PGS.MD7

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Contents

Chapter 1

PGS.MD7

1.1   setscreen

SETSCREEN

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

Syntax: setscreen <count/I> <DEFAULT | frequency/D> <DEFAULT | angle/A>
         <DEFAULT | DOT | LINE | TRIANGLE | PROPELLER | DONUT | RING>
         [OBJECT | TEXT | SHADOW | REVERSE | UNDERLINE]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         count   **
         frequency   is the screen frequency.
         angle   is the screen angle.
         DOT   sets a dot screen type.
         LINE   sets a line screen type.
         TRIANGLE   sets a triangle screen type.
         PROPELLER   sets a propeller screen type.
         DONUT   sets a donut screen type.
         RING   sets a ring screen type.
         ALL   sets the screen type of the fill and all strokes.
                        (Default)
         FILL   sets the screen type of the fill.
         STROKENUMBER sets the screen type of a specific stroke number.
                        (See note)
         OBJECT   sets the screen type of the object, not text it may contain.
                        (Default)
         TEXT   sets the screen type of the text, not the object.
         SHADOW   sets the screen type of the shadow of text.
         REVERSE   sets the screen type of the reverse of text.
         UNDERLINE   sets the screen type of the underline of text.
         DOCUMENT   is the document name.
         WINDOW   is the window name.
         OBJECTID   is the number of the object. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   **

Notes: STROKENUMBER: Strokes are numbered from 0. This is different than

          the program interface which numbers them from 1.

Example: **example not available yet.

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

1.2 setscript

SETSCRIPT

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

Syntax: setscript <OFF | SUB | CUSTOMSUB offset/P scalex/P scaley/P |
         SUPER | CUSTOMSUPER offset/P scalex/P scaley/P>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         OFF   toggles off the style.
         SUB   is the default subscript style.
         CUSTOMSUB   sets a custom subscriptoffset and scale.
         SUPER   is the default superscript style.
         CUSTOMSUPER sets a custom superscript offset and scale.
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   sets the subscript style for a style tag.

Notes: The standard subscript and superscript styles are:
         – offset: 40%
         – scalex: 60%
         – scaley: 60%

Example: setscript off
         setscript customsub 30 40 40 document 'project.doc'
         setscript super styletag 'Special Style'

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

1.3 setshadow

SETSHADOW

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

Syntax: setshadow <OFF | STANDARD | CUSTOM offsetx/P offsety/P
         [ROTATE angle/A | SKEW slantangle/A twistangle/A]>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

```
Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          OFF         toggles off the style.
          STANDARD    is the default shadow style.
          CUSTOM      sets custom offsets, angle, stroke and color attributes
                      for the shadow.
          ROTATE      is the rotation angle. (Default=current)
          SKEW        is the slant and twist angle. (Default=current)
          DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG    sets the shadow style for a style tag.

Notes:    The standard shadow style is:
          – offsetx: 15%
          – offsety: 15%
          – slant:   0\textdegree{}
          – line:    <none>
          – fill:    40% tint
          – color:   Black

Example: setshadow standard
         setshadow custom 25 30 skew 5 0 document 'project.doc'

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

1.4   setsmallcaps

```
SETSMALLCAPS

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

Syntax:  setsmallcaps <OFF | STANDARD | CUSTOM scalex/P scaley/P>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          OFF         toggles off the style.
          STANDARD    is the default small caps style.
          CUSTOM      sets custom scale for the small caps.
          DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG    sets the small cap style for a style tag.

Notes:    If the STANDARD option is chosen and the font does not have a true
          small caps or titilng style, the normal style will be scaled.

          The standard smallcaps style is:
          – scalex: 75%
          – scaley: 75%
          The standard titlingcaps style is:
          – scalex: 60%
          – scaley: 60%

Example: setsmallcaps standard
         setsmallcaps custom 30 40 40 document 'project.doc'
```

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

1.5 setsmart

```
SETSMART

Purpose: Changes the smart typing status.

Syntax:  setsmart [LIGATURES <ON | OFF | TOGGLE>]
         [SINGLEQUOTES <ON | OFF | TOGGLE>] [DOUBLEQUOTES <ON | OFF | TOGGLE>]
         [DASHES <ON | OFF | TOGGLE>] [BULLETS <ON | OFF | TOGGLE>] [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         LIGATURES    sets the smart ligatures status.
         SINGLEQUOTES sets the smart singlequote status.
         DOUBLEQUOTES sets the smart doublequote status.
         DASHES       sets the smart dash status.
         BULLETS      sets the smart bullet status.
         ON           toggles on the option.
         OFF          toggles off the option.
         TOGGLE       toggles the option on and off.
         SAVE         saves the settings to the PageStream3.prefs file.

