Darwin 6.5



User Guide

English

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www.creo.com/Darwin

Darwin

version 6.5

User Guide

creo™

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RE37,376	5,325,217	5,532,728	5,742,743	5,996,499	6,158,345	6,353,216
4,558,302	5,339,176	5,561,691	5,764,374	5,998,067	6,159,659	6,366,339
4,743,091	5,343,059	5,568,595	5,764,381	6,003,442	6,164,637	6,371,026
4,992,864	5,355,446	5,576,754	5,771,794	6,014,471	6,180,325	6,377,739
5,049,901	5,359,451	5,579,115	5,785,309	6,016,752	6,181,362	6,387,597
5,079,721	5,359,458	5,592,309	5,813,346	6,031,932	6,181,439	6,396,422
5,103,407	5,367,360	5,594,556	5,818,498	6,043,865	6,186,068	6,396,618
5,111,308	5,384,648	5,600,448	5,854,883	6,060,208	6,189,452	6,407,849
5,113,249	5,384,899	5,608,822	5,861,904	6,063,528	6,191,882	6,414,755
5,122,871	5,412,491	5,615,282	5,861,992	6,063,546	6,204,874	6,422,801
5,124,547	5,412,737	5,625,766	5,875,288	6,072,518	6,208,369	6,435,091
5,132,723	5,420,702	5,636,330	5,894,342	6,090,529	6,214,276	6,441,914
5,150,225	5,420,722	5,649,220	5,900,981	6,096,461	6,217,965	6,450,092
5,153,769	5,459,505	5,650,076	5,934,196	6,098,544	6,260,482	6,456,396
5,155,782	5,473,733	5,652,804	5,942,137	6,107,011	6,266,080	6,476,931
5,157,516	5,481,379	5,680,129	5,946,426	6,112,663	6,266,134	6,477,955
5,208,818	5,488,906	5,691,823	5,947,028	6,115,056	6,267,054	6,509,903
5,208,888	5,497,252	5,691,828	5,958,647	6,121,996	6,268,948	6,541,181
5,247,174	5,508,828	5,696,393	5,966,504	6,130,702	6,283,589	6,545,772
5,249,067	5,509,561	5,699,174	5,969,872	6,134,393	6,295,076	6,564,018
5,283,140	5,517,359	5,699,740	5,973,801	6,136,509	6,299,572	
5,291,273	5,519,852	5,708,736	5,986,819	6,137,580	6,318,266	
5,323,248	5,526,143	5,713,287	5,995,475	6,147,789	6,352,816	

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Contents

1 About Darwin 1

Introduction 2
What's New in Darwin Version 6.5 2
Darwin Components 3
Darwin Objects 3
Quick Guide for Producing a Darwin Job 5

2 Installation Procedures 7

Overview 8
System Requirements 8
Which Installation? 8
Obtaining your Dongle Serial Number 9
Easy Install Workflow 10
Custom Install Workflow 15
Registering the Dongle 19
Selecting the IP Printing (LPR) Protocol 20

3 Getting Started 23

Starting Darwin Pilot 24
Starting Darwin CoPilot 26

4 Working with Databases 29

Database Overview 30
Managing Databases 30
    Creating a Database 31
    Opening a Database 31
    Deleting a Database 32
    Importing and Exporting Databases 32
Updating File Locations 36

5 Working with Jobs 39

Overview 40
Managing Jobs 40
Before Creating a Job or Profile 42
Creating a New Job 44
    Assigning a Profile to a New Job 45
Editing a Job 48
Duplicating a Job 49

6 Working with Data 51

Data Overview ... 52
Using the Data Window ... 52
Data Operations ... 53
Importing Records ... 54
- Why Import? ... 54
- Importing ... 56

Creating a New Record ... 61
Exporting Records ... 62
Change Case ... 63
POSTnet Barcode ... 64

7 Using the Library 67

Library Overview ... 68
Using the Library Window ... 69
Operations with the Library Window ... 69
- Adding Library Items ... 70
- Searching for Library Items ... 70
- Displaying Library Items ... 70

8 Working with Rules 73

Rules Overview ... 74
Using the Rules Window ... 74
Creating a New Rule ... 75
- Darwin Rule Items ... 76
- Default Rule Item ... 76
- Rule Item Order ... 76
- Adding a Rule Item ... 77
- Setting a Rule Item ... 77
- Setting the Rule Item Criterion ... 77
- Setting the Rule Item Result ... 77
- Moving a Rule Item ... 78
- Deleting a Rule Item ... 78
- Copying Criteria ... 79
- Copying Results ... 79

Page Rules ... 79
- Creating Page Rules ... 79

Color Rules ... 81
- The Colors Window ... 81
- Creating Color Rules ... 82

9 Creating Dynamic Charts 85

Overview ... 86
Opening the Charts Window ... 87
Selecting Fields for Charts ... 88
    Renaming a Series ... 91
    Saving Charts ... 92
Selecting Types of Charts ... 92
Customizing Charts ... 95
    Selecting Colors for Charts ... 96
    Labeling Charts ... 97
    Formatting Text ... 98

10 Defining Pages in Darwin 101

Overview ... 102
Using the Darwin Pages Window ... 103
Working with Darwin Layouts ... 104
Working with Darwin Pages ... 105
    Dynamic Page Exceptions ... 105

11 Designing Darwin Pages in QuarkXPress 107

Overview ... 108
    The Darwin CoPilot Panel ... 108
Darwinized Documents ... 111
Opening a QuarkXPress File for Use With Darwin ... 111
    Creating a New Darwin File ... 112
    Darwinizing an Existing File ... 112
    Opening a Darwinized File ... 112
Placing Variable Data on the Layout ... 113
    Adding Text Items to the Page ... 113
    Adding Picture Items to the Page ... 113
    Text Boxes with Runaround Turned Off ... 114
Formatting Variable Text Data ... 114
    Formatting Text Items ... 114
    Blank Line Suppression ... 114
Formatting Variable Picture Data ... 114
Saving the Layout ... 115
Using the VI Element Properties Area ... 115
Using the Darwin CoPilot Preview Window ... 116
    Previewing Records ... 117
    Searching for Records ... 117
Using the Preflight Area ... 117
    Checking the Longest Lines of Text ... 118
    Checking for Hidden Text ... 119
Darwin Menu ... 120

