

Column

CS3/CS4/CS5 InDesign Plug-in

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Contents

3 "What does Column Flow do?"

Spanning Headers/Footers
Precise Control of Positioning
Boxed Sections/Styled Sections
Column Flow and CS5 Span Columns

6 Examples of Use

10 Installation

Macintosh Install Windows Install

12 Purchasing Licenses and Activation

- 14 Before You Start
- 14 Basic Setup

Preliminary Setup Configuration Setup

- 19 Setting Up Styles
- 22 Running Column Flow
- 23 Addendum

What is "APID ToolAssistant"?

- 25 Acknowledgements
- **26 License Agreement**

"What does Column Flow do?"

Spanning Headers/Footers

Creating headers or footers which span multiple columns is a very difficult task in InDesign. This is because all column settings are set by the text frame. Creating different column settings requires creating a new text frame each time that the number of columns change. The text frames must then be manually positioned.

Column Flow attempts to simplify this process by allowing the setting the number of columns within paragraph styles. Each style applied in the story must have the number of columns defined.

Once properly set up, *Column Flow* will flow the text and add / remove text frames as necessary to properly flow the text. It can flow text one page at a time. It can flow an entire story. It can even flow an entire document comprised of many stories.

Precise Control of Positioning

To further insure proper positioning of the text frames, text blocks can be automatically aligned to the baseline grid, and specific paragraph styles can be defined as headers. (So they will always appear above the following text block.) Additionally, *Column Flow* offers many advanced keeps options which gives a tremendous amount of flexibility in controlling how your text flows.

Boxed Sections/Styled Sections

Column Flow (in CS3 and later) allows object styles to be attached to specific paragraph styles. Any time the associated object style changes, *Column*

Flow will break the text frame, and continue the text flow with a new text frame below. This is very useful for creating sections with a box around it, or a background color. It can even be used for automatically creating headings with transparency effects!

Column Flow and CS5 Span Columns

InDesign CS5 introduced a new feature called *Span Columns*. *Span Columns* essentially does what *Column Flow* was created to accomplish. There are however some differences that might make *Column Flow* a better choice than *Span* (or *Split*) *Columns*:

- 1. The most obvious difference between *Span Columns* and *Column Flow* is that Span Columns works dynamically, while Column Flow must be invoked to create separate text frames for each text section. While the dynamic nature of Split Columns is usually desirable, there are cases where it is more limiting. One example might be a case where you need to add or subtract space between text sections.
- 2. *Span and Split Columns* gives very little control over keeps options, and very often keeps are completely ignored to prevent columns from remaining with no text. *Column Flow* gives very precise control over keeps with three different levels of strictness to give you your preferred balance between type-fitting and adherence to keeps rules.
- 3. Additionally, *Column Flow* gives an option to keep specific numbers of columns together as a unit, so it will not break across pages, while *Span Columns* does not offer this level of control.

"What does Column Flow do?" / Column Flow and CS5 Span Columns

- 4. *Column Flow* gives precise control over whether text sections are snapped to the baseline grid. This ensures proper alignment of heading text which is normally not baseline aligned.
- 5. Column Flow performs more column balancing than Span Columns. It can even make pages one line long or short if necessary to balance the columns.
- 6. *Column Flow* can create spanning headings even across different stories when *Story Tools* is used to set up *Story Strings*.
- 7. When *Column Flow* is used in conjunction with *AutoFlow Pro*, master pages can be automatically applied.
- 8. *Column Flow* allows for boxed sections to be created with a border or background.
- 9. Because *Column Flow* creates a separate text frame for each section, transparency effects can be automatically applied to headings specifically.

Examples of Use

Below are some samples of documents laid out using Column Flow.

