

**PGS.MD5**

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## Chapter 1

# PGS.MD5

### 1.1 savedocument

SAVEDOCUMENT

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

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

Format: Parameter Values to enter

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

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

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

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

See also SETREVISIONTRACKING

Command Format

## 1.2 savefontprefs

### SAVEFONTPREFS

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

**Syntax:** savefontprefs <DEFAULT | FILE filepath/F>

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

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

Command Format

## 1.3 savesettings

### SAVESETTINGS

**Purpose:** This saves all the program settings.

**Syntax:** savesettings <DEFAULT | FILE filepath/F>

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

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

Command Format

## 1.4 savesnapshot

### SAVESNAPSHOT

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

**Syntax:** savesnapshot <DEFAULT | FILE filepath/F>

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

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

Command Format

---

## 1.5 savestyletags

### SAVESTYLETAGS

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

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

**Format:**

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

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

**Example:** savestyletags file 'Work:Documents/ProjectColors' color  
 savestyletags ask status

Command Format

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

## 1.6 scaleobject

### SCALEOBJECT

**Purpose:** Scales objects by a percentage or relative amount.

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

**Format:**

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



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

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

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

Example: scaleobject scale 80 100  
scaleobject oldpoint 1.25 newpoint 4.15

Command Format

Object ID numbers

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

## 1.7 screentoback

SCREENTOBACK

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

Syntax: screentoback (no parameters)

Example: screentoback

Command Format

## 1.8 screentofront

SCREENTOFONT

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

Syntax: screentofront (no parameters)

Example: screentofront

Command Format

## 1.9 selectmasterpage

SELECTMASTERPAGE

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

---

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

Format: Parameter Values to enter

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

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

Command Format

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

## 1.10 selectobject

SELECTOBJECT

Purpose: Selects object(s).

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

Format: Parameter Values to enter

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

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

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

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

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

Command Format

Object ID numbers

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

## 1.11 selecttext

SELECTTEXT

Purpose: Selects a block of text.

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

Format: Parameter Values to enter

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

---

MPG is the master page name and side.  
DOCUMENT is the document name.  
WINDOW is the window name.

Example: `selecttext all`  
`selecttext range 1.25 3.3 1.75 5.25 add`

Command Format

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

## 1.12 sendbackward

SENDBACKWARD

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

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

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

Example: `sendbackward`  
`sendbackward document 'project.doc'`

See also

SENDTOBACK

.

Command Format

Object ID numbers

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

## 1.13 sendtoback

SENDTOBACK

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

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

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

Example: `sendtoback`  
`sendtoback document 'project.doc'`

See also

SENDBACKWARD

---

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

## 1.14 setalignment

SETALIGNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.15 setarcdefaults

SETARCDEFAULTS

Purpose: Sets the default type of arcs drawn.

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

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

Example: setarcdefaults pie angles 90 155.3 save

Command Format

## 1.16 setarexxgadget

SETAREXXGADGET

External macros only!

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

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

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

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

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

The height of gadgets other than those with Height parameters is always 14 except for checkboxes which are 11.

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

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

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

See also

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

Command Format

## 1.17 setarticle

SETARTICLE

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

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

**Format:**

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

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

Command Format

Article ID numbers

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

## 1.18 setarticledesc

SETARTICLEDESC

Purpose: Sets the description of an article.

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

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

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

Command Format

Article ID numbers

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

## 1.19 setarticlename

SETARTICLENAME

Purpose: Sets the name of an article.

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

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

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

Command Format

Article ID numbers

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

## 1.20 setautocolumns

---



**SETAUTOCOLUMNS**

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

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

**Format:**

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

**Example:** `setautocolumns on save`  
`setautocolumns toggle`

Command Format

**1.21 setbackup****SETBACKUP**

**Purpose:** Changes the autobackup and autosave status.

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

**Format:**

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

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

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

Command Format

**1.22 setbaseline****SETBASELINE**

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

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

**Format:**

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

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

Command Format

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

## 1.23 setbaselineleading

SETBASELINELEADING

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

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

**Format:**

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

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

Command Format

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

## 1.24 setbaselinegrid

SETBASELINEGRID

Purpose: Set the global grid for leading.

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

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

Example: `setbaselinegrid start 0 increment 12pt save`

See also SETLEADING

Command Format

## 1.25 setbitmapeditor

SETBITMAPEDITOR

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

Syntax: `setbitmapeditor <macro/F> [SAVE]`

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

Example: `setbitmapeditor 'Macros/SendtoBME.rexx'`

Command Format

## 1.26 setbleed

SETBLEED

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

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

Format: Parameter Values to enter

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

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

Command Format

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

## 1.27 setbold

SETBOLD

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

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

Format: Parameter Values to enter

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

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

Command Format

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

## 1.28 setboxdefaults

SETBOXDEFAULTS

Purpose: Sets the default radii for round cornered boxes.