12 Creating and Printing Variable Print Specification Files 121

Creating and Printing Variable Print Specification Files 122
Printing Variable Print Specification Files 122
Defining a Printer on Macintosh Client Workstations 122
Using Creo Variable Print Specification to Print a VI Job 123
Creo Variable Print Specification 123

13 Setting Up Print Runs 125

Overview 126
Using the Print Runs window 126
Creating a New Print Run 127
Executing a Print Run 128
Printing Using PS (Postscript) 130
Printing Using Variable Print Specification 130
Printing Using VIPP 130
Debugging a Print Run 132
Re-executing a Print Run 132
Output Document Names 133

14 Working with Hot Folders 135

Overview 136
Creating a Hot Folder for a Print Run 136
Editing a Print Run with Hot Folder 139
Deleting a Print Run with Hot Folder 140
Hot Folder Manager 140
Using the Hot Folder 142

A Searching in Darwin 145

Searching in Darwin 146
Initiating a Search 146
Searches Using Text Fields 146
Searches Using Number Fields 147
Searches Using Date and Time Fields 147
Complex Search Criteria (Compound Searches) 148
Saved Searches 148

B Configuring List Windows 151

Configuring List Windows 152
Changing Column Width 152
Sorting 152
Arranging Columns 152
Changing Column Contents 153
Adding and Deleting Columns 153

C Troubleshooting 155

Preferences 156
More Than One Copy of the Darwin CoPilot 156
Other XTensions 156
QuarkXPress Memory Allocation 156
Problems Dragging Items From Darwin Panel to Page 156
Thumbnail Mode in Library 157
Multi-User 157
Page Setup for Print Runs 157

1 About Darwin

Introduction 2
What's New in Darwin Version 6.5 2
Darwin Components 3
Darwin Objects 3
Quick Guide for Producing a Darwin Job 5

Introduction

Darwin™ is an authoring system used to produce high-quality variable printing. Darwin enables you to print pages with content customized for each reader. Any amount of text and graphics can be varied on each page. The variable content is based directly on your data or through rules you define. You can also specify rules to select which layout(s) is used for each reader.

Darwin can output standard PostScript® files for proofing (or final output of small jobs) on any PostScript printer. However, for rapid and efficient printing, Darwin can generate Variable Print Specification output files for use on digital printers implementing Variable Print Specification. Variable Print Specification is an extension to the PostScript printing language.

What's New in Darwin Version 6.5

There are two Darwin versions, Darwin Desktop 6.5 and Darwin Pro 6.5. Each version is enabled by a dongle with a unique license. Users of older Darwin versions can upgrade to either Darwin Desktop 6.5 or Darwin Pro 6.5 by registering their current dongle with a new license number. For more information on installations and upgrades, see *Which Installation?* on page 8.

Darwin Desktop and Darwin Pro have the following new features:

- Darwin now supports Quark 6.5
- VPS generation speed is now between 10% and 30% faster

Darwin Pro has the following additional features

- POSTnet (Postal Numeric Encoding Technique) font: Darwin Pro now provides the postnet font to enable you to create the POSTnet barcode.
- Output to VIPP. This feature is optional, and is enabled by purchasing a software license.
- Prefix and suffix support in the data label.

Darwin Components

There are two major components in the Darwin system:

- **Darwin Pilot,** which manages variable data and printing jobs. **Darwin Pilot** enables you to manage the variable data and to set up printing.
- **Darwin CoPilot**, which uses the QuarkXPress page layout application to design, preview, proof, and print the actual pages. **Darwin CoPilot** is an XTension module of the QuarkXPress page-layout application. In QuarkXPress, use **Darwin CoPilot** to create pages for use with the Darwin system.

Darwin Objects

Darwin Database

A Darwin database contains everything needed to create variable information output. For more information, see *Database Overview* on page 30.

The Darwin database supports up to 1000 fields of data.

Darwin Job

A Darwin job contains information about a particular variable printing job. A job is always based on a particular profile.

A Darwin profile contains the names and types of fields that Darwin will use to manage Darwin data. For example, a Darwin profile might describe the type of information to be stored about each individual. It would consist of field names for attributes such as name, address, phone number.

Darwin Pages

In Darwin pages you define the sequence of pages to be printed.

A Darwin page can be linked directly to a Darwin layout or to a page rule.

Darwin Print Run

A print run specifies the records to be printed. You can select records based on simple or compound parameters. You can also limit printing to a certain range of records. When everything is ready, you begin printing by executing a print run.

Darwin Rule

Rules provide a way to use various conditions to customize the printed output. You define the conditions for the rule and how it will be applied. Text and image rules control what appears in text and picture boxes on the page. Page rules control which pages are printed. The Darwin database stores rules.

Darwin Data

The term *Darwin data* refers to information that you import into Darwin in table format. The profile specifies the structure of the data. A Darwin database stores the data.

Darwin Library

The Darwin library includes references (or pointers) to text and picture files that are stored on the Macintosh workstation or an AppleShare-compatible file server. Each library item can be classified as copy or image. Items can be linked to a specific job or be globally available to all jobs in the database. The Darwin database stores library items, but the actual files that they reference (point to) are stored elsewhere.

Darwin Colors

The Colors window displays all the colors that are used in the Darwin file. In this window you can import new colors and change the color display mode.

Darwin Charts

Charts provide you with a visual display of your records. You can create multiple charts for one record and then preview them in QuarkXPress.

Darwin Layouts

Layouts are the individual pages of QuarkXPress files that are linked to the Darwin system. The Darwin database stores layout items, but the actual QuarkXPress files that they reference (point to) are stored elsewhere.

Quick Guide for Producing a Darwin Job

1. Choose a database.

   You can create a new database or use an existing one. See *Database Overview* on page 30 for more information.

2. Create a job.

   You create a new job by naming it and selecting a profile to base the job on. You can create a new profile or use an existing one. See *Working with Jobs* on page 39 for more information.

