

FrameMaker 8 Crash Course

Overview

This handout for a crash course covers each topic on one page only. Comprehensive information about FrameMaker (> 350 pages) can be found at www.daube.ch/docu/fm-kurs/handout.pdf

Contents

Properties of FrameMaker	2
Basic text handling	3
Paragraph and character formatting	4
Table handling	6
Anchored frames	7
Graphics with FM tools	8
Canned text	9
Cross references	10
Books	11
Table of contents	12
Index	13
Text insets	14
Conditional text	15
Create PDF	16
Equation editor	17
Special layout	18
Useful addenda	19
Migration	20
Import from Word	21
Recommended setup of FM	24
FrameRoman character table	25

Properties of FrameMaker

- Designed for long and long living structured documents
- Any FM document is also a template
- Internal names are case sensitive
- TOC/Index etc. are stand-alone documents
- Import default is “by reference”
- Formats are independent (no “based on”)
- Not all can be undone! No drag’n drop,
- No macros → plug-ins, FrameScript
- Modern user interface only starting with version 9

‘Layers’ in a document

Body pages:
In these you are working. Heading and footing areas can not be edited - they are ‘background’.

Master pages
These define the layout. L/R master pages are assigned automatically. Others must be assigned manually.

Reference pages
These contain various elements, which can be referenced or define templates for generation of special pages (TOC, Index etc.)

Applying formats

F9, 1, Enter

In the beginning
There was nothing than darkness and chaos.

- Elephants
- Lions
- Zebras

F8, 1, Enter

Noah was *not* able to navigate the arch out of the sea

Table designer
Cross reference setup, etc.

Basic text handling

To select	Type, do	Task	Type
Word	double click	Apply paragraph format	F9, name, Enter
Paragraph	triple click	Apply character format	F8, name, Enter
Sentence	ESC, h, s	Repeat last para formatting	ESC, j, j
Line	ESC, h, l	Repeat last character formatting	ESC, c, c
All text in a cell	ESC, t, h, a	Enter straight single quote (" ')	ESC, " / ESC, CTRL+'

Note: Avoid local formatting (font, size, bold, centre etc.) as much as possible to ease maintenance of the document.

FM 8 handles Unicode

Even the 'old' character set contains many special symbols (see *FrameRoman character table* on page 25).

"internal" character map

·	¶	β	®	©	™
%	&	'	()	*
μ	1	2	3	¼	½
5	6	7	8	9	:
Y	y	«	»	...	þ
E	F	G	H	I	J

CTRL+Q, 5

With 10μ diameter...

Resistance: 178 Ω

copy/paste

Spell checking

FM-8 supports 34 languages including variants such as Swiss German and Swiss German (new). 4 dictionary levels:

Hierarchy of dictionaries:

- 1 Language dictionary.
- 2 Site dictionary.
- 3 Personal (Project) dictionary.
- 4 Document dictionary.

Dictionaries 2 ... 4 mix languages.

Hyphenation

Influences

- Paragraph properties
- Text options
- Dictionaries
- Options in spell checking

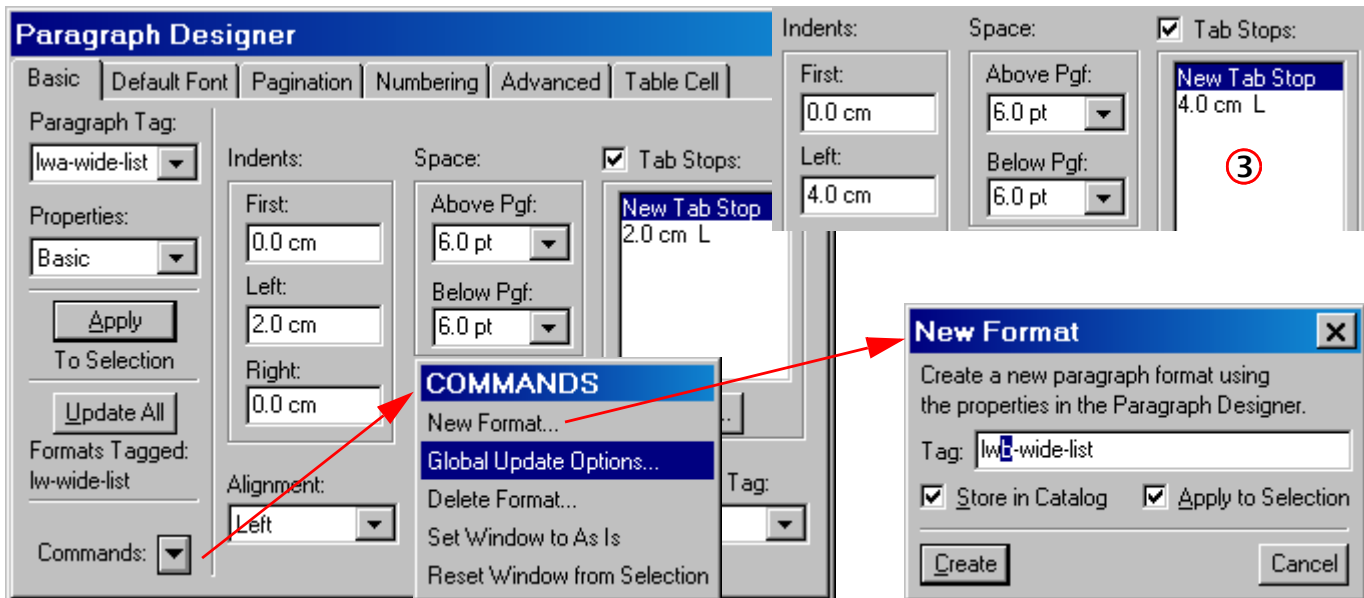
Task	Enter in text	in dialogues
Avoid hyphenation	ESC, n, s	_
Optional hyphen	CTRL+minus	\-
Nonbreaking hyphen	ESC, minus, h	\+
Nonbreaking blank	CTRL+blank	_ (\, blank)

Paragraph and character formatting

Note: Follow your template standards for naming formats! For example, use x-name for chapter local items and z-name for layout specific items.

Create a derived paragraph format

- Put the cursor into a paragraph with best fitting format (e.g. lwa-wide list).
wide list) wide list wide list wide list wide list wide list wide list and so on and so forth.
- Define the new name (both in catalogue and selection).



TABs are absolute

abc)	cd)	ef)gh
more text here)))		target

- Modify the desired attributes (at best in the designer) and check with **Apply**.
wide list b) wide list wide list wide list wide list wide list and so on and so forth.
- For titles specify “keep with next” in tab Pagination.
- Click **Update All** to get the final definition into catalogue.

Create Character style

- Select text to see the effect of your formatting.
- Character Designer > Commands > Set Windows to As Is**
- Define the name of the format and set the appropriate attributes (do not forget language), check with **Apply**.
- In **Commands > New Format** activate both Catalog and Selection.

Import a specific style

- In the source document select the paragraph (or string) with the desired format and copy it to the clipboard.
- In the target document paste the selection.
- In the ¶/f Designer select **Commands**, activate both Catalog and Selection and then click **Create**.

Hierarchical numbering

The term hierarchical numbering refers to heading numbers with hierarchical dependencies. For example a level 3 heading depends on the numbering of the level 2 numbering, which in turn depends on the numbering in level 1.

In tab Numbering of the paragraph designer you see only the numbering of the current format, not the relationship to the other formats in the hierarchy. To see the dependencies it is good practice to set up a scheme.

Example

We assume 4 levels of headings. The highest level is the chapter heading. The others are section headings. In addition, tables and figures shall restart their numbering in the main sections: Tab. k.n.m: and Abb. k.n.m: (c: chapter-#, n: number from the main section, m: number of table or figure).

The following table describes this scheme (_ denotes a required blank):

¶ format	Label, intro	chapter	level 1	level 2	level 3	tables	figures	TAB
0chapter	H:	<\$chapnum>	<_ =0>	<_ =0>	<_ =0>	<_ =0>	<_ =0>	\t
1heading	H:	<\$chapnum>.	<n+>	<_ =0>	<_ =0>	<_ >	<_ >	\t
2heading	H:	<\$chapnum>.	<n>.	<n+>	<_ =0>	<_ >	<_ >	\t
3heading	H:	<\$chapnum>.	<n>.	<n>.	<n+>	<_ >	<_ >	\t
tt-table-title	H: Tab. _	<\$chapnum>.	<n>.	<_ >	<_ >	<n+>	<_ >:	\t
ft-figure-title	H: Fi g. _	<\$chapnum>.	<n>.	<_ >	<_ >	<_ >	<n+>:	\t

Syntactical elements

- H: Label of the numbering range. This may be any upper- or lower case letter or nothing for local lists.
- <\$chapnum> Chapter number (normally set via the book functions)
- <3=0> Set counter to 0, but do not display (hence the leading blank).
- <n+> Increment counter and display value (hence no blank).
- <n> Display current counter value.
- <_ > Place holder in this column to get the matrix straight.
- Fi g. _ Tab. _ . : \t Everything after the label and outside the <...> constructs is displayed. \t creates a TAB character.