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

Example: setsmart ligatures on dashes off bullets toggle
         setsmart singlequotes on doublequotes on save

 Command Format
```

1.6 setstroke

```
SETSTROKE

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

Syntax:  setstroke <SOLID | PATTERN pattern/S>
         [ALL | FILL | STROKENUMBER number/I]
         [OBJECT | TEXT | SHADOW | REVERSE | UNDERLINE | OUTLINE]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I |
         STYLETAG name/S]

Format:  Parameter    Values to enter
         SOLID         sets the dash to solid.
         PATTERN       is the dash pattern. (See note)
         ALL           sets the dash of the fill and all strokes. (Default)
         FILL          sets the dash of the fill.
```

```
          STROKENUMBER sets the dash of a specific stroke number. (See note)
          OBJECT       sets the dash of the object, not text it may contain.
                       (Default)
          TEXT         sets the dash of the text, not the object.
          SHADOW       sets the dash of the shadow of text.
          REVERSE      sets the dash of the reverse of text.
          UNDERLINE    sets the dash of the underline of text.
          OUTLINE      sets the dash of the outline stroke of text.
          DOCUMENT     is the document name.
          WINDOW       is the window name.
          OBJECTID     is the number of the object. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG     **

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

          PATTERN: Dashes are comprised of 16 dots which may be toggled on
          and off. Use a '1' to toggle a dot on, and a '0' to toggle a dot
          off. For example, a dash pattern with dashes two dots wide with
          two dots of space between them, would be '1100110011001100'.

Example: setstroke solid
         setstroke pattern '1010101010101010' strokenumber 1 object
         setstroke pattern 1111000011110000

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

1.7   setstrokebegin

```
SETSTROKEBEGIN

Purpose: Sets the beginning arrowhead for an object, or for a stroke style
         tag. If nothing is selected, it sets the beginning arrowhead for
         future objects.

Syntax:  setstrokebegin <FLAT | ROUND | ARROW> [ALL | STROKENUMBER number/I]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I |
         STYLETAG name/S]

Format:  Parameter     Values to enter
         FLAT          sets a flat line end.
         ROUND         sets a round line end.
         SQUARE        sets a arrow line end.
         ALL           sets the beginning arrowhead for all strokes. (Default)
         STROKENUMBER sets the beginning arrowhead of a specific stroke
                       number. (See note)
         DOCUMENT      is the document name.
         WINDOW        is the window name.
         OBJECTID      is the number of the object. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG      **

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

Example: setstrokebegin flat
         setstrokebegin round strokenumber 1 object

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

1.8   setstrokecap

SETSTROKECAP

Purpose: Sets the stroke cap for an object, or for a stroke style tag. If
         nothing is selected, it sets the stroke cap for future objects.

Syntax: setstrokecap <BUTT | ROUND | SQUARE> [ALL | STROKENUMBER number/I]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I |
         STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         BUTT   sets a butt cap.
         ROUND   sets a round cap.
         SQUARE   sets a square cap.
         ALL   sets the cap for all strokes. (Default)
         STROKENUMBER sets the cap of a specific stroke number. (See note)
         DOCUMENT   is the document name.
         WINDOW   is the window name.
         OBJECTID   is the number of the object. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   **

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

Example: setstrokecap butt
         setstrokecap round strokenumber 1 object

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

1.9   setstrokecount

SETSTROKECOUNT

Purpose: Sets the number of strokes for the selected object(s) or text. If
         nothing is selected, it sets the number of strokes for future
         objects or text, as applicable.

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

```
Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          count       is the number of strokes to set. (1-5)
          OBJECT      sets the dash style of the object, not text it may
                      contain. (Default)
          TEXT        sets the dash style of the text, not the object.
          SHADOW      sets the dash style of the shadow of text.
          REVERSE     sets the dash style of the reverse of text.
          UNDERLINE   sets the dash style of the underline of text.
          DOCUMENT    is the document name.
          WINDOW      is the window name.
          OBJECTID    is the number of the object. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG    **

Note:     Strokes are numbered from 0. This is different than the program
          interface which numbers them from 1. If you create two strokes for
          an object, they will be numbered 0 and 1. The maximum number of
          strokes is 5.

Example: setstrokecount '3'
         setstrokecount '2' text

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

1.10   setstrokeend

```
SETSTROKEEND

Purpose: Sets the ending arrowhead for an object, or for a stroke style tag.
         If nothing is selected, it sets the beginning arrowhead for future
         objects.

Syntax:  setstrokeend <FLAT | ROUND | ARROW> [ALL | STROKENUMBER number/I]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I |
         STYLETAG name/S]

Format:   Parameter    Values to enter
          FLAT         sets a flat line end.
          ROUND        sets a round line end.
          SQUARE       sets a arrow line end.
          ALL          sets the ending arrowhead for all strokes. (Default)
          STROKENUMBER sets the ending arrowhead of a specific stroke
                       number. (See note)
          DOCUMENT     is the document name.
          WINDOW       is the window name.
          OBJECTID     is the number of the object. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG     **

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

Example: setstrokeend flat
         setstrokeend round strokenumber 1 object
```