3. Import data records.

   Darwin enables you to add data directly, but it is more efficient to manage your data in a separate database application and import it to Darwin when needed. You can import files which you can create in most desktop database or spreadsheet applications. See *Data Overview* on page 52 for more information. Darwin Pro users can automate the process of bringing in a new database and performing a print run by using a hot folder. See *Working with Hot Folders* on page 135.

4. Add library items.

   Add all the image and copy files needed for the job to the library. See *Library Overview* on page 68 for more information.

5. Define rules.

   Image and copy rules determine, on the basis of data, which (if any) image and copy files are placed on specific pages. Defined page rules determine which layouts are printed. See *Rules Overview* on page 74 for more information.

6. Define layouts.

   Use Darwin CoPilot to assign variable text or picture data to text and picture boxes in QuarkXPress layouts. With the Darwin CoPilot you can perform the following tasks:

   - Directly drag specific fields and text rules into text boxes on the page. These fields can be intermixed with ordinary fixed (non-variable) text
   - Drag image rules directly to picture boxes. Darwin assigns any modifications and styles to the boxes containing variable information
   - Preview the results of modifications or styles on the screen or send the file to a printer for proofing

   See *Chapter 10, Defining Pages in Darwin* for more information.

7. Define colors.

   You can import new colors and change the color display mode. See *The Colors Window* on page 81 and *Creating Color Rules* on page 82 for more information.

8. Define pages.

   You define how many pages are in the Darwin job and then link each job page to a layout or a page rule. (Depending on the personal data a page rule can select a particular layout or no layout at all.) See *Defining Pages in Darwin* on page 101 for more information.

9. Create charts.

   You can create multiple charts that are unique for each record. You can choose different chart types and then use different colors and labels to customize each chart. See *Creating Dynamic Charts* on page 85 for more information.

10. Define and execute a print run.

    To output the job, you define and execute a print run. See *Setting Up Print Runs* on page 125 for more information. Darwin Pro users can automate the process of bringing in a new database and performing a print run by using a hot folder. See *Working with Hot Folders* on page 135.

2

Installation Procedures

Overview 8
System Requirements 8
Which Installation? 8
Obtaining your Dongle Serial Number 9
Easy Install Workflow 10
Custom Install Workflow 15
Registering the Dongle 19
Selecting the IP Printing (LPR) Protocol 20

Overview

The Darwin software consists of the Darwin Pilot application, the Darwin CoPilot XTension to QuarkXPress, and other various support files.

There are two installation types; easy install and custom install. Follow the relevant workflow according to your needs (see *Which Installation?*).

System Requirements

- Power Macintosh® G3 or later
- 128 MB available memory
- Mac OS X version 10.3
- The correct Creo PPD (depends on the system to which you are printing)
- QuarkXPress 6.1. or higher, or QuarkXPress Passport for Macintosh
- 500 MB disk space

Which Installation?

Follow the easy install workflow (*Easy Install Workflow* on page 10) in the following cases:

- If you are a new Darwin user who has purchased either Darwin Desktop or Darwin Pro.
- If you have an older Darwin version (for example version 4.5) and are upgrading to either Darwin Desktop or Darwin Pro. First obtain your dongle serial number and licence key (see *Obtaining your Dongle Serial Number* on page 9). After performing the Easy Install workflow, register your dongle (see *Registering the Dongle* on page 19).

The custom install workflow (*Custom Install Workflow* on page 15) is for users that want to preserve the data they are currently working with. Follow the custom install workflow in the following cases:

- If you want to re-install Darwin Desktop version 6.5 or Darwin Pro version 6.5.
- If you have Darwin Desktop versionn 6.x or Darwin Pro version 6.x and want to install a later version
- If you want to upgrade from Darwin Desktop 6.x to Darwin Pro 6.x. First obtain your dongle serial number and licence key (see *Obtaining your Dongle Serial Number* on page 9). After performing the Custom Install workflow, register your dongle (see *Registering the Dongle* on page 19).

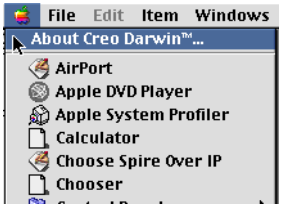
Obtaining your Dongle Serial Number

If you have Darwin version 4.5 or Darwin Driven Graphics and are upgrading to Darwin Desktop or Darwin Pro, or if you are upgrading from Darwin Desktop to Darwin Pro, you can use your current dongle, but you need to receive a new licence key number from your sales representative.

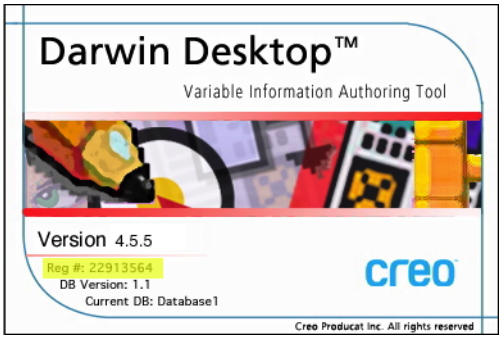
Before beginning the upgrade, send your dongle serial number to your sales representative and request a licence key number for the Darwin version you want. You will need the license key number to register your dongle after you install the upgrade.

You can find the serial number of your dongle in the following locations:

- On a sticker on the dongle.
- In your current Darwin software:
  - If you have Darwin version 4.5 or Darwin Driven Graphics, from the **Apple** menu choose **About Creo Darwin**.



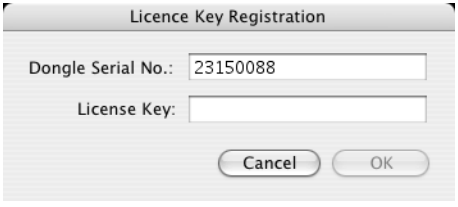
The number listed as **Reg #** is the serial number.



Save the serial number to use when registering your dongle after the installation.

Note: The splash screen title differs depending on the Darwin version you currently have installed.