Building block	Numbering type and range	Building block	Meaning
<n>	arabic 1, 2 ... 17 ... 65535	<\$chapnum>	Chapter number
<a>	lower case a, b ... q ... aa, ab ... crxo (65535)	<\$vol num>	Volume number
<A>	upper case A, B ... Q ... AA, AB ... CRXO (65535)		
<r>	lower case roman i, ii ... xvii ... mmmmmmmmmcmxcix (9999)		
<R>	upper case roman I, II ... XVII ... MMMMMMMMMCMXCIX (9999)		

Interpretation

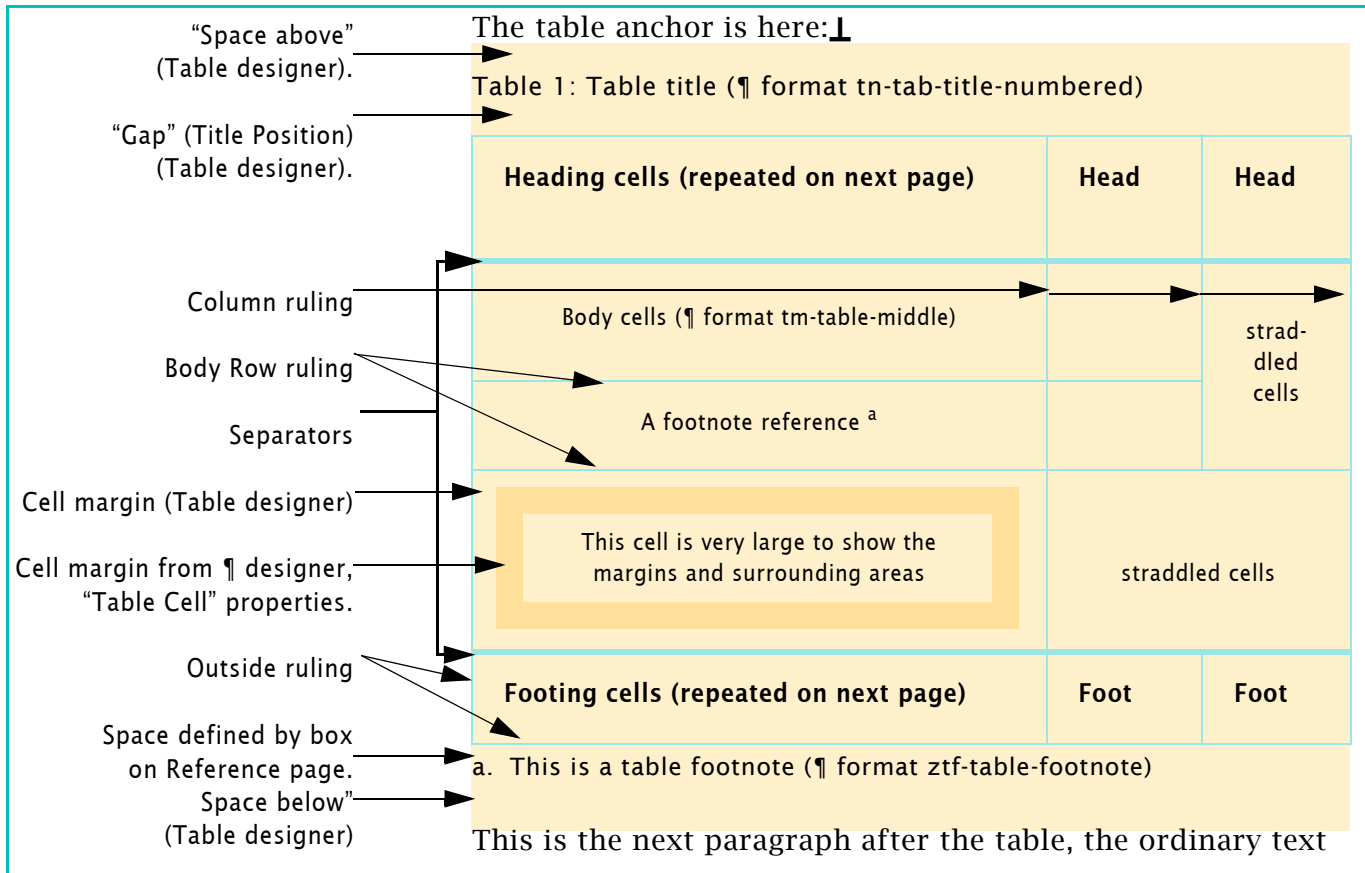
In tab Numbering of the ¶ format ft-fi gure-ti tle gets:

H: Tab. _<\$chapnum>. <n>. <_ >. <_ ><_ ><n+>: \t

The 5th figure in the 2nd main section of chapter 7 gets the following representation:

Fig. 7.2.5: Effect of the fragrance of lily of the valley to the behaviour of cockchafers

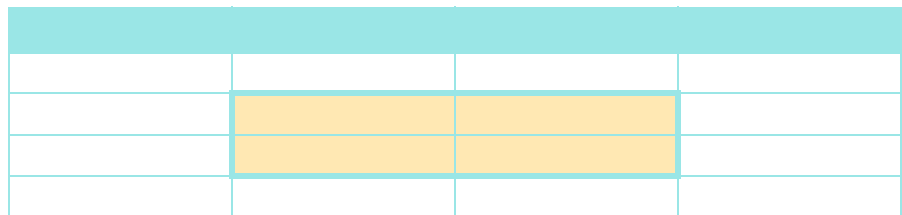
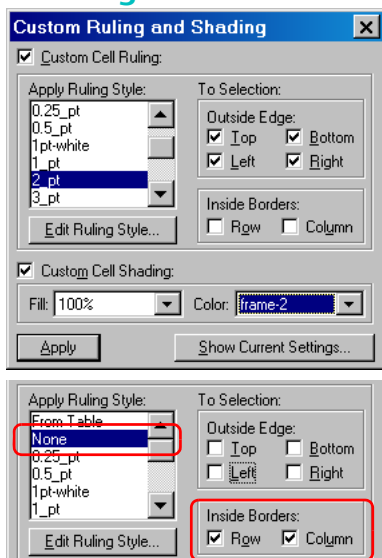
Table handling



2010-02-10

E:\FM-course\Crash-courses\fm-8-en\fm-8-en.fm

Individual ruling and shading

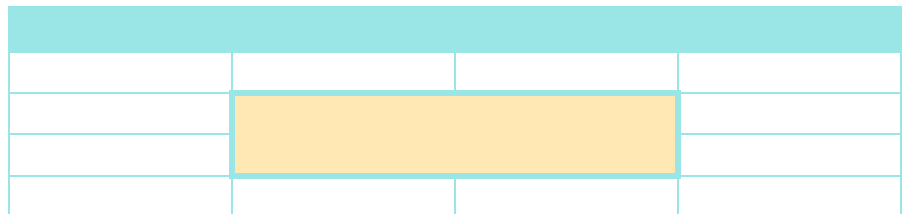


Select row

CTR+double click at the far left/right of a cell.

Select columns

CTR+double click into the middle of a cell.



Import table from Excel

- 1 In Excel select the *table area* and copy to the clipboard.
- 2 In FrameMaker paste with **Edit > Paste Special...**

Paste Special: text

You get a number of tabbed paragraphs, which you convert to a table.

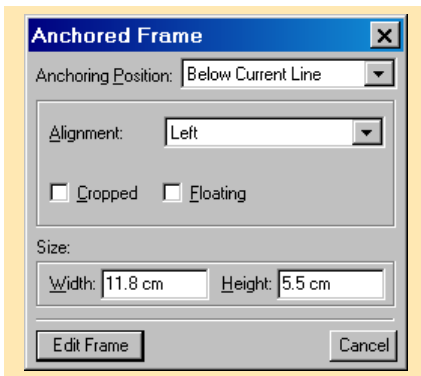
Paste Special RTF

You get an anchored table, to which you apply the appropriate table format.

- 3 Select an appropriate Table format and format the rows/the table according to the needs.

LD+D

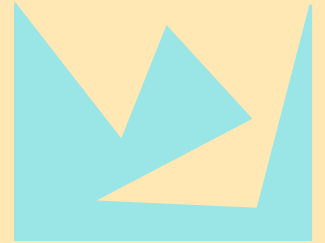
Anchored frames



Anchored frames are the universal container floating with the text. Some forms are bound to a location on the page of the anchor. Insert a frame with **Special > Anchored Frame...**

← This (colour filled) frame is Outside Text Column. It contains an imported graphic. The most used frame type for graphics is Below Current Line:

This text is within a text frame which is located in the anchored frame. Use this form for longer explanations in a graphic or side by side to a graphic. Both ¶ and ¶¶ formats and character formats can be applied. Tables can be anchored.



