugIns folder.

Reply: sPath, sNetPath

Full path returned. This query returns the full path name (e.g., C:\ALDUS\USEENGLISH\ADDITION).

GetAlignment

Gets the Alignment setting that is assigned to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: cType

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the alignment setting for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple alignment types. If you select more than one paragraph and they have different alignments assigned to them, PageMaker returns -2 for cType.

Pointer tool is active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default alignment-setting.

See also:

The [Alignment](#) command

GetAutoflow

Gets the current setting (on or off) of the Autoflow command.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [Autoflow](#) command

GetBasedOn

Gets the name of the style on which the current style is based.

Reply: sBasedOn

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the style on which that style is based rather than the Based On style for the selected text.

Empty string. PageMaker returns an empty string for sBasedOn if:

- The style is not based on another style (Based On is set to No Style).
- Multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different styles assigned to them.

See also:

The [GetNextStyle](#), [GetStyle](#), and [GetStyleNames](#) queries

The [BasedOn](#) command

GetBlackAttributes

Gets the values that control the trapping and automatic overprinting of black objects (from the Trapping Preferences dialog box).

Reply: dBlackLimit, bOverprintTxt, dOvrprntTxtSz, bOvrprntLines, bOvrprntFills

What is black? A Color with any black value greater than or equal to the black limit and with no cyan, magenta, or yellow, is considered black for the purposes of trapping and auto-overprinting.

See also:

The [TrapSettings](#) and [BlackAttributes](#) commands
The [GetTrapSettings](#) query

GetBook

Gets the Auto Renumbering setting, the number of publications in the book list, and the name (complete path) of each publication listed.

Reply: cAutoRenum, nNumOfPubs[, fPubName]...

See also:

The [Book](#) command

GetCase

Gets the Case setting (Normal, All Caps, or Small Caps) assigned to the selected text.

Reply: cCase

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the case for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If PageMaker finds more than one case setting in the selected text, PageMaker returns -2 for cCase.

No insertion point. If the text does not contain the insertion point, PageMaker gets the default case setting.

No text selected. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the case setting of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the case setting of the first character.

See also:

The [GetTypeOptions](#) query
The [Case](#) command

GetChangeParaAttr

Gets paragraph attributes (paragraph style, alignment, and leading method) to be used for the search text in the Change and ChangeAll commands.

Reply: sParaStyle, cAlignment, cLeadingType

Story editor only. The GetChangeParaAttr query works only in story editor.

Example. The following example changes all left-aligned text in the current publication to justified text. (Notice that it sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.) It then queries for the Find and Change paragraph attributes.

```
findparaattr "Any", left, -3
changeparaattr "Any", justify, -3
findtypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances,
useattributes
getfindparaattr--Reply: "Any", 0, -3
getchangeparaattr--Reply: "Any", 3, -3
```

See also:

The [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#),

[ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

GetChangeTypeAttr1

Gets the text attributes (font, point size, type style, position, and case) to be used for the search text in the Change and ChangeAll commands.

Reply: sFontName, dPointSize, dLeading, cTypeStyle, cPosition, cCase

Story editor only. The GetChangeTypeAttr1 query works only in story editor.

Type styles are additive. If the cTypeStyle parameter is set to multiple type styles, the return value is the sum of the numeric equivalents for the styles. For example, if the type style is set to both bold (1) and underline (4), PageMaker returns 5 (the sum of 1 and 4).

Any for cTypeStyle, cPosition, and cCase. Unlike the Type Styles pop-up menu in the Change Attributes dialog box, the -3 setting for cTypeStyle pertains only to the type styles Bold, Italic, Underline, Strikethru, Outline, Shadow, and Reverse. The value of cTypeStyle does not affect the cPosition and cCase parameters, which are turned off and on separately.

GetTypeStyle values doubled. If you are using the GetTypeStyle query in conjunction with ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, or GetFindTypeAttr1, note that the GetTypeStyle query returns different values for the type styles. With the exception of normal, all the GetTypeStyle values are twice the values used in the find and change commands and queries. For example, bold is 2 for GetTypeStyle and 1 for ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, and GetFindTypeAttr1. Normal, however, is 1 in GetTypeStyle and 0 in the other commands and queries.

Example. The following example changes all 10-point, bold, underlined text in the current publication to 9-point, Helvetica bold. (Notice that it sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.) It then queries for the Find and Change type attributes.

```
findtypeattr1 "Any", 10, -3,
boldstyle+underline, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Helvetica", 9, -3, boldstyle, -3,
-3
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3
changeparaattr "Any", -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances,
useattributes
getfindtypeattr1--Reply: "Any", 10, -3, 5, -3, -3
getchangetypeattr1--Reply: "Helvetica", 9, -3, 1,
-3, -3
```

See also:

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), [GetFindWindow](#), and [GetTypeStyle](#) queries

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

GetChangeTypeAttr2

Gets additional text attributes (set width, tracking, color, and tint) to be used for the search text in the Change and ChangeAll commands.

Reply: dSetWidth, cTrack, sColorName, nTintValue

Story editor only. The GetChangeTypeAttr2 query works only in story editor.

Example. The following example changes all purple text in the current publication to a 93% tint of purple. (Notice that it sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.) It then queries for the Find and Change type settings.

```
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3
changeparaattr "Any", -3, -3
findtypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Purple", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Purple", 93
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances,
useattributes
getfindtypeattr2--Reply: -3, -3, "Purple", -3
getchangetypeattr2--Reply: -3, -3, "Purple", 93
```

See also:

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

GetChangeWindow

Gets the display status (open or closed) of the Change dialog box.

Reply: bOpen

Story editor only. The GetChangeWindow query works only in story editor.

Example. The following example opens the Change dialog box and then queries for its status.

```
changewindow open
getchangewindow
--expected reply: 1
```

See also:

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#),

[GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

GetCMSON bState

Determines whether or not the Color Management System is turned on.

Parameter	Reply Values
bState	True if Color Management is enabled False if Color Management is disabled

See also:

The [PrintDeviceIndpntColor](#) command

GetColor

Gets the name of the color applied to the selected object or text.

Reply: sColorName, nTintValue

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the color assigned to that style, even when text or an object is selected.

Multiple selections. If more than one object or character is selected and they have different colors applied to them, PageMaker returns an empty string for sColorName and -2 for nTintValue.

Insertion point. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the color of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the color of the first character.

Nothing selected. If no objects or text are selected or no publication is open, PageMaker returns the default color.

Fill color of boxes and ovals. PageMaker returns the color of the fill (not the line) of a box or oval drawn in PageMaker. To get the color of the line, use the `GetFillAndLine` query.

See also:

The [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), [GetColorPalette](#), and [GetTint](#) queries

The [Color](#) and [TintSelection](#) commands

GetColorInfo cModel, sColorName

Gets the color information for the specified color, using the designated color model and library.

Parameter	Values
cModel	<p>0 (zero) for RGB color model, expressed in percentages</p> <p>1 for process color (CMYK) model</p> <p>2 for HLS color model</p> <p>4 for multi-ink model</p> <p>5 for RGB color model, expressed in units from 0 to 255</p>
sColorName	Name of the color, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears on the Colors palette

Reply: nPercent1, nPercent2, nPercent3, nPercent4, cType, nEPS, bOverprint, sBaseColor, cDefinedModel[, nInks, (sInkName, dInkLevel)...

Reference to color library is lost for color-picker defined colors. No association with the original color library is maintained if the color was originally defined with a color picker. Only the CMYK values remain.

cModel ignored for tints. PageMaker ignores the cModel parameter if sColorName is a tint.

Example. This example defines the color Peach using the CMYK model. It then requests the definition of Peach using the RGB model. Notice that while a color can be defined using one model, you can request the color definition using a different model.

```
definecolor "Peach",process,cmyk,0,15,30,10,0
getcolorinfo 0 "Peach"
--expected reply:
85.00,65.00,75.00,0.00,1,0,0,"",4,1,1,"",0
```

See also:

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorNames](#), [GetColorPalette](#), and [GetTint](#) queries

The [DefineColor](#) command

GetColorNames

Gets the names of all the colors defined in the publication.

Reply: nNumOfColors(, sColorname)...

See also:

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorPalette](#), and [GetTint](#) queries

GetColorPalette

Gets the display state (on or off) of the Colors palette.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), and [GetTint](#) queries

The [ColorPalette](#) command

GetColumnGuides

Gets the number of columns on the current page (or pages for facing pages) and the position of the left and right column-guides for each column.

Reply: nColumns[, xLeftPosition, xRightPosition]...

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

See also:

The [ColumnGuides](#) command

GetControlPalette

Gets the display state (on or off) of the Control palette.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [ControlPalette](#) command

GetConvertStr sMeasurement[, cMeasureUnits]

Converts the specified measurement to twips (the PageMaker internal measurement system).

Parameter	Values to enter
sMeasurement	Measurement to convert, in quotation marks, with or without unit abbreviation
cMeasureUnits	Measurement units of the value if the units are not specified in sMeasurement. Options are: inches or 0 (zero) inchesdecimal or 1 millimeters or 2 picas or 3 for picas and points ciceros or 4 dontcare or -2 to use the default measurement system

Reply: dTwips

Specifying units for sMeasurement. You can specify the measurement units of sMeasurement either with the cMeasureUnits parameter or by including a unit abbreviation with the value, as shown below:

Units	Abbreviation	Example
Inches	i	5.625i
Millimeters	m	25m
Picas	p after	8p
Points	p before	p6
Picas and points	p between	18p6
Ciceros	c after number	5c

Note: Do not insert a space between the measurement and the abbreviation.

See also:

The [GetConvertTwips](#) query

GetConvertTwips dTwips, cMeasureUnits

Converts the specified measurement from twips (the PageMaker internal measurement system) to the specified units.

Parameter	Values to enter
dTwips	Measurement in twips to be converted
cMeasureUnits	Measurement units to convert the measurement to: inches or 0 (zero) inchesdecimal or 1 millimeters or 2 picas or 3 for picas and points ciceros or 4 dontcare or -2 to use the default measurement system

Reply: sMeasurement

Unit specified in return value. When you specify measurement units, PageMaker includes the unit abbreviation with the value. These abbreviations are:

Units	Abbreviation	Example
Inches	i	5.625i
Millimeters	m	25m
Picas	p after	18p
Points	p before	p6
Picas and points	p between	18p6
Ciceros	c after number	5c

If you set `cMeasureUnits` to `dontcare` or `-2`, PageMaker uses the default measurement system and does not include the units abbreviation with the return value.

See also:

The [GetConvertStr](#) query

GetCropRect

Gets the coordinates of the crop rectangle for the selected imported image. (Select only one image at a time.)

Reply: `xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom`

Device coordinates. PageMaker uses the device coordinates specified in the image.

Single object only. If multiple objects are selected, PageMaker returns an error.

Imported images only. Use this query for imported images only. If you select an image drawn in PageMaker and then use this query, PageMaker returns an error.

See also:

The [Crop](#) command

GetDefaultDir

Gets the name and path of the current default folder.

Reply: `sPath`

Default folder reset. PageMaker automatically resets the default folder to the folder last-accessed whenever you open, place, export, or save with either `File > Save As` or the `SaveAs` command.

Examples. The following Macintosh example saves the current publication to a new name, setting the default path to the disk `MyDisk` and the `Pubs` folder. It then queries for the default folder.

```
saveas "MyDisk:Pubs:NewName", 0, none, 1
getdefaultdir--expected reply: "MyDisk:Pubs:"
The following Windows example saves the
current publication to a new name, setting the
default path to the subfolder Pubs within the
MyDir folder. It queries for the default folder.
It then saves the publication to the root on drive C
and queries for the new default folder.
```

```
saveas "c:\MyDir\Pubs\newname.pm6", 0, none, 1
getdefaultdir--expected reply
"c:\mydir\mysubdir"
saveas "c:\newname.pm6", 0, none, 1
getdefaultdir--expected reply "c:\"
```

See also:

The [DefaultDir](#) command

GetDefaultPrintClrSpace

sColorSpace

Returns the default color space for the publication's target printer.

Parameter	Reply Values
<code>sColorSpace</code>	Color space for the print job, one of the following values: "Gray", "CMYK", "RGB", or "CMY"

See also:

The [DefaultPrintClrSpace](#), [PrintDoc](#), and [PrintColors](#) commands

The [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintColor](#), and [GetPrintCaps](#) query

GetDictionary

Gets the language for hyphenation and spelling assigned to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: sLanguage

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the `StyleBegin` command, PageMaker gets the dictionary assigned to that style rather than the dictionary assigned to the selected text.

Empty string. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different languages assigned to them, PageMaker returns an empty string for sLanguage.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default language.

See also:

The [GetPMInfo](#) and [GetPMLanguage](#) queries.

The [Dictionary](#) command

GetDisplayNonPrinting

Gets the current state (on or off) of the Display Non-Printing command.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetNonPrinting](#) query

The [NonPrinting](#) and [DisplayNonPrinting](#) commands

GetDisplaySpecial

Gets the display status of the Display ¶ option for the story active in the story editor. Display ¶ displays or hides special characters (spaces, tab characters, hard returns, and soft returns).

Reply: bDisplay

Story editor only. The `GetDisplaySpecial` query works only in story editor and gets the status of only the active story.

Example. The following example switches to story editor and queries for the display status of special characters.

```
editstory
getdisplayspecial on
```

See also:

The [GetDisplayStyleNames](#) query

The [DisplaySpecial](#) command

GetDisplayStyleNames

Gets the display status of the Display Style Names option for the story active in the story editor. (Display Style Names displays or hides paragraph style names in a sidebar in the left margin of a story.)

Reply: bDisplay

Story editor only. The `GetDisplayStyleNames` query works only in story editor and gets the status of only the active story.

Example. The following example switches to story editor and queries for the display status of style names in the active story.

```
editstory
getdisplaystylenames
```

See also:

The [GetDisplaySpecial](#) query

The [DisplayStyleNames](#) command

GetExportFilters

Gets the number of installed export filters and the name and version number of each.

Reply: nNumOfFilters[, sFilterName, sVersion]...

See also:

The [GetImportFilters](#) query

GetFillAndLine

Gets the style and color of the fill and stroke for the selected objects (drawn in PageMaker).

Reply: cFillStyle, sFillColor, bFillOverprint, cLineStyle, bReverse, dWeight, bOpaque, sLineColor, bLineOverprint, nFillTint, nLineTint

PageMaker objects only. The GetFillAndLine query returns fill and line information about objects drawn in PageMaker, not imported objects.

Multiple settings. If multiple objects are selected and they have different fills or line styles assigned to them, PageMaker returns -2 for cFillStyle or cLineStyle, respectively.

Default settings. If the text tool or story editor is active or if no PageMaker drawn objects are selected, PageMaker gets the publication default fill and line styles.

Tinted and shaded objects. The nFillTint parameter replaces the shade fill styles from PageMaker 5.0, which set solid fills from 10% to 80% of the object's color (using cFillStyle values 3 to 8). If an object's fill has been tinted using a PageMaker 5.0 shaded fill, GetFillAndLine returns 2 (solid) for cFillStyle and the percentage of color for nFillTint.

See also:

The [GetFillStyle](#) and [GetLineStyle](#) queries

The [FillAndLine](#), [FillStyle](#), and [LineStyle](#) commands

GetFillStyle

Gets the fill style applied to the currently selected object.

Reply: cFillStyle

Default settings. If the text tool or story editor is active, or if no PageMaker drawn objects are selected, PageMaker gets the publication default fill style.

Multiple fill styles. If multiple objects are selected and have different fill styles, PageMaker returns -2 for cFillStyle.

Tinted or shaded objects. In PageMaker, you get the tint of an object's fill using the GetFillAndLine query. If an object has a shaded fill from PageMaker 5.0, GetFillStyle returns 2 (solid) for cFillStyle. Use GetFillAndLine to obtain the percentage of the shade (from 10% to 80%).

See also:

The [GetFillAndLine](#) and [GetLineStyle](#) queries
The [FillAndLine](#), [FillStyle](#), and [LineStyle](#) commands

GetFindParaAttr

Gets paragraph attributes (paragraph style, alignment, and leading method) to be used for the search text in the Find, Change, and ChangeAll commands.

Reply: sParaStyle, cAlignment, cLeadingType

Story editor only. The GetFindParaAttr query works only in story editor.

Example. The following example changes all left-aligned text in the current publication to justified text. (Notice that it sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.) It then queries for the Find and Change paragraph settings.

```
findparaattr "Any", left, -3
changeparaattr "Any", justify, -3
findtypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3
```

```
changetypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances,
useattributes
getfindparaattr--Reply: "Any", 0, -3
getchangeparaattr--Reply: "Any", 3, -3
```

See also:

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

GetFindTypeAttr1

Gets the text attributes (font, point size, type style, position, and case) to be used for the search text in the Find, Change, and ChangeAll commands.

Reply: sFontName, dPointSize, dLeading, cTypeStyle, cPosition, cCase

Story editor only. The GetFindTypeAttr1 query works only in story editor.

Type styles are additive. If the cTypeStyle parameter is set to multiple type styles, the return value is the sum of the numeric equivalents for the styles. For example, if the type style is set to both bold (1) and underline (4), PageMaker returns 5 (the sum of 1 and 4).