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

1.11 setstrokejoin

```
SETSTROKEJOIN
```

```
Purpose: Sets the stroke join for an object, or for a stroke style tag. If
         nothing is selected, it sets the stroke join for future objects.
```

```
Syntax:  setstrokewidth <MITER <limit/A | DEFAULT> | ROUND | BEVEL>
         [ALL | STROKENUMBER number/I] [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S |
         OBJECTID number/I | STYLETAG name/S]
```

```
Format:  Parameter     Values to enter
         MITER         sets a miter join and specifies the limit.
         DEFAULT       specifies the default miter limit. (11\textdegree{})
         ROUND         sets a round join.
         BEVEL         sets a bevel join.
         ALL           sets the join for all strokes. (Default)
         STROKENUMBER  sets the join of a specific stroke number. (See note)
         DOCUMENT      is the document name.
         WINDOW        is the window name.
         OBJECTID      is the number of the object. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG      **
```

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

```
Example: setstrokejoin bevel
         setstrokejoin round strokenumber 1 object
         setstrokejoin miter 15
```

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

1.12 setstrokeoffset

```
SETSTROKEOFFSET
```

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

```
Syntax:  setstrokeoffset <offset/D> [ALL | STROKENUMBER number/I]
         [OBJECT | TEXT | SHADOW | REVERSE | UNDERLINE]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I |
         STYLETAG name/S]
```

```
Format:  Parameter     Values to enter
```

```
                width       is the the offset of the stroke.
                ALL         sets the offset for all strokes. (Default)
                STROKENUMBER sets the offset of a specific stroke number. (See note)
                OBJECT      sets the stroke offset of the object, not text it may
                            contain. (Default)
                TEXT        sets the stroke offset of the text, not the object.
                SHADOW      sets the stroke offset of the shadow of text.
                REVERSE     sets the stroke offset of the reverse of text.
                UNDERLINE   sets the stroke offset of the underline of text.
                DOCUMENT    is the document name.
                WINDOW      is the window name.
                OBJECTID    is the number of the object. (Default=current)
                STYLETAG    **
```

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

```
Example: setstrokeoffset 0.125
         setstrokeoffset '3pt' strokenumber 1 object
```

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

1.13   setstrokestyle

```
SETSTROKESTYLE
```

```
Purpose: Sets the stroke dash style tag for the selected object(s) or text.
         If nothing is selected, it sets the dash style for future objects
         or text, as applicable.
```

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

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

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

Example: setstrokestyle '15'
         setstrokestyle 'Dots' strokenumber 1 object

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

1.14   setstrokeweight

```
SETSTROKEWEIGHT

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

Syntax:  setstrokeweight <weight/D> [ALL | STROKENUMBER number/I]
         [OBJECT | TEXT | SHADOW | REVERSE | UNDERLINE] [DOCUMENT name/S |
         WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I | STYLETAG name/S]

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

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

Example: setstrokeweight 2
         setstrokeweight 1.5 strokenumber 1 object
         setstrokeweight 5 text

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

1.15   setstyletagname

```
SETSTYLETAGNAME
```

Purpose: Changes the name of a style tag.

Syntax: setstyletagname <newstylename/S> [STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          stylename is the new name of the style tag.
          STYLETAG   is the current name of the style tag.

Example: setstyletagname 'Body Text' styletag 'paragraph text'

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

1.16 setsubscript

SETSUBSCRIPT

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

Syntax: setsubscript <OFF | STANDARD | CUSTOM offset/P scalex/P scaley/P>
          [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          OFF   toggles off the style.
          STANDARD   is the default subscript style.
          CUSTOM   sets custom offset and scale for the subscript.
          DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG   sets the subscript style for a style tag.

Notes: The standard subscript style is:
          − offset: 40%
          − scalex: 60%
          − scaley: 60%

Example: setsubscript off
         setsubscript custom 30 40 40 document 'project.doc'
         setsubscript standard styletag 'Special Style'

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

1.17 setsuperscript

SETSUPERSCRIPT

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

Syntax: setsuperscript <STANDARD | CUSTOM offset/P scalex/P scaley/P>
          [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG/S]

```
Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          OFF         toggles off the style.
          STANDARD    is the default superscript style.
          CUSTOM      sets custom offset and scale for the superscript.
          DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG    sets the superscript style for a style tag.