- If you have Darwin Desktop 6.x and want to upgrade to Darwin Pro 6.x from the **Darwin Pilot** menu, choose **Register Licence**.



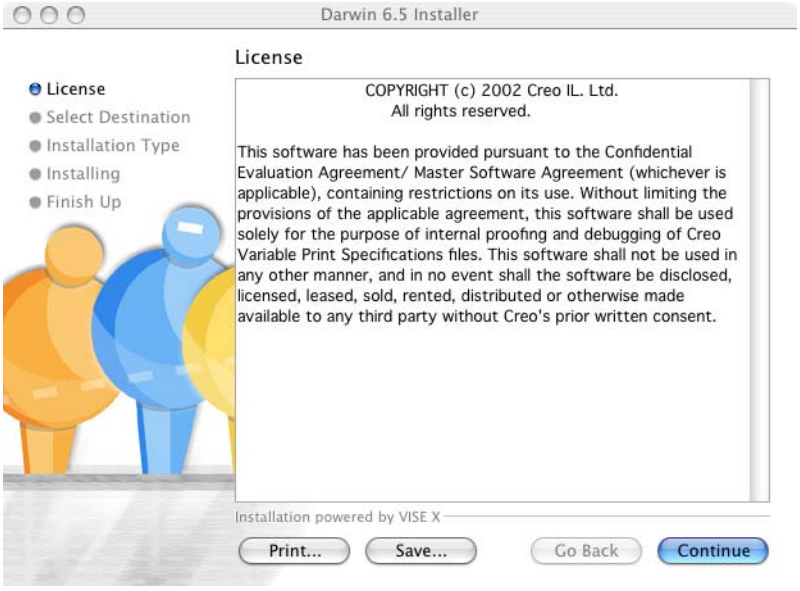
Easy Install Workflow

Note: If you had Darwin version 4.5 and would like to use the same database, export the database from version 4.5, save it and make a backup. Then import it to Darwin version 6.x. For more information, see *Importing and Exporting Databases* on page 32.

1. Shut down the Macintosh workstation.
2. Connect the USB dongle to an available USB port.
3. Restart the Macintosh.
4. Insert the Darwin application CD into the Macintosh.

5. Open and read the Release Notes on the CD. The Release Notes document includes important last-minute information that is not mentioned in this user guide.

6. Double-click the **Darwin Installer** icon.



7. Click **Continue**.

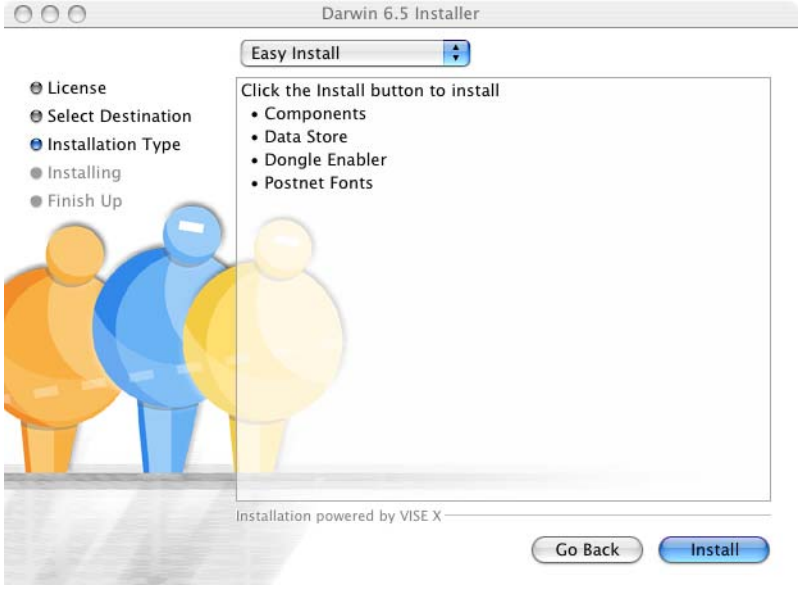


8. Click **Agree**.



9. Select the destination for the Darwin files (the same location where the Quark files are stored) and click **Continue**.

10. In the **Installation Type** step, choose **Easy Install**.



11. Click **Install.**

    A message is displayed notifying you that you must restart your computer when the installation is complete.

12. Click **Continue.**

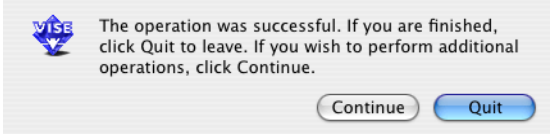
    Darwin installs all components into their correct locations.



13. When you are asked to authenticate the installation, enter the computer **Name** and **Password** and click **OK.**



14. Click **Continue** to install the Aladdin USB key support.



15. Click **Quit.**

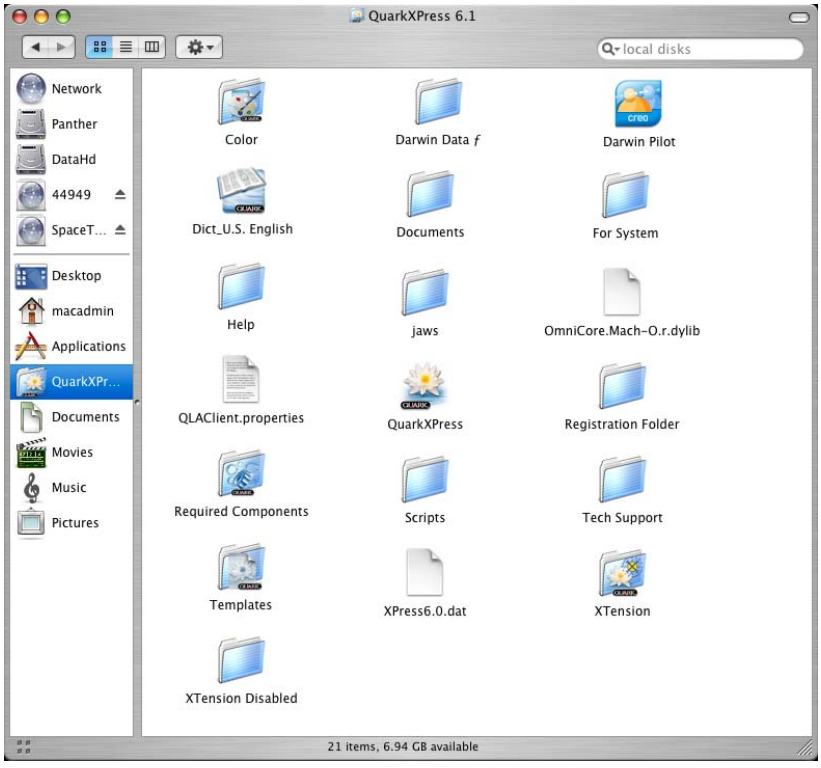


16. When the installation is complete, click **Restart** to restart your computer.

After installation, your QuarkXPress folder will contain:

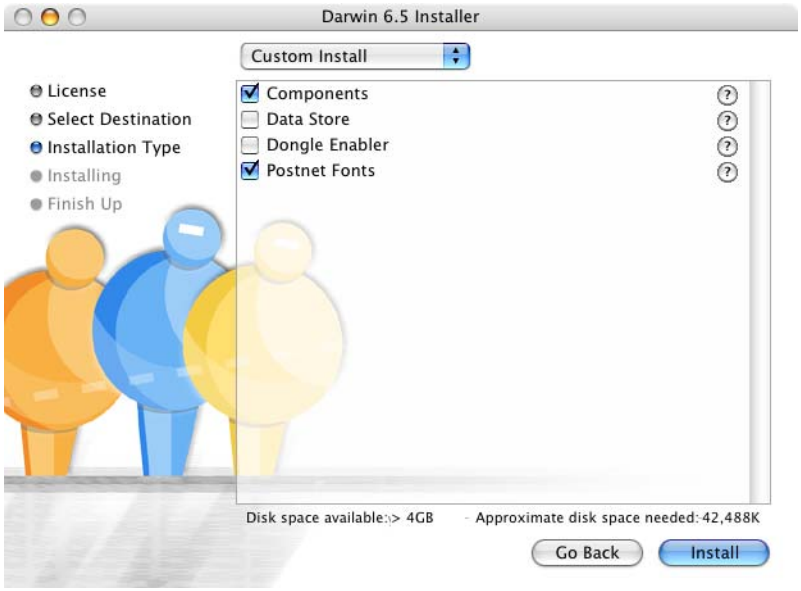
- Darwin Pilot application
- Databases folder (**Darwin Data *f***)
- XTension folder into which the Darwin CoPilot and Creo APR Print were added.

Your QuarkXPress folder after the easy install workflow:



Custom Install Workflow

1. Insert the Darwin application CD into the Macintosh.
2. Open and read the Release Notes on the CD. The Release Notes include important last minute information that is not mentioned in this user guide.
3. Double-click the **Darwin Installer** icon and follow the instructions as described in *Easy Install Workflow* on page 10.
4. In the **Installation Type** step, choose **Custom Install** to upgrade from a previous version.

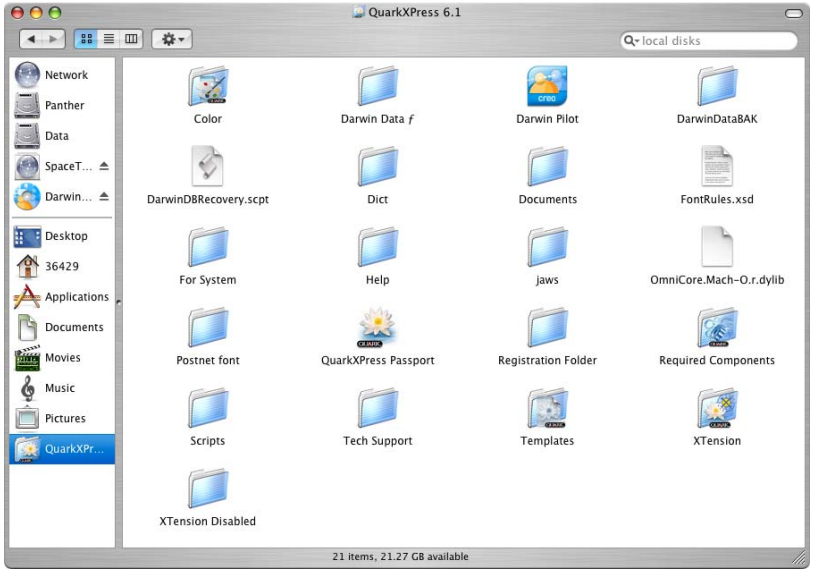


5. Check that only the **Darwin Components** option is selected and click **Install**.
6. Darwin installs all components into their correct locations.
7. When the installation is completed, click **Quit.** There is no need to restart your computer.

After installation, your QuarkXPress folder will contain:

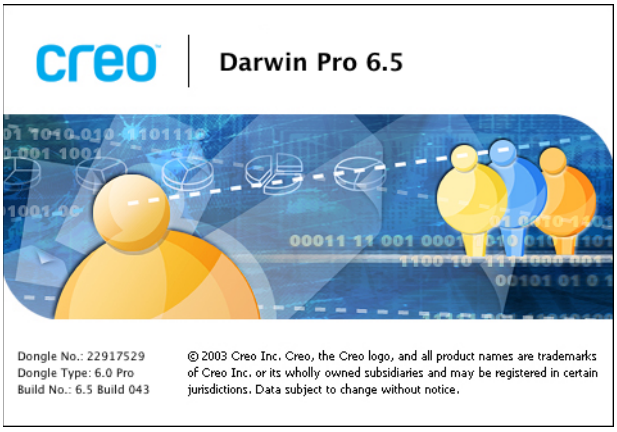
- Darwin Pilot application
- Databases folder (**Darwin Data *f*; DarwinDataBak** is the backup folder)
- XTension folder into which the Darwin CoPilot and Creo APR Print were added.
- POSTnet fonts

Your QuarkXPress folder after installation:

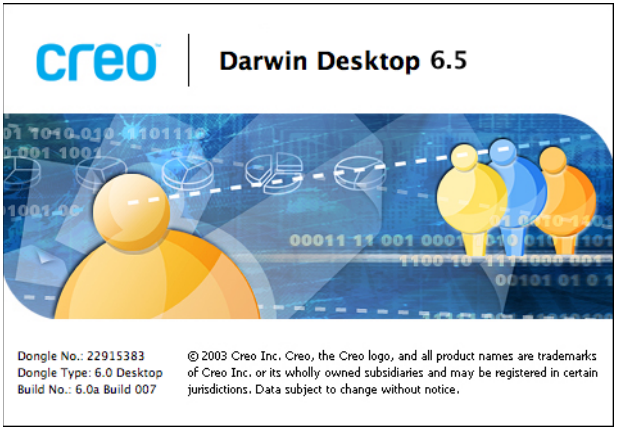


When you load the Darwin software, one of the following splash screens appears.