Any for cTypeStyle, cPosition, and cCase. Unlike the Type Styles pop-up menu in the Find Attributes dialog box, the -3 setting for cTypeStyle pertains only to the type styles Bold, Italic, Underline, Strikethru, Outline, Shadow, and Reverse. The value of cTypeStyle does not affect the cPosition and cCase parameters, which are turned off and on separately.

GetTypeStyle values doubled. If you are using the GetTypeStyle query in conjunction with ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, or GetFindTypeAttr1, note that the GetTypeStyle query returns different values for the type styles. With the exception of normal, all the GetTypeStyle values are twice the values used in the find and change commands and queries. For example, bold is 2 for GetTypeStyle and 1 for ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, and GetFindTypeAttr1. Normal, however, is 1 in GetTypeStyle and 0 in the other commands and queries.

Example. The following example changes all 10-point, bold, underlined text in the current publication to 9-point, Helvetica bold. (Notice that it sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.) It then queries for the Find and Change type attributes.

```
findtypeattr1 "Any", 10, -3,
boldstyle+underline, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Helvetica", 9, -3, boldstyle, -3, -3
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3
changeparaattr "Any", -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Any", -3
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances,
useattributes
getfindtypeattr1--Reply: "Any", 10, -3, 5, -3, -3
getchangetypeattr1--Reply: "Helvetica", 9, -3, 1,
-3, -3
```

See also:

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr2](#), [GetFindWindow](#), and [GetTypeStyle](#) queries

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

GetFindTypeAttr2

Gets additional text attributes (set width, tracking, color, and tint) to be used for the search text in the Find, Change, and ChangeAll commands.

Reply: dSetWidth, cTrack, sColorName, nTintValue

Story editor only. The GetFindTypeAttr2 query works only in story editor.

Example. The following example changes all purple text in the current publication to a 93% tint of purple. (Notice that it sets all other Find and Change attributes to Any.) It then queries for the Find and Change type settings.

```
findparaattr "Any", -3, -3
changeparaattr "Any", -3, -3
findtypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
changetypeattr1 "Any", -3, -3, -3, -3, -3
findtypeattr2 -3, -3, "Purple", -3
changetypeattr2 -3, -3, "Purple", 93
changeall "", "", allstories, anycase, allinstances,
useattributes
getfindtypeattr2--Reply: -3, -3, "Purple", -3
getchangetypeattr2--Reply: -3, -3, "Purple", 93
```

See also:

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), and [GetFindWindow](#) queries

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

GetFindWindow

Gets the display status (open or closed) of the Find dialog box.

Reply: bOpen

Story editor only. The GetFindWindow query works only in story editor.

Example. The following example opens the "Find" dialog box and then queries for its status.

```
findwindow open
getfindwindow
--expected reply: 1
```

See also:

The [GetChangeParaAttr](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#), [GetChangeTypeAttr2](#), [GetChangeWindow](#), [GetFindParaAttr](#), [GetFindTypeAttr1](#), and [GetFindTypeAttr2](#) queries

The [Change](#), [ChangeAll](#), [ChangeNext](#), [ChangeParaAttr](#), [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [ChangeTypeAttr2](#), [ChangeWindow](#), [Find](#), [FindNext](#), [FindParaAttr](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr2](#), and [FindWindow](#) commands

GetFont

Gets the name of the font applied to the highlighted text.

Reply: sFontName

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the font for that style, rather than for the selected text.

Empty string. If multiple characters are selected and they have different fonts assigned to them, PageMaker returns an empty string for sFontName.

No insertion point. If the text does not contain the insertion point, PageMaker gets the default font.

No text selected. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the font of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the font of the first character.

See also:

The [Font](#) command

GetFontDrawing

Gets the TrueType line-spacing or character-shape preference.

Reply: bIgnore, cPresrvShape

bIgnore replaces bUseATM. The bIgnore parameter replaces the bUseATM parameter found in earlier versions of the PageMaker command language. Because this version of PageMaker uses ATM whenever it is present, the bUseATM parameter is invalid. The bIgnore parameter acts as a placeholder to maintain compatibility with plug-ins or scripts created using earlier versions of the command language.

See also:

The [FontDrawing](#) command

GetFontList

Lists the number of fonts displayed in the Font submenu and specifies (for each):

- Name
- ID
- Whether it is installed in the system
- Whether it is used in the publication (which includes any fonts displayed in story editor, named in style definitions, or selected as the default font for the publication)

Reply: nNumOfFonts[, sFontName, nFontID, bInstalled, bUsedInPub]...

Processing time. This query may take a while to process, but the processing time will not exceed the time PageMaker takes to open the publication.

What bUsedInPub means. PageMaker sets bUsedInPub to 1 if the font is:

- Applied to text in the publication, even if the text is unplaced or on the pasteboard.
- Used to display text in story editor.
- Named in style definitions.

- The default font for the publication.

Fonts in EPS files not listed. PageMaker does not list fonts used in EPS files (unless the font is already on the Font submenu or used elsewhere in the publication).

See also:

The [Font](#) command

GetFrameContentPos

Returns the Content Position settings for the currently selected frame(s).

Reply: nVertAlign, nHorzAlign, nScale Type, nKeep, AspectRatio

Layout view only. The GetFrameContentPos query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

GetFrameContentType

Returns the content type for the selected frame.

Reply: nType

Layout view only. The GetFrameContentType query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) c

GetFrameInset

Returns the inset for the selected text frame.

Reply: nTop, nLeft, nBottom, nRight

Layout view only. The GetFrameInset query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameContent-Type](#), [GetIsFrame](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

GetGroupList nGroupID

Gets the number of objects in the specified group and, for each object, gets its object ID, group ID, drawing number, type, whether the object is linked and has been transformed, and its coordinates.

Parameter	Values to enter
nGroupID	Unique ID of group.

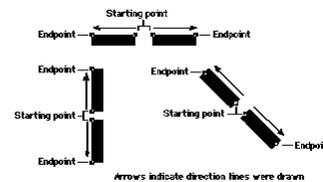
Reply: nNumOfObj[, nObjectID, nMaskID, nGroupID, nDrawNumber, cTypeOfObject, bTransformed, bLinked, xLeftorStart, yTopOrStart, xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd, xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2, xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2]...

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Coordinates for transformed objects. If the object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart), (xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2), (xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2), and (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) indicate the current locations of the handles that originally were in the left-top, right-top, left-bottom, and right-bottom positions.



Coordinates for lines. PageMaker returns the corners of the bounding box for most objects, but returns the starting and end points for lines. The first coordinate pair (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart) corresponds to the starting point of the line. The second coordinate pair (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) corresponds to the end point of the line. The third and fourth coordinate pairs are irrelevant because they duplicate the values of the first two coordinate pairs.



Where the weight of a line lies in relation to the end points depends upon the type of line and whether the user has flipped the weight of the line with the pointer tool to the other side of the line (horizontal and vertical lines only). The illustration above shows the default locations: Horizontal lines hang down from the end points; vertical lines hang to the right of the end points; diagonal lines are centered.

Example. The following example creates a new publication, draws and styles two boxes (of different sizes), and skews the second box. It selects both boxes, groups them, and then queries for information about the group. Notice that although the two objects are different sizes and shapes, their left-top and right-bottom handles overlap, resulting in the same return values. To get more detailed information about transformed objects, use the `GetTransform` query. To get more detailed information about linked objects, use the `GetLinkInfo` and `GetLinks` query. Notice also the `nDrawNumber` for this group is 1 and the `nDrawNumber` for the boxes are 2 and 3 respectively.

```
new
box 0, 0, 3, 1
linestyle onepoint
fillstyle none
box 0, 0, 2, 1
linestyle none
fillstyle solid
skew lefttop, -45
selectall
group
getgrouplist 3
--expected reply:
2,1,3,2,4,0,0,0,0,3,1,0,0,1,2,2,3,3,4,1,0,0,0,3,1,2
,0,1,1
```

See also:

The [GetObjectLoc](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), [GetTransform](#), [GetLineStyle](#), [GetObjectIDListTop](#), and [GetSelectIDListTop](#) queries

GetGuides

Gets the current setting (on or off) of the Show Guides command.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetHorizGuides](#), [GetVertGuides](#), [GetLockGuides](#), [GetRulers](#), [GetSnapToGuides](#), [GetSnap-](#)

[ToRulers](#), and [GetZeroLock](#) queries

The [Guides](#) command

GetHorizGuides

Gets the number of horizontal ruler guides and the position of each guide.

Reply: nNumber[, yPosition]...

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the `MeasureUnits` command.

Order guides returned. PageMaker returns horizontal guides in the reverse order in which they were created.

See also:

The [GetGuides](#), [GetVertGuides](#), [GetLockGuides](#), [GetRulers](#), [GetSnapToGuides](#), [GetSnapToRulers](#), and [GetZeroLock](#) queries

The [GuideHoriz](#) command

GetHyperLinkPalette

Gets the state (on or off) of the Hyperlinks panel.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetColorPalette](#), [GetControlPalette](#), [GetMasterPagePalette](#), and [GetStylePalette](#) queries

The [ColorPalette](#), [ControlPalette](#), [HyperLinkPalette](#), [MasterPagePalette](#), and [StylePalette](#) commands

GetHyphenation

Gets the hyphenation settings assigned to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: cState, nHyphenLimit, xZone

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the hyphenation setting for that style, rather than for the selected text.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default hyphenation setting.

Multiple settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different hyphenation settings, PageMaker returns -2 for the parameters with conflicting settings.

See also:

The [Hyphenation](#) command

GetImageFrame

Returns the coordinates of the image frame of the selected imported image. (Select only one image at a time.)

Reply: xLeftDC, yTopDC, xRightDC, yBottomDC

Device coordinates. PageMaker uses the device coordinates specified in the image.

Single object only. If multiple objects are selected, PageMaker returns an error.

Imported images only. Use this query for imported images only. If you select an image drawn in PageMaker and then use this query, PageMaker returns an error.

See also:

The [GetCropRect](#) query

GetImportFilters

Gets the number of installed import filters and the name and version number for each.

Reply: nNumOfFilters[, sFilterName, sVersion]...

See also:

The [GetExportFilters](#) query

GetIndents

Gets the indent settings assigned to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: xLeftIndent, xFirstIndent, xRightIndent

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the indent settings for that style, rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different indent settings, PageMaker returns the settings of the first paragraph.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default indent settings.

See also:

The [GetTabs](#) query

The [Indents](#) command

GetInkInfo sink Name

Gets the print settings for a particular ink. This query applies only to HiFi inks.

Parameter	Values to Enter
ink Name	Name of the ink, as it appears in Print Dialog Box

Reply:sAngle, sRuling, bCustomND,
nNeutralDensity

Parameter	Reply Values
sAngle	Angle at which the ink will be screened (the value is returned in a string format as it appears in the Print Dialog Box)
sRuling	Ruling at which the ink will be screened (the value is returned in a string format, as it appears in the Print Dialog Box)
bCustomND	0 if the default neutral density value for this ink will be used 1 if a custom neutral density value for this ink will be used
nNeutralDen- sity	Neutral density for ink from 0.000 to 10.000 (to three decimal places) that will be used in printing the ink

See also:

The [DefineColor](#), [InkND](#), and [PrintInk](#) commands

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), [GetInkNames](#), and [GetInkND](#) queries

GetInkNames

Gets the names of all the high fidelity inks defined in the publication.

Reply: nNumOfInks[, sInkName]...

See also:

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorPalette](#), and [GetTint](#) queries

GetInkND sName

Gets the neutral-density value for a process ink or spot color.

Parameter	Values to enter
sName	Name of ink or spot color (no tints), in quotation marks and exactly as it appears on the Colors palette.

Reply: cKind, dNDValue

Calculating tints. To calculate the neutral density of a tint, use the root color for sName and multiply its neutral density by the tint percentage.

See also:

The [InkND](#) command

GetIsFrame

Determines whether a selected object is a frame by sending this query.

Reply: bFrame

Layout view only. The GetIsFrame query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), and [GetNextFrame](#) queries

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

GetKern obsolete query; see GetKernText

The GetKernText query replaces the GetKern query.

GetKernText

Gets the amount of kerning for the highlighted text.

Reply: nAmount

Select text with TextSelect command or text tool.

To use this command, you must select the text (two or more characters) with the TextSelect command (or the text tool). If no text is selected, PageMaker gets the kerning of the two letters on either side of the insertion point.

GetKernText replaces **GetKern**. The `GetKernText` command replaces the `GetKern` command.

See also:

The [GetTrack](#) query

The [KernText](#), [ManualKerning](#), [TextSelect](#), and [Track](#) commands

GetLayAdjOpts

Gets the settings from the Layout Adjustment Preferences dialog box.

Reply: nSnapToZone, bResizeOK, bIgnoreLocks, bIgnoreGuides, bMoveGuides, bKeepGuide-sAligned

See also:

The [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

GetLayerFromID nObjectID

Returns the name of the layer to which the object is assigned, given the ID of an object.

Reply: sLayerName

Layout view only. The `GetLayerFromID` query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

GetLayerList

Gets the number of layers in the current publication and for each layer, the name of the layer, and the layers options.

Reply: nCount, (sLayerName, bShow, bLock, nColorIndex, nRed, nGreen, nBlue)

See Also:

The [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

GetLayerOptions sLayerName

Gets the layer options for the layer specified in sLayerName.

Reply: bShow, bLock, nColorIndex, nRed, nGreen, nBlue

Note. On the Macintosh, the red, green, and blue values range from 0 to 65535. On Windows, the red, green, and blue values range from 0 to 255. For custom colors, nColorIndex has the value customhandlecolor; otherwise values range from 0 to customhandlecolor.

See Also:

The [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

GetLayerPalette

Determines whether the palette that contains the layers panel is currently displayed.

Reply: bState

See Also:

The [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), [GetPasteRemembers](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

GetLastError

Returns the code for the error encountered by PageMaker when trying to execute the last plug-in command or query.

Reply: nErrorCode

Getting the last error code and string. If you follow GetLastError with GetLastErrorStr (or vice versa), only the first query returns a valid error code or message (unless the first query fails). The second query gets the error code or message from the first query. A successful query (or command) automatically resets the parameter block.

See also:

The [GetLastErrorStr](#) query

GetLastErrorStr

Returns the error string for the error encountered by PageMaker when trying to execute the last plug-in command or query.

Reply: sErrorString

Getting the last error code and string. If you follow GetLastError with GetLastErrorStr (or vice versa), only the first query returns a valid error code or message (unless the first query fails). The second query gets the error code or message from the first query. A successful query (or command) automatically resets the parameter block.

No error. If PageMaker did not encounter an error, it returns a space within quotation marks.

See also:

The [GetLastError](#) query

GetLeading

Gets the leading value assigned to the selected text.

Reply: nPoints

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the leading value for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple characters are selected and the characters have different leading values assigned to them, PageMaker returns -2 for nPoints.

No insertion point. If the text does not contain the insertion point, PageMaker gets the default leading value.

No text selected. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the leading value of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the leading value of the first character.

See also:

The [Leading](#) command

GetLetterSpace

Gets the letter-spacing attributes assigned to the selected text or the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: dLetterMin, dLetterDesired, dLetterMax

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the letter-spacing attributes for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different letter-spacing attributes, PageMaker returns -2 for the parameters with conflicting settings. Because PageMaker also returns -2 when the letter spacing is set to -2, this reply may be ambiguous in such cases.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default letter-spacing attributes.

See also:

The [GetWordSpace](#) query

The [LetterSpace](#) command

GetLineBreak

Gets the number of line breaks in the highlighted text and gets the type (e.g., text wrap, end of line, tab, soft return, or hard return) and character count since the last line break for each.

Reply: nLineCount[, nCharCount, nLineBreakType]...

Several lines selected. Be careful not to select too much text; this query can return a large amount of data, especially if the text contains numerous tabs.

nCharCount includes line breaks, not end of selection. If more than one type of line break occurs at the same point, PageMaker returns an nCharCount/nLineBreakType pair for each line break. However, the end of the selection is not a character and is not included in nCharCount.

Extra space between paragraphs. PageMaker returns a separate nCharCount/cLineBreakType pair for extra space between paragraphs, setting nCharCount to 0 (zero) and cLineBreakType to 2. Extra space includes space added by the:

- Space Before and Space After paragraph options.
- Align to Grid option.
- Top and bottom text-wrap boundary of a graphic.

Layout view only. The GetLineBreak query works only in layout view.

Example. The following example gets the number of line breaks in the highlighted text, the type of break, and character count since last break.

getlinebreak

Reply=4,1,3,18,1,21,2,2,5

1,3 (tab)

18,1 (automatic text wrap)

21,2 (carriage return)

2,5 (end of selection; no line break)

See also:

The [GetLineBreakLoc](#) and [GetTextRun](#) queries

GetLineBreakLoc

Gets the number of line breaks in the highlighted text and gets the type (e.g., text wrap, end of line, tab, soft return, or hard return), height (line depth), line width, and character count since the last line break for each.

Reply: nLineCount[, nCharCount, cLineBreakType, nLineHeight, nComposeWidth]...

Several lines selected. Be careful not to select too much text; this query can return a large amount of data, especially if the text contains numerous tabs. If your plug-in, rather than PageMaker, allocates the reply buffer but doesn't make it large enough, the query will fail.

nCharCount includes line breaks. If more than one type of line break occurs at the same point, PageMaker returns an nCharCount/nLineBreakType pair for each line break.