- ▶ The frame can either be filled with colour *or* have a border.
- ▶ There is no property *frame title* as it exists for tables.

Frame with caption

Anchor paragraph →

- 1 Use a distinct paragraph for the anchor (e.g. za-anchor), and define the following to become the next paragraph:
- 2 For the figure title define, for example, ftn-fig-title-numbered. Specify Keep with previous (the anchor paragraph). This ¶ may be automatically numbered.

Der froschkönig war es nun endgültig leid, noch länger auf die prinzeßin zu warten.



Title paragraph →

Figure 1: The title (caption) for the graphic or the frame.

Importing graphics

Attention with png graphics:

When creating png graphics do not optimise the palette (less than 8bit colours)

png with less than 8-bit colours create an entry into the colour catalogue for each colour in the png!

- 1 Select the frame into which you want to import the graphic. If no frame is selected, FM places a default anchored frame at the cursor location.
- 2 **File > Import > File ...** opens the dialogue to select the graphic file.
- 3 Choose **Import by Reference** (use Copy into Document only in rare cases, for example on reference pages).
- 4 In the next dialog specify a resolution (for bit maps). You may later modify this with **Graphics > Object Properties** or **Graphics > Scale**. Vector graphics are imported directly.
- 5 The imported graphic can be resized with the mouse also.



For this form use the frame type At Insertion Point. To move the frame up/down, use **ALT+arrow** on the selected frame. You may wish to switch off the paragraph property Line Spacing Fixed.

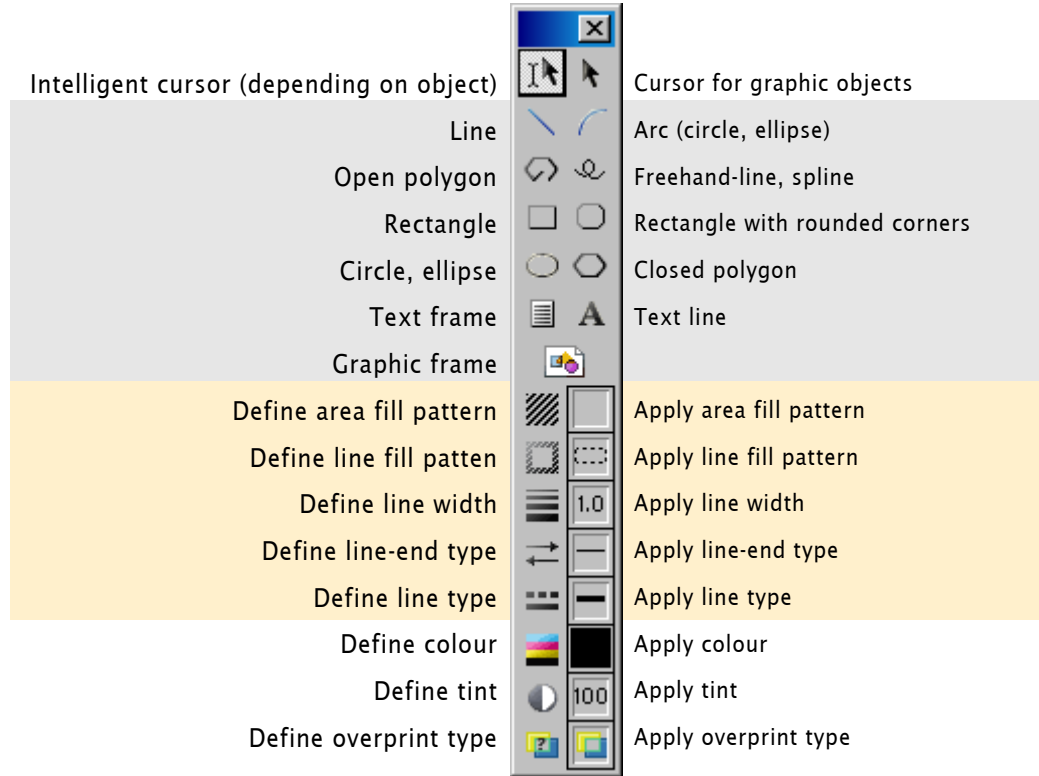
Inline graphics (icons)

Graphics with FM tools

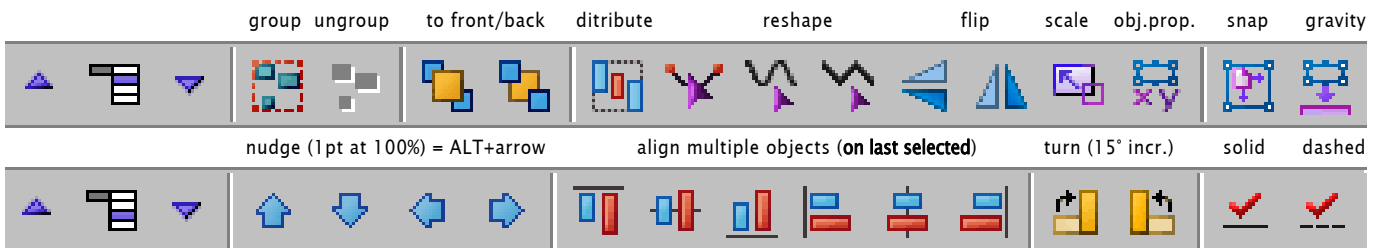
Graphic objects

The graphics palette defines graphic objects as well as properties for graphic objects. You may set the properties before you create an object or apply the properties to selected objects.

Ease graphic work with **View > Options > Grid Spacing** and **Graphics > Snap ON** and/or **Graphic > Gravity** on.



Tool bars for graphic work



A graphic object is *either* filled *or* has a border, *not both*.

Callouts

Do not place numbers and text into the graphic itself. Overlay these in the FrameMaker document to maintain constant font size for the legends (and ease translation).

○ 44 → overlay centered and group (44) → copy/paste and edit figure (3) (A)

Use a text frame for longer explanations. Both ¶ formats and *character formats* are possible. Borders cling to the contents.

A text line can only use character formats (here: ft-fig-text).

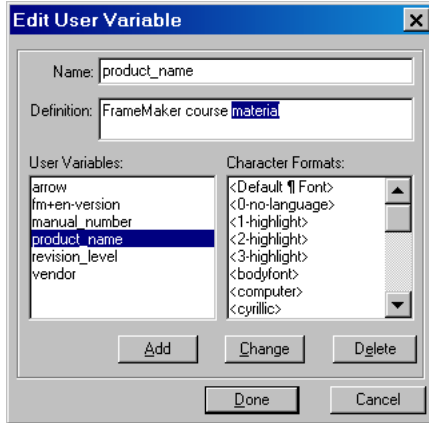
Canned text

Canned text reduces redundancy and eases maintenance of standard text (e.g. warning texts).

Variables

Typical variables

Product-name, revision-no, revision-date, author, copyright date, manual-no, vendor.



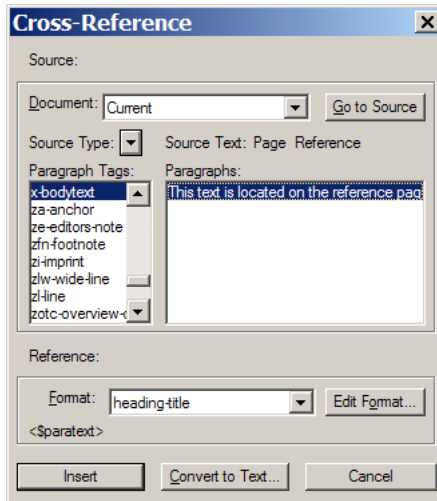
Use for book-wide definitions. Use special names (e.g. x-name) for chapter-wide definitions (must not be distributed via book).

Open dialog via **Special > Variable...** or by double clicking on a variable in the text.

Variables can contain text and highlights, but no other variables.

The maximum length in FM-8 is 1022 chars for UTF-8 text. This includes the notation of character format, e.g. <1-highlight>. Use </> to switch character format off (in place of <Default ¶ Font>).

Cross reference to text on reference page



Open dialogue via **Special > Cross-reference...** and search in the current document for the relevant paragraph format, select the paragraph:

This text is located on the reference page Reference in a text frame with the flow name caveat. For finding this text easily it has the paragraph format x-bodytext and not just bodytext. However, you can also include this text into the body pages as an inset. In case of an inset the name of the flow is relevant.

(The coloured background is on the current page).

Only single paragraphs can be referenced. However, maintenance of these texts is easy: double click on the text to get the dialogue **Cross Reference** where you click on Go to Source.

The purpose of the text should be recognisable within the first few words because display in the dialogue is limited.

Text inset

A text inset can be of arbitrary length (e.g. multiple paragraphs). See *Text insets* on page 14.