Notes:    The standard superscript style is:
          – offset: 40%
          – scalex: 60%
          – scaley: 60%

Example:  setsuperscript off
          setsuperscript custom 30 40 40 document 'project.doc'
          setsuperscript standard styletag 'Special Style'

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

1.18   settabruler

```
SETTABRULER

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

Syntax:   settabruler <<LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT | USDECIMAL | EURODECIMAL |
          CUSTOMDECIMAL unicode/I> position/D> [LEADER unicode/I]>
          [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format:   Parameter       Values to enter
          LEFT            sets a new left aligned tab.
          CENTER          sets a new center aligned tab.
          RIGHT           sets a new right aligned tab.
          USDECIMAL       sets a new period aligned tab.
          EURODECIMAL     sets a new comma aligned tab.
          CUSTOMDECIMAL   sets a new character aligned tab and the character
                          on which to align.
          position        is the position of the new tabs.
          LEADER          sets a character with which to fill the tab. (Default=blank ↩
             )
          DOCUMENT        is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW          is the window name. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG        sets the tabs for a style tag.

Notes:    To delete or move tabs from a macro, you should get the existing
          tab positions and then reset them as required.

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

Example:  settabruler left 0.5 left 1.25 right 2.25
```

```
        settabruler center 1.5
        settabruler usdecimal 6 document 'project.doc'
        settabruler customdecimal \8226
        settabruler customdecimal '·'
```

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

1.19   settexteditor

SETTEXTEDITOR

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

Syntax: settexteditor <macro/F> [SAVE]

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

Example: settexteditor 'Macros/SendtoPageLiner.rexx'

 Command Format

1.20   settextframe

SETTEXTFRAME

Purpose: Toggles the ability of a shape to hold text.

Syntax: settextframe [ON | OFF | TOGGLE] [COLUMNS number/I]
         [GUTTER space/D] [FORCE | ALERT | QUIET]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
         ON   toggles on the ability of a shape to hold text.
         OFF   toggles off the ability to a shape to hold text.
         TOGGLE   toggles the ability of a shape to hold text.
         COLUMNS   is the number of columns in the frame.
         GUTTER   is the space between columns.
         FORCE   when OFF is used, ignores text is in frame.
         ALERT   when OFF is used, opens an alert requester if text is in
                    the frame.
         QUIET   when OFF is used, ignores text in the frame but returns
                    an error if there is text in the frame. (Default)
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         OBJECTID   is the number of the object. (Default=current)

Note: Contrary to the manual, text frames created from shapes and paths
         can contain multiple columns. Use this macro command to change the

number of columns in a text shape frame or any text frame.

Example: settextframe on columns 3
         settextframe off quiet

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

1.21   settextpath

SETTEXTPATH

Purpose: To set the default file path for inserting and exporting text.

Syntax: settextpath <filepath/F> [SAVE]

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

Example: settextpath 'Work:FinalWriter/FWDocs'

 Command Format

1.22   settextrouting

SETTEXTROUTING

Purpose: Links frames together to flow text from one to another.

Syntax: settextrouting <FROM <OBJECTID number/I | pointx/D pointy/D [FRONTMOST | ↩
   BACKMOST]
          [PAGE number/S | MPG name/S | DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S]>>
          <<TO <OBJECTID number/I | pointx/D pointy/D [FRONTMOST | BACKMOST]
          [PAGE number/S | MPG name/S | DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S]>>

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
          FROM   is the position on a page of the text frame to link from.
          TO   is the position on a page of the text frame to link to.
          OBJECTID   is the identification number of the text frame.
          FRONTMOST   specifies the frontmost frame at the point.
          BACKMOST   specifies the backmost frame at the point.
          PAGE   is the page number. (Default=current)
          MPG   is the master page name and side. (Default=current)
          DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)

Note: You cannot link a text frame to a frame in another document. If
          the DOCUMENT or WINDOW parameters are used, they must specify the
          same document in both the FROM and TO parameters.

Example: settextrouting from 1.25 2.25 page 5 to 1.25 2.25 page 6

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

1.23   settextwrap

SETTEXTWRAP

Purpose: Sets the text wrap options for the selected object(s).

Syntax: settextwrap [SHAPE | BOUNDINGBOX | FENCE]
          [STANDOFF offsetx/D offsety/D]
          [NOWRAP | WRAPLEFT | WRAPRIGHT | WRAPJUMP | WRAPAROUND |
          WRAPINSIDE] [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
          SHAPE   wraps text around the path of the object(s).
          BOUNDINGBOX   wraps text around the bounding box of the object(s).
          FENCE   wraps text around the fence of the object(s).
          STANDOFF   sets the offset of the text from the object(s).
          NOWRAP   flows text over the objects.
          WRAPLEFT   flows text to the left of the objects.
          WRAPRIGHT   flows text to the right of the objects.
          WRAPJUMP   does not flow text on either side of the objects.
          WRAPAROUND   flows text on both sides of the objects.
          WRAPINSIDE   flows text inside the objects, but not outside.
          DOCUMENT   is the document name.
          WINDOW   is the window name.
          OBJECTID   is the number of the object. (Default=current)

Example: settextwrap wrapjump standoff 0.125 0.125

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

1.24   settoolmode

SETTOOLMODE

Purpose: Sets the toolbox mode for a document window.