Extra space between paragraphs. PageMaker returns a separate nCharCount/cLineBreakType pair for extra space between paragraphs, setting nCharCount to 0 (zero) and cLineBreakType to 2. Extra space includes space added by the:

- Space Before and Space After paragraph options.
- Align to Grid option.

- Top and bottom text-wrap boundary of a graphic.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns measurements using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Layout view only. The GetLineBreakLoc query works only in layout view.

Example. The following example gets the number of line breaks in the highlighted text, the type of break, the height, line width, and character count since last break.

```
getlinebreak
```

```
1,3,1,0 (tab) Reply=3,1,3,1,0,18,2,0,7p5.65,19,5,1,8p10.3
Lore m ipsum si ut -18,2,0,7p5.65 (automatic text wrap)
dolore sit amet, sed qui
quam eadip. 19,5,1,8p10.3 (end of selection, no line break)
```

See also:

The [GetLineBreak](#) and [GetTextRun](#) queries

GetLineStyle

Gets the line style assigned to the selected object.

Reply: cStyleIndex, bReverse, dWeight, bOpaque

Multiple settings. If multiple objects are selected and they have different line styles assigned to them, PageMaker returns -2 for cStyleIndex. If the reverse settings do not match, PageMaker returns 0 (zero) for bReverse.

Default settings. If the text tool or story editor is active, or if no PageMaker-drawn objects are selected, PageMaker gets the publication default line style.

See also:

The [GetFillAndLine](#) query

The [FillAndLine](#), [FillStyle](#), and [LineStyle](#) commands

GetLinkInfo

Gets the detailed link information of the selected object or text block.

Reply: fFilename, cLinkTech, sKind, nSize, sPlacedTime, sModTime, sInternalDateMod

Empty string or -2. PageMaker returns an empty string for fFilename, sKind, sModTime, and sInternalDateMod and -2 for cLinkTech and nSize if you select:

- No object or the text tool is active.
- More than one object.
- An unlinked object (such as a text block or object drawn in PageMaker).

Date string formats. The format of the date strings (sPlacedTime, sModTime, sInternalDateMod) matches the format displayed in the Link Info dialog box. The format depends upon the language version of the system, not the language version of PageMaker. In Windows, PageMaker obtains the format from the win.ini file. On the Macintosh, PageMaker reads the format from the international resource (INTL, ID=0) in the system. For example, when running under a Macintosh US English system, any language version of PageMaker returns the date and time in this format: 9/19/91, 11:30 AM.

See also:

The [GetLinkOptions](#) and [GetLinks](#) queries

The [LinkOptions](#) and [Relink](#) commands

GetLinkOptions [bDefault]

Gets the link-option settings for the selected object or, if nothing is selected (or no publication is open), gets the default link options. (Select only one object at a time.)

Parameter	Values to enter
bDefault	0 for link options for selected object or, if in story editor, for current story 1 for publication default link options

Reply: bTextUpdate, bTextAlert, bImageStore, bImageUpdate, bImageAlert

-2 reply value. PageMaker returns -2 for a parameter in the following instances:

- The selected object is text: PageMaker returns -2 for all the image parameters (bImageStore, bImageUpdate, and bImageAlert).
- The selected object is an image: PageMaker returns -2 for all the text parameters (bTextUpdate and bTextAlert).
- Multiple objects or text blocks are selected: PageMaker returns -2 for all parameters.
- The selected object is not linked to an external file, PageMaker returns -2 for all parameters.

Default settings. If bDefault is set to true or no imported image or story is selected, PageMaker gets the publication default link options.

See also:

The [GetLinkInfo](#) and [GetLinks](#) queries
The [LinkOptions](#) and [Relink](#) commands

GetLinks

Gets the number of linked files in the publication and the filename, type (text, EPS, TIFF, PICT), and a page on which each linked file appears.

Reply: nNumOfLinks[, fFilename, cKind, nPage]...

See also:

The [GetLinkOptions](#) and [GetLinkInfo](#) queries
The [LinkOptions](#) and [Relink](#) commands

GetLockGuides

Gets the current state (on or off) of the Lock Guides option.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetGuides](#), [GetHorizGuides](#), and [GetVertGuides](#) queries
The [LockGuides](#) command

GetLock

Gets the lock status of the selected object.

Reply: bLockStatus

No object selected. If either the text tool or story editor is active or if no object is selected, PageMaker returns a failure.

Multiple settings. If multiple objects are selected and they have different lock settings, PageMaker returns -2 for bLockStatus.

Locking freezes position and size, not attributes. A locked object cannot be deleted, moved, or transformed. However, the Lock command does not lock other attributes of an object, such as color, line style, and fill for PageMaker-drawn graphics, or point size and paragraph style for text within a text block. The following commands have no affect on locked objects: Cut, Clear, Crop, Delete, Move, Nudge, Reflect, Resize, ResizePct, Rotate, and Skew.

Inline graphics. The size and baseline of a locked inline graphic are frozen, but not its position on the page.

See also:

The [Lock](#) command

GetMasterItems

Gets the current state (on or off) of the Display Master Items command.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [MasterItems](#) command

GetMasterPage

Gets the names of the master pages associated with the current pages.

Reply: sLeftMaster, sRightMaster

Document Master and None. The GetMasterPage query returns the prenamed master pages, Document Master and None, but without the brackets ([]) that appear in the palette.

Example. The following example sets the publication to double-sided pages with facing pages turned off. It applies the master page Editorial to all left pages and the master page Advertisement to all right pages. It then switches to page 1 and queries for the master page. The reply values indicate that only a right page is displayed and that its master page is Advertisement.

```
pageoptions on, off
masterpage "Editorial", "Advertisement", ""
page 1
getmasterpage
--expected reply: "", "Advertisement"
```

See also:

The [GetMasterPageInfo](#) and [GetMasterPageList](#) query

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [DeleteMasterPage](#), [MasterPage](#), [RenameMasterPage](#), and [SaveAsMasterPage](#) commands

GetMasterPageInfo sMasterName

Gets whether the master page is a single page or spread, its margins, the number of columns, and the space between columns.

Parameter	Values to enter
sMasterName	New master page name (maximum of 31 characters)

Reply: bSpread, xLeftOrInside, yTop, xRightOrOutsd, yBottom, nColumns, xGutter, nColumn-sRightPage, xGutterRightPg

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Document Master. To get information about the Document Master, do not include the brackets that enclose the name in the menu. For example:

```
getmasterpageinfo "Document Master"
```

Example. The following example creates the master spread Ad Layout with an inside margin of 1 inch, a top margin of 0.5 inches, an outside margin of 0.75 inches, and a bottom margin of 0.5 inches. Both pages have two columns with a 0.2-inch gutter between the columns. It then queries for the master page settings.

```
definemasterpage "Ad Layout", true, 1i, .5i, .75i,
.5i, 2, .2i, 2, .2i
getmasterpageinfo "Ad Layout"
--expected reply: 1, 1, .5, .75, .5, 2, .2, 2, .2
```

See also:

The [GetMasterPage](#) and [GetMasterPageList](#) queries

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [DeleteMasterPage](#), [MasterPage](#), [RenameMasterPage](#), and [SaveAsMasterPage](#) commands

GetMasterPageList

Gets the number of master pages in the publication, and for each gets its ID and name.

Reply: nNumMasters(, nPageID, sMasterName)...

Page ID stays with page. While the name of a master page may change (if you rename it), its ID remains the same: A master page is independent of its name. If you assign private data to a master page and the page is subsequently renumbered, you can still access the private data using the page ID. (Assigning private data to a master page is one of the few instances where you need the ID of a master page.)

Example. The following example returns the number of master pages in the current publication and gets the ID and name for each.

```
getmasterpagelist
```

See also:

The [GetMasterPage](#) and [GetMasterPageInfo](#) queries

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [DeleteMasterPage](#), [MasterPage](#), [RenameMasterPage](#), and [SaveAsMasterPage](#) commands

GetMasterPageName nPageID

Gets the current name of the master page associated with the specified page ID.

Parameter	Value to enter
nPageID	PageMaker internal ID for master page

Reply: sMasterName

Page ID stays with page. While the name of a master page may change (if you rename it), its ID remains the same: A master page is independent of its name. If you assign private data to a master page and the page is subsequently renumbered, you can still access the private data using the page ID. (Assigning private data to a master page is one of the few instances where you need the ID of a master page.)

Example. The following example returns the name of the master page currently associated with the ID15.

```
getmasterpagename 15
```

See also:

The [GetMasterPage](#), [GetMasterPageInfo](#), and [GetMasterPageList](#) queries

The [DefineMasterPage](#), [DeleteMasterPage](#), [MasterPage](#), [RenameMasterPage](#), and [SaveAsMasterPage](#) commands

GetMasterPagePalette

Gets the display status (open or closed) of the Master Pages palette.

Reply: bOpen

Example. The following example opens the Master Page palette and then queries for its status.

```
masterpagepalette on
getmasterpagepalette
--expected reply: 1
```

See also:

The [MasterPagePalette](#) command

GetMeasureUnits

Gets the default measurement system for the publication and the units for the vertical ruler.

Reply: cMeasureUnits, cVertical[, nCustPoints]

See also:

The [MeasureUnits](#) command

GetMultPasteOffset

Gets the offsets set in the Paste Multiple dialog box.

Reply: xOffset, yOffset

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

MultiplePaste changes defaults. Each time you use the MultiplePaste command, it sets the default offsets in the Paste Multiple dialog box. Use the MultPasteOffset command to reset the default offsets either to a different value or back to their original value.

Example. The following example selects and copies the third object drawn. It queries for the current default offset, pastes five copies, and then resets the default offsets back to their previous values.

```
select 3
copy
getmultpasteoffset--expected reply 3, 3
multiplepaste 5, 0p4, 0p9
multpasteoffset 3, 3
```

See also:

The [Copy](#), [MultiplePaste](#), [MultPasteOffset](#), and [Paste](#) commands

GetNextFrame nDirection

Gets the object ID of the next (or previous) frame in a chain.

Parameter	Value
nDirection	0 for next frame 1 for previous frame

Reply: nObjectID

Layout view only. The GetNextFrame query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GetFrameContentPos](#), [GetFrameInset](#), [GetFrameContentType](#), and [GetIsFrame](#) queries

The [AttachContent](#), [BreakLinks](#), [DeleteContent](#), [FrameContentPos](#), [FrameInset](#), [LinkFrames](#), [SeparateContent](#), and [ToggleFrame](#) commands

GetNextStyle

Gets the name of the style designated as the Next Style in the current style's definition.

Reply: sNextStyle

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the Next Style for that style rather than for the selected text.

Empty string. PageMaker returns an empty string for sNextStyle:

- If the Next Style is set to Same Style.
- If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different styles assigned to them.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the Next style for the default style.

See also:

The [GetBasedOn](#), [GetStyle](#), and [GetStyleNames](#) queries

The [NextStyle](#) command

GetNoBreak

Gets the Break/No Break setting of text, which determines whether the selected text can be broken between lines or kept together on same line.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [NoBreak](#) command

GetNonPrinting

Gets the print state (printing or nonprinting) of the selected objects.

Reply: bState

Objects must be selected. If no objects are selected (or text is highlighted with the text tool or TextSelect command) when the query is received, PageMaker returns an error.

Objects with different settings. If the selected objects do not have the same print state (that is, some print and others do not), PageMaker returns an error.

GetNonPrinting replaces GetSuppressPrint. To match the name on the PageMaker Layout menu, the GetNonPrinting command replaces the GetSuppressPrint command.

Example. The following example selects the third object drawn, marks it to not print, and queries for its nonprinting setting.

```
select 3
nonprinting on
getnonprinting--expected reply: 1
```

See also:

The [GetDisplayNonPrinting](#) query
 The [DisplayNonPrinting](#) and [NonPrinting](#) commands

GetObjectIDList

Gets the number of objects on the currently displayed page or pages and gets the ID, group ID, drawing order, type, and coordinates for each, and whether the object is linked and transformed. (This query does not return information about groups; use GetObjectIDListTop instead.)

Reply: nNumofObj[, nObjectID, nMaskID, nGroupID, nDrawNumber, cTypeOfObject, bTransformed, bLinked, xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart, xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd, xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2, xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2]...

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

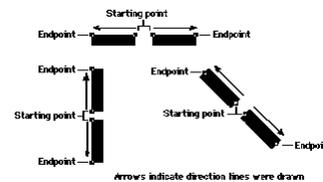
Facing pages. In double-sided, facing-pages mode, PageMaker returns the object list for both pages.

Story editor. If you insert any inline graphics while in story editor, switch to layout view before sending the GetObjectIDList query. Otherwise, the inserted graphics will not be included in the list of objects returned by the query.

Coordinates for transformed objects. If the selected object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart), (xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2), (xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2), and (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the original left-top, right-top, left-bottom, and right-bottom handles, but indicate their current locations.



Coordinates for lines. PageMaker returns the corners of the bounding box for most objects, but returns the starting and end points for lines. The first coordinate pair (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart) corresponds to the starting point of the line. The second coordinate pair (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) corresponds to the end point of the line. The third and fourth coordinate pairs are irrelevant because they duplicate the values of the first two coordinate pairs.



Where the weight of a line lies in relation to the end points depends upon the type of line and whether the user has flipped the weight of the line with the pointer tool to the other side of the line (horizontal and vertical lines only). The illustration above shows the default locations: horizontal lines hang down from the end points; vertical lines hang to the right of the end points; diagonal lines are centered.

This query does not return fields that specify:

- The type of line (horizontal, vertical, or diagonal). Instead, use the GetTransform query.
- The width of a diagonal line. Instead, use the GetLineStyle query.

- The location of the weight of horizontal or vertical lines. Currently, no query returns this information.

Example. The following example creates a new publication, draws and styles two boxes (of different sizes), and skews the second box. It queries for the ID, drawing number, type, and coordinates of the objects on the page. Notice that although these two objects are different sizes and shapes, their left-top and right-bottom handles overlap, resulting in the same return values. To get more detailed information about transformed objects, use the GetTransform query. To get more detailed information about linked objects, use the GetLinkInfo and GetLinks query.

```
new
box 0, 0, 3, 1
linestyle onepoint
fillstyle none
box 0, 0, 2, 1
linestyle none
fillstyle solid
skew lefttop, -45
getobjectidlist
--expected reply:
2,1,0,1,4,0,0,0,0,3,1,3,0,0,1,2,0,2,4,1,0,0,0,3,1,2,0,1,1
```

See also:

The [GetObjectLoc](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), [GetTransform](#), and [GetLineStyle](#) queries

GetObjectIDListTop

Gets the number of top-level objects (groups and ungrouped objects only) on the currently displayed pages. Gets the object ID, group ID, drawing number, coordinates, and type for each object, and whether the object is linked and transformed. This query does not return information about objects within groups.

Reply: nNumOfObj[,nObjectID, nMaskID, nGroupID, nDrawNumber, cTypeOfObject, bTransformed, bLinked, xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart, xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd, xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2, xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2]...

Precede with MiniSave. To make sure all objects are listed, always precede GetObjectIDListTop with the MiniSave command. Otherwise inline graphics inserted since the last minisave will not be included in the list of objects returned by the query.

Facing pages. In double-sided, facing-pages mode, PageMaker returns the object list for both pages.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

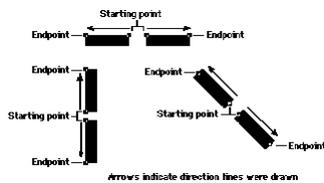
Coordinates for transformed objects. If the object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart), (xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2), (xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2), and (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the original left-top, right-top, left-bottom, and right-bottom handles, but indicate their new locations.



Coordinates for transformed Group. If the group was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart), (xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2), (xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2), and (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the group's current left-top, right-top, left-bottom, and right-bottom handles.



Coordinates for lines. PageMaker returns the corners of the bounding box for most objects, but returns the starting and end points for lines. The first coordinate pair (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart) corresponds to the starting point of the line. The second coordinate pair (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) corresponds to the end point of the line. The third and fourth coordinate pairs are irrelevant because they duplicate the values of the first two coordinate pairs.



Where the weight of a line lies in relation to the end points depends upon the type of line and whether the user has flipped the weight of the line with the pointer tool to the other side of the line (horizontal and vertical lines only). The illustration above shows the default locations: Horizontal lines hang down from the end points; vertical lines hang to the right of the end points; diagonal lines are centered.

Example. The following example creates a new publication, draws and styles two boxes (of different sizes), and skews the second box. It selects both boxes, groups them, and then queries for the top-level object. In this case, only the group object is returned. The two boxes are not included since they are part of the group.

```
new
box 0, 0, 3, 1
linestyle onepoint
fillstyle none
box 0, 0, 2, 1
linestyle none
fillstyle solid
skew lefttop, -45
selectall
group
getobjectidlisttop
--expected reply: 1,3,0,1,14,0,0,0,0,3,1,3,0,0,1
```

See also:

The [GetObjectList](#), [GetObjectLoc](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), [GetSelectList](#), [GetTransform](#), [GetLineStyle](#), [GetGroupList](#), and [GetSelectIDListTop](#) queries

GetObjectList

Gets the number of objects on the currently displayed pages and gets the drawing order, type, and coordinates for each.