HARDY-WEINBERG LAW: TESTING THE CONDITIONS OF GENETIC EQUILIBRIUM

In 1908, Godfrey Hardy (1877-1947), an English math tician, and Wilhelm Weinberg (1862-1937), a Gen obstetrician, independently recognized that some alleles are in a state of equilibrium (Figure 4.4). If no mutation or natu ral selection or gene flow occurs, if the population is large, if mating is random, and if all members of the popul produce the same number of offspring, then genotype fre quencies at a single gene locus will remain the same af generation. Moreover, the equilibrium frequencies will be a function of the allele frequencies at the locus. This is called the Hardy-Weinberg law of equilibrium. In the simplest case (Table 4.1), a single locus has A (dominant) and a (recessive) alleles, with respective frequencies of p and q. In assessing the population as a whole, it is assumed that males and fe nales have both alleles. The Hardy-Weinberg law predic the genotype frequencies for the next generation after one the genotype frequencies for the next generation after one mating, where p^i is the genotype frequency for the AA ho-mozygous alleles, 2pq is the genotype frequency for the Aa(heterozygous) alleles, and q^i is the genotype frequency for the aa homozygous alleles. In other words, the total population (100%) should be the sum of the frequencies of three genotypes, expressed by the simple mathematical equation $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$. If a hypothetical population were 60% A (p = .6) and 40% a (q = .4), the genotype frequencies in the next generation would work out to AA = 36, Aa = 48, and aa = .16. The frequencies can be expressed as decimals or percentages, but they are expressed most often as decimals. Since the three genotypes are the only genotypes for the gen in question in the population, the frequencies must add up to 1 or 100%. So, if the frequency of AA is 0.36 (or 36%), the frequency of Aa is 0.48 (or 48%), and the frequency of aa is 0.16 (or 16%), together they add up to 1 (or 100%)

In the absence of evolution, the frequencies of the genotypes will in theory remain the same forever. In this way, the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium hypothesizes that gene frequencies remain the same because no evolutionary change takes place (Figure 4.5).

By determining the genotype frequencies for a population at different points in time, however, the Hardy-Weinberg equation establishes whether evolution is operating on a particular gene. If the genotype frequencies change from one generation to the next, the population is not in equilibtium—it is evolving. If the frequencies remain the same, the population is in equilibrium—the population is not evolving, at least such respect, to the locus heige studied.

What might cause a population to change its allele frequencies and go out of equilibrium? As noted in chapters 2 and 3, genes are passed from generation to generation by interbreeding within populations in particular and among members of the same species in general, and genetic changes result from one or a combination of the four forces of evolution: mutation, natural selection, genetic drift, and gene flow.

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HARDY-WEINBERG LAW: TESTING THE CONDITIONS OF GENETIC FOUILIBRIUM

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MUTATION: THE ONLY SOURCE OF NEW ALLELES

During cell reproduction, DNA almost always replicates isself exactly. Sometimes, however, the replication process produces an error or a collection of errors in the DNA code. If the problem is not at once detected and corrected by a set of enzymes that monitor DNA, a mutation results. The mutation can be any heritable change in the structure or amount of sentir, metarial.

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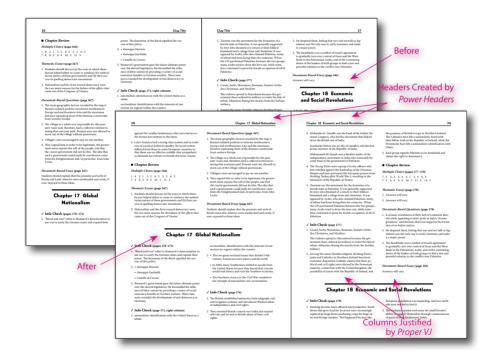
Because so much of any person's DNA is noncoding toe. "Proving Proteins: The Other Function of DNA's in Continue of DNA's proving Proteins: The Other Function of DNA's proving the Continue of DNA's and th

or an abnormal protein (Figure 4.6). Mutations occur at random, and they can occur in any cell, but the ones with consequences for future generations take place in gametes. Gametes may transfer mutations to offspring, depending on what happens during meiosis in the parents. Regardless of their causes or outcomes, mutations are the only source of now owneric variation in a notulation.

Mutations involving incorrect base pairing are called point matations. A ynonymous point matation carets as a alreed triplet in the DNA, but the alteration carries with it the original amino calls Geause the amino acid is the same, the protein formed is the same. A nonynonymous point mutation results in a matching that brings along a different amino acid. Such a mutation can have dramatic results for the individual carrying it. For example, a mutation in the individual carrying it. For example, a mutation in the individual carrying it. For example, a mutation in the condom. The GAG codon is encoded to produce the amino acid.