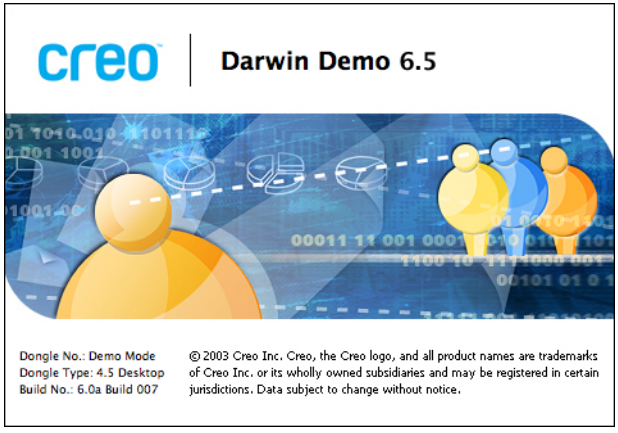
For Darwin Pro 6.5:



For Darwin Desktop 6.5:



If you upgraded from Darwin 4.5 or Darwin Driven Graphics, the following splash screen appears:

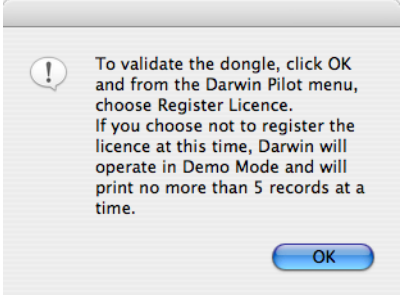


In this case, you need to register the dongle so that Darwin will not operate in Demo mode.

Registering the Dongle

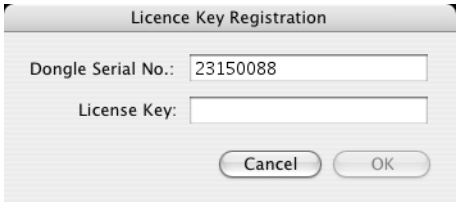
1. Connect the dongle to an available USB port.
2. Start the Darwin Pilot application by double-clicking the **Darwin Pilot** icon in the QuarkXPress application folder.

   The following message appears.



3. Click **OK**.
4. From the **Darwin Pilot** menu, choose **Register Licence**.

The Licence Key Registration dialog box appears.



5. In the **Licence Key** box, type the licence key number that you received from your sales representative.
6. Click **OK**.

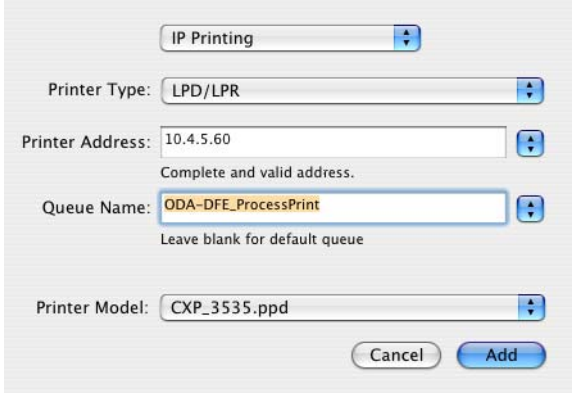
   The dongle is registered and the Darwin software can be used.

Selecting the IP Printing (LPR) Protocol

We recommend that you set the printer to the IP Printing protocol (LPR).

To select the IP Printing (LPR) protocol:

1. In the Finder, go to **Applications**>**Utilities** and open the **Printer Setup Utility**.
2. In the Printer Setup Utility window, click **Add**.



3. In the protocol list (unnamed), select **IP Printing**.
4. In the **Printer Type** list, select **LPD/LPR**.
5. In the **Printer Address** list, enter the IP address of the printer you are printing to.

6. In the **Queue Name** list, enter the queue name as it appears on your printer. This parameter is case-sensitive.
7. In the **Printer Model** list, select the PPD file.
8. Click **Add**.

The IP Printing protocol is set.

3 Getting Started

Starting Darwin Pilot 24
Starting Darwin CoPilot 26

Starting Darwin Pilot

1. Double-click the **Darwin Pilot** icon in the QuarkXPress application folder.

   The Darwin Pilot startup window briefly appears displaying the Darwin Pilot version number.



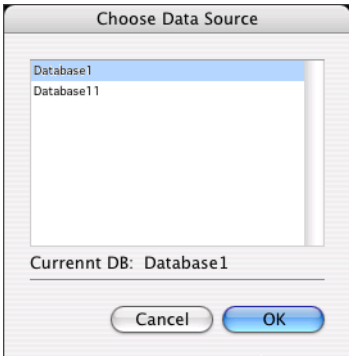
Note: You can display the startup window at any time by choosing **About Creo Darwin** from the **Darwin Pilot** menu.

   The **Darwin Pilot** panel appears.



2. From the **File** menu, choose **Select Database**.

The Choose Data Source dialog box appears.



3. Select the database you want to work with.



Note: Before you can open any windows from the Darwin Pilot panel, you connect to a database. Under certain conditions you are automatically connected to the last used database. The default database (DataBase1) opens the first time you use Darwin. See *Creating a Database* on page 31 for more information.

4. Click **OK**.

   Once you are connected, the **Darwin Pilot** panel reappears.