Syntax: settoolmode <OBJECT | RESHAPE | TEXT | MAGNIFY | COLUMN | LINE |
          BOX | ELLIPSE | ARC | PEN | FREEHAND | GRID | PREVIOUS>
          [WINDOW name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          OBJECT   is the Object tool.
          RESHAPE   is the Reshape tool.
          TEXT   is the Text tool.
          MAGNIFY   is the Magnify tool.

```
        COLUMN     is the Column tool.
        LINE       is the Line tool.
        BOX        is the Box tool.
        ELLIPSE    is the Ellipse tool.
        ARC        is the Arc tool.
        PEN        is the Pen tool.
        FREEHAND   is the Freehand tool.
        GRID       is the Grid tool. There is no grid tool in the toolbox,
                   but the toolmode may be set to draw grids.
        PREVIOUS   sets the previously set tool.
        WINDOW     is the window name. (Default=current)
```

Notes: You do not have to set the toolbox mode in order to draw an object
          with a macro command. This command is only used when you wish to
          set the interface's toolbox mode.

Example: settoolmode text window 'Untitled Document.1~View.1'

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

1.25   settracking

                SETTRACKING

Purpose: Sets the tracking value at the insertion point, for selected text
         or for a style tag. Tracking can be applied on top of a tracking
         table's preset tracking.

Syntax: settracking <track/D>
          [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          track   is the tracking value. (-327 to 327)
          DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG   sets the tracking for a style tag.

Notes: Tracking units are 1/100th of an em space.

Example: settracking '-10'
         settracking 15 document 'project.doc'
         settracking 5 styletag 'Body Text'

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

1.26   settrackrange

                SETTRACKRANGE

Purpose: Sets the tracking range options at the insertion point, for selected
         text or for a style tag.

Syntax: settrackrange <minc/P optc/P maxc/P minw/P optw/P maxw/P>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
         minc   is the minimum character spacing.
         optc   is the optimum character spacing.
         maxc   is the maximum character spacing.
         minw   is the minimum word spacing.
         optw   is the optimum word spacing.
         maxw   is the maximum word spacing.
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   sets the tracking for a style tag.

Example: settrackrange '-5 0 25 75 100 150'
         settrackrange '-5 0 25 75 100 150' styletag 'Body Text'

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

1.27 settracktable

                SETTRACKTABLE

Purpose: Sets the tracking table at the insertion point, for selected text
         or for a style tag. A tracking table is a preset formula which
         tracks tighter at large sizes. Tracking tables are non-editable.
         Tracking can be applied on top of a tracking table's preset
         tracking.

Syntax: settracktable <NONE | MONSPACED | VERYLOOSE | LOOSE | NORMAL |
         TIGHT | VERYTIGHT> [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
         NONE   does not set a tracking table.
         VERYLOOSE is very loose tracking.
         LOOSE   is loose tracking.
         NORMAL   is normal tracking.
         TIGHT   is tight tracking.
         VERYTIGHT is very tight tracking.
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   sets the tracking for a style tag.

Example: settracktable loose
         settracktable normal document 'project.doc'
         settracktable tight styletag 'Body Text'

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

1.28   settypeangle

SETTYPEANGLE

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

Syntax: settypeangle [ROTATE angle/A] [SKEW slantangle/A twistangle/A]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
         ROTATE   is the rotation angle. (Default=current)
         SKEW   is the slant and twist angle. (Default=current)
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   sets the type angle for a style tag.

Notes: This sets the italic slant angle for fonts that lack a true
         italic style, and also allows you to twist and rotate blocks of
         text. To set only the italic slant angle, set the slantangle to
         the desired value and set the twistangle to 0.

Example: settypeangle rotate 25
         settypeangle skew 15 30
         settypeangle rotate 14 styletag 'Rotated Text'

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

1.29   settypesize

SETTYPESIZE

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

Syntax: settypesize <size/D> [WIDTH scale/P]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
         size   is the type size. (1 to 50,000pt, 0.001pt increments)
         WIDTH   is the horizontal scale. (1 to 655%, 0.01% increments)
                    (Default=current)
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   sets the type size for a style tag.

```
Example: settypesize 15
         settypesize '0.5"'
         settypesize 12 width 80
         settypesize 14 styletag 'Body Text'
```

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

1.30   settypestyle

```
SETTYPESTYLE
```

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

```
Syntax:  settypestyle <NORMAL | [[BOLD] [ITALIC] [REVERSE] [OUTLINE]
         [SHADOW] [UNDERLINE] [SMALLCAPS] [SUPERSCRIPT] [SUBSCRIPT]]>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]
```

```
Format:   Parameter    Values to enter
          NORMAL       turns off all type styles and sets the Normal style.
          BOLD         sets the Bold type style.
          ITALIC       sets the Italic type style.
          REVERSE      sets the Reverse type style.
          OUTLINE      sets the Outline type style.
          SHADOW       sets the Shadow type style.
          UNDERLINE    sets the Underline type style.
          SMALLCAPS    sets the Small Caps type style.
          SUPERSCRIPT  sets the Superscript type style.
          SUBSCRIPT    sets the Subscript type style.
          DOCUMENT     is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW       is the window name. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG     sets the type style for a style tag.
```

```
Example: settypestyle normal
         settypestyle bold italic shadow
         settypestyle bold styletag 'Headline'
```