Layout items

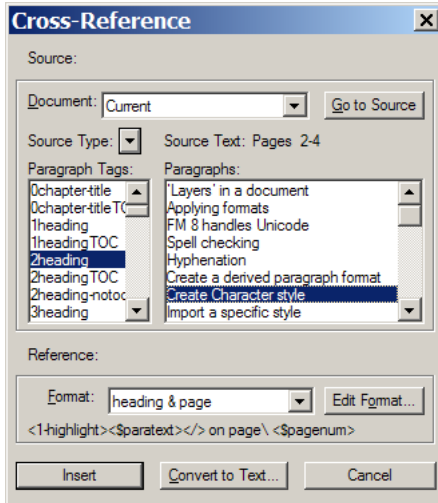
- Usage** Special pages, such as the last page of a chapter, containing company address etc. Another usage is the famous This page intentionally left blank in loose leaf publications.
- Set up** A master page with name Last contains the text frame with all the text. The text frame must be of type *background*, otherwise the text will not appear on the body pages.

Plug in AutoText

All FM constructs such as complicated tables, lists or figures in frames can be handled. See *AutoText* on page 19.

Cross references

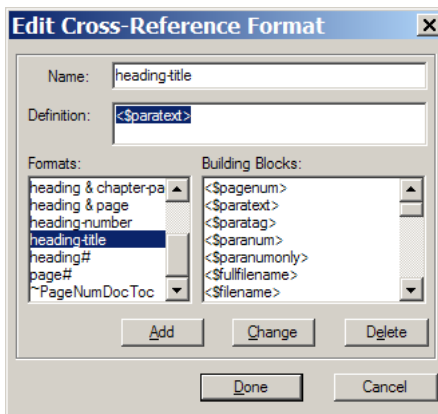
Cross reference to paragraph



A document template provides a number of cross reference formats. The text “See” or “See on page” shall not be part of the cross reference format, because they may be needed in several forms.

- 1 Open dialogue **Special > Cross-reference...**
- 2 Select **Source Type** Paragraphs. The list of paragraphs formats are displayed under **Paragraph Tags**.
- 3 Select the tag name for the target of the reference (e.g. 2heading).
- 4 Under **Paragraphs** you see the texts of these paragraphs to choose from. Select the appropriate one.
- 5 Under **Format** select the appropriate format for the reference: heading & page. Below the drop down list you see the pattern of this format:
<1-highlight><\$paratext></> on page\ <\$pagenum>
The main building blocks of this cross reference format are \$paratext providing the text of the target paragraph and \$pagenum, the page number of the target paragraph.
- 6 With **Insert** the cross reference to the target is inserted at the current cursor location: *Create Character style on page 4*

Modify cross reference format



If a special format is needed, modify an existing one with **Edit Format**:

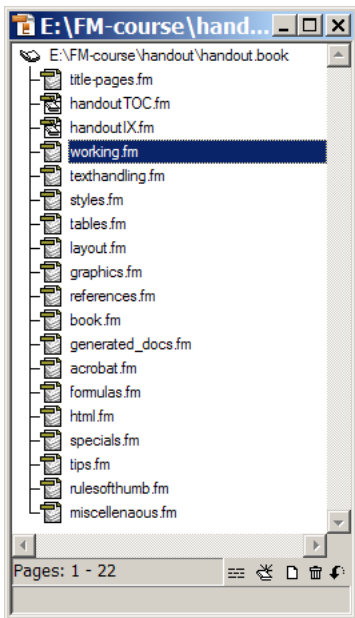
- 1 In the **Cross Reference** dialogue select the most appropriate format and click Edit Format.
- 2 Provide a new name, e.g. heading title mod and click on **Add** to get the new name into the list.
- 3 In the **Definition** build the generation pattern with fixed text and building blocks from the list. The list starts with system variables and continues with character formats.
Set up the new format, for example
<2-highlight><\$paratext></>
</> is shorthand for the building block <Default ¶ Font>
- 4 Click **Change** to store the new definition and **Done** to leave the dialogue.
- 5 In the **Cross Reference** dialogue click **Insert** to apply the new format for the selected target reference:
Create Character style

Cross reference to other files

- ▶ The target file must be open.
- ▶ In the drop down list **Document** select the appropriate target document and find the relevant paragraph or cross reference marker.

Books

Set up book from initial chapter

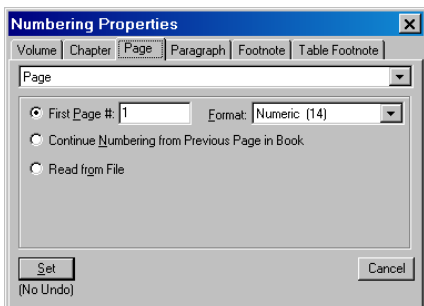


A FrameMaker book is a list of files (with properties) stored in a book file. The book contains layout definitions from the file from which it was initiated. These are used for generated files such as TOC or index.

A book is set up to provide homogeneous numbering over chapters and to be able to generate lists (such as TOC) and indexes from the collection of files.


- 1 In the chapter file which shall become part of a book, use **File > New > Book**.
- 2 You are asked whether the current file shall become part of the book. Answer Yes.
- 3 The book dialogue opens with the (absolute) file name entered.
- 4 Save the book with an appropriate name. The file name of the chapter file will become relative to the book.
- 5 Add more files to the book. You may drag file names from the Windows File Explorer into the book window.
- 6 Rearrange the file names by drag and drop.
- 7 Set up the numbering of the book files (see hereafter).

Setting the numbering properties of a book file



Set up a numbering scheme for the whole book to overview the numbering process, for example:

File	Vol.	Chapter	Page number	Paragraph	Footnotes
title	1	0	1 roman	restart	1
booknameTOC	same	same	continue roman	continue	continue
introduction	same	next	1 arabic	restart	continue
planning	same	next	1 arabic	continue	continue
working	same	next	1 arabic	continue	continue

- 1 Select the file in the book and open **Format > Document > Numbering**.
- 2 Choose the required tab and define the numbering according to the desired scheme.
- 3 Continue to set all numbering properties of the current file and then advance to the next file in the book.
- 4 Apply the settings with **Edit > Update Book** (or icon ). This will renumber the items (paragraphs, pages, etc.)

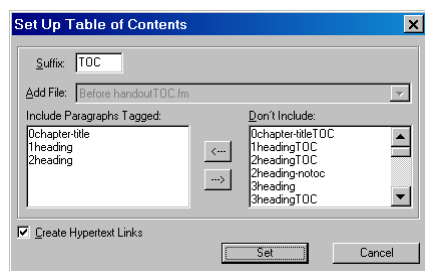
Distribute formats

- 1 In the book window select the target files for the formats.
- 2 In **File > Import > Formats** select the source file and define the format categories to be imported and distributed.

Note: *Category Document Properties covers a great set of properties and hence need to be handled carefully!*

Table of contents

Generate TOC from a file



```
!Table of contents 1¶
!Generate TOC from a file 1¶
!Format the generated TOC 2¶
!Standard formatting for the TOC entries 2¶
!Table of contents within a text document 3¶
!TOC imported to the current flow 3¶
!TOC Imported to nested text frame 4¶
```

- 1 Enter the document from which you want to generate the TOC and select **Special > Table of Contents...**
- 2 You are prompted whether to set up a TOC as part of a new book or as an independent file. Click **Yes**.
- 3 In the dialogue **Set Up Table of Contents** move the paragraph styles, which should appear in the TOC, to the left. (You can move all items from one side to the other by holding **SHIFT** while clicking on the arrow button).
- 4 Normally you want to generate hypertext links: click the selection box.
- 5 Click **Set**. A new file named *documentname*.TOC.fm is created with default presentation of the TOC.

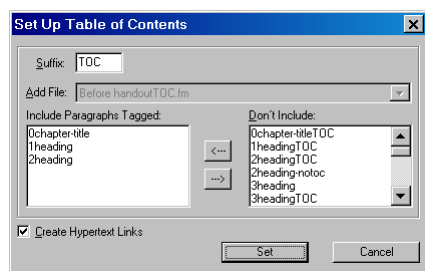
When working with a template, the document file contains definitions for xxxTOC paragraphs which will be used and the generated TOC looks final.

- 6 Save the file. **Do not change the name of this file!**
- 7 After changes in the original document file you must update this TOC file: in the document file follow steps 1 - 6 from above. Since you already have a TOC file from step 6, this will be used for the re-generation.

Chapter TOC

A TOC generated from a document file can be used as a text inset in the document itself. To get correct page numbers you must update after the insert both the TOC file and Inset in the container file!

Generate TOC for a book



```
!Table of contents 1¶
!Generate TOC from a file 1¶
!Format the generated TOC 2¶
!Standard formatting for the TOC entries 2¶
!Table of contents within a text document 3¶
!TOC imported to the current flow 3¶
!TOC Imported to nested text frame 4¶
```

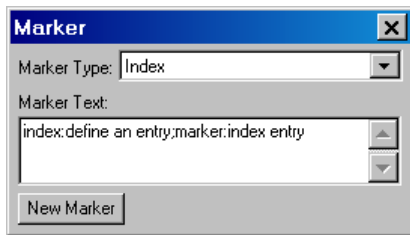
- 1 In the book file select the file before/after you want to place the TOC and select **File > Add > Table Of Contents**. In the book a file *bookname*.TOC.fm will appear, then opens the dialogue.
- 2 Define where you want to add the generated file into the book (before/after the selected file).
- 3 In the dialogue **Set Up Table of Contents** move the paragraph styles, which should appear in the TOC, to the left.
- 4 Normally you want to generate hypertext links: click the selection box.
- 5 Click **Set**. A new file named *bookname*.TOC.fm is created with default presentation of the TOC.