5. If no job appears in the **Current Job** area, select a job or create a new one.



You are now ready to begin working with **Darwin Pilot** panel.



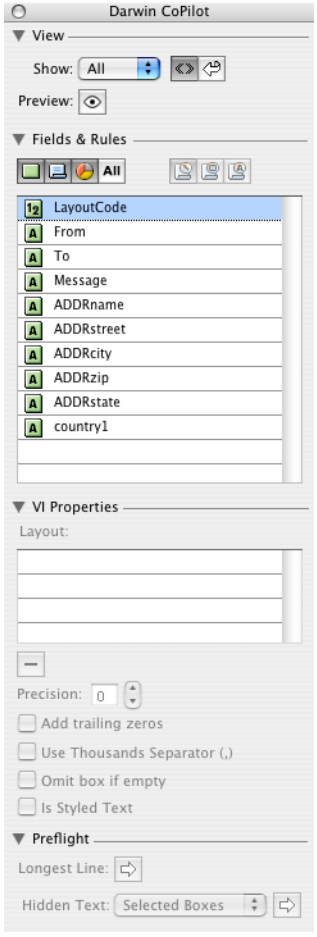
Tip: For many Darwin Pilot actions, Darwin CoPilot must be open. We recommend that you start QuarkXPress and Darwin CoPilot when you want to use Darwin Pilot.

Starting Darwin CoPilot

1. Start QuarkXPress.
2. From the **Darwin** menu, choose **Show Darwin CoPilot**.
3. Confirm that Darwin Pilot is running and connected to a database.

After you are connected, the **Darwin CoPilot** panel appears. If no job has been selected, **Darwin CoPilot** panel is inactive.

The Darwin CoPilot is connected to the same database as the Darwin Pilot.



4 Working with Databases

Database Overview 30
Managing Databases 30
Updating File Locations 36

Database Overview

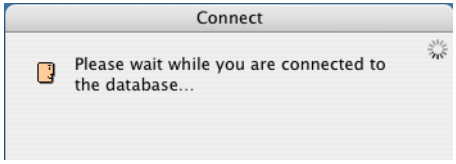
All the information you work with in Darwin is stored in the **Databases** folder in the **QuarkXPress** folder.

Managing Databases

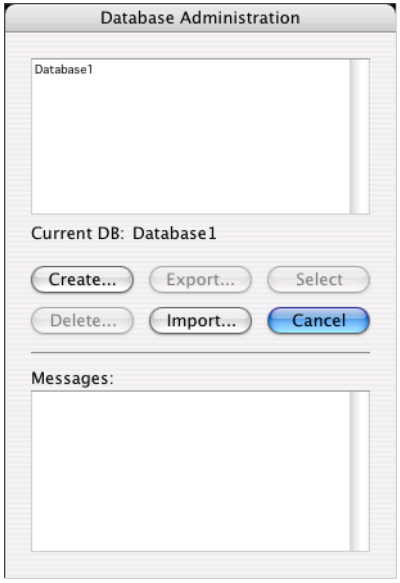
The Darwin application can work with multiple databases, which you manage through the Database Administration window.

➢ From the Darwin Pilot **File** menu, choose **Database Administration**.

The following message appears:



The Database Administration window appears after a few seconds.



Creating a Database

When you install Darwin, Darwin automatically creates a new (empty) database. The advantage to using only one database is simplicity. The advantage to creating and using several databases is that you can have shorter lists of jobs, rules, and so on.

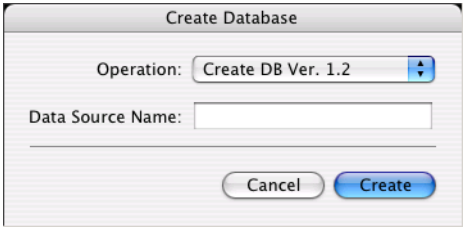


Tip: Consider creating a separate database for each customer, since various jobs may share library items, profiles, rules, and so on.

To create a new Database:

1. In the Database Administration window, click the **Create** button.

   The Create Database dialog box appears.



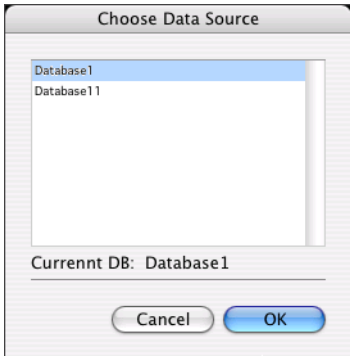
2. In the **Operation** box, select **Create DB**. (The database structure version number is also shown.)
3. In the **Data Source Name** box, type a name for the database. The database name must start with a letter and can contain only letters and numbers.
4. Click **Create.**

Opening a Database

If you have more than one database you can switch between them.

1. In Darwin Pilot menu bar, from the **File** menu, choose **Select Database.**

The Choose Data Source dialog box appears.



2. Click the name of the database that you want to open.
3. Click **OK**.

Deleting a Database

You can delete only one database at a time.

To delete a database:

➢ In the Database Administration window, select the database you want to delete and click the **Delete** button.



Attention: You cannot recover a database once it has been deleted.

Importing and Exporting Databases

To use a database on another workstation, you must export the database from your workstation and then import it at the other workstation.

Darwin version 6.1 works on database version 1.2. If you want to work in an older database version, you must export the database and then import an older version.

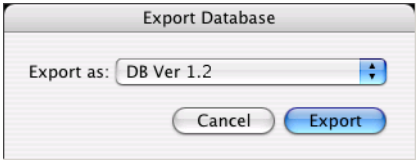
Exporting a Database



Note: Database export can only be performed by Darwin Pro users.