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

1.31   setunderline

```
SETUNDERLINE
```

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

```
Syntax:  setunderline <OFF | SINGLE | DOUBLE | STRIKETHROUGH |
         CUSTOM <CONTINUOUS | WORD | CHARACTER> offset/P>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]
```

```
Format:  Parameter       Values to enter
         OFF             toggles off the style.
         SINGLE          is standard underlining.
         DOUBLE          is double underlining.
         STRIKETHROUGH is standard strikethrough.
         CUSTOM          sets custom format, offset, stroke and color
                         attributes for the underline.
         DOCUMENT        is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW          is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG        sets the underline style for a style tag.

Notes:   The standard single underline style is:
         – format:         continuous
         – offset:         10%
         – line:           0.5pt
         – color:          text color
         The standard double underline style is:
         – format:         continuous
         – offset:         10%
         – stroke offset: –0.5 pt & 0.5 pt
         – line:           0.5pt
         – color:          text color
         The standard strikethrough style is:
         – format:         continuous
         – offset:         –40%
         – line:           0.5pt
         – color:          text color

Example: setunderline off
         setunderline custom word 20 document 'project.doc'
         setunderline double styletag 'Table Text 2'

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

1.32   setundolevels

```
SETUNDOLEVELS

Purpose: Changes the number of undo levels available.

Syntax:  setundolevels <levels/I> [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         levels     is the number of undo levels to permit.
         SAVE       saves the value to the PageStream3.prefs file.

Notes:   The number of undo levels is limited only by memory. For unlimited
         levels of undo, set levels to –1. It is recommended that you
         restrict the number of levels of undo to conserve memory.

Example: setundolevels 16 save
```

Command Format

1.33   setvariablename

SETVARIABLENAME

Purpose: Sets the name of a user variable.

Syntax: setvariablename <varname/S VARIABLE name/S>

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          varname   is the new name of the variable.
          VARIABLE   is the document/chapter/variable name. (Default=current)

Example: setvariablename author variable writer
         setvariablename author variable MyBook.doc~writer

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

1.34   setvariablevalue

SETVARIABLEVALUE

Purpose: Sets the string of a user variable.

Syntax: setvariablevalue <varvalue/S VARIABLE name/S>

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          varvalue   is the new string for the variable.
          VARIABLE   is the document/chapter/variable name. (Default=current)

Example: 'setvariablevalue "Bill Watson"'
         'setvariablevalue "Bill Watson" variable MyBook.doc~author'

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

1.35   setviewdefaults

SETVIEWDEFAULTS

Purpose: Changes the defualt view options.

Syntax: setviewdefaults [SCALE <custom/P | FULLPAGE | FULLBLEED |
          FULLPAGEWIDTH | FULLBLEEDWIDTH | FULLPAGEHEIGHT | FULLBLEEDHEIGHT>]
          [SCALERANGE minscale/P maxscale/P] [FACINGPAGES <ON|OFF|TOGGLE>]
          [GRID <SHOW|HIDE|TOGGLE>] [SNAPTOGRID <ON|OFF|TOGGLE>]
          [GUIDES <SHOW|HIDE|TOGGLE>] [SNAPTOGUIDES <ON|OFF|TOGGLE>]
          [DRAWINGS <SHOW|HIDE|TOGGLE>] [OUTLINE <SHOW|HIDE|TOGGLE>]

```
        [TEXTLINKS <SHOW|HIDE|TOGGLE>] [INVISIBLES <SHOW|HIDE|TOGGLE>]
        [RULER <SHOW|HIDE|TOGGLE>] [PICTURES <SHOW|HIDE|TOGGLE>] [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter     Values to enter
         SCALE         is the a predefined or custom view scale.
         SCALERANGE    is the minimum and maximum view scale.
         GRID          is the show grid toggle.
         SNAPTOGRID    is the snap-to-grid toggle.
         GUIDES        is the show guides toggle.
         SNAPTOGUIDES  is the snap-to-guides toggle.
         DRAWINGS      is the show drawings toggle.
         OUTLINE       is the show column outlines toggle.
         TEXTLINKS     is the show text links toggle.
         INVISIBLES    is the show invisibles toggle.
         RULER         is the show rulers toggle.
         PICTURES      is the show pictures toggle.
         SAVE          saves the values to the PageStream3.prefs file.

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

Example: setviewdefaults scale 50 grid hide pictures show save

 Command Format
```

1.36   setwidoworphan

```
SETWIDOWORPHAN

Purpose: Sets the widow and orphan control options for the paragraph at the
         insertion point, for selected paragraphs or for a style tag.

Syntax:  setwidoworphan <OFF | KEEPPARAGRAPH | KEEPLINES start/I end/I>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format:  Parameter      Values to enter
         OFF            sets no widor/orphan control.
         KEEPPARAGRAPH  keeps the whole paragraph together.
         KEEPLINES      keeps a number of lines together at the start and/or
                        end of a paragraph.
         DOCUMENT       is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW         is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG       sets widow and orphan options for a style tag.