When working with a template, the book file contains definitions for xxxTOC paragraphs which will be used and the generated TOC looks final.

- 6 Save the file. **Do not change the name of this file!**
- 7 After changes in document files of the book you must update this TOC file with **Edit > Update Book...**: Assure that the TOC file is listed under "Generate".

Index

Insert an index entry



Index entries are markers of the type `i ndex`.

- 1 Place the cursor at the desired point. Prefer the end of a paragraph for the location! Translators will love You!
- 2 **Special > Marker** opens the dialogue **Marker**. The marker type `Index` might be selected already. If not, select this type from the drop down list.
- 3 If you have selected text, or do so while the Marker dialogue is open (it stays open), the selected text appears in the box as **Marker Text**. The marker will be placed in front of the selection.
- 4 Change the marker text to your desire and insert the marker with **New Marker**.

Edit an index entry

- ▶ Open the dialogue with **Special > Marker**.
- ▶ Find (or directly select) the relevant Index Marker.
- ▶ The dialogue will get the marker text to be modified. The button to be clicked now reads **Edit Marker**.

Blanks in index entries

Blanks may be arranged around the colon and the semicolon which have syntactic meaning in the entries. These blanks do not appear in the index display. Required blanks (e.g. to keep words together) must be inserted as `_` (backslash, blank).

Multi level entries

Multi level entries are separated by a colon (:). The following example will create a main entry *abrasion* and a sub entry *glacial*:
`abrasion: glaci al`

Multiple entries in one marker

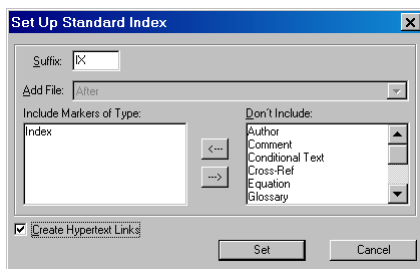
Multiple entries within one marker are separated by a semicolon. This is for example useful to place all permutations of multi level entries in one marker:
`character: del ete; del ete: character`

Special characters in index entries

Colon, semicolon, `<` and `>` are syntactic characters in Index Marker entries and must be 'escaped' for literal use:

`Income \> 100 millions; frui t\ : vitamins for all
vegetables: cucumbers\ ; beans\ ; caul i flower`

Generate index for a book

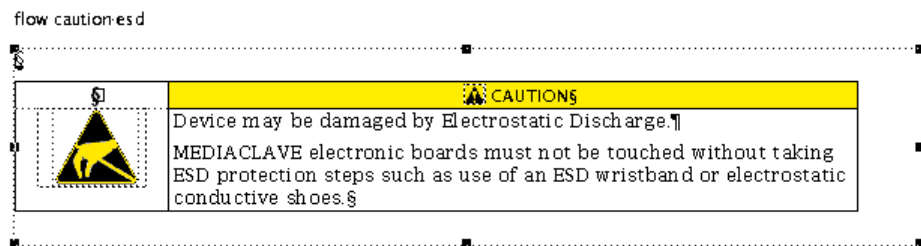


- 1 In the book file select the file before/after you want to place the index and select **Add > Standard Index**.
- 2 In the dialogue **Set Up Standard Index** the appropriate marker type is already selected.
- 3 Normally you want to generate hypertext links: click the selection box.
- 4 Click **Set**. A new file named `booknameIX.fm` is created with default presentation of the Index.
- 5 For updates the same procedure as for TOC applies.

Text insets

- ▶ Avoid duplicate information by referencing predefined text.
- ▶ Any text flow in any document can be used as an inset. Hence the inset may come from a reference page of the container document:

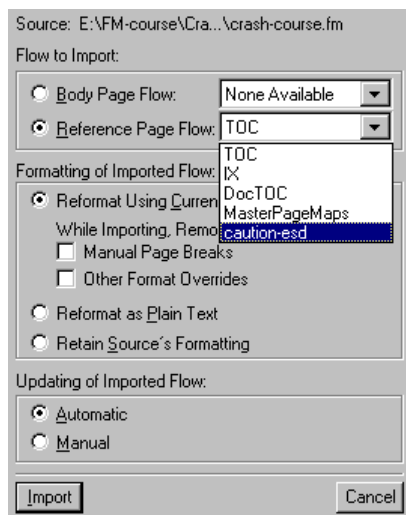
This text frame is located in the reference page Reference of the current document



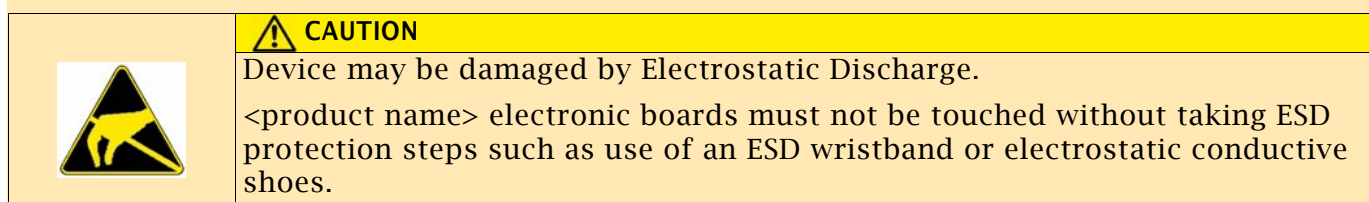
- ▶ For easy insertion use the same styles in the inset as for the container document.

Note: Variables are resolved only one level deep.

Insert an inset



- 1 At the desired location start an empty paragraph with a non-breaking space (**CTRL+space**) and locate the cursor *before* this blank.
- 2 With **File > Import** navigate to the file with the inset flow. This may be the current file to insert from the reference pages.
- 3 Choose the type of flow to be imported (master page or reference page) and select from the drop down list.
- 4 Normally you choose **Reformat using Current Document's Formats**.
- 5 Click on **Import** to insert the flow at the cursor location.



The non-breaking space assures correct formatting of the anchoring paragraph caused by the first paragraph in the inset.

Organise insets

- Name the flows with their purpose/contents. For example, name the flow warn-hot, caution-esd, info-customs.
- You may set up a project specific document with insets (various body pages with various flows).

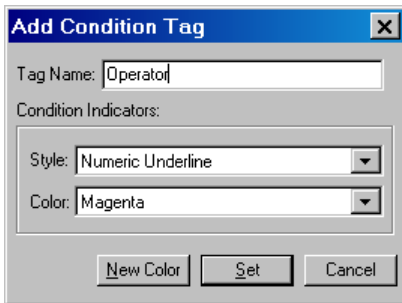
Cross references

- Do not place cross references (inset → container) in an inset, because the container changes!
- For references from the container to the inset define a cross reference marker (give it useful content) in the inset to which you refer from the various container documents.

Conditional text

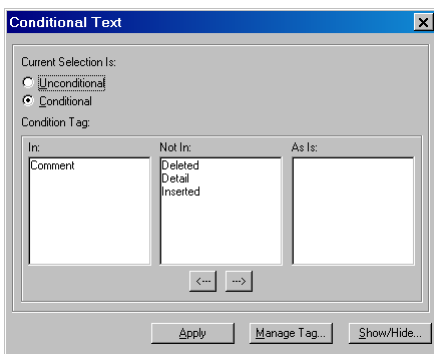
Note: Table columns (or individual cells in a table) cannot be made conditional. Only whole table rows can be conditional.

Define a condition



- 1 In **Special > Conditional Text > Manage condition...** click on **Add** or **Edit**.
- 2 (For Add) provide the new name in the edit box and select an appropriate style and colour for the display (this style is not used for printing!); click **Set**.
- 3 The condition is now listed in **Manage Conditions** dialogue.

Apply a condition to text



- 1 Select the text which will receive the condition (for example “comment”)
- 2 **Special > Conditional Text > Apply Conditional Text...** If you do not see the desired condition tag in the “Not in:” column, you must first set up this tag.
- 3 Set the current selection to **Conditional** (radio button) and move the desired condition to the left column (“In:”) and click **Apply**.

The text with the condition gets a special appearance according to the settings of the condition tag:

Display the conditional text

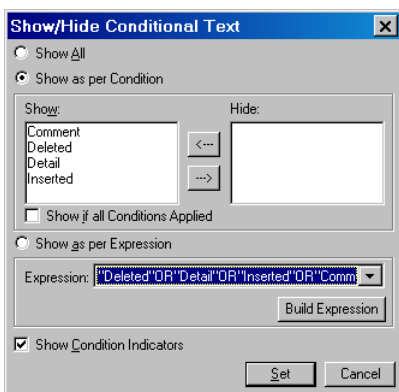
Hidden conditional text is represented by a maker symbol (**T**).