Reply: nNumofObj[, nDrawNumber, cTypeOfObject, xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart, xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd]...

Facing pages. In double-sided, facing-pages mode, PageMaker returns the object list for both pages.

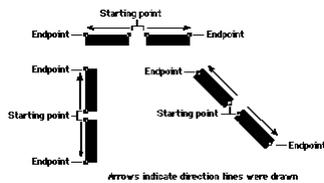
Precede with MiniSave. To make sure all objects are listed, always precede GetObjectList with the MiniSave command. Otherwise inline graphics inserted since the last minisave will not be included in the list of objects returned by the query.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Coordinates for transformed objects. If the selected object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart) and (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the original left-top and right-bottom handles, but indicate their new locations.



Coordinates for lines. PageMaker returns the corners of the bounding box for most objects, but returns the starting and end points for lines. The first coordinates (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart) correspond to the starting point of the line. The second coordinates (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the end point of the line.



Where the weight of a line lies in relation to the end points depends upon the type of line and whether the user has flipped the weight of the line with the pointer tool to the other side of the line (horizontal and vertical lines only). The default locations are: Horizontal lines hang down from the end points; vertical lines hang to the right of the end points; diagonal lines are centered.

This query does not return fields that specify:

- The type of line (horizontal, vertical, or diagonal). Instead, use the GetTransform query.
- The width of a diagonal line. Instead, use the GetLineStyle query.
- The location of the weight of horizontal or vertical lines. Currently, no query returns this information.

Example. This example creates a new publication, draws and styles two boxes (of different sizes), and skews the second box. It queries for the drawing number, type, and coordinates of the objects on the page. Notice that although these two objects are different sizes and shapes, their left-top and right-bottom handles overlap, resulting in the same return values. To get more detailed information about transformed objects, use the GetTransform query.

```
new
box 0, 0, 3, 1
linestyle onepoint
```

```
fillstyle none
box 0, 0, 2, 1
linestyle none
fillstyle solid
skew lefttop, -45
getobjectlist
--expected reply: 2,1,4,0,0,3,1,2,4,0,0,3,1
```

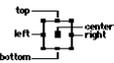


See also:

The [GetObjectLoc](#), [GetTransform](#), and [GetLineStyle](#) queries

GetObjectLoc cHandle

Returns the location of the specified handle of the selected object, taking any transformations applied to the object into account.

Parameter	Values to enter
cHandle	Handle you want to locate: Side handles:  left or 0 right or 2 top or 3 bottom or 4
	Center of object: center or 1
	Corner handles: lefttop or topleft or 5 leftbottom or bottomleft or 6 righttop or topright or 7 rightbottom or bottomright or 8

Reply: xValue, yValue

Select only one object. The query returns the location of a single object. If multiple objects are selected, PageMaker returns an error.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

cHandle for transformed objects. If the selected object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, cHandle should correspond to the handle before the object was transformed. For example, lefttop always refers to the original left-top handle of an object, not the handle that is currently the left-most top handle.

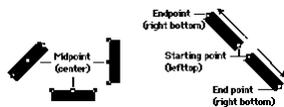


Working with lines. To get the location of a line, the only valid values for cHandle are:

center or 1 for the midpoint of the line

lefttop or 5 for the starting point of the line

rightbottom or 8 for the end point of the line



Example. This example creates a box and queries for the location of the left-top and right-bottom handles. It then rotates the box and queries for the new locations of the same handles. (Remember: y coordinates in PageMaker are positive when moving down from the zero point and negative moving up from the zero point.)



```
new
box 1, 1, -1, -1
getobjectloc lefttop
--expected reply:-1,-1
getobjectloc rightbottom
--expected reply: 1,1
rotate center 45
getobjectloc lefttop
```

```
--expected reply: -1.414,0
getobjectloc rightbottom
--expected reply: 1.415,0
```

See also:

The [GetObjectList](#), [GetTransform](#), and [GetLineStyle](#) queries

GetPageID nPageNumber

Gets the PageMaker internal ID for the specified page in the current publication.

Parameter	Value to enter
nPageNumber	Number of page

Reply: nPageID

Page ID stays with page. While the number of a page may change (if you insert or delete a page), its ID remains the same: A page is independent of its page number (see example below).

If you assign private data to a page and the page is subsequently renumbered, you can still access the private data using the page ID.

Example. The following example returns the ID currently associated with page 15.

```
new 20
getpageid 15--expected reply 17
removepages 13, 14--page 15 becomes page 13
getpageid 15--expected reply 19
getpageid 13--expected reply 17
```

See also:

The [GetPageNumber](#), [GetPageNumberByID](#), and [GetPageNumbers](#) queries

GetPageImage bSelect, cViewPercentage, nRefNumber, hDC (Windows)

GetPageImage bSelect, cViewPercent, nRefNumber, nPictID (Macintosh)

Gets the image of the current page or selected items. Returns a bitmap image in Windows and a PICT image on the Macintosh.

Parameter	Values
bSelect	0 for entire page 1 for only selected items
cViewPercent	25 for 25% 50 for 50% 75 for 75% 100 for 100% 200 for 200% 400 for 400% -3 for fit in window -4 for entire pasteboard
nRefNumber	File reference number for Mac -2 for Windows
hDC	(Windows only) Windows handle to device context
nPictID	(Macintosh only) Resource ID

Reply: [hImage]

Facing pages. In double-sided, facing-pages mode, PageMaker returns a single image of both pages.

bSelect. If bSelect is true, PageMaker returns an image of only the selected objects on the page (not the entire page).

cViewPercentage. Only PageMaker for the Macintosh uses the cViewPercentage parameter. Although PageMaker for Windows disregards the value of the parameter, the parameter is required. (See "hDC" below.)

hDC. In Windows, the GetPageImage query requires a handle to the Device Context (hDC). The hDC must declare a bitmap with the desired rectangular coordinates. PageMaker for Windows maps the page image into the specified bitmap, scaling the page as necessary. The size of this image depends on the size of the bitmap, not the value specified by cViewPercentage.

nRefNumber. On the Macintosh, nRefNumber is the file reference number. PageMaker will use the Macintosh toolbox routine AddResource to draw the page image into this resource file, using PICT as the resource type and nPictID as the resource ID. If nRefNumber is -1, PageMaker returns hImage. The plug-in is responsible for deleting the PICT resource.

Memory. You may run out of memory when working with complex or multiple pages in low-memory situations. To help avoid this problem, delete the memory used for one page-image handle before getting the next page image.

Also note that pages containing large or complex graphics may cause problems in low-memory situations. Whenever possible, we recommend that you change the PageMaker preference for graphic display to a gray box or to normal resolution before using GetPageImage.

See also:

The [GetPreferences](#) query

The [Preferences](#) command

GetPageMargins

Gets the page margins of the Document Master master page.

Reply: xInside, yTop, xOutside, yBottom

Layout view only. Use this query only in layout view.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Example. The following example changes the default measurement units to inches. It sets the margins of the Document Master to: an inside margin of 1 inch; a top margin of .5 inches; an outside margin of .75 inches; and a bottom margin of .5 inches. It then queries for the Document Master margins.

```
measureunits inches, inches, 0
pagemargins 1, .5, .75, .5
getpagemargins--expected reply: 1,.5,.75,.5
```

See also:

The [GetMasterPageInfo](#) query
The [PageMargins](#) command

GetPageNumber

Gets the page number of the currently displayed page or, if a master page is displayed, gets the name of the master page.

Reply: nCurrentPage, sMasterName

Facing pages. In double-sided, facing-pages mode, PageMaker returns the odd page number of any facing-page pair.

See also:

The [GetMasterPage](#), [GetPages](#), and [GetPageNumbers](#) queries

GetPageNumberByID nPageID

Gets the current number of the page associated with the specified page ID (in the current publication).

Parameter	Value to enter
nPageID	PageMaker internal ID for page

Reply: nPageNumber

Page ID stays with page. While the number of a page may change (if you insert or delete a page), its ID remains the same: A page is independent of its page number (see example below).

If you assign some private data to a page and the page is subsequently renumbered, you can still access the private data using the page ID.

Example. The following example returns the page number currently associated with the page with ID 15.

```
new 20
getpageid 15--expected reply 17
removepages 13, 14--page 15 becomes page 13
getpagenumberbyid 15--expected reply: null
(page with ID 15 deleted)
```

See also:

The [GetPageID](#), [GetPageNumber](#), and [GetPageNumbers](#) queries

GetPageNumbers

Gets some of the settings in the Document Setup dialog box and all of the settings in the Page Numbering dialog box:

- Starting page number
- Number of pages
- Restart numbering setting (on or off)
- Numbering style
- Prefix for table of contents and index entry page numbers

Reply: nStartPage, nNumPages, bRestart, cStyle, sPrefix

See also:

The [PageNumbers](#) command

GetPageOptions

Gets the settings (on or off) of the Double-Sided and Facing Pages options in the Document Setup dialog box.

Reply: bDoubleSided, bFacingPages

See also:

The [GetPageNumbers](#), [GetPageMargins](#), and [GetPageSize](#) queries

The [PageOptions](#) command

GetPageRect

Gets the coordinates of the current page (or of the two-page spread if facing pages are displayed).

Reply: xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Facing pages. With facing pages specified, xLeft corresponds to the left edge of the left page and xRight corresponds to the right edge of the right page.

GetPageHistory nItem

Gets the history of the current page and the last 16 pages visited in the publication during the current PageMaker session.

Parameter	Value
nItem	-1 to query number of items in history 0 to query current location within history 1-17 to query that particular item in history

Reply: nPageNumber, sMasterPage

Note: If the **GoBack** command is used, PageMaker jumps to the previous item in the history but the history does not change, thus the current item is not always the last one. The history can have five items with the current page being the third item.

Layout view only. The GetPageHistory query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GoForward](#) and [HyperJump](#) commands

GetPages

Gets the number of pages in the publication.

Reply: nNumOfPages

GetPageSize

Gets the width and height of the pages in the publication.

Reply: xWidth, yHeight

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

See also:

The [PageSize](#) command

GetPaperSizes

Returns a list of the paper sizes currently available.

Reply: nCount(, sName)...

See also:

The [PageSize](#) command

GetPaperSources

Returns a list of the paper sources (manual feed and paper trays) currently available.

Reply: nCount(, sName)...

See also:

The [PrintPaperPS](#) command

GetParaOptions

Gets the paragraph options applied to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: bKeepTog, bColumnBreak, bPageBreak, bIncludeTOC, nKeepWith, nWidow, nOrphan

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the paragraph options for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different options applied to them, PageMaker returns -2 for the parameters that conflict.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default paragraph options.

See also:

The [ParaOptions](#) command

GetParaSpace

Gets the settings of the Space Before and Space After paragraph options for the selected text or for the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: nSpaceBefore, nSpaceAfter

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the Space Before and Space After settings for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different Space Before and Space After settings, PageMaker returns -2 for nSpaceBefore and nSpaceAfter.

Pointer tool. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default settings.

See also:

The [ParaSpace](#) command

GetPasteRemembers

Returns the setting for the Paste Remembers Layers setting in the Layers menu.

Reply: bRemembers

See Also:

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

The [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerFromID](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), and [GetTargetLayer](#) queries

GetPickers

Gets a list of color pickers currently available to PageMaker and their associated libraries.

Reply: nCount[, sPicker, sLibrary]...

Multiple libraries. Some color pickers may use several libraries; a separate picker and library pair is returned for each library available to the picker.

See also:

The [GetColorInfo](#) query

The [DefineColor](#) command

GetPMInfo

Gets the version of PageMaker and its associated libraries and dictionaries.

Reply: sPageMakerVer, sFileSystemVer, sVMVer, sImageLibVer, nCount(, sLanguage, sDictionary)...

Three spaces after name. Three spaces separate the language name of each dictionary and its version number in the sLanguage parameter.

Full version name. PageMaker 7.0 returns the full product and version for the sPageMakerVer parameter in both Windows and on the Macintosh (for example, "Adobe PageMaker 7.0").

See also:

The [GetDictionary](#) and [GetPMLanguage](#) queries.

GetPMLanguage

Gets the language version (used in menus and dialog boxes) of the current copy of PageMaker.

Reply: sLanguage

Language version, not dictionary. The GetPM-Language query returns the language used in the menus and dialog boxes. It does not return the name of the default dictionary used for spelling and hyphenation.

See also:

The [GetDictionary](#) and [GetPMInfo](#) queries.

GetPMState

Gets the current PageMaker state.

Reply : cState

GetPolygonAttribs

Gets the polygon attributes of the currently selected polygons, or the default attributes if no polygons are selected.

Reply: nSides, nStarInset

No polygons selected. If no polygons are selected and no publication is open, PageMaker returns the default attributes. If no polygons are selected and a publication is open, PageMaker returns the default polygon attributes for the currently open publication.

See also:

The [Polygon](#) and [PolygonAttribs](#) commands

GetPolygonMiterLimit

Gets the miter limit for irregular polygons. The miter limit must be at least 1. The default value is 1000 which keeps polygons from being clipped off by the miter limit.

Reply: nMiterLimit

Layout view only. The GetPolygonMiterLimit query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GetPolygonType](#), and [GetPolygonVertices](#) queries

The [CreatePolygon](#), [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [Polygon-Type](#), and [PolygonVertices](#) commands

GetPolygonType

Gets the type of the selected polygon.

Reply: nType

Layout view only. The GetPolygonType query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GetPolygonMiterLimit](#), and [GetPolygonVertices](#) queries

The [CreatePolygon](#), [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [Polygon-Type](#), and [PolygonVertices](#) commands

GetPolygonVertices

Gets the list of vertices for the selected polygon.

Reply: Count, xLocation, yLocation, ...

Each polygon will have a minimum of three points. For each point:	
xLocation	x coordinate of the point
yLocation	y coordinate of the point

Layout view only. The GetPolygonVertices query works only in layout view.

See Also:

The [GetPolygonMiterLimit](#) and [GetPolygonType](#) queries

The [CreatePolygon](#), [PolygonMiterLimit](#), [Polygon-Type](#), and [PolygonVertices](#) commands

GetPPDFontLocation sPSFontName

Returns the location of the requested font as listed in the currently selected PPD file.

Parameter	Values to enter
sPSFontName	PostScript name of the font

Reply: cLocation

See also:

The [GetFontList](#) query

GetPreferences

Gets miscellaneous preference settings for the publication.

Reply: nGreekBelow, cGuides, cGraphics, bLoose, bKeeps, cSaveOption, bQuotes, bNumSnapTo, bAutoflow, bDisplayName, nKBitmap, nKLimit, xHorizNudge, yVertNudge, cPSMemory

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

No publication open. If no publication is open, PageMaker gets the application default preference settings.

Display PPD names. On the Macintosh, the Preferences dialog box does not include the Display PPD Names option. Instead, PageMaker for the Macintosh always displays the PPD filename, regardless of the value you send for bDisplayName in the Preferences command. Although the bDisplayName parameter does nothing, the GetPreferences query still returns the setting sent in the Preferences command.

See also:

The [GetFontDrawing](#), [GetMeasureUnits](#), and [GetStoryEditPref](#) queries

The [GetPreferences](#) command

GetPrintCaps

Returns the capabilities for the currently targeted printer and whether the current publication has publications listed in the book list.

Reply: bManual, bCustom, bDuplex, bColor, bBinary, bBook

Custom paper size. In general, only imagesetters support custom paper sizes.

See also:

The [GetBook](#), [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

GetPrintColor

Returns the settings in the Print Color dialog box.

Reply: bMode, bColors, bConvert, bOption, bNegative, bPreserveEPS, sName, nInRipSeps

Non-PostScript printers. When printing to a non-PostScript printer, the Mirror and Negative options are absent from the Print Color dialog box. Non-PostScript printers cannot perform these functions.

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

The [PrintColors](#) command

GetPrintDoc

Returns the settings in the Print dialog box.

Reply : nCopies, bCollate, bReverse, bProof, sRange, bBlank cPages, bIndependence, bBook, bBookSpec, bOrientation, bSpreads, bIgnNon-Print

Ranges. The value of sRange can be a single range (e.g., "1-10") or several ranges (e.g., "1-5, 8-10, 13-14") separated by commas.

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

The [PrintDoc](#) command

GetPrinter

(Windows only) Gets the name of the currently selected printer, driver, and port. If no printer is currently selected, gets the default names.

Reply: sPrinter, sDriver, sPort

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrinterResol](#), [GetPrinterStyles](#), [GetPrintFeature](#), [GetPrintFeatureItems](#), [GetPrintFeatureTitles](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

GetPrinterList

Returns the number of printers listed in the Printer option in the Print Document dialog box, and lists each printer name. (On the Macintosh, only one printer is returned. In Windows, several may be returned.)

Reply: nCount(, sName)...

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

The [PrintTo](#) command

GetPrinterResol

Gets the target printer resolution to be used when resizing bitmap images using magic stretch. (Magic stretch resizes a bitmap for optimal resolution, based on the target printer resolution and the resolution of the bitmap. To magic-stretch an image, hold the Macintosh Command key or the Windows Ctrl key while resizing.)

Reply: nDPI

See also:

The [PrinterResol](#) command

GetPrinterStyles

Gets the number of currently defined printer styles and their names.

Reply: nCount[, sPrinterStyle]...