Examples of Use

The sample below shows a document which was composed using a number of components of our Suites. The columns were created by *Column Flow*. The headers were created by *Power Headers*, and the text was vertically justified by *Proper VJ*.



Shown below is a document which used Column Flow to create boxed sections. The boxes were created automatically using alternate text frame styles for text which is contained within the box. The boxed text can break across pages and a separate box is created for each section!

2 ACAMPROSATE

Acamprosate can affect your judgment, tion. Do not drive or operate dangerous mad this medicine.

Possible Side Effects

Almost 2 of every 3 people who take this m a drug side effect.

- ▼ Most common: diarrhea.
- Common: headache, weakness, anxiety, problems.
- Less common: pain, accidental injuri gas, dizziness, dry mouth, tingling in the ing, sweating, chest pain, loss of appeti impotence, abnormal vision, rash, vomi
- Rare: heart or kidney failure, suicidality, ism, rheumatoid arthritis, and urinary tra effects can occur in almost any part of t doctor if you experience anything unu medication.

Drug Interactions

 Mixing acamprosate with naltrexone els of both drugs in the blood, but no needed.

Food Interactions

You may take acamprosate with or without

Usual Dose

Adult: two 333-mg tablets 3 times a day Child: not recommended.

Overdosage

The only symptom associated with acam been diarrhea. Overdose victims should emergency room for observation and treatr ment, ALWAYS bring the prescription bottle

Special Information

Contact your doctor if you are breast-feedin about becoming pregnant while taking this Take care while driving a car or perform If you forget to take a dose, take it as so do not remember until it is almost time for y

. Before

ACAMPROSATE

Acamprosate can affect your judgment, thinking, or coordination. Do not drive or operate dangerous machinery if you are taking this medicine.

After

Possible Side Effects

Almost 2 of every 3 people who take this medicine will experience a drug side effect.

- Most common: diarrhea.
- ▼ Common: headache, weakness, anxiety, depression, and sleep problems.
- Less common: pain, accidental injuries, nausea, stomach gas, dizziness, dry mouth, tingling in the hands or feet, itching, sweating, chest pain, loss of appetite, weight gain or loss, impotence, abnormal vision, rash, vomiting, and constipation.
- Rare: heart or kidney failure, suicidality, psoriasis, hypothyroidism, rheumatoid arthritis, and urinary tract infections. Rare side effects can occur in almost any part of the body. Contact your doctor if you experience anything unusual while taking any medication.

Drug Interactions

Mixing acamprosate with naltrexone can increase the levels of both drugs in the blood, but no dose adjustments are needed.

Food Interactions

You may take acamprosate with or without food.

Usual Dose

Adult: two 333-mg tablets 3 times a day.

Child: not recommended.

Overdosage

The only symptom associated with acamprosate overdose has been diarrhea. Overdose victims should be taken to a hospital emergency room for observation and treatment. If you seek treatment, ALWAYS bring the prescription bottle or container.

Special Information

Contact your doctor if you are breast-feeding, pregnant, or thinking about becoming pregnant while taking this medicine.

Take care while driving a car or performing complex tasks.

Shown below is a typical sample of Hebrew layout.



וסוברי שלא נהמעשה אשת קמן מהחייחם לבעדה מחברון דעה אלא מחברון שנים, שחידשה תורה שלא חלתה על אשה תורת אשת קמן שאינו מבונר בשנים. וכל זה ביבם קטן אבל ביבם הרש מכיון שהגיע לשנות גדלותו לא נתמעטה יבמתו מלחול עליה תורת אשתו.