Example: setwidoworphan keeplines 3 3
         setwidoworphan keepparagraph document 'project.doc'
         setwidoworphan keeplines 2 5 styletag 'Body Text'

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

1.37   setwindowname

```
SETWINDOWNAME
```

Purpose: Changes the view name of a window.

Syntax: setwindowname <windowname/S> [WINDOW name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          windowname is the new view name of a window.
          WINDOW   is the old window name. (Default=current)

Notes: windowname is just the new view name and cannot include the
          document name. The document name can be changed separately with
          the SETDOCUMENTNAME command.

Example: setwindowname 'My View' window 'Untitled Document.1~View.1'

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

1.38   setwindowdefaults

```
            SETWINDOWDEFAULTS
```

Purpose: Sets the size and position of the default document window.

Syntax: setwindowdefaults [AT pointx/I pointy/I] [SIZE width/I height/I]
          [SAVE]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          AT   sets the window position.
          SIZE   sets the window size in pixels.
          SAVE   saves the window size and position to PageStream3.prefs.

Notes: If the AT pointy coordinate is set to -1, the window will open
          immediately below the screen title bar, regardless of the screen
          font height. If either SIZE coordinate is set to 10000, the window
          will open at the maximum size of the screen in that direction.

          This command does not affect open document windows. It sets the
          position and size of future document windows. Use the

                  SETWINDOWPOS
                   command to set the position and size of open
          document windows.

Example: setwindowdefaults at 0 -1 size 640 10000
          setwindowdefaults at 0 -1 save

 Command Format

1.39   setwindowpos

                    SETWINDOWPOS

Purpose: Sets the size and position of an open document window.

Syntax: setwindowpos [AT pointx/I pointy/I] [SIZE width/I height/I]
          [WINDOW name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          AT   sets the window position.
          SIZE   sets the window size in pixels.
          WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)

Notes: If the AT pointy coordinate is set to -1, the window will open
          immediately below the screen title bar, regardless of the screen
          font height. If either SIZE coordinate is set to 10000, the window
          will open at the maximum size of the screen in that direction.

          This command does not affect future document windows. It sets the
          position and size of an open document window only. Use the

                    SETWINDOWDEFAULTS
                     command to set the position and size of future
          document windows.

Example: setwindowpos at 0 -1 size 640 10000

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

1.40   simplifypath

                    SIMPLIFYPATH

Purpose: Simplfies the path by replacing lines and curves with a minimum
         number of lines and curves. There is no loss of accuracy. Use
         this command to simplify an overly complex path.

Syntax: simplifypath [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)

Example: simplifypath
         simplifypath window 'Untitled Document.1~View.1'

See also:
                    SMOOTHPATH
                    Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.41 skew

```
SKEW
```

Purpose: Skew selected objects horizontally (slant) and/or vertically
         (twist).

Syntax: skew <slantangle/A twistangle/A>
         [ABOUT pointx/D pointy/D | ABOUTCENTER]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         slantangle   is the slant angle.
         twistangle   is the twist angle.
         ABOUT   is the rotation point.
         ABOUTCENTER rotates around its center. (Default)
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         OBJECTID   is the number of the object to manipulate.

Example: skew 90 131 about 2.2 3.125 document 'project.doc'

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

1.42 smoothpath

```
                SMOOTHPATH
```

Purpose: Smoothes the path by replacing lines and curves with a minimum
         number of curves. There is a loss of accuracy because rough
         spots will be rounded out. Use this command to smooth a freehand
         path.

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

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

Example: smoothpath
         smoothpath window 'Untitled Document.1~View.1'

See also:
                SIMPLIFYPATH
                Command Format
 Object ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.43   snaptogrid

SNAPTOGRID

Purpose: Changes the snap-to-grid status.

Syntax: snaptogrid <ON | OFF | TOGGLE> [WINDOW name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
          ON   toggles on the snap-to-grid option.
          OFF   toggles off the snap-to-grid option.
          TOGGLE   toggles snap-to-grid on and off.
          WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)

Notes: Grid spacing and strength are part of the master page description.
          The snap-to-grid toggle is part of the window settings.

          Snap-to-grid does not affect drawing with macro commands; it
          affects drawing and editing from the interface only.

Example: snaptogrid on
          snaptogrid off window 'Untitled Document.1~View.1'

See also SETGRID.

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

1.44   snaptoguides

                SNAPTOGUIDES

Purpose: Changes the snap-to-guide status.

Syntax: snaptoguides <ON | OFF | TOGGLE> [WINDOW name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
          ON   toggles on the snap-to-guides option.
          OFF   toggles off the snap-to-guides option.
          TOGGLE   toggles snap-to-guides on and off.
          WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)

Notes: Guide position and strength are part of the master page
          description. The snap-to-guide toggle is part of the window
          settings.