Note: If you delete a Conditional Text Marker you actually delete the conditional text!

To display (and print) text with and/or without any condition:

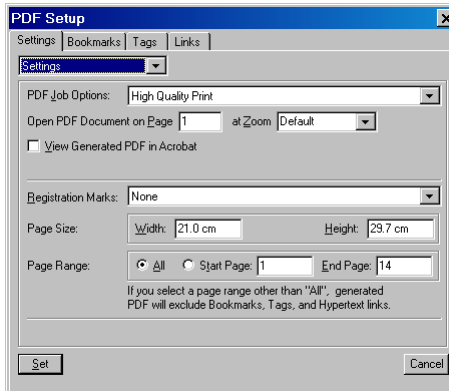
- 1 Select **Special > Conditional Text > Show/Hide Conditional Text**.
- 2 To display (and print) everything, activate the radio button **Show All**.
- 3 To display (and print) only certain condition texts,
 - move the conditions into the appropriate column (Show or Hide).
 - Activate radio button **Show as per Condition**
- 4 Click **Set**

Note: You may move all tags at once with **SHIFT+click** on an arrow. The condition indicators (underlining, colour) are only visible if **Show Condition Indicators** is checked.

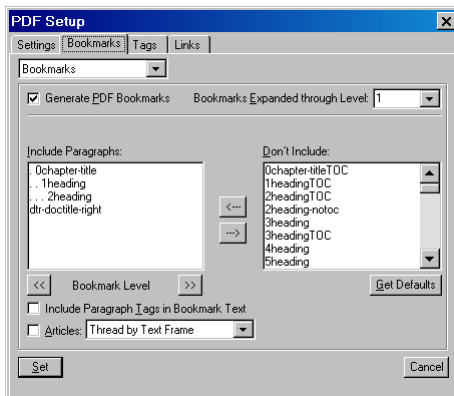


Create PDF

Save as PDF



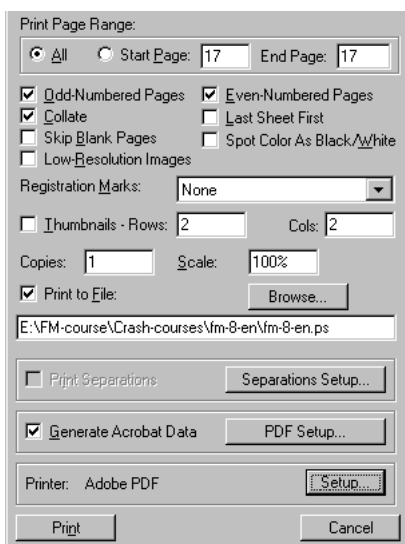
- 1 With **File > Save As PDF ...** you get a standard File saving dialogue with the file name *documentname.pdf* which you may change.
- 2 After clicking **Save** the **PDF Setup** dialogue appears which has 4 tabs for various settings.
- 3 In the **Settings** pane you define
 - The set of Distiller parameters (Job-options)
 - How the PDF document should open initially.
 - Registration marks are only necessary if you want to print on smaller paper and see crop marks to trim the paper.
 - Further parameters normally need no change from the already set values.



- 4 In the **Bookmarks** pane you specify which items you want to have in the bookmarks pane of Acrobat/Adobe Reader.
 - Define bookmarks from the heading levels with the <--- and ---> arrows. You can move all items from the left pane to the right one (or vice versa), by holding **SHIFT** and clicking the ---> (<---) button.
 - Set the appropriate level of the bookmark with the << and >> buttons.
 - To have the bookmarks closed to the first level, enter 1 into the drop-down list **Bookmarks expanded through Level**.
- 5 Normally you uncheck the first check box both in the panes **Tags** and **Links**.
- 6 Click on **Set** to initiate the generation of the PDF. Distiller will appear automatically. It disappears after some time as long as FM is open.

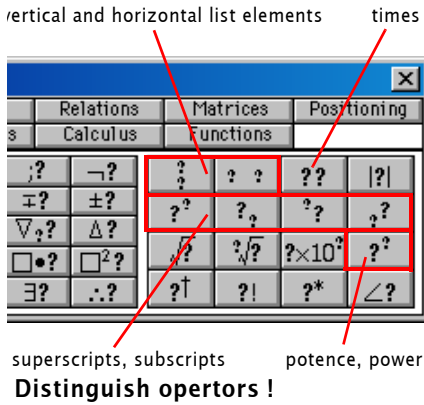
Note: *Automatically generated hyperlinks in TOC and Index as well as cross references are live in the generated PDF.*


Printing with Adobe PDF printer



- 1 For the document (or the book file) use menu **Format > document > PDF Setup** to define the Distiller Job Options, Bookmarks etc. See *Save as PDF*.
- 2 Open **File > Print** and activate
 - **Print to File** and specify a file name (where you have sufficient space for a large file).
 - **Generate Acrobat Data** (to get bookmarks etc.)
- 3 With **Setup...** select the printer Adobe PDF (formerly called Distiller printer) and in **Print Setup** click on **Properties...** There deactivate **Relay on System Fonts only ...**
- 4 Leave **Printer Setup** and in **Print Document** or **Print Book** click on **Print**.
- 5 The resulting PS (PostScript) file must be processed by the Distiller afterwards.

Equation editor



The equation editor (formula editor) is controlled from a special palette, which opens from **Special > Equations ...** or with button at the right border of the document window .

The equation (or formula) is a special object created in an anchored frame. It is not just a graphic.

An in-line formula is inserted in an ordinary paragraph, rather than in a paragraph of its own.

Most time you will need to specify “no fixed line spacing” to the anchoring paragraph give room to the formula. The frame can be treated like any other anchored frame (border, background):

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \cdot b$$

Proportions of Golden Rectangle.

Such simple formulas can be entered directly from the keyboard:

Typing	Result	Explanation
ESC m l	$?$	Insert large equation (frame). The highlighted ? is the ‘entry point’ of the formula.
a =	$a = ?$	The new ‘entry point’ is the ? after the equal sign.
\sqrt ENTER	$a = \sqrt{?}$	Function names like sqrt, pwr, log etc. are preceded by a backslash and terminated by ENTER:
5 space space	$a = \sqrt{5}$	The ? is replaced by 5, the two spaces select the 5, then the square root as a whole.
- 1	$a = \sqrt{5} - 1$	The “minus one” is attached to the selection, not just to the last entry.
space space space /	$a = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{?}$	The blanks select the 1, then -1, then the right term. The slash creates a fraction bar below this selection.
2 space space b	$a = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}b$	Selecting the right term provides the entry point (?) to the right. A variable is displayed in italics.
ESC m p	$a = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}b$	Shrink wrap the formula. Then apply “variable line height” to the anchoring paragraph.

More complicated formulas require selection of math objects from the Equation palette and enter items at the highlighted ?

Strings in formulas

Strings are required, for example to enter physical dimensions or for ‘wordy formulas’. You start the string with " and terminate it with RETURN:

$$\text{success} = \frac{\text{expenditure}}{\text{effort}}$$

Special layout

Assign master page

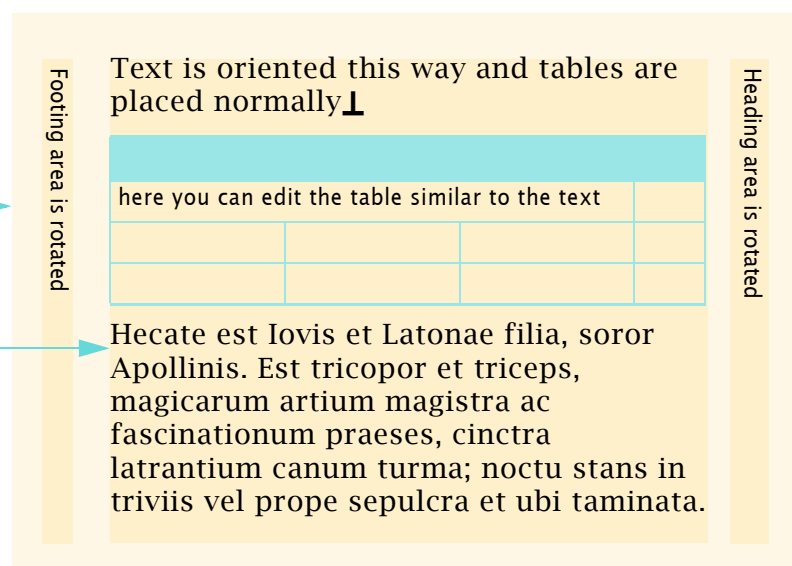
A FrameMaker document may contain a (nearly) arbitrary number of master pages, for example, `title`, `last`, `landscape-left`, `landscape-right`.