איש לבעלה משנאנסה למד רבה שהפקיעה ממנה תורה כל

תורת זנותה. ועדיין צ"ב נהי שלא נאסרה מחמת זונה דסוטה

תיאסר מחמת ביאת איסורה ככל נבעלה לפסול לה באונס

כדתנן בכתובות י"ד ע"ב וכמו שהוכיח הרשב"א להלן ס"ח

וצ"ל בזה כמש"כ בעה"מ שמתור שהותרה לבעלה הותרה

ליכווה וריארו ברער"א ח"ו סלי ס"ו עלא ואסרה אעם אינע

דאשת איש, אלא מהני ביאתו לנכורי להפקיע זיקת כל הבית. וי"ל כזה דסבר ר"ש כעין מה שפירשו תוס' ריש פרקין אליבא דהכמים שא"צ בר דעת לקנות יבמתו אבל ורמעש קפן מלקנות יבמתו שלא תתייחם אשתו בתורת אשת אינו כן דעת. אבל חולק ר"ש בפירוש המיעום

Separate Story automatically positioned below previous one Defined Using Story Tools

Straddle Head Created by Column Flow

איסור כהונה של אשת ישראל שנאנסה שי׳ רש״י ובעה״מ

ע"ר מחור הסוגיא שם.

סימן ט

רש"י ד"ה פסולה. צ"ב שלא הראה מקור איסור נהונה של אשר שראל טפאנסה הכא או לעיל ל"ה ע"א. משמע שא לא שר שראל טפאנסה הכא או לעיל ל"ה ע"א. משמע ע"פ בע"כ רש"י ד"ה בעלה ופירשו הרשב"א ח"ו סי" ס"ה שראויה כל נאנסה תחת בעלה ליאסר מחמת זונה דסוטה אוע"פ שהקילה בה תורה לבעלה ישראל נשארה באיסור זונה דסוטה לגבי בעלה כהן, וי"ל שלמד רב ששת מזה לאשת ישראל שמאמה שפונמת כל ביאת אונס ביחס אישותה עם בעלה וכך פי תורא"ש ברש"י, וי"ל שחולק רבא ולימד מהייתר בעלה של אשת ישראל שנאנסה שמפקעה כל תורת זונה שלה

"צ ב כמו יואן זה נכבן אי בנהי מנטייה עם היואן יוה מבן אי במהי מטייה שי חבר" "Bynamic "Drop Words" ששת מחמת זוה ושחולק עליו דבה למה לא יפרשם "reated by Drop Words המחמת בשלו לה ויוד בו הכל. וייל ברש"י שואסרה במהלה לפסול לה יוד בו הכל. וייל ברש"י שואסרה בנועלה לפסול מחמת פסול זותו ולא מחמת פסול מיוחד עלא עפנמי חיט אישות אשות של ביאה להו לכהונה. ומאחד שלא עפנמי חיט אישות אשות

by Column ורמצ"א להלון צ"א ע"א. שלשיטתו אין לחלקאלקוצ"א ל"א ע"א. שלשיטתו אין לחלקאלקוצ שוראור ואוסרה רבה מדרבנן ער מוחמת זונה.

עכ"ל קשה לפרש כן ברש"י ממעמים הג"ל. [ועי' להלן מה שפי' תום' רא"ש ברש"י]

אן לאו דזונה באשת ישראל שנאנסה

ב. זלכא" צ"ל ברש"י שפירש דברי רב ששת כפשומם שאסורה אשת שראל שנאנמה, בלאו דוונה. אבל צ"ב בזה ממה שאמר רבה [או רבא] המא אשת כהן שנאנמה בעלה לוקה עליה משום זונה משמע לפי רבה שאין לוקה משום זונה אלא אשת כהן שנאנמה לפי רבה אול קה משום זונה אלא אשת כהן שנאנמה לוא אשת ישראל שנאנמה כמו שהעיר בבעה"מ הכא. זעו"ק שאפי' באשת כהן שנאנמה הביאה הגמ' ב' לשוות ברבה אם לוקה עליה משום זונה או רק משום מומאה שלאה נמאה החלימה הגול לפי רבה תורת הוגה של אמר כהן שנאנמה מחברא שמורים כל לשונה. זונה. או האם משום זונה זונה.