Parameter	Reply values
nCount	Number of printer styles
For each printer style:	
sPrinterStyle	Name of printer style, in quotation marks (maximum of 31 characters)

Queries to get settings of a printer style. To determine the settings of a printer style, you must apply the style and then use the following queries:

GetPrintColor

GetPrintDoc —(range always set to All)

GetPrintFeature

GetPrintFeatureTitles

GetPrintOptions

GetPrintOptionsPS

GetPrintPaperPS

GetPrintTo

Example. The following example queries for the names of all the printer styles and deletes the printer style Laser Legal.

```
getprinterstyles--Reply: 4, "Laser Legal", "Laser Letter", "Lino Legal", "Lino Letter"
removeprinterstyle "Laser legal"
```

See also:

The [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrinterList](#), [GetPrintFeature](#), [GetPrintFeatureTitles](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

The [AddPrinterStyle](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintDoc](#), [PrinterStyle](#), [PrintOptions](#), [PrintOptionsPS](#), [PrintPaperPS](#), [PrintTo](#), and [RemovePrinterStyle](#) commands

GetPrintFeature sTitle

Gets the currently selected option from the specified pop-up menu in the Features print dialog box.

Parameter	Value
sTitle	Title of pop-up menu, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in Features print dialog box (maximum of 40 characters)

Reply: sOption

See also:

The [GetPrintFeatureTitles](#) query
 The [PrintFeature](#) command

GetPrintFeatureItems sTitle

Gets the number of options and their names from the specified pop-up menu in the Print Features dialog box.

Parameter	Value
sTitle	Title of the desired pop-up menu, in quotation marks and exactly as it appears in Print Features dialog box (maximum of 40 characters)

Reply: nCount[, sOption]...

Features vary. Print features vary from printer to printer and even from PPD to PPD. It is important to query for the titles and options before you set the print features with the PrintFeature command.

See also:

The [GetPrintFeature](#) and [GetPrintFeatureTitles](#) queries
 The [PrintFeature](#) command

GetPrintFeatureTitles

Gets the number of pop-up menus and their titles for the currently selected PPD in the Features print dialog box.

Reply: nCount[, sTitle]...

Features vary. Print features vary from printer to printer and even from PPD to PPD. It is important to query for the titles and options before you set the print features with the PrintFeature command.

See also:

The [GetPrintFeature](#) and [GetPrintFeatureItems](#) queries
 The [PrintFeature](#) command

GetPrintInk

Returns the number of inks listed in the Print Color dialog box, and the name, whether it is selected for printing, the screen angle, and the screen ruling for each ink listed.

Reply: nCount(, sName, bPrintInk, sAngle, sRuling)...

Ink names returned. PageMaker returns inks in the order in which they appear in the Print Color dialog box: the four process colors first, then high-fidelity inks (if any), followed by any remaining inks, in alphabetic order. As in the scroll list, PageMaker does not include tints or the colors Black, Paper, and Registration.

Values returned. PageMaker returns values of sName, bPrintInk, sAngle, and sRuling for each ink.

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

The [PrintInk](#) command

GetPrintOptions

Returns the settings in the Print Options dialog box for a non-PostScript printer.

Reply: cScaleType, nVal, cDuplex, bMarks, bPageInfo, cTiling, xOverlap

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [Get-](#)

[PrintTo](#) queries

The [PrintOptions](#) command

GetPrintOptionsPS

Returns the settings in the PostScript Print Options dialog box.

Reply: cGraphics, bMarks, bPageInfo, bSendData, bDownload, bSymbol, bErrorHandler, cToDisk, bExtraBleed, bComm

bSymbol and bComm are Macintosh-only.

bSymbol and bComm only apply to the Macintosh. These options do not appear in the Print Options dialog box in PageMaker for Windows, and PageMaker always returns a -2 for this parameter.

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

The [PrintOptionsPS](#) command

GetPrintPaperPS

Returns paper-related print options executed with the Print command (for PostScript printers only).

Reply: sSize, sSource, yLength, xWidth, yPaperFeed, xPaperMargin, bOrientation, bCenter, cTiling, nOverlap, cScaleType, nVal, cDuplex

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

bCenter. PageMaker normally centers the page within the page boundaries (bCenter = 0). Since most printers have symmetrical imageable areas, this works fine. You need to use Center Page in Print Area only when printing to a printer which has an asymmetrical imageable area (such as the QMS ColorScript).

bOrientation. The bOrientation parameter returns -2 unless the page is a custom page (sSize is set to Custom).

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

The [PrintPaperPS](#) command

GetPrintPPDs

Returns the number of PPDs listed in the PPD option in the PostScript Print Document dialog box, and gets the name of each.

Reply: nCount(, sName)...

Preference setting affects sName reply (Windows only). If the Display PPD Names option is checked in the More Preferences dialog box, PageMaker returns the PPD filenames (e.g., LWNTX_518.PPD). If the option is not checked, PageMaker for Windows returns the printer "nicknames" (e.g., Apple LaserWriter II NTX v51.8).

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPS](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

The [PrintTo](#) command

GetPrintPS

Returns values that indicate whether the printer is PostScript or non-PostScript.

Reply: bPostScript

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintScreens](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

GetPrintScreens

Returns the number of optimal screens currently available for printing and their names.

Reply: nCount(, sName)...

Resend query for mode change. The content of the Optimized Screen option varies according to the printing mode (separations or composite). If you change the mode after sending this query, resend the query to get an updated list of available screens.

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrintCaps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrintPaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

The [PrintInk](#) command

GetPrintEPSPreviews

Gets the state for printing EPS previews instead of a gray box when printing to a non-PostScript printer.

Reply: bState

Layout and Story Editor views only. The GetPrintEPSPreviews query works only in layout and story editor views.

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintDeviceInd-
pntColor](#), [PrintScreenRGBs](#), and [PrintTo](#) com-
mands

The [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintScreen-
RGBs](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

GetPrintScreenRGBs

Gets the state for printing screen or printer RGB values.

Reply: bState

Layout and Story Editor views only. The [GetPrintScreenRGBs](#) query works only in layout and story editor views.

See also:

The [Print](#), [PrintColors](#), [PrintInk](#), [PrintDeviceInd-
pntColor](#), [PrintScreenRGBs](#), [PrintEPSPreviews](#),
and [PrintTo](#) commands

The [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintInk](#), [GetPrintEPSPre-
views](#), and [GetPrintTo](#) queries

GetPrintTo

Returns the PostScript printer type and PPD specified in the Print Document dialog box.

Reply: sName, sPPD

Parameter order in PrintTo command. The order of the parameters is reversed in the PrintTo command.

See also:

The [GetPaperSizes](#), [GetPaperSources](#), [GetPrint-
Caps](#), [GetPrintColor](#), [GetPrintDoc](#), [GetPrintInk](#),
[GetPrintOptions](#), [GetPrintOptionsPS](#), [GetPrint-
PaperPS](#), [GetPrintPPDs](#), [GetPrintPS](#), and [Get-
PrintScreens](#) queries

The [PrintTo](#) command

**GetPrivateData sDeveloperID,
sPlugInID, cTargetClass, nTypeFlag,
nTargetID**

(Plug-ins and external scripts only) Gets the handle to the buffer containing private data (not a private string) for the specified graphic, image, page, master page, story, text block, or publication. PageMaker retrieves only the private data associated with the specified developer, plug-in, and private ID.

Type Param- eters	Values to enter
sDeveloperID	Four-character string representing your name or company name, in quotation marks (e.g., ADBE for Adobe)
sPlugInID	Four-character string representing plug-in, in quotation marks (e.g., KYLN for Key-line plug-in)
cTargetClass	classobject for imported graphics and images, and for PageMaker-drawn lines, boxes, ovals, polygons, or text blocks classstory for stories classpub for publication (current publication only) classpage for page classmaster for master page
nTypeFlag	Identifier you defined to distinguish between types of private data for same cTargetClass (-1 and -2 are not allowed).
nTargetID	Internal PageMaker identifier for element (graphic, image, text block, story, page, or master page) to which private data is associated 0 (zero) for publication (PageMaker gets private data for current publication only)

Reply: nSize, bPlatform, hPrivateData

Translation required: bPlatform. If the publication is transferred to a different platform (e.g., Windows to Macintosh), the plug-in or external script is responsible for translating the data to the byte-order appropriate to the platform.

Errors. PageMaker returns an error if:

- The specified element has no private data associated with the specified plug-in and nTypeFlag (CQ_NOPDATA).
- cTargetClass and nTargetID together do not specify an existing element (graphic, image, text block, page, master page, story, or publication) (CQ_INVALID_TARGET).
- nTypeFlag is -1 or -2 (CQ_INVALID_CONTEXT).

Five parameters needed to identify data.

PageMaker requires five parameters to identify private data:

- sDeveloperID and sPlugInID, to identify the plug-in.
- cTargetClass and nTargetID, to identify the element being assigned the data.
- nTypeFlag, to distinguish between data types (you define this parameter).

Free memory. PageMaker allocates a block of global memory for the private data. The plug-in or external script must free the block.

Example. The following example retrieves the private data associated with the developer ADBE, the plug-in KYLN, and the private ID 0, for the object with ID 15.

```
getprivatedata "ADBE", "KYLN", classobject, 0, 15
```

See also:

The [GetPrivateList](#) and [GetPrivateString](#) queries
 The [DeletePrivateData](#), [PrivateData](#), and [PrivateString](#) commands.

GetPrivateList sDeveloperID, sPlugInID, cTargetClass, nTypeFlag, nTargetID

Lists the type and size of private data and private strings for the specified input criteria. Using -2 for parameter values, you can list information about private data (with increasing granularity) by developer; by developer and plug-in; by developer, plug-in, and type of element; and so on.

Parameters	Values to enter
sDeveloperID	Four-character string representing your name or company name, in quotation marks (e.g., ADBE for Adobe) dontcare or -2 to list all private data in publication
sPlugInID	Four-character string representing plug-in, in quotation marks (e.g., KYLN for Keyline plug-in) dontcare or -2 to list all private data in publication associated with specified sDeveloperID, or if sDeveloperID is set to dontcare or -2
cTargetClass	classobject for imported graphics and images, and for PageMaker-drawn lines, boxes, ovals, polygons, or text blocks classstory for stories classpub for publication (current publication only) classpage for page classmaster for master page dontcare or -2 to list all private data in publication associated with specified sDeveloperID and sPlugInID, or if any previous parameter is set to dontcare or -2
nTypeFlag	Identifier you defined to distinguish between types of private data for same cTargetClass (-1 is not allowed) dontcare or -2 to list all private data in publication associated with specified sDeveloperID, sPlugInID, and cTargetClass, or if any previous parameter is set to dontcare or -2

Parameters	Values to enter
nTargetID	Internal PageMaker identifier for element (graphic, image, text block, story, page, or master page) to which private data is associated 0 (zero) for publication (PageMaker gets private data for current publication only) dontcare or -2 to list all private data in publication associated with specified sDeveloperID, sPlugInID, cTargetClass, and nTypeFlag, or if any previous parameter is set to dontcare or -2

Reply: nCount(, sDeveloperID, sPlugInID, cTargetClass, nTypeFlag, nTargetID, bPlatform, nSize)...

Plug-ins: Errors. PageMaker returns an error if:

- The specified element has no private data associated with the specified plug-in and nTypeFlag (CQ_NOPDATA).
- cTargetClass and nTargetID together do not specify an existing element (graphic, image, text block, page, master page, story, or publication) (CQ_INVALID_TARGET).
- nTypeFlag is -1 (CQ_INVALID_CONTEXT).
- A parameter is -2, but a subsequent parameter contains a value (CQ_NOPDATA).

Five parameters needed to identify data.

PageMaker requires five parameters to identify private data:

- sDeveloperID and sPlugInID, to identify the plug-in.
- cTargetClass and nTargetID, to identify the element being assigned the data.
- nTypeFlag, to distinguish between data types (you define this parameter).

dontcare or -2. If you set any parameter to dontcare or -2, you must also set all subsequent parameters to dontcare or -2. For example, if you set cTargetClass to -2, you must set nTypeFlag and nTargetID to -2.

Example. The following example retrieves information about all the private data associated with the developer ADBE and the plug-in KYLN.

```
getprivatelist "ADBE", "KYLN", -2, -2, -2
```

The following example lists information about all private data in the publication that is associated with ADBE.

```
getprivatelist "ADBE", dontcare, dontcare, dontcare, dontcare
```

See also:

The [GetPrivateData](#) and [GetPrivateString](#) queries
 The [DeletePrivateData](#), [PrivateData](#), and [PrivateString](#) commands

GetPrivateString sDeveloperID, sPlugInID, cTargetClass, nTypeFlag, nTargetID

Gets the private string for the specified graphic, image, page, master page, story, text block, or the current publication. PageMaker retrieves only the private string associated with the specified developer, plug-in, and private ID.

Parameters	Values to enter
sDeveloperID	Four-character string representing your name or your company name, in quotation marks (e.g., ADBE for Adobe)
sPlugInID	Four-character string representing plug-in, in quotation marks (e.g., KYLN for Keyline plug-in)
cTargetClass	classobject for imported graphics and images, and for PageMaker-drawn lines, boxes, ovals, polygons, and text blocks classstory for stories classpub for publication (current publication only) classpage for page classmaster for master page
nTypeFlag	Identifier you defined to distinguish between types of private data for same cTargetClass (-1 and -2 are not allowed).

Parameters	Values to enter
nTargetID	Internal PageMaker identifier for element (graphic, image, text block, page, master page, or story) to which private data is associated 0 (zero) for publication (PageMaker gets private string for current publication only)

Reply: bPlatform, sPrivateString

Plug-ins: Errors. PageMaker returns an error if:

- The specified element has no private string associated with the specified plug-in and nTypeFlag (CQ_NOPDATA).
- cTargetClass and nTargetID together do not specify an existing element (graphic, image, text block, page, master page, story, or publication) (CQ_INVALID_TARGET).
- nTypeFlag is -1 or -2 (CQ_INVALID_CONTEXT).

Five parameters needed to identify data.

PageMaker requires five parameters to identify private data:

- sDeveloperID and sPlugInID, to identify the plug-in.
- cTargetClass and nTargetID, to identify the element being assigned the data.
- nTypeFlag, to distinguish between data types (you define this parameter).

Example. The following example gets the private string for an object with target ID 15 that is associated with the developer ADBE, the plug-in KYLN, and the private ID 1.

```
getprivatestring "ADBE", "KYLN", classobject, 1, 15
```

See also:

The [GetPrivateList](#) and [GetPrivateData](#) queries
The [DeletePrivateData](#), [PrivateData](#), and [PrivateString](#) commands

GetPubName

Gets the name of the active publication, including its full path.

Reply: fPubName

Unnamed publication. Returns "Untitled - #" if the publication has not been named (where "#" is the number of the untitled publication).

GetPubWindowRect

Gets the publication-window rectangle, in device coordinates and PageMaker (standard) coordinates, for the active publication.

Reply: xLeftDC, yTopDC, xRightDC, yBottomDC, xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns PageMaker coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

GetPubWindows [bAllWindows]

Gets the number of publication and story windows currently open and their names.

Parameter	Values
bAllWindows	false or 0 (zero) to return layout window names only (this is the default) true or 1 to return layout and story window names

Reply: nNum[, sWindowName]...

Story editor windows have full titles. PageMaker returns the full title of story-editor windows (e.g., "PubOne:It was a dark and s:1") and lists these first.

Windows only: main window listed. If you set bAllWindows to true, PageMaker for Windows returns the name of the main window (i.e., Adobe PageMaker 7.0) along with the story and layout window names.

See also:

The [Window](#) command

GetRoundedCorners

Gets the corner style of the selected box (drawn in PageMaker).

Reply: cCornerStyle

No box selected. If either the text tool or story editor is active, or if no box is selected or the selected object is not a box drawn in PageMaker, PageMaker gets the default corner setting.

Multiple settings. If multiple objects are selected and they have different corner settings, PageMaker returns -2 for cCornerStyle.

See also:

The [Box](#) and [RoundedCorners](#) commands

GetRuleAbove

Gets the state (on or off) and attributes of the Rule Above Paragraph settings applied to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: bOnOff, cLineStyle, sLineColor, cLine-Width, xLeftIndent, xRightIndent, dWeight, bOpaque, nLineTint

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the rule attributes for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different attributes applied to them, PageMaker returns -2 or an empty string (depending upon the data type) for the parameters with conflicting settings.

Default returned with Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default settings.

dWeight ignored. The dWeight parameter is ignored when cLineStyle is -2.

See also:

The [GetRuleBelow](#) and [GetParaOptions](#) queries
The [RuleAbove](#) and [LineStyle](#) commands

GetRuleBelow

Gets the state (on or off) and attributes of the Rule Below Paragraph settings applied to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: bOnOff, cLineStyle, sLineColor, cLine-Width, xLeftIndent, xRightIndent, dWeight, bOpaque, nLineTint

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the rule attributes for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different attributes applied to them, PageMaker returns -2 or an empty string (depending upon the data type) for the parameters with conflicting settings.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default settings.

dWeight ignored. The dWeight parameter is ignored when cLineStyle is -2.