          Snap-to-guides does not affect drawing with macro commands; it
          affects drawing and editing from the interface only.

Example: snaptoguides on
          snaptoguides off window 'Untitled Document.1~View.1'

See also SETGUIDES, ADDGUIDES and DELETEGUIDES,
               SNAPTOGUIDESRID

.

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

1.45 splitpaths

```
SPLITPATHS


Purpose: Splits the paths of selected path(s) into their subpath(s).


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


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


Example: splitpaths
         splitpaths document 'project.doc'


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

1.46 stroked

```
                STROKED


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


Syntax:   stroked <ON | OFF | TOGGLE>
          [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I]


Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          ON          toggles on the stroke.
          OFF         toggles off the stroke.
          TOGGLE      toggles the stroke.
          DOCUMENT   is the document name.
          WINDOW     is the window name.
          OBJECTID   is the number of the object. (Default=current)


Example: stroked on
         stroked toggle document 'project.doc'


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

1.47   stylepalette

```
STYLEPALETTE

Purpose: Displays the style tag palette.

Syntax:  stylepalette [SHOW | HIDE | TOGGLE] [AT pointx/I pointy/I]
         [SIZE width/I height/I] [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         SHOW       toggles on the palette.
         HIDE       toggles off the palette.
         TOGGLE     toggles the palette on and off.
         AT         sets the palette position.
         SIZE       sets the palette size in pixels. (Min=160x50)
         SAVE       saves the values to PageStream3.prefs.

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

Example: stylepalette toggle
         stylepalette show at 500 300 size 180 172 save
         stylepalette hide

 Command Format
```

1.48   textcursor

```
TEXTCURSOR

Purpose: Moves the text insertion point.

Syntax:  textcursor <LEFT | RIGHT | UP | DOWN | WORDLEFT | WORDRIGHT |
         BOL | EOL | BOP | EOP | BOC | EOC | BOF | EOF | BOA | EOA>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         LEFT       moves 1 character left.
         RIGHT      moves 1 character right.
         UP         moves 1 line up.
         DOWN       moves 1 line down.
         WORDLEFT   moves 1 word left.
         WORDRIGHT  moves 1 word right.
         BOL        moves to the beginning of the line.
         EOL        moves to the end of the line.
         BOP        moves to the beginning of the paragraph.
         EOP        moves to the end of the paragraph.
         BOC        moves to the beginning of the column.
         EOC        moves to the end of the column.
         BOF        moves to the top of the frame's first column.
         EOF        moves to the bottom of the frame's last column.
         BOA        moves to the top of the article's first column.
         EOA        moves to the bottom of the article's last column.
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
```

```
        WINDOW     is the window name. (Default=current)

Example: textcursor left
        textcursor wordright
        textcursor boa document 'Project.Doc'
        textcursor eop
```

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

1.49 transform

```
TRANSFORM

Purpose: Copies, scales, offsets, rotates, slants and twists selected
        object(s).

Syntax:  transform <count/I> [OFFSET offsetx/D offsety/D]
        [SCALE scalex/P scaley/P] [ROTATE angle/A |
        SKEW slantangle/A twistangle/A | SLANT angle/A | TWIST angle/A]
        [ABOUT pointx/D pointy/D | ABOUTCENTER]
        [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I]

Format:  Parameter    Values to enter
        count        is the number of copies to make of the original object.
        OFFSET       is the offset from the original or last copy.
                     (Default=0)
        ROTATE       is the rotation angle.
        SKEW         is the slant and twist angle.
        SLANT        is the slant angle.
        TWIST        is the twist angle.
        ABOUT        is the rotation point.
        ABOUTCENTER  rotates around its center.
        DOCUMENT     is the document name. (Default=current)
        WINDOW       is the window name. (Default=current)
        OBJECTID     is the number of the object to manipulate.

Note:    If count=0, the the original object will be transformed. If
        count>0, then each successive object will be transformed by these
        values.

Example: transform 5 offset 0.25 0 scale 100 83
        transform 3 skew 90 131 about 2.2 3.125 document 'project.doc'
```

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

1.50 undo

```
UNDO
```

Purpose: Undoes the last command or action.

Syntax: undo [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)

Example: undo document 'project.doc'

See also REDO.

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

1.51   ungroup

UNGROUP

Purpose: Ungroups selected logical groups into their component objects
         and/or groups.

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

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

Example: ungroup
         ungroup document 'project.doc''

See also GROUP.

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

1.52   unlock

UNLOCK

Purpose: Unlocks selected locked objects so that they can be edited.

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

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

Example: unlock

```
        unlock document 'project.doc'
```

See also LOCK

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

1.53 updatefontpath

UPDATEFONTPATH

Purpose: This updates an existing font directory path.

Syntax: updatefontpath <filepath/F>

Format: Parameter Values to enter
          filepath   is the filepath of the font path to update.

Example: updatefontpath 'Fonts:_Bullet_Outlines'
         updatefontpath 'work:psfonts/AdobeFonts'

 Command Format