לכהן עכ"ל. צ"ב למה לא הראה רש"י מקור איסור כחונה של אשת ישראל שנאנחה. זכמו כן קשה בדריו לעיל ל"ה ע"א ר"ה אשת וו"ל אע"פ שכות הרביו לעיל ל"ה ע"א ר"ה אשת וו"ל אע"פ שכות הרבי עלה וכו' אפ"ה מקור איסור הבחונה של אשת ישראל שנאנחה. והדבר יותר קשה שם שהאריך רש"י שם בר"ה נפסלו להביא מקור פסול הרומת אשת ישראל שנאנסה מקרא דכי תהיה ולא הביא שום מקור לאיסור שפי בפסול כתונתת. ודורק לפרש שסמך בפסול כתונתת על מה שפו' להלן ס"ח ע"ב שלא רבו רש"י לזה ועוד בית הרא אע"ו ברש"י וו"ל לוה לוה בקרא שמפו' להלן ל"ה שלא ע"ב ברש"י וו"ל לדש"י להמכירה שמפו' להלן [וגרו שפיש תו"ל בע"י וו"ל אומר בתרא מייל. [וגרו שפישות וו"ל לדש"י להמכירה ל"ל. [וגרו שפישות משום ובת כהו כי תהיה וכו" משמות בות כהו כי תהיה וכו"

א. רש"י ד"ה פסולה וו"ל אם מת בטלה לא תעשא

Installation

Column Flow was developed using a product called "APID ToolAssistant" created by Rorohiko. This necessary central controller does a lot of the low-level processing. If you are interested in the technology behind the development, you can read the addendum on page 23.

All the necessary components of *Column Flow* are installed in a single step by our installers. The installer includes APID ToolAssitant as well.

To run the installer, simply double click on the installer package on Macintosh or the installer wizard on Windows, and it will walk you through the few steps required.

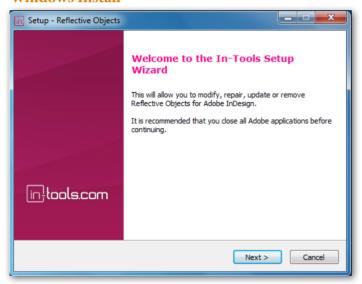
Macintosh Install Install Publisher Suite Custom Install on "Macintosh HD" in!tools.com Package Name Action Size ✓ InDesign CS3 Install 5.3 MB **⊖** Introduction ✓ InDesign CS4 Install 5.8 MB ⊕ Read Me ✓ InDesign CS5 5.5 MB Install ⊕ License ✓ Documentation Install 11.8 MB **⊖** Destination Select Installation Type Installation Summary Space Required: 28.3 MB Remaining: 56.23 GB Go Back Continue

On Macintosh you will be offered the option to install on CS3, CS4, or CS5 as shown above. The option to install any version not currently installed will

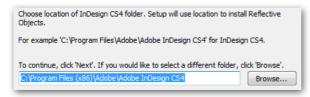
be greyed out. We advise that you keep the option to install the documentation checked.

Please note: If your installation of InDesign is not in the default location, you will not be able to install on Macintosh! Before running the installer, make sure InDesign is located in: /Applications/ Adobe InDesign CSX.

Windows Install

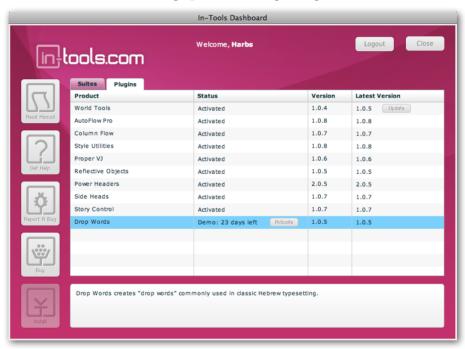


The Windows installer has the additional step that allows you to select your InDesign folder:



Purchasing Licenses and Activation

In-Tools suites and plugin are activated from within InDesign using the In-Tools Dashboard. To access the Dashboard, select "InTools → In-Tools Dashboard..." That will bring up the following dialog:



The Dashboard shows all the information you need to know about your plugins (or suites). To activate, simply click on the "Activate" button next to the product you would like to activate. If it is installed as part of a suite, all the components of the suite will be activated as a whole. Wait a few mo-

ments while the activation process completes. When it does, you will need to restart InDesign.