See also:

The [GetRuleAbove](#), [GetRuleOptions](#), and [Get-ParaOptions](#) queries
The [RuleBelow](#) and [LineStyle](#) commands

GetRuleOptions

Gets the settings in the Paragraph Rule Options dialog box that are applied to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: nTopOffset, nBottomOffset, bAlignToGrid, nGridSize

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the offsets and leading grid for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different attributes applied to them, PageMaker returns -2 for the parameters with conflicting settings.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default settings.

See also:

The [GetRuleAbove](#), [GetRuleBelow](#), and [GetParaOptions](#) queries

The [RuleOptions](#) command

GetRulers

Gets the current state (on or off) of the rulers.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetGuides](#), [GetHorizGuides](#), [GetLockGuides](#), [GetSnapToGuides](#), [GetSnapToRulers](#), [GetVertGuides](#), and [GetZeroLock](#) queries

The [Rulers](#) command

GetSaveStatus

Gets the save status of the current publication.

Reply: bStatus

Alerts always suppressed while running script or plug-in. PageMaker uses the save status to determine if it should display an alert before closing a publication, thus protecting the user from losing changes. However, when running scripts and plug-ins, PageMaker alerts and dialog boxes are suppressed, regardless of the save status.

See also:

The [SaveStatusOff](#) command

GetScrollbars

Gets the setting (on or off) of the Scrollbars.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [Scrollbars](#) command

GetSelectIDList

Gets the number of objects currently selected and lists each object ID, group ID, drawing number, type, coordinates, and whether the object is linked and transformed. (This query does not return information about groups; use GetSelectIDListTop instead.)

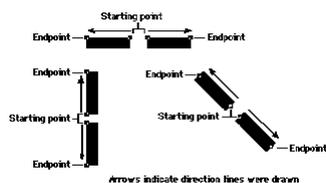
Reply: nNumofObj[, nObjectID, nMaskID, nGroupID, nDrawNumber, cTypeOfObject, bTransformed, bLinked, xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart, xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd, xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2, xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2]...

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Coordinates for transformed objects. If the selected object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart), (xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2), (xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2), and (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the original left-top, right-top, left-bottom, and right-bottom handles, correspond to the original left-top and right-bottom handles, but indicate their new locations.



Coordinates for lines. PageMaker returns the corners of the bounding box for most objects, but returns the starting and end points for lines. The first coordinate pair (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart) corresponds to the starting point of the line. The second coordinate pair (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) corresponds to the end point of the line. The third and fourth coordinate pairs are irrelevant because they duplicate the values of the first two coordinate pairs.



Where the weight of a line lies in relation to the end points depends upon the type of line and whether the user has flipped the weight of the line with the pointer tool to the other side of the line (horizontal and vertical lines only). The illustration above shows the default locations: Horizontal lines hang down from the end points; vertical lines hang to the right of the end points; diagonal lines are centered.

This query does not return fields that specify:

- The type of line (horizontal, vertical, or diagonal). Instead, use the `GetTransform` query.
- The width of a diagonal line. Instead, use the `GetLineStyle` query.

- The location of the weight of horizontal or vertical lines. Currently, no query returns this information.

Layout view only. The `GetSelectIDList` command works only in layout view.

Example. The following example creates a new publication, draws and styles two boxes (of different sizes), skews the second box, and selects all objects on the page. It queries for the number of objects currently selected and each object ID, drawing number, type, and coordinates. Notice that although these two objects are a different size and shape, the left-top and right-bottom handles overlap, resulting in the same return values. To get more detailed information about transformed objects, use the `GetTransform` query.

```
new
box 0, 0, 3, 1
linestyle onepoint
fillstyle none
box 0, 0, 2, 1
linestyle none
fillstyle solid
skew lefttop, -45
selectall
getselectidlist
--expected reply: 2,1,0,1,4,0,0,0,3,1,3,0,0,1,
2,0,2,4,1,0,0,0,3,1,2,0,1,1
```

See also:

The [GetObjectIDList](#), [GetObjectList](#), [GetObjectLoc](#), [GetTransform](#), and [GetLineStyle](#) queries

GetSelectIDListTop

Gets the number of top-level selected objects (groups and ungrouped objects only) on the currently displayed pages and gets the object ID, group ID, drawing number, type, and coordinates for each object and whether the object is linked and transformed. The query does not return information about objects within a selected group.

Reply: nNumObjects[, nObjectID, nMaskID, nGroupID, nDrawNumber, cTypeOfObject, bTransformed, bLinked, xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart, xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd, xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2, xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2]...

Facing pages. In double-sided, facing-pages mode, PageMaker returns the object list for both pages.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

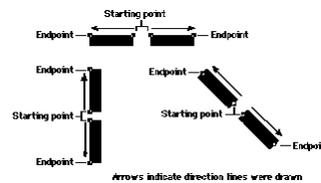
Coordinates for transformed objects. If the object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart), (xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2), (xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2), and (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the original left-top, right-top, left-bottom, and right-bottom handles, but indicate their new locations.



Coordinates for transformed Group. If the group was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart), (xRightOrStart, yTopOrStart2), (xLeftOrEnd, yBotOrEnd2), and (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the group's current left-top, right-top, left-bottom, and right-bottom handles.



Coordinates for lines. PageMaker returns the corners of the bounding box for most objects, but returns the starting and end points for lines. The first coordinate pair (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart) corresponds to the starting point of the line. The second coordinate pair (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) corresponds to the end point of the line. The third and fourth coordinate pairs are irrelevant because they duplicate the values of the first two coordinate pairs.



Where the weight of a line lies in relation to the end points depends upon the type of line and whether the user has flipped the weight of the line with the pointer tool to the other side of the line (horizontal and vertical lines only). The illustration above shows the default locations: Horizontal lines hang down from the end points; vertical lines hang to the right of the end points; diagonal lines are centered.

Example. The following example creates a new publication, draws and styles two boxes (of different sizes), and skews the second box. It then selects both boxes and groups them. It queries for the top-level object. In this case, only the group object is returned. The two boxes are not included since they are part of the group.

```
new
box 0, 0, 3, 1
linestyle onepoint
fillstyle none
box 0, 0, 2, 1
linestyle none
fillstyle solid
skew lefttop, -45
selectall
group
getselectidlisttop
--expected reply: 1,3,0,1,14,0,0,0,0,3,1,3,0,0,1
```

See also:

The [GetObjectList](#), [GetObjectLoc](#), [GetSelectList](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), [GetTransform](#), [GetLineStyle](#), [GetGroupList](#), and [GetObjectIDListTop](#) queries

GetSelectInfo

Gets the coordinates of the bounding box that encompasses the selected objects.



Reply: xLeft, yTop, xRight, yBottom

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

No objects selected. PageMaker returns an error if no objects are selected.

Example. This example creates a new publication, draws a box, and queries for the coordinates of the bounding box. It rotates the box and again queries for the coordinates of the bounding box. Finally, it draws another box, selects both, and queries for the coordinates of the bounding box that encompasses both boxes.

```
new
box 0, 0, 1, 1
getselectinfo
-- expected reply 0,0,1,1
rotate center 45
getselectinfo
-- expected reply -0.207,-0.207,1.207,1.207
box 7, 7, 8, 8
selectall
getselectinfo
-- expected reply -0.207,-0.207,8,8
```

See also:

The [GetObjectList](#), [GetObjectLoc](#), [GetTransform](#), and [GetSelectList](#) queries

GetSelectList

Gets the number of objects currently selected and lists each object's drawing number, type, and coordinates.

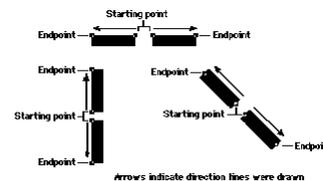
Reply: nNumObjects[, nDrawNumber, cTypeOfObject, xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart, xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd]...

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Coordinates for transformed objects. If the selected object was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart) and (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the original left-top and right-bottom handles, but indicate their new locations.



Coordinates for lines. PageMaker returns the corners of the bounding box for most objects, but returns the starting and end points for lines. The first coordinates (xLeftOrStart, yTopOrStart) correspond to the starting point of the line. The second coordinates (xRightOrEnd, yBottomOrEnd) correspond to the end point of the line.



Where the weight of a line lies in relation to the end points depends upon the type of line and whether the user has flipped the weight of the line with the pointer tool to the other side of the line (horizontal and vertical lines only). The illustration above shows the default locations: Horizontal lines hang down from the end points; vertical lines hang to the right of the end points; diagonal lines are centered.

This query does not return fields that specify:

- The type of line (horizontal, vertical, or diagonal). Instead, use the `GetTransform` query.
- The width of a diagonal line. Instead, use the `GetLineStyle` query.
- The location of the weight of horizontal or vertical lines. Currently, no query returns this information.

See also:

The [GetObjectList](#), [GetObjectIDList](#), [GetObjectLoc](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), [GetTransform](#), and [GetLineStyle](#) queries

GetShowErrorAlert

Gets the display state of error alerts, which are normally suppressed when a plug-in or script is running.

Reply: bState

Caution: Always turn off error alerts. If you enable the display of error alerts, always turn them off before your plug-in or script finishes.

Otherwise, PageMaker could display them while another plug-in or script is running. The `ShowErrorAlert` command has no menu equivalent; you must turn off the error alerts using this command.

Example. The following command line turns off error alerts so they don't display when a plug-in or script is running.

```
showerroralert false
```

See also:

The [ShowErrorAlert](#) command

GetSize

Gets the point size applied to the selected text.

Reply: dPointSize

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the `StyleBegin` command, PageMaker gets the point size for that style rather than for the selected text.

No insertion point. If the text does not contain the insertion point, PageMaker gets the default point size.

No text selected. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the point size of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the point size of the first character.

See also:

The [Size](#) command

GetSnapToGuides

Gets the current setting (on or off) of the Snap to Guides command.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetGuides](#), [GetHorizGuides](#), [GetLockGuides](#), [GetRulers](#), [GetSnapToRulers](#), [GetVertGuides](#), and [GetZeroLock](#) queries

The [SnapToGuides](#) command

GetSnapToRulers

Gets the current setting (on or off) for the Snap to Rulers command.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetGuides](#), [GetHorizGuides](#), [GetLockGuides](#), [GetRulers](#), [GetSnapToGuides](#), [GetSnapToRulers](#), [GetVertGuides](#), and [GetZeroLock](#) queries

The [SnapToRulers](#) command

GetSpaceOptions

Gets some of the attributes in the Paragraph Spacing Attributes dialog box applied to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point. The attributes it returns are:

- Pair Kerning state (on or off)
- Point size above which pair kerning should be active
- Leading method
- Autoleading percentage

Reply: bAutoKerning, dPtThreshold, cLeading, dAutoleading

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the settings for that style rather than for the selected text.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default settings.

Multiple leading methods. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different settings applied to them, PageMaker returns -2 for parameters with conflicting settings.

See also:

The [GetWordSpace](#) and [GetLetterSpace](#) queries
The [SpaceOptions](#) command

GetSpellResult

Gets the misspelled word found by the last Spell command.

Reply: sWord

Story editor only. The GetSpellResult query works only in story editor.

Example. The following example creates a new story, switches to story editor, begins search for misspelled words, queries for the first misspelled word, continues spell-checking, and queries for next misspelled word.

```
newstory 6i, 4i--create new story
textenter "Hte tango beat captured Zelda's
heart." --enter text
editstory--switch to story editor
spell--begin spell check using default settings
getspellresult--query for misspelled word
--expected reply: "Hte"
spell--continue spell check
getspellresult--query for next misspelled word
--expected result: "Zelda"
```

See also:

The [GetPMInfo](#), [GetSpellResult](#), and [GetSpellWindow](#) queries

The [AddWord](#), [RemoveWord](#), [Spell](#), and [SpellWindow](#) commands

GetSpellWindow

Gets the display status (open or closed) of the Spelling dialog box.

Reply: bOpen

Story editor only. The GetSpellWindow query works only in story editor.

Example. The following example opens the Spelling dialog box and then queries for its status.

```
editstory
spellwindow open
getspellwindow
--expected reply: 1
```

See also:

The [GetPMInfo](#), [GetSpellResult](#), and [GetSpellWindow](#) queries

The [AddWord](#), [RemoveWord](#), [Spell](#), and [SpellWindow](#) commands

[Window](#) commands

GetStoryEditPref

Gets the story editor display preferences.

Reply: bDisplayPara, bDisplayStyle, dSize, sFont

See also:

The [StoryEditPref](#) command

GetStoryID

Gets the story ID of the selected text block.

Reply: nStoryID

Single text block only; no highlighted text.

PageMaker returns an error if:

- More than one text block is selected.
- No text blocks are selected.
- A text block plus any other object are selected.
- Text is highlighted.
- The text tool is active.

To get the story ID of highlighted text, use the [GetTextRun](#) query.

Example. The following example selects the third object drawn and queries for its story ID.

```
select 3
getstoryid
--expected reply: 1
```

See also:

The [GetStoryIDList](#), [GetStoryList](#), [GetStoryText](#) and [GetTextRun](#) queries

GetStoryIDList

Returns the number of stories in the publication and, for each story:

- The story's unique PageMaker identifier

- The full filename, if it is linked
- The number of characters in the story (both printing and nonprinting)
- The number of text blocks that comprise the story
- The page number of each text block
- The bounding rectangle of each text block
- The number of PageMaker characters in the text block

Reply: nNumStories[, nStoryID, fFilename, nNumChars, nNumTxtBlock[, nPageNumber, xLeftTop, yLeftTop, xRightBottom, yRightBottom, nNumChars]...]

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the [MeasureUnits](#) command.

Coordinates for transformed text blocks. If the selected text block was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftTop, yLeftTop) and (xRightBottom, yRightBottom) correspond to the original left-top and right-bottom handles, but indicate their new locations.



See also:

The [GetLinkInfo](#), [GetLinks](#), and [GetStoryID](#), [GetStoryList](#), and [GetStoryText](#) queries

GetStoryList

Gets the number of stories in the publication and, for each story:

- The full filename if it is linked
- The number of characters in the story (both printing and nonprinting)
- The number of text blocks that comprise the story

- The page number of each text block
- The bounding rectangle of each text block
- The number of characters in the text block

Reply: nNumStories[, filename, nNumChars, nNumOfTxtBlock[, nPageNumber, xLeftTop, yLeftTop, xRightBottom, yRightBottom, nNumChars]...]...

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Coordinates for transformed text block. If the selected text block was skewed, rotated, or reflected, the coordinate pairs (xLeftTop, yLeftTop) and (xRightBottom, yRightBottom) correspond to the original left-top and right-bottom handles, but indicate their new locations.



See also:

The [GetLinkInfo](#), [GetLinks](#), [GetStoryID](#), [GetStoryIDList](#), and [GetStoryText](#) queries

GetStoryText nType, nFormat

Gets the highlighted text (or entire story if text block is selected) and returns it in the specified format.

Parameter	Values to enter
nType	<p>0 for raw text</p> <p>1 for tagged text (paragraph style name is added to beginning of each paragraph)</p> <p>2 for rich text format (RTF)</p>

Parameter	Values to enter
nFormat	<p>0 to keep all nonprinting characters</p> <p>1 to delete all nonprinting characters</p> <p>2 to replace all nonprinting characters with spaces</p> <p>3 to substitute all nonprinting ASCII characters as text export filter does (see "Translation table" below).</p>

Reply: sText

Pointer versus text tool. If a text block is selected using the pointer tool or the Select command, PageMaker returns the whole story, even when the text block contains only a portion of the story. If a range of text has been highlighted using the text tool or the TextSelect command, PageMaker returns only the selected text.

Selecting several lines. Be careful not to select too much text; this query can return a large amount of data. If your plug-in, rather than PageMaker, allocates the reply buffer but doesn't make it large enough, the query will fail.

64K query return limit for Windows. In PageMaker for Windows, the return from a query is limited to 64K.

nFormat. nFormat is used only if nType is 0 (zero) or 1 (one).

Windows only. PageMaker for Windows treats the following characters as nonprinting characters:

- All printer quotes (open, closed, double, single)
- Em dash
- En dash
- No-break slash
- No-break dash

Translation table. The following translation table shows the hexadecimal value that PageMaker uses to substitute nonprinting characters when nFormat equals 3.

See also:

The [GetStoryID](#), [GetStoryIDList](#), and [GetStoryList](#) queries

GetStyle

Gets the style applied to the selected text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point. If nothing is selected, gets the default style.

Reply: sStyle

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the name of that style rather than the style for the selected text.

Empty string. PageMaker returns an empty string for sStyle, if:

- More than one paragraph is selected and they have different styles applied to them
- The style is set to No Style

Pointer and text tool. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default style for the publication. If the text tool is active but no text is selected, PageMaker gets the style for the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Getting style attributes. Because PageMaker does not include a query that returns a style definition, you must query for each attribute individually. To specify the name of the desired style, use the StyleBegin and StyleEnd pair and place the queries between these commands. For example:

```
stylebegin "para"
getfont
getsize
getleading
getalignment
getindents
styleend
```

As shown, you must close the style definition with the StyleEnd command (even though you are not actually defining or editing the style).