For ordinary pages the master pages *Right* and *Left* are assigned automatically. Other master pages are assigned with **Format > Page Layout > Master Page Usage...**

Master pages for rotated tables

Rotated tables are not rotated themselves but located in a rotated text frame:

- 1 Create master page in portrait mode (e.g. copy from `Right`) and name it appropriately (e.g. `Rotated-right`)
- 2 Rotate page with **Format > Customize Layout > Rotate page clockwise/counter clockwise.**
- 3 Rotate central text frame back. The heading/footing area will remain rotated.



If for some reason you keep the master page in portrait mode and just rotate the inner text frame, you can not directly edit a table anchored in this text frame.

Multiple columns

You can not change the number of columns within a flow. To insert pages with other column layout than the standard pages you need disconnected pages. The text within these do not flow/reflow if text amount is changed.

Useful addenda

These are plug-ins install as DLL's (except the first one) and hence do not need the **FrameScript** interpreter (which is a plug-in by itself).

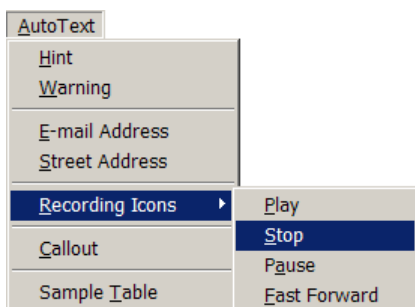
Enhanced tool bar

- Two button groups only, not four.
- Additional useful commands, e.g. F4 to repeat ¶-actions.



The Enhanced Toolbar at www.daube.ch is based on the works of [Microtype](#).

AutoText



Inserts FM constructs (pictures, tables, text) via menu or shortcut. Installs menu item **AutoText**. The names in the sub-menu (Hint, Warning etc.) are defined in an FM document and hence can be of any language.

- An FM document contains the constructs.
- One set of items per FM-installation, but menu can contain submenus for subsets of items, for example, icon collections.

Source: [Silicon Prairie Software](#), USD 10.-

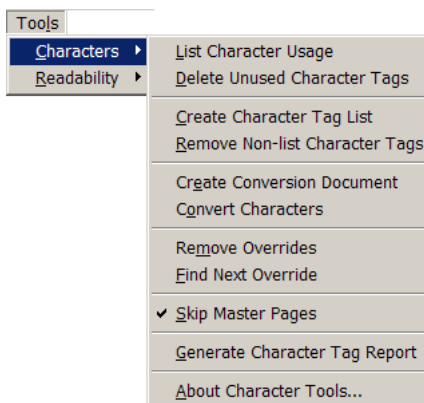
Archive (for books)

This plug-in collects all referenced graphics and text insets into two subdirectories. Usage: **File > Utilities > Archive document**.

- Useful to clean out the graphics directory.
- Useful to store a project on a CD or the like.
- Unicode in file names is not supported.

Source: [Bruce Foster](#), USD 25.-

Cleaning tools



These tools support the migration from old to new style definitions. Installs menu item **Tools**.

- Report used and unused styles to judge the need for cleaning the document.
- Eliminate unused tags for paragraphs, characters and tables.
- Rename tags for paragraphs, characters and tables by means of a conversion table.
- Local overrides can be searched and eliminated.

Source: [Silicon Prairie Software](#). Character Tools, Paragraph Tools, Table Tools: USD 10.- each.

Another (more expensive) source for equivalent tools is [Squidds.de](#).

Poerful script collection

www.i-frame.itl.info provides a layered set of scripts for various purposes (many for free). Precondition is the plug-in **FrameScript**.

Migration

- To apply a new template to a current document some steps are necessary:
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Prepare the current document | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Remove all unused styles (paragraph, characters, tables) from the current document. Also remove unused colours and unused cross reference formats. Without tools this is quite laborious.2 Remove unused master pages and unused reference pages.3 Rename used styles which have different names than the new template. Table driven tools are of great help here. |
| Import new styles | <ol style="list-style-type: none">4 Import styles from the new template. Also import the master and reference pages. In File > Import > Formats check the boxes: remove Manual Page Breaks and Other Format/Layout Overrides.

Styles with similar names in both the current document and the new template get the new definitions. |
| Check the import | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5 Carefully check the updated document and apply new overrides (for example, page breaks) as required.6 If old style names still exist, rename them to x-oldname to indicate that they exist only in this document:
In paragraph designer select the style, change the name and then Update All. You will get a prompt to allow the new name.

Apply similar changes to character or table styles which have old names. |

Alternative method

- For large differences in style the following method may be useful.
- 1 Create a new document from the template.
 - 2 In the old document select all text (**CTRL+a**) and copy it to the clipboard.
 - 3 In the new document **Paste Special** (Text only). Tables will be inserted as paragraphs with TABS. You do not get anchored frames yet.
 - 4 Apply the appropriate styles (paragraph and character).
 - 5 Reconstruct the tables with new format:
 - Select the paragraphs to become the table.
 - Select **Table > Convert to Table...**
 - Select the appropriate table format and click **Convert**.
 - It may be necessary to re-arrange and/or straddle cells.
 - 6 Reconstruct the anchored frames:
 - Copy the anchored frame from the old document.
 - Paste it to the desired location in the new document.
 - You may need to apply new styles to Text Lines (created with A-tool) and text in text frames, adjust line thicknesses etc.
 - 7 Archive the old document. It may be necessary to get something out of it later.

Import from Word

Although it may look tedious work the following method is the safest - and in most cases fastest - method to import text from other applications, in particular, MS Word.

This method avoids the pollution of formats which are generated by the import filters which try to keep as much as possible of the source appearance.

Precondition

A clean FrameMaker template with all necessary formats for paragraphs, character, tables, cross references etc. is key. If necessary the catalogues will be extended.

Prepare the Word file

Create a copy of the document and prepare this copy for the import to FrameMaker:

- Export all graphics to distinct files (if you can not find the original location of the graphic files).
- Convert Word graphics to distinct graphic files.
- Resolve anchored frames
- Clean out text

Export graphics to distinct files

Users of Word most time copy graphics into Word. Approved practice in FrameMaker is to import graphics by reference. Hence you may first create these graphic files (or find the original location). A Utility such as [Office Image Exporter](#) may be of great help.

Word graphics are available only in Word. They must be extracted also. See *Convert Word graphics* on page 23.

After exporting all graphics delete them in the Word file.

Resolve anchored frames

Anchored frames in Word can be converted by FM-8 to FM-anchored frames - but the process is not reliable. Hence select all contents and place it outside the frame. Then delete the frame.

Clean up the text

- ▶ Remove hard page breaks.
- ▶ Remove hard line breaks if they serve only layout purpose.
- ▶ Remove hard hyphenations and optional hyphenation.
- ▶ Remove field functions (such as TOC). In FM there are different mechanisms for most of them.

Save the Word file

Save the cleaned document as RTF. The version of RTF saved depends on the Word version and can not be determined from the file.

Import the RTF to FrameMaker

- 1 In FrameMaker import this file to a location where the ¶ format is Body or bodytext (if this is appropriate for most of the text).
- 2 In case the document has been saved as .doc (Word file), select Microsoft Word in the dialogue **Unknown File Type**.

Format text in FM

Note: *When applying formats with a designer (Paragraph Designer, Character Designer), **do not use** Update All, but Apply (to selection only). Use Update All only if really the catalogue should be updated!*

The FM document looks nearly as the Word document, because the filters try to keep the appearance. The document does not yet contain any FM styles from the template. These are now applied.

Some discipline is required to avoid to many left out * formats.

- 1 Start with applying headings. First apply main section headings, then sections, then subsections. With a tool such as the *Enhanced tool bar* on page 19 it is easy to repeat format applications.
- 2 Standard running text gets the format Body (or bodytext).
- 3 When applying list formats the bullets and numbering figures are placed before the Word elements, which must be removed (see *Clean up the import* on page 22).
- 4 Tables got the Format A during import. Hence the necessary table format must be applied. Both horizontally and vertically straddled cells are handled correctly by FM-8.
- 5 Word does not know about table title and heading rows. Hence these must be reconstructed:
 - Select and cut the body rows to be converted to heading rows.
 - Place the cursor into the now topmost row and with **Table > Add Rows or Columns** add the desired number of rows To Heading.
 - Select the empty heading rows and paste the rows from the clipboard with Replace Current Rows.
 - If a table title is defined in the new template, set it up.
- 6 Format all cells (header, body, footer) with the appropriate paragraph formats.
- 7 Apply the necessary character formats.
- 8 Insert the graphics (see *Place the graphics* on page 23).
- 9 Search through the whole document for formats with local overrides (* prefix in the information area). Walk through the lines with the ↓ key (in tables with TAB key through all cells). As soon as you notice a * in the information area the format has local overrides (or not yet an FM format).

Note: *With tools (see Useful addenda on page 19) the cleaning of documents can be accelerated significantly.*

Clean up the import

Bullets or other list introducers as well as numbering must be removed from the imported list entries, because in FM they belong to the property Numbering.