Purchasing Licenses and Activation

To activate, you must have a valid In-Tools account, and you will need to log in from the Dashboard:



We recommend keeping both the "Login Automatically" and the "Remember Login" check-boxes checked. This will ensure you are always logged in when the dialog is opened (assuming you have an internet connection). If you try to log in with an email account which is not registered, you will be given the option to create a new account.

You also must have purchased a license of the plugin to activate it. If you have not yet purchased a license, you can do so using the "Buy" button:



For further questions and issues regarding licensing and activation, please refer to the FAQ web page; or for more help, please visit our forum.

Before You Start

It is important to understand how *Column Flow* works, and what its limitations are:

- 1. *Column Flow* does not break columns within a single text frame. A new text frame is created in each place that columns are split or spanned.
- 2. Column Flow does not work dynamically. You must specifically invoke a command to have Column Flow reflow your text when you edit it or re-style it in such a way that text re-flows. For this reason, it is highly recommended that you use Column Flow at a point when your text will change very little or not at all.
- 3. *Column Flow* only works with text that have paragraph styles applied. You cannot locally apply column settings to specific text. All settings must be applied using paragraph styles.
- 4. *Column Flow* can be used to create boxes or background shading around sections of text, but since it must break text frames to do this, it cannot be used to create boxes or background shading around individual paragraphs in a two column text frame.

Basic Setup

The setup procedure for Column Flow changed drastically between version 1/CS2 and version 2 for CS3 and later.

In version 1 (or when using CS2 in version 2) all column settings were set by changing the style names to have a number prefix. The number prefix defines the number of columns the text should take up. In version 2 using CS3 or later, the setup is much more intuitive and much less disruptive.

Preliminary Setup

Before you start using Column Flow, you'll need to do a couple of things:

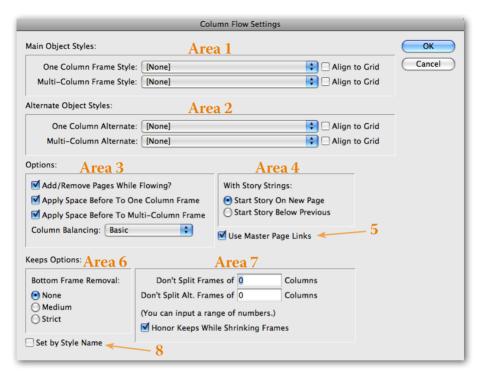
- 1. You must make sure all your text has styles applied to it.
- 2. Additionally, you should create at least one object style for your text frames which has all the settings you will need (such as: First Baseline Offset, Column Gutter, text inset, stroke color, background color, etc.). You will generally want separate styles for single column frames and multiple column frames, and sometimes separate styles for alternates as well. All these styles should be set up (or at least created) before you set up the Column Flow options.

Configuration Setup

Once the preliminary set up is done, select InTools → Column Flow → Configure Column Flow. This will bring up the following dialog shown below.

Please note: The Column Flow configuration settings are document-wide settings. If it is necessary to use different settings in the same document, the settings must be changed before each re-flow.

The only setup *required* before running *Column Flow* is the selection of the object styles used for single column and multi-column frames. All the other settings are optional.



- 1. In the dialog shown, there are many different areas. Of all the settings, Area #1 and in some cases, area #2 are the most important. In Area #1, select the object styles that will be used for composing the single and multicolumn texts. If "Align to Grid" is checked, the text frames will be aligned to the document-wide baseline grid and space will be added between the text frames if necessary. These settings should be set up in the document "Grids" Preferences.
- The "Align to Grid" option is very useful for ensuring that headings which are normally not aligned to grid, line up with gridaligned body text at the top of a column.