The queries required to obtain all of a style's attributes are:

GetAlignmentGetRuleAbove

GetBasedOnGetRuleBelow

GetCaseGetRuleOptions

GetColorGetSpaceOptions

GetDictionaryGetSize

GetFontGetTabs

GetHyphenationGetTint

GetIndentsGetTrack

GetLeadingGetTypePosition

GetLetterSpaceGetTypeOptions

GetNextStyleGetTypeStyle

GetParaOptionsGetWidth

GetParaSpaceGetWordSpace

See also:

The [GetStyleNames](#) and [GetStylePalette](#) queries
The [Style](#), [StyleBegin](#), and [StyleEnd](#) commands

GetStyleNames

Gets the number of styles defined in the publication and their names.

Reply: nNumOfStyles[, sStyle]...

Getting style attributes. Because the scripting language does not include a query that returns a style definition, you must query for each attribute individually. To specify the name of the desired style, use the StyleBegin and StyleEnd pair and place the queries between these commands. For example:

```
stylebegin "para"
getfont
getsize
getleading
getalignment
```

```
getindents
styleend
```

As shown, you must close the style definition with the `StyleEnd` command (even though you are not actually defining or editing the style).

The queries required to obtain all the attributes of a style are:

```
GetAlignmentGetRuleAbove
GetBasedOnGetRuleBelow
GetCaseGetRuleOptions
GetColorGetSpaceOptions
GetDictionaryGetSize
GetFontGetTabs
GetHyphenationGetTint
GetIndentsGetTrack
GetLeadingGetTypePosition
GetLetterSpaceGetTypeOptions
GetNextStyleGetTypeStyle
GetParaOptionsGetWidth
GetParaSpaceGetWordSpace
```

See also:

The [GetStyle](#) and [GetStylePalette](#) queries

The [Style](#), [StyleBegin](#), and [StyleEnd](#) commands

GetStylePalette

Gets the state (on or off) of the Styles palette.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetStyle](#) and [GetStyleNames](#) queries

The [StylePalette](#) command

GetSuppressAutosave

Gets the status (suppressed or activated) of the automatic mini-save feature.

Reply : bSuppress

When mini-saves occur. PageMaker performs a mini-save if you have changed your publication and you:

- Print.
- Copy, insert, or delete a page.
- Switch between the story and layout views.
- Move to another page.
- Click the current page icon.
- Change page setup.
- Switch from the Find, Change, or Spelling dialog box back to a story.
- Switch between stories in story editor.

Caution: Always turn off SuppressAutosave when plug-in or script finishes. Always turn off the `SuppressAutosave` command before returning control back to PageMaker. This command has no menu equivalent, so you must use it again to reactive mini-saves. (The automatic mini-save feature is a safeguard and allows you to recover previous work by using the `Revert` command or by pressing the Option key while selecting `File > Revert`.)

Example. The following example queries for the status of mini-saves.

```
getsuppressautosave
```

See also:

The [MiniSave](#) and [SuppressAutosave](#) commands

GetSuppressPalDraw cPalette

Gets the update status of the specified palette.

Parameter	Values to enter
cPalette	stylepalette or 1 for the Style palette colorpalette or 2 for the Color palette controlpalette or 3 for the Control Palette masterpagepalette or 4 for Master Page palette

Reply: bState

See also:

The [SuppressPalDraw](#) command

GetSuppressPrin obsolete query; see GetNonPrinting

To match the command name on the menu, this query has been renamed to GetNonPrinting.

GetTabs

Gets the number of user-defined tab positions in the selected text and lists the position, kind, and leader string for each tab.

Reply: nCount[, cKind, xPosition, sLeader]...

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the tab settings for that style rather than for the selected text.

User-defined tabs only. The Indents/Tabs ruler has predefined tab settings every 0.5 inch or 3 picas (marked by small triangles), which are displaced by tab positions you specify. The GetTabs query returns only user-defined tab positions, not the predefined tab settings. If nCount is zero, the ruler has no user-defined tab positions, but it still has the predefined positions every 0.5 inches.

Multiple tab settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different tab settings, PageMaker returns the tab settings for the first paragraph.

Story editor active, text tool not selected, or no publication. If story editor is active, or if in layout view but a tool other than the text tool is active, PageMaker gets the default tab settings of the current publication. If no publication is open, PageMaker gets the PageMaker application default settings.

See also:

The [GetIndents](#) query

The [Tabs](#) command

GetTargetLayer

Gets the name of the target layer in a publication.

Reply: sLayerName

See Also:

The [GetLayerList](#), [GetLayerOptions](#), and [GetPasteRemembers](#) queries

The [AssignLayer](#), [DeleteLayer](#), [DeleteUnusedLayers](#), [LayerOptions](#), [LockLayers](#), [MoveLayer](#), [NewLayer](#), [PasteRemembers](#), [SelectLayer](#), [ShowLayers](#), and [TargetLayer](#) commands

GetTextBound *obsolete query; see GetTextLocation*

The GetTextBounds command did not return all the coordinates of a selection nor were the coordinates correct if the text had been transformed. Use GetTextLocation instead.

GetTextCursor

Returns the PageMaker internal ID for the story containing the insertion point, and gets the starting and ending position of the selected text (or the location of the insertion point if no text is selected).

Reply: nStoryID, nBegin, nEnd

No text selected. If no text is selected (but the text contains an insertion point), then nBegin and nEnd are the same. However, if the story is empty, nStoryID, nBegin, and nEnd are null. PageMaker does not recognize a story unless it contains at least one character.

Selection direction is irrelevant. The direction in which the cursor was dragged to select text is irrelevant. The value of nBegin is always smaller than or equal to nEnd.

nonprinting characters included. The values for nBegin and nEnd include inline graphics and nonprinting characters (such as index markers, tabs, and returns).

See also:

The [GetTextCursor](#) query

The [TextSelect](#) command

GetTextLocation

Gets the object ID of the text block containing the highlighted text, as well as the coordinates that define the boundaries of the highlighting.



Reply: nObjectID, xAnchorBottom, yAnchorBottom, xAnchorTop, yAnchorTop, xRightTop, yRightTop, xRightBottom, yRightBottom, xRangeEndTop, yRangeEndTop, xRangeEndBottom, yRangeEndBottom, xLeftBottom, yLeftBottom, xLeftTop, yLeftTop

Parameter	Reply values
nObjectID	Object ID of text block containing highlighted text
xAnchorBottom	x coordinate of AnchorBottom (see illustration above)
yAnchorBottom	y coordinate of AnchorBottom (see illustration above)
xAnchorTop	x coordinate of AnchorTop (see illustration above)
yAnchorTop	y coordinate of AnchorTop (see illustration above)
xRightTop	x coordinate of right top edge of selection
yRightTop	y coordinate of right top edge of selection
xRightBottom	x coordinate of right bottom edge of selection
yRightBottom	y coordinate of right bottom edge of selection
xRangeEndTop	x coordinate of RangeEndTop (see illustration above)
yRangeEndTop	y coordinate of RangeEndTop (see illustration above)
xRangeEndBottom	x coordinate of RangeEndBottom (see illustration above)

Parameter	Reply values
yRangeEndBottom	y coordinate of RangeEndBottom (see illustration above)
xLeftBottom	x coordinate of left bottom edge of selection
yLeftBottom	y coordinate of left bottom edge of selection
xLeftTop	x coordinate of left top edge of selection
yLeftTop	y coordinate of left top edge of selection

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Double-clicked ranges. Regardless of the initial position of the insertion point, when you select a word by double-clicking, the anchor point is before the first character of the word. The ending point is after the trailing space or, if the word is not followed by a space, the range ends after the last character of the word.

Triple-clicked ranges. When you select a paragraph by triple-clicking, the anchor point is before the beginning of the first line of the paragraph (before any indents) and the range ends at the beginning of the line below the paragraph.

Location of insertion point. You can use GetTextLocation to get the location of the insertion point when no text is selected. However, the story must contain at least one character. PageMaker does not recognize an empty story.

Plug-ins: Errors. PageMaker returns CQ_INVALID_STATE when either:

- PageMaker is in story editor, text is not selected, or the insertion point is not in a text block.
- Highlighted text spans multiple text blocks.
- Highlighted text is not on the current page (which can happen using a script or plug-in, but never while using PageMaker directly).

GetTextLocation replaces GetTextBounds . The GetTextBounds command is obsolete. It did not return all the coordinates of a selection nor were the coordinates correct if the text had been transformed.

See also:

The [GetTextCursor](#), [GetSelectIDList](#), and [GetObjectIDList](#) queries

The [TextSelect](#), [TextCursor](#), [SetTextCursor](#), and [SelectID](#) commands

GetTextRun nRunStyle

Returns the location of text changes and the reason for each change (e.g., text or paragraph attribute, line break, tab ruler settings).

Parameter	Values
nRunStyle	Indicates the criteria to use to determine a change in the text. Criteria are: 1 for change in text or paragraph attributes (e.g., font, size, space after paragraph, page break before paragraph, inline graphic) 2 for line break (PageMaker line break, soft or hard line breaks, unplaced text) 4 for change in tab ruler settings

Reply: nStoryID, nBegin, nEnd, nReason

nRunStyle and nReason additive. The values for nRunStyle and nReason are additive. For example, to get the location of a change in the text in either the tab ruler or text or paragraph attributes, specify 3 for nRunStyle (1+2):

```
gettextrun 3
```

In the same way, if the location marks a change of more than one type, PageMaker sets nReason to the sum of those types.

No changes: text selected. If PageMaker finds no changes in selected text, it returns the ending position of the selected text for nEnd and zero for nReason.

No changes: no text selected. If no text is selected and PageMaker finds no changes between the insertion point and the end of the story, it returns the end of the story for nEnd and zero for nReason.

Example. This example creates a new publication and inserts two lines of text. It queries for the location of the first line break. PageMaker returns the location after the question mark (the 35th character).

```
new
newstory 1,1
textenter "How does the gettextrun query work?
Let's see"
textcursor -story
-- send query to locate first line break (2)
gettextrun 2
-- expected reply: 1,0,35,2
```

GetTextWrap

Gets the settings of the text-wrap options applied to the currently selected object.

Reply: cWrapOption, cTextFlow, xLeftSO, yTopSO, xRightSO, yBottomSO, cLayerWrap

Standoffs. Standoffs are only meaningful when cWrapOption is rectangular.

Multiple wrap attributes. If multiple objects are selected and they have different wrap attributes applied to them, PageMaker returns -2 for cWrapOption. In such cases, the standoff coordinates may not be valid.

Text tool active. If the text tool is active, PageMaker gets the default text-wrap settings.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns measurements using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

See also:

The [GetTextWrapPoly](#) query
The [TextWrap](#) and [TextWrapPoly](#) commands

GetTextWrapPoly

Gets the number of points in the text-wrap polygon for the selected object and their coordinates.

Reply: nPoints[, xLocation, yLocation]...

Order of coordinates. PageMaker returns coordinates in clockwise order, starting from the upper left. First and last points do not repeat.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Zero returned for rectangular text wrap.

PageMaker does not recognize a rectangle as a text-wrap polygon. If a rectangular text wrap has been specified (that is, the second icon in the first line of the Text Wrap dialog box is highlighted), PageMaker returns a zero for this query.

See also:

The [GetTextWrap](#) query
The [TextWrap](#) and [TextWrapPoly](#) commands

GetTint

Gets the tint value applied to the highlighted text or selected graphics or, if nothing is selected, gets the default tint value.

Reply: nTintValue

See also:

The [GetColor](#), [GetColorInfo](#), [GetColorNames](#), and [GetColorPalette](#) queries
The [Color](#), [ColorPalette](#), [DefineColor](#), and [TintSelection](#) commands

GetTOCID

Gets the story ID of both the table of contents and index stories in the current publication.

Reply: nTOCID, nIndexID

Check book list. Large books are generally broken into several publications. To locate the table of contents and index, you may need to query the main publication for the book list and then query each publication listed for the table of contents and index. Generally the first publication in a book list contains the table of contents and the last publication contains the index.

A publication can contain only one table of contents and one index. However, each publication in a book list may contain its own table of contents and index.

Not valid for PageMaker 5.0 or earlier. This query works only with PageMaker 5.0a (or later) for the Macintosh and PageMaker 5.x (or later) for Windows. Always check the return from GetTOCIndexID. If GetTOCIndexID returns RC_CQ_BAD_CMD, the PageMaker version is earlier than 5.0a so PageMaker does not recognize this query.

See also:

The [GetBook](#) query

GetTool

Gets the currently selected tool in the Tools palette.

Reply : cTool

Layout view only. The GetTool query works only in layout view.

Example. The following example selects the oval tool in the Tool palette and queries for the active tool.

```
tool oval
gettool--reply: 3
```

See also:

The [Tool](#) command

GetToolbox

Gets the setting (on or off) of the Tools palette.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [Toolbox](#) command

GetTrack

Gets the Track setting applied to the selected text.

Reply: cTrackName

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the tracking attributes for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple characters are selected and they have different tracking attributes, PageMaker returns -2 for cTrackName.

No insertion point. If the text does not contain the insertion point, PageMaker gets the default track settings.

No text selected. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the track settings of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the track settings of the first character.

See also:

The [GetWordSpace](#) and [GetLetterSpace](#) queries

The [Track](#) command

GetTransform

Returns transformation information on a selected object.

Reply: dRotateAngle, dSkewAngle, bReflect, xLeftTopOrig, yLeftTopOrig, xRightBotOrig, yRightBotOrig, xLeftTop, yLeftTop, xRightTop, yRightTop, xRightBottom, yRightBottom, xLeftBottom, yLeftBottom

Lines. PageMaker returns the angle of a line relative to the x axis, not to its original angle. For example, if you draw a 45-degree line and rotate it to 90 degrees, PageMaker returns 90 for dSkewAngle.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

See also:

The [Reflect](#), [Rotate](#), and [Skew](#) commands

GetTrapSettings

Gets the main settings that determine how PageMaker traps overlapping elements in a publication (from the Trapping Preferences dialog box).

Reply: bEnable, xDefWidth, xBlackWidth, dStepLimit, dCentThresh, dTextLimit, bTrapOverImp

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

See also:

The [GetBlackAttributes](#) query
The [BlackAttributes](#) and [TrapSettings](#) commands

GetTypeOptions

Gets the settings in the Type Preferences dialog box for the selected text.

Reply: nSmallCapSize, nSuperSubSize, nSuperPos, nSubPos, dBaseline, bDirection

Defining and editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the settings for the style, not the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple characters are selected and they have different settings, PageMaker returns -2 for parameters with conflicting settings.

No insertion point. If the text does not contain the insertion point, PageMaker gets the default type options.

No text selected. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the type options of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the type options of the first character.

See also:

The [GetTypePosition](#) query
The [TypeOptions](#) command

GetTypePosition

Gets the text position (normal, superscript, or subscript) applied to the selected text.

Reply: cPosition

Defining or editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the position settings for that style rather than for the selected text.

No insertion point. If the text does not contain the insertion point, PageMaker gets the default type position.

No text selected. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the type position of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the type position of the first character.

Multiple settings. If multiple characters are selected and they have different settings, PageMaker returns -2 for cPosition.

See also:

The [GetTypeOptions](#) query

The [Position](#) command

GetTypeStyle

Gets the type style of the highlighted text.

Reply: nMask, nApplied

nMask and nApplied. The text within a highlighted range often has a number of different type styles applied to it. This query returns a mask/applied pair to indicate which type styles it can provide information about (those applied or not applied uniformly across the selection) and which of those styles are actually applied to the text. The type styles not included in nMask are styles that are applied to some, but not all, the characters.

For example, if all of the selected text has the same type styles applied to it (something other than Normal), nMask equals 254 (the total of all the settings except Normal). nApplied would indicate which type styles were actually applied to the text.

Using another example, if nMask equals 14 (the sum of the Bold, Italic, and Underline values), then the only styles PageMaker can provide information about are Bold, Italic, and Underline. Since the mask values of Strikethru, Outline, Shadow, and Reverse are not included in the sum, some of the text may have these attributes applied to it, and some may not.

If nApplied for this same text equals 6 (the sum of the Bold and Italic values), all of the selected text has Bold and Italic applied to it and none of the text has Underline applied.

Defining and editing a style. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the type style for that style definition rather than for the selected text.

No insertion point. If the text does not contain the insertion point, PageMaker gets the default type style.

No text selected. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the type style of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the type style of the first character.

Finding and changing type styles. If you are using the GetTypeStyle query in conjunction with ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, or GetFindTypeAttr1, note that the GetTypeStyle query returns different values for the type styles. With the exception of normal, all the GetTypeStyle values are twice the values used in the find and change commands and queries. For example, bold is 2 for GetTypeStyle and 1 for ChangeTypeAttr1, FindTypeAttr1, GetChangeTypeAttr1, and GetFindTypeAttr1. Normal, however, is 1 in GetTypeStyle and 0 in the other commands and queries.

See also:

The [GetChangeTypeAttr1](#) and [GetFindTypeAttr1](#) queries

The [ChangeTypeAttr1](#), [FindTypeAttr1](#), and [Type-Style](#) commands

GetVertGuides

Gets the number of vertical ruler guides and their positions.

Reply: nNumber[, xPosition]...

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

Order guides returned. PageMaker returns vertical guides in the order in which they were created.

See also:

The [GetGuides](#), [GetHorizGuides](#), [GetLock-Guides](#), [GetRulers](#), [GetSnapToGuides](#), [GetSnap-ToRulers](#), and [GetZeroLock](#) queries

The [GuideVert](#) command

GetView

Gets the size of the current page display.