Note: *In the following do not use Change All even in so called obvious cases. Always use Find or Change & Find.*

Remove numbering

Set up **Find/Change** with Wildcards ON and this find pattern: [1-9].\t for single figures and [1-9][0-9].\t for two figure

Remove bullet symbol

numbers. Of course, the period may also be a parenthesis in certain cases. The Change field is empty to delete the item.

If the bullet symbol is from the standard font, then it appears as ·. However, if it comes from Wingdings or Dingbats etc, then you see the base character in front of the list lines, these may be é, U or everything else. Start your search pattern with the first symbol coming along (Wildcards must be ON):

```
[•]\t and extend as soon as you discover more of these:
[•é*8ç]\t
```

Place the graphics

At the desired locations import the graphics and let them use the default FrameMaker anchored frame. When you (like me) prefer to use specific anchored frames:

- ▶ Define an anchored frame Below current Line using the width of the full text column, right adjusted and 2 cm high.
- ▶ Import the first graphic into this frame and align it (e.g. with a margin of 2 mm on top). At this stage the height might not be sufficient for the graphic, but leave it.
- ▶ Select the frame with the graphic in it and copy this construct to all other places where graphics shall be placed.
- ▶ Replace the graphics in the frames 2 ... n with the correct ones. They will be adjusted already. Adjust the height of all frame and check the graphics.

Convert Word graphics

Word graphics can be copied and directly pasted into FM (they are WMF objects). However it will very difficult to extract them from FM for further use. Hence it is better to paste them into a graphic application and save them to a file.

Method 1

- ▶ Generate a PDF from the Word document. It may be useful to delete all pages without graphics first.
- ▶ In Adobe Illustrator (or another program capable to edit PDF) import a page from this file.
- ▶ With appropriate operations (such as ungroup, remove crop mask etc.) get access to all relevant objects.
- ▶ Select all relevant graphic objects and copy them to a new canvas.
- ▶ Save this graphic as PDF or eps with preview. You may crop the PDF in Acrobat to the desired size, if you did not specify a proper canvas size.

Method 2

- ▶ If the graphic application correctly handles WMF it is possible to directly paste the graphic into it.

Recommended setup of FM

Much behaviour of FrameMaker is defined by settings in maker.ini. In Windows 2K and above there is a local copy in the user area (%APPDATA%, for example C:\Documents and Settings\Klaus Daube\Appl i cati on Data\Adobe\Framemaker\8.0) which has precedence.

Zoom factors

Set the zoom factors to values which are most useful for your paper size and monitor sizes. For example, for an 20" display:

[Preferences] Zoom=28, 36, 50, 74, 90, 125, 200, 353, 500, 1000

When zoomed to 353% a nudge (moving an object by **ALT+arrow** key moves by 0.1 mm steps

Line widths

The default line widths are rather coarse; better may be:

[Preferences] PenWi dths=0.1mm, 0.25mm, 0.35mm, 0.5mm

In dialogues the values will be displayed converted to pts.

Snap and grid

These can be set to be in the state most users wish for new documents. The actual state is saved in the document.

Template path

If you want to get document templates from a special location, change in section [Di rectori es]

from Templ ateDi r=templ ates
Templ ates=templ ates

to (for example) Templ ateDi r=D:_doc-std\Framemaker
Templ ates=D:_doc-std\Framemaker\FM-templ ates

Smart quotes

For better handling set section [Spelling]up with symbols:

```
SmartQuotes=\xd4\xd5\xd2\xd3 ; Engl i sh ' ' " " u2018, u2019, u201C, u201D
; SmartQuotes=\xe2\xe3 ; German , ' „ " u201A, u2018, u201E, u201C
; SmartQuotes=\xdc\xdd\x7c\x8 ; French " " « » u2039, u203A, u00AB, u00BB
; SmartQuotes=\xdc\xdd\x7c\x8 ; Swi ss < > « » u2039, u203A, u00AB, u00BB
; SmartQuotes=\xd5\xd5\xd3\xd3 ; Swed/Fi nn ' ' " " u2019, u2019, u201D, u201D
```

Paste prefers text

The default for Paste (from none FM files with **CTRL+v**) may create OLE connections (Object Linking and Embedding). To paste the contents rather than the object property, change in section [Preferences]:

from Cl i pboardFormatsPri ori ti es=FILE, OLE 2, EMF, META, DI B, BMP, MI F, RTF, TEXT

to Cl i pboardFormatsPri ori ti es=TEXT, RTF, FILE, OLE 2, EMF, META, DI B, BMP, MI F

Note: Cl i pboardFormatsPri ori ti es *only affects the Windows clipboard. It does **not** affect operations within FrameMaker*
*To paste without formats within FrameMaker use **Paste Special (CTRL+SHIFT+v) > Text**. There are also utilities available to strip formatting from the clipbaord.*

Display character positions correctly

[Fonts] Di spl ayUsi ngPri nterMetri cs=On (default since FM-8)

Match colours in FrameMaker and PDF

[Preferences] GetLi braryCol orRGBFromCMYK=None

FrameRoman character table

2010-02-10

E:\FM-course\Crash-courses\fm-8-en\fm-8-en.fm

⌂

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0a	0b	0c	0d	0e	0f
20	blank	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
30	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
40	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
50	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
60	'	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
70	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{		}	~	DEL
80	Ä	Å	Ç	É	Ñ	Ö	Ü	á	à	â	ä	ã	å	ç	é	è
	:A	*A	,C	'E	~N	:O	:U	'a	'a	^a	:a	~a	*a	,c	'e	'e
	\u00c4	\u00c5	\u00c7	\u00c9	\u00d1	\u00d6	\u00dc	\u00e1	\u00e0	\u00e2	\u00e4	\u00e3	\u00e5	\u00e7	\u00e9	\u00e8
90	ê	ë	í	ì	î	ï	ñ	ó	ò	ô	ö	õ	ú	ù	û	ü
	^e	:e	'i	'i	^i	:i	~n	'o	'o	^o	:o	~o	'u	'u	^u	:u
	\u00ea	\u00eb	\u00ed	\u00ec	\u00ee	\u00ef	\u00f1	\u00f3	\u00f2	\u00f4	\u00f6	\u00f5	\u00fa	\u00f9	\u00f9	\u00fc
a0	†	°	¢	£	§	•	¶	ß	®	©	™	'	¨	¦	Æ	Ø
	blank	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
	\u2020	\u00b0	\u00a2	\u00a3	\u00a7	\u2022	\u00b6	\u00df	\u00ae	\u00a9	\u2122	\u00b4	\u00a8	\u00a6	\u00c6	\u00d8
b0	×	±	ð	š	¥	µ	¹	²	³	¼	½	ª	º	¾	æ	ø
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
	\u00d7	\u00b1	\u00f0	\u0160	\u00a5	\u00b5	\u00b9	\u00b2	\u00b3	\u00bc	\u00bd	\u00aa	\u00ba	\u00be	\u00e6	\u00f8
c0	¿	¡	¬	Ð	f	Ý	ý	«	»	...	þ	À	Ã	Õ	Œ	œ
	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	\u00bf	\u00a1	\u00ac	\u00d0	\u0192	\u00dd	\u00fd	\u00ab	\u00bb	\u2026	\u00de	\u00c0	\u00c3	\u00d5	\u0152	\u0153
d0	–	—	“	”	‘	’	÷	þ	ÿ	ÿ	/	œ	<	>	fi	fl
	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
	\u2013	\u2014	\u201c	\u201d	\u2018	\u2019	\u00f7	\u00fe	\u00ff	\u0178	\u2044	\u00a4	\u2039	\u203a	\ufb01	\ufb02
e0	‡	•	,	„	‰	Â	Ê	Á	Ë	È	Í	Î	Ï	Ì	Ó	Ô
	'	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	\u2021	\u00b7	\u201a	\u201e	\u2030	\u00c2	\u00ca	\u00c1	\u00cb	\u00c8	\u00cd	\u00ce	\u00cf	\u00ec	\u00d3	\u00d4
f0	š	Ò	Ú	Û	Ù	€	ˆ	˜	ˉ	˘	Ž	˚	˘	˝	ž	undef
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{		}	~	
	\u0161	\u00d2	\u00d2	\u00db	\u00d9	\u20ac	\u02c6	\u02c7	\u02c9	\u02d8	\u017d	\u02da	\u00b8	\u02dd	\u017e	

Codes	Input method in FM	Codes	Input method in FM	Area	Unicode sub range
80 to 9f	esc sequence: Ä ← ESC, *, A	a0 to fe	CTRL-q sequence: ¼ ← CTRL+q, 9		Basic Latin; Letterlike Symbols
					Latin Extended-A; Latin Extended-B
					Latin-1 Supplement; Alphabetic pres. Forms
					Mathematical operators; General Punctuation
					Spacing modifiers; Currency Symbols