Basic Setup / Configuration Setup

- 2. If your document requires the use of alternate styles (such as documents which have boxed sections), make sure to select the correct object styles in area #2.
- 3. Area #3 has four configuration options:
- a) Add/Remove Pages While Flowing? Enabling "Add/Remove Pages" will cause *Column Flow* to add or remove pages as needed while flowing text. If the option is not checked, text will only be flowed on pages which already have a text frame of the story currently being flowed.
- b) Apply Space Before To One Column Frame The second check-box defines whether the space-before settings of the first paragraph will be used to place the text frame lower on the page. If checked the space-before values will be added to the space between a single column frame, and the text frame above it. The "space after" setting of the previous paragraph is always applied.
- c) Apply Space Before To Multi-Column Frame If this option is checked the space-before values will be added to the space between a multi-column frame, and the text frame above it. The "space after" setting of the previous paragraph is always applied.
- d) Column Balancing: Basic Column Flow offers a few different options for balancing of columns at the bottom of a page. If "None" is selected, the text frames at the bottom of a page will always be snapped to the bottom page margin. If "Basic" is selected, the text frame will be shrunk up to balance the columns as best as possible. (The amount the text frame will shrink depends on the check-box in area #7.) If Line Long/Short is selected, Column Flow will add or remove a line if the bottom text does not align across columns and changing the number of lines would fix this. Column Flow will only allow a difference of one line length across a single spread of

facing pages. This means that if one page is a line long, the facing page will not be a line short, and vice versa.

- 4. The "story string" option is for use in conjunction with *Story Tools*. When flowing "story strings" (set up using *Story Tools*), each consecutive story can start either on a new page, or immediately below the previous one (provided there is enough room on the page). If "Start Story Below Previous" is selected, the alignment and spacing settings will be the same as for within one story.
- 5. Option #5 is only visible if *AutoFlow Pro* is installed. *AutoFlow Pro* allows for the creation of links between paragraph styles and master pages. If the check-box is checked and the master page links are set up using *Auto-Flow Pro* (please refer to the *AutoFlow Pro* documentation for more details), *Column Flow* will automatically apply the correct master pages as it flows the text.
- 6. Area #6 allows for control of how much text is forced on the bottom of a page. InDesign allows keeps options to be broken, when honoring them will cause a text column to be empty. Column Flow gives three options of adherence to keeps options for text frames which fall on the bottom of a page. "None" will leave any text frames that can be created on the bottom of the page, even if doing so will violate keeps restrictions. "Medium", will allow text frames that don't violate keeps at the end of the frame, but allow keeps to be broken between columns. "Strict" will not allow any keeps options to be broken in the bottom text frame, and will remove any bottom text frames that will violate any of the keeps settings.
- 7. Area #7 has three different settings. The first two allow for sections to be kept together. Don't Split Frames of O Columns The first option is for text

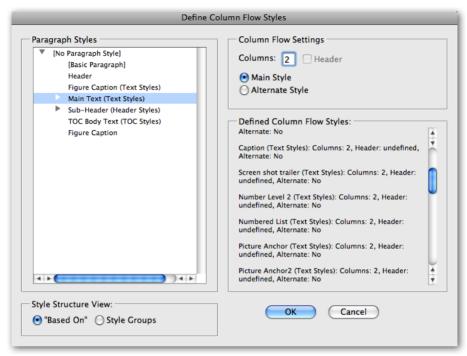
which uses the main object style. Don't Split Alt. Frames of O Columns The second option is for text which uses the alternate object styles. For both fields, you can input a range of column numbers. Valid formats are comma and/or hyphen separated numbers. For example: "2-4" will cause all text of one, two, or three columns to be kept together. "1,3-5" will cause all text of 1, 3, 4, or 5 columns to be kept together.

Honor Keeps While Shrinking Frames The third option defines how much *Column Flow* will shrink text frames after breaking the text. If the check-box is checked, *Column Flow* will only shrink the frame as much as possible without breaking keeps settings. If it is unchecked, the text frames will be shrunk as much as possible.

8. Option #8 allows for legacy style names to be used to determine the number of columns text takes up. If the check-box is checked, the number of columns will be determined by the style name instead of the settings set by the styles dialog.

Setting Up Styles

In the latest versions of Column Flow, defining style settings has become very easy! To access the style dialog, select InTools → Column Flow → Column Flow Styles.... This will bring up the dialog shown below.

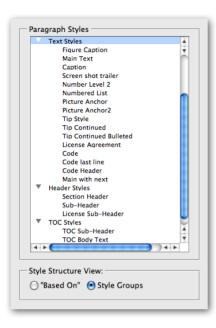


There's only three different settings are set in this dialog: Columns count, Header, and Main/Alternate Style. You must input a column count for the styles, as well as select whether the main style should be used, or the alternate. The Header option is only applicable if the column count is 1.