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

Format: Parameter Values to enter

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

Example: `setboxdefaults round corner 0.25 save`

Command Format

## 1.29 setbullet

### SETBULLET

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

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

**Format:**

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

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

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

**Example:** `setbullet on \8226`  
`setbullet on '.' font 'AGaramond-Semibold'`  
`setbullet off styletag 'Body Text'`

See also

### SETDROPCAP

Command Format

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

## 1.30 setbusyrequester

### SETBUSYREQUESTER

External macros only!

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

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

**Format:**

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

CURRENT sets the thermometer's current value.

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

Command Format

## 1.31 setcase

SETCASE

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

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

**Format:**

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

**Example:** setcase capitalized

Command Format

## 1.32 setccb

SETCCB

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

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

**Format:**

Parameter	Values to enter
ON OFF	toggles conditional column break on or off.
DOCUMENT	is the document name. (Default=current)

WINDOW is the window name. (Default=current)  
 STYLETAG sets conditional column break for a style tag.

Example: setccb on document 'project.doc'

See also

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

### 1.33 setchapterdesc

SETCHAPTERDESCRIPTION

Purpose: Sets the description of an open chapter.

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

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

Example: setchapterdescription 'For discussion of nuclear particles.'

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

### 1.34 setchaptername

SETCHAPTERNAME

Purpose: Sets the name of an open chapter.

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

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

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

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

### 1.35 setchapternumbering

**SETPAGENUMBERING**

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

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

**Format:**

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

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

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

Command Format

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

**1.36 setcharacterstyle****SETCHARACTERSTYLE**

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

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

**Format:**

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

**Example:** setcharacterstyle 'Body Text'

Command Format

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

**1.37 setcolor****SETCOLOR**



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

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

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

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

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

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

requester.

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

Command Format

Object ID numbers

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

## 1.38 setcolorcount

SETCOLORCOUNT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example: setcolorcount 2  
setcolorcount 1 strokenumber 1 object

Command Format

Object ID numbers

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

## 1.39 setcolorstyle

SETCOLORSTYLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Command Format

Object ID numbers

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

## 1.40 setcolortint

SETCOLORTINT

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

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

**Format:**

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

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

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

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

**Example:** setcolortint 50

Command Format

Object ID numbers

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

## 1.41 setcolumndefaults

**SETCOLUMNDEFAULTS**

**Purpose:** Sets the default type of columns drawn.

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

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

**Example:** setcolumndefaults columns 3 gutter 0.25 transparent save

Command Format

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

**1.42 setcolumnguides****SETCOLUMNGUIDES**

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

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

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

**Example:** setcolumnguides 3 0.25 masterpage '3 Column Layout'

Command Format

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

**1.43 setcpb****SETCPB**

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

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

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

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

Example: setcpb on document 'project.doc'

See also

SETCCB

Command Format

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

## 1.44 setdimensions

SETDIMENSIONS

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

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

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

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

Command Format

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

## 1.45 setdocumentdesc

SETDOCUMENTDESCRIPTION

Purpose: Sets the description of an open document.

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

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

DOCUMENT is the document name. (Default=current)

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

Command Format

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

## 1.46 setdocumentname

SETDOCUMENTNAME

Purpose: Changes the name of an open document.

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

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

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

Command Format

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

## 1.47 setdocumentpath

SETDOCUMENTPATH

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

Syntax: setdocumentpath <filepath/F> [SAVE]

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

Example: setdocumentpath 'PageStream3:Documents'

Command Format

## 1.48 setdocumentstatus

SETDOCUMENTSTATUS

Purpose: Changes the saved status of an open document.

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

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

---

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

Example: setdocumentstatus changed document 'Project.doc'

Command Format

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

## 1.49 setdoubleclick

SETDOUBLECLICK

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

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

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

Example: setdoubleclick editobject  
setdoubleclick macro 'ToggleFill' save

Command Format

## 1.50 setdrawingeditor

SETDRAWINGEDITOR

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

Syntax: setdrawingeditor <macro/F> [SAVE]

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

Example: setdrawingeditor 'Macros/SendtoArtExp.rexx'

Command Format

## 1.51 setdropcap



## SETDROPCAP

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

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

**Format:**

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

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

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

See also

## SETBULLET

Command Format

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

## 1.52 setduplicatedefaults

## SETDUPLICATEDEFAULTS

**Purpose:** Set the default duplicate offset.

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

**Format:**

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

**Example:** setduplicatedefaults 0.25 0.25 save

See also DUPLICATE.

Command Format