Reply: nPageView

See also:

The [View](#) command

GetWidth

Gets the Horizontal Scale setting applied to the highlighted text.

Reply: dWidth

Defining and editing styles. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the Horizontal Scale setting for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple characters are selected and they have different widths applied to them, PageMaker returns -2 for dWidth.

No insertion point. If the text does not contain the insertion point, PageMaker gets the default Horizontal Scale setting.

No text selected. If the text contains the insertion point but no text is selected, PageMaker returns the Horizontal Scale setting of the character preceding the insertion point. If the insertion point is before the first character of the story, PageMaker returns the Horizontal Scale setting of the first character.

See also:

The [SetWidth](#) command

GetWordSpace

Gets the Word Space setting applied to the highlighted text or to the paragraph containing the insertion point.

Reply: dWordMin, dWordDesired, dWordMax

Defining and editing styles. If you are defining or editing a style using the StyleBegin command, PageMaker gets the Word Space settings for that style rather than for the selected text.

Multiple settings. If multiple paragraphs are selected and they have different spacing attributes, PageMaker returns -2 for parameters with conflicting values.

Pointer tool active. If the pointer tool is active, PageMaker gets the default Word Space settings.

See also:

The [GetLetterSpace](#) and [GetTrack](#) queries

The [WordSpace](#) command

GetZeroLock

Gets the current setting of the Zero Lock command.

Reply: bState

See also:

The [GetZeroPoint](#) query

The [ZeroLock](#) command

GetZeroPoint

Returns the position of the ruler zero point relative to the center of the pasteboard.

Reply: xPosition, yPosition

Center of the pasteboard. The position of the zero point is specified relative to the center of the pasteboard, which is:

- For single-page spreads, the center of the pasteboard will be on the left edge (for odd pages) or the right edge (for even pages) of the page.
- For facing pages, the vertical center will be halfway down the page at the location where the two pages meet.

Coordinates for the zero point are relative to the center of the pasteboard.

Measurement units for scripts. PageMaker returns coordinates using the publication default units, specified in the Preferences dialog box or with the MeasureUnits command.

See also:

The [GetZeroLock](#) query

The [ZeroPoint](#) and [ZeroPointReset](#) command

Index

A

Abs function 16
 Addition 35
 AddPrinterStyle 35
 AddWord 36
 Adobe home page 34
 Alerts 9
 Alignment 36
 America Online 34
 AppendVertices 36
 Apple events 24, 25
 Apple events, addressing 25
 Apple events, commands and queries 26
 Apple events, constants 25
 Apple events, replies 26
 Arctan function 16
 AssignLayer 37
 AttachContent 37
 Autoflow 37

B

BasedOn 38
 BlackAttributes 38
 Book 39
 Box 39
 Break control 19
 BreakLinks 40
 BringForward 40
 BringToFront 40

C

Cascade 41

Case 41
 Case control 19
 Change 41
 ChangeAll 43
 ChangeEnv 45
 ChangeNext 45
 ChangeParaAttr 47
 ChangeTypeAttr1 47
 ChangeTypeAttr2 49
 ChangeWindow 50
 Clear 50
 Close 50
 CloseStory 51
 Color 51
 ColorPalette 52
 ColumnGuides 52
 Command 6, 22
 Commands, cancelling 9
 Commands, modified 4
 Commands, new 4
 Commands, syntax 7
 Compuserve 34
 Control 6
 ControlPalette 53
 Controls 19
 Conventions, for scripting 21
 Conventions, script language 4
 ConvertEnhMetafile 53
 Coordinates 11
 Coordinates, by page elements 12
 Coordinates, measurements 10

Coordinates, numeric 12

Copy 53
 Cos function 16
 CreateIndex 53
 CreatePolygon 54
 CreateTOC 54
 Crop 55
 Cut 56

D

DDE 24, 26
 DefaultDir 57
 DefaultPrintClrSpace 56
 Defaults 22
 Defaults, measurement 10, 11
 DefineColor 57
 DefineInk 59
 DefineMasterPage 59
 Delete 60
 DeleteContent 61
 DeleteHoriz 61
 DeleteLayer 61
 DeleteMasterPage 62
 DeletePrivateData 62
 DeleteRulerGuides 63
 DeleteUnusedLayers 63
 DeleteVert 63
 Deselect 64
 Dialog boxes 9
 Dictionary 64
 DisplayNonPrinting 64
 DisplaySpecial 65

- DisplayStyleNames 65
- DownloadWebContent 117
- DragSelect 65
- DragSelectExtend 66
- E**
- EditLayout 66
- EditOriginal 67
- EditStory 67
- Else and Elseif controls 19
- Empty function 16
- Error messages 9, 30
- ErrorChecking control 19
- Error-checking routines 31
- Evaluation 6
- Exit 67
- Exp function 16
- Export 67
- Expression 6
- Expressions 15
- F**
- False 7
- FillAndLine 68
- FillStyle 70
- Find 70
- FindNext 72
- FindParaAttr 73
- FindTypeAttr1 74
- FindTypeAttr2 75
- FindWindow 76
- Font 76
- FontDrawing 77
- FrameContentPos 77
- FrameInset 78
- Function 6
- Function, using 16
- Functions 16
- G**
- GetAdditions 181
- GetAdditionsDir 181
- GetAlignment 181
- GetAutoflow 181
- GetBasedOn 181
- GetBlackAttributes 181
- GetBook 182
- GetCase 182
- GetChangeParaAttr 182
- GetChangeTypeAttr1 183
- GetChangeTypeAttr2 183
- GetChangeWindow 184
- GetCMSON 184
- GetColor 184
- GetColorInfo 185
- GetColorNames 185
- GetColorPalette 185
- GetColumnGuides 185
- GetControlPalette 186
- GetConvertStr 186
- GetConvertTwips 186
- GetCropRect 187
- GetDefaultDir 187
- GetDefaultPrintClrSpace 187
- GetDictionary 188
- GetDisplayNonPrinting 188
- GetDisplaySpecial 188
- GetDisplayStyleNames 188
- GetExportFilters 189
- GetFillAndLine 189
- GetFillStyle 189
- GetFindParaAttr 189
- GetFindTypeAttr1 190
- GetFindTypeAttr2 191
- GetFindWindow 191
- GetFont 191
- GetFontDrawing 192
- GetFontList 192
- GetFrameContentPos 192
- GetFrameContentType 192
- GetFrameInset 193
- GetGroupList 193
- GetGuides 194
- GetHorizGuides 194
- GetHyperLinkPalette 194
- GetHyphenation 194
- GetImageFrame 195
- GetImportFilters 195
- GetIndents 195
- GetInkInfo 195
- GetInkNames 196
- GetInkND 196
- GetIsFrame 196
- GetKernText 196
- GetLastError 198
- GetLastErrorStr 198
- GetLayAdjOpts 197
- GetLayerFromID 197
- GetLayerList 197
- GetLayerOptions 197
- GetLayerPalette 197
- GetLeading 198
- GetLetterSpace 198
- GetLineBreak 199
- GetLineBreakLoc 199
- GetLineStyle 200

GetLinkInfo 200	GetParaSpace 214	GetPubName 224
GetLinkOptions 200	GetPasteRemembers 214	GetPubWindowRect 224
GetLinks 201	GetPickers 214	GetPubWindows 224
GetLock 201	GetPMInfo 214	GetRoundedCorners 225
GetLockGuides 201	GetPMLanguage 214	GetRuleAbove 225
GetMasterItems 201	GetPMState 215	GetRuleBelow 225
GetMasterPage 202	GetPolygonAttribs 215	GetRuleOptions 226
GetMasterPageInfo 202	GetPolygonMiterLimit 215	GetRulers 226
GetMasterPageList 202	GetPolygonType 215	GetSaveStatus 226
GetMasterPageName 203	GetPolygonVertices 215	GetScrollbars 226
GetMasterPagePalette 203	GetPPDFontLocation 216	GetSelectIDList 226
GetMeasureUnits 203	GetPreferences 216	GetSelectIDListTop 227
GetMultPasteOffset 203	GetPrintCaps 216	GetSelectInfo 229
GetNextFrame 204	GetPrintColor 216	GetSelectList 229
GetNextStyle 204	GetPrintDoc 216	GetShowErrorAlert 230
GetNoBreak 204	GetPrintEPSPreviews 220	GetSize 230
GetNonPrinting 204	GetPrinter 217	GetSnapToGuides 230
GetObjectIDList 205	GetPrinterList 217	GetSnapToRulers 230
GetObjectIDListTop 206	GetPrinterResol 217	GetSpaceOptions 231
GetObjectList 207	GetPrinterStyles 217	GetSpellResult 231
GetObjectLoc 208	GetPrintFeature 218	GetSpellWindow 231
GetPageHistory 213	GetPrintFeatureItems 218	GetStoryEditPref 232
GetPageID 209	GetPrintFeatureTitles 218	GetStoryID 232
GetPageImage 210	GetPrintInk 219	GetStoryIDList 232
GetPageMargins 210	GetPrintOptions 219	GetStoryList 232
GetPageNumber 211	GetPrintOptionsPS 219	GetStoryText 233
GetPageNumberByID 211	GetPrintPaperPS 219	GetStyle 234
GetPageNumbers 211	GetPrintPPDs 220	GetStyleNames 234
GetPageOptions 212	GetPrintPS 220	GetStylePalette 235
GetPageRect 212	GetPrintScreenRGBs 221	GetSuppressAutosave 235
GetPages 213	GetPrintScreens 220	GetSuppressPalDraw 236
GetPageSize 213	GetPrintTo 221	GetSuppressPrint 236
GetPaperSizes 213	GetPrivateData 221	GetTabs 236
GetPaperSources 213	GetPrivateList 222	GetTargetLayer 236
GetParaOptions 213	GetPrivateString 223	GetTextBounds 237

- GetTextCursor 237
 - GetTextLocation 237
 - GetTextRun 238
 - GetTextWrap 239
 - GetTextWrapPoly 239
 - GetTint 239
 - GetTOCIndexID 239
 - GetTool 240
 - GetToolbox 240
 - GetTrack 240
 - GetTransform 240
 - GetTrapSettings 241
 - GetTypeOptions 241
 - GetTypePosition 241
 - GetTypeStyle 242
 - GetVertGuides 242
 - GetView 243
 - GetWidth 243
 - GetWordSpace 243
 - GetZeroLock 243
 - GetZeroPoint 243
 - GoBack 78
 - GoForward 78
 - Goto and Label controls 19
 - Group 78
 - GuideHoriz 79
 - Guides 79
 - GuideVert 80
- H**
- Help 3
 - Hypercard 25, 27
 - HyperJump 80
 - HyperLinkPalette 80
 - Hyphenation 80
- I**
- If control 19
 - ImageSaveAs 81
 - ImageSaveForSep 83
 - Import 84
 - Indents 87
 - IndexAuto 87
 - IndexAutoName 87
 - IndexFormat 88
 - InkND 88
 - InsertPages 89
 - InvalidateRect 89
 - Isnumber function 16
- K**
- Kern 91
 - KernText 91
- L**
- Language, conventions 4
 - Language, for scripts 5
 - LayAdjOpts 92
 - LayerOptions 91
 - LayerPalette 93
 - Leading 93
 - Len function 16
 - LetterSpace 94
 - Line 94
 - LineStyle 95
 - LinkFrames 96
 - LinkOptions 96
 - List function 16
 - Lock 97
 - LockGuides 97
 - LockLayers 92
 - Log function 16
- M**
- Loop control 19
 - ManualKerning 98
 - Mask 98
 - MasterGuides 98
 - MasterItems 99
 - MasterPage 99
 - MasterPagePalette 100
 - Math operators 15
 - Max function 16
 - Measurements 10, 11
 - MeasureUnits 11, 100
 - Message command 19
 - Microsoft Excel 26
 - Min function 16
 - MiniSave 101
 - Modified commands 4
 - Modified queries 4
 - Move 101
 - MoveColumn 102
 - MoveLayer 103
 - MultiplePaste 103
 - MultPasteOffset 103
- N**
- New 104
 - New commands 4
 - New queries 4
 - NewLayer 104
 - NewStory 105
 - NewStorySized 106
 - NextStyle 107
 - NoBreak 107
 - NonPrinting 107
 - Not function 16

- Nudge 108
- O**
- Open 108
- OpenStory 108
- Operator 6
- Operators 15
- Oval 109
- P**
- Page 109
- PageMargins 110
- PageNumbers 110
- PageOptions 111
- PageSize 111
- Parameters 6, 15
- Parameters, query replies 9
- Parameters, types 7
- ParaOptions 112
- ParaSpace 113
- Paste 113
- PasteLink 114
- PasteRemembers 114
- PasteSpecial 114
- Path function 16
- PickColor 115
- Place 116
- PlaceNext 116
- PlaceSized 117
- PMScript 8
- PMTrace 30
- Polygon 118
- PolygonAttribs 118
- PolygonJoin 118
- PolygonMiterLimit 119
- PolygonType 119
- PolygonVertices 119
- Position 120
- Preferences 22, 120
- Print 123
- PrintColor 124
- PrintDeviceIndpntColor 124
- PrintDoc 125
- PrintEPSPreviews 126
- PrinterResol 126
- PrinterStyle 126
- PrintFeature 126
- PrintInk 127
- PrintOptions 127
- PrintOptionsPS 128
- PrintPaperPS 129
- PrintScreenRGBs 126
- PrintTo 130
- PrivateData 131
- PrivateString 132
- Q**
- Queries, modified 4
- Queries, new 4
- Queries, replies 9
- Queries, syntax 7
- Query 6
- Quit 133
- Quote function 16
- R**
- Rand function 16
- Redraw 133
- Reflect 134
- Relink 135
- RemoveColor 135
- RemovePages 135
- RemovePrinterStyle 136
- RemoveStyle 136
- RemoveUnusedColors 136
- RemoveWord 137
- RenameMasterPage 137
- RenderClip 138
- Repeat Loop 6
- Repeat Until control 19
- Replies, understanding 9
- Requirements, scripting 24
- Resize 138
- ResizePct 140
- RestoreColor 141
- ReversePolyVertices 141
- Revert 141
- Rotate 142
- RoundedCorners 143
- RuleAbove 144
- RuleBelow 145
- RuleOptions 147
- Rulers 148
- Rulers, coordinates 10
- S**
- Save 149
- SaveAs 149
- SaveAsMasterPage 150
- SaveStatusOff 150
- Scripting, rules 21
- Scripts 4, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
- Scripts palette, adding scripts 23
- Scripts palette, removing and restoring scripts 24
- Scripts palette, solving errors 31, 32
- Scripts palette, using 23
- Scripts, adding to palette 23

- Scripts, external 26
 - Scripts, language 5
 - Scripts, removing from palette 24
 - Scripts, sample 27, 28
 - Scripts, solving errors 31
 - Scripts, stopping 32
 - Scripts, testing 30
 - Scripts, tips 22
 - Scroll 151
 - Scrollbars 151
 - Select 151
 - SelectAll 152
 - SelectExtend 152
 - SelectID 153
 - SelectIDExtend 153
 - SelectLayer 153
 - SendBackward 154
 - SendToBack 154
 - SendToPage 154
 - SeparateContent 155
 - SetTextCursor 155
 - SetWidth 156
 - ShowErrorAlert 157
 - ShowLayers 157
 - ShowPages 157
 - Sin function 16
 - Size 158
 - SizeBump 158
 - Skew 158
 - SnapToGuides 159
 - SnapToRulers 160
 - solving errors 31
 - SpaceOptions 160
 - Special characters in functions 16
 - Spell 161
 - SpellWindow 162
 - Sqrt function 16
 - StoryEditPref 162
 - Str function 16
 - String 7
 - Style 163
 - StyleBegin 163
 - StyleEnd 164
 - StylePalette 164
 - Substr function 16
 - Supercard 25, 27
 - SuppressAutosave 165
 - SuppressPalDraw 165
 - SuppressPI 166
 - Switch control 19
 - Syntax 7
- T**
- Tabs 166
 - TargetLayer 167
 - Technical support 34
 - Testing 30
 - TextCursor 168
 - TextEdit 168
 - TextEnter 169
 - TextSelect 170
 - TextWrap 171
 - TextWrapPoly 172
 - Tile 172
 - TintSelection 172
 - Tips, for scripting 22
 - Tips, scripting errors 31
 - ToggleFrame 173
 - ToLower function 16
 - Tool 173
 - Toolbook 26
 - Toolbox 173
 - ToUpper function 16
 - Trace 30
 - Track 174
 - TrapSettings 174
 - Troubleshooting 30
 - True 7
 - Trunc function 16
 - Try control 19
 - TypeOptions 175
 - TypeStyle 176
- U**
- Ungroup 176
 - Unlink 176
 - Unlist function 16
 - Unmask 177
 - Unquote function 16
 - Unselect 177
 - UnselectID 177
- V**
- Val function 16
 - Variable 6
 - Variables 13, 15
 - VBA, sample scripts 28
 - View 177
 - Visual Basic 26, 28
 - Visual Basic for Applications, sample scripts 28
- W**
- While control 19
 - Window 178
 - WordSpace 178
 - World Wide Web 34

Z

Zero point 11

ZeroLock 179

ZeroPoint 179

ZeroPointReset 179

Zstrip function 16