You can scroll through the "Defined Column Flow Styles" list to quickly see which styles have which settings.

The *Column Flow* Style dialog presents the object styles of the current document in a tree format. There are two distinct tree structure views available. There is the "Based On" view and the "Style Groups" view. You can switch between the two views at any time by clicking on the appropriate radio button.

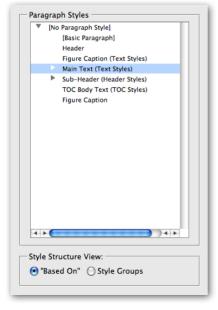
Setting Up Styles



Style Groups View

The "Style Groups" view presents the styles in an expandable tree, with a folder structure similar to the folder structure of InDesign's Object Style panel. If you organize your object styles in style groups, you can use this view to select either individual styles or entire style groups.

When a style group is selected, all the styles (and sub-group styles) in the selected style group will be associated with the *Column Flow* setting you choose.



Based On View

The "Based On" view presents a tree structure of all the styles, in which each style can be seen in its relation to the style upon which it is based. The root of the style tree will always be the [None] style as all styles are ultimately based on [None].

When the styles are viewed in the "Based-On" structure, all styles which are based on the selected style will be associated with the *Column Flow* setting you choose.

Running Column Flow

To Run *Column Flow*, You simply select InTools → Column Flow → Flow... All flowing is done to fit within the page margins and can be flowed on five different levels.

- 1. Current Page: This option flows the selected story on the current page, and fits as much text as possible using the current flow settings. It uses the selected frame as the vertical starting point. This option should be used if a lot of manual tweaking is to be done.
- 2. Rest of Story: This option will flow the rest of the story starting from the selected text frame. Pages will be added or removed if this option is selected in the Column Flow Options.
- 3. Whole Story: This will re-flow the entire selected story.
- 4. Story String From Selection: This option will be grayed-out, unless a story string was set up using the Story Tools plug-in. If the Story String was properly set up, this option will flow the entire string starting from the selected frame. Story String Flow will always add and remove pages as necessary, regardless of the settings in the Column Flow Settings.
- 5. Whole Story String: This will flow the Story String (if set up) starting from the first story in the string.
- Column Flow works much quicker when it creates pages and text frames on the fly. It is therefore recommended when flowing large amounts of text, to remove all subsequent pages, and run Column Flow on overset text.

To automatically create two multiple column frames one immediately after the other: Insert a blank one column paragraph with a leading of zero. This paragraph will act as a "column breaker", and will cause the text above it to be balanced across the columns. The text after the blank paragraph will be balanced independently.

Addendum

What is "APID ToolAssistant"?

Classically, there are only two ways to automate InDesign. One way is by scripting. Scripts are a series of commands written in one of the three supported scripting languages — AppleScript for the Macintosh, Visual Basic for Windows, or ExtendScript for both platforms. ExtendScript is Adobe's version of Javascript. For scripts to run, they must be placed in the application script folder and explicitly run. For automation to be truly automatic, it requires "event processing". This means that certain events trigger specific processes to take place. There is limited event-triggered scripting available in CS3.

To achieve true integration, plug-ins must be programmed using C++. Developing C++ plug-ins is a very involved, and lengthy process. APID ToolAssistant is a plug-in which allows very fine grained event processing using ExtendScript. It allows for creation of advanced plug-ins in a fraction of the time required when programming using C++. It also aids in the creation of hybrid plug-ins which mix ExtendScript and C++ for maximum efficiency.

Without the APID ToolAssistant, it would not have been possible to create the collection of plug-ins we offer in the same amount of development

time. This increased programming efficiency means more functionality for the end user and lower prices.

Additionally, APID ToolAssistant offers the ability to attach scripts to specific objects. These attached scripts can be run automatically when triggered by specific events. Anyone who has a licensed version of the APID ToolAssistant plug-in installed can create and use these attached scripts. There are also additional scripting properties and methods which are usable by scripters. For more information see Rorohiko's web site.

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