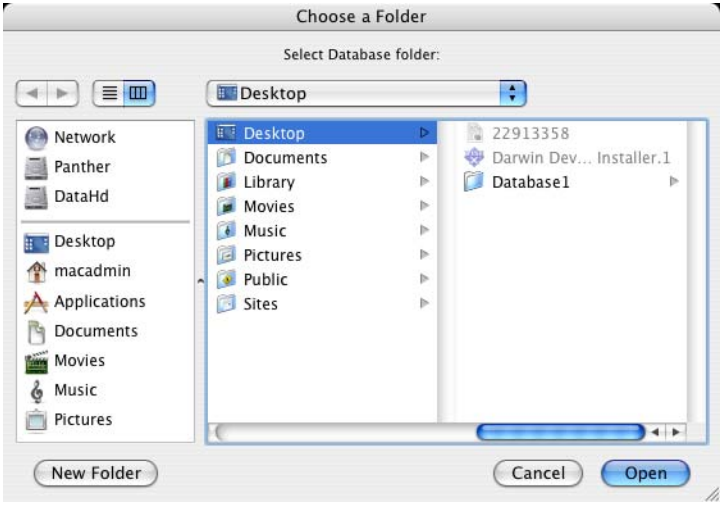
1. In the Database Administration window, click the database that you want to export.
2. Click **Export**.

   The Export Database dialog box appears.

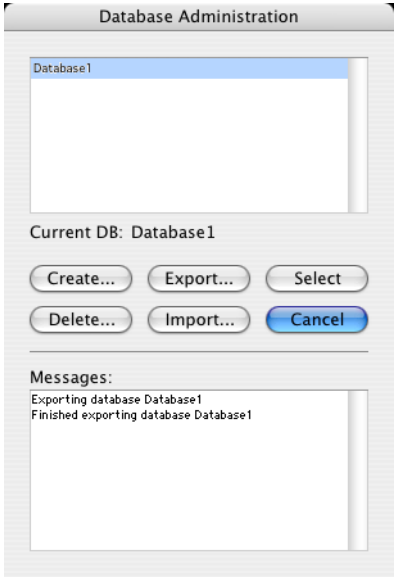


3. Select the name you want to export the database as, and click **Export**.

   The Choose a Folder dialog box appears.



4. Locate the folder where you want the exported database to reside, and then click **Open**.



Darwin exports the entire database to the new destination in the folder that you selected.

Darwin does not export the QuarkXPress layout or images. You must manually copy the QuarkXPress layout and images to the new destination.

Be sure that the workstation to which you exported the database can access the following elements via a network or removable media:

- QuarkXPress layout
- Library elements
- QuarkXPress elements (imported graphics)

Importing a Database

Databases of Darwin versions older than Darwin 4.5 cannot be imported into Darwin 6.x. If you want to use a database created in a Darwin version earlier than Darwin 4.5, you need to import the database to Darwin 4.5.

To work with a database from Darwin 4.5 in Darwin 6.x, you must export the database from Darwin 4.5 and then import it to Darwin 6.x. Darwin 6.x automatically converts the older database to a Darwin 6.x database when you first import it. Darwin prompts you with a message that it is

converting the older database into the Darwin 6.x database. This action will delete the data in the Data window, and you then need to re-import the data.

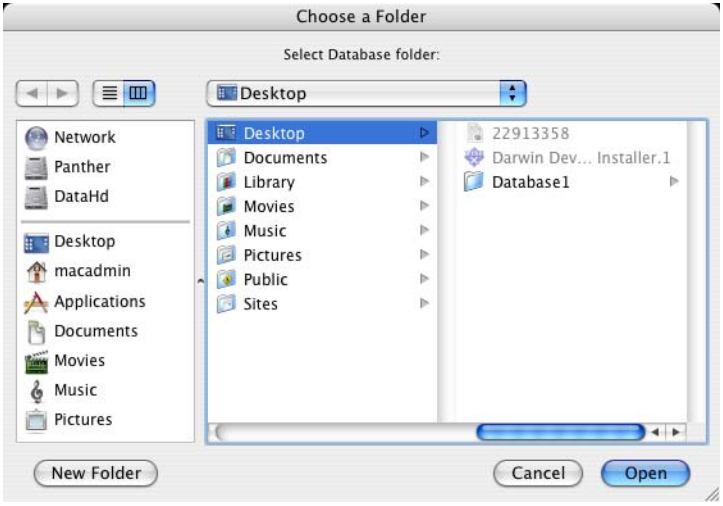


Attention: You can import a database only if it has been exported. Once you import and convert a database that was created in an earlier version of Darwin, you cannot convert the database back to the earlier version.

To import a database:

1. In the Database Administration window, click **Import**.

   The Choose a Folder dialog box appears.



2. Click the name of the database file that you want to import.
3. Click **Open**.

   The Import Database dialog box appears.



4. In the **Import DB As** box, type a name for the database that you are importing. If you have a database of the same name on your workstation and do not want to overwrite it, give the imported database a different name.
5. Click **Import**.

   Darwin imports the database.

Exiting the Database Administration Window

Working with the Database Administration window disconnects you from the database that you were working with.

To work with the Darwin Pilot, you must now connect to a database.

To finish working with the Database Administration window:

- Once you have finished working in the Database Administration window and have selected the database you want to work with, click **Select**.

  The database is selected and the Database Administration window closes.

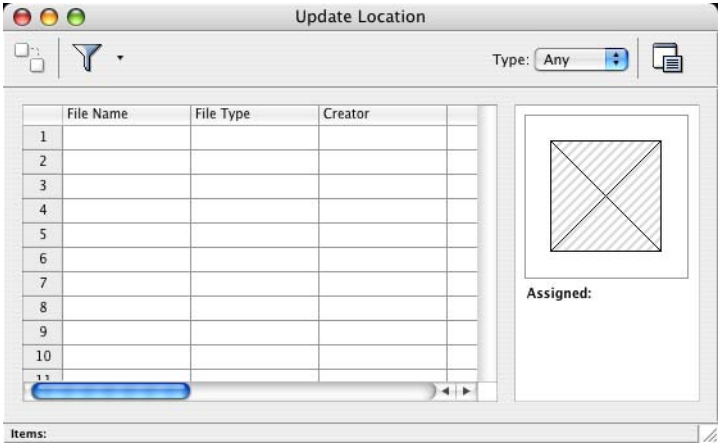
Updating File Locations

After you import a database or change the location of high resolution files, check whether the paths to the files have remained intact. If the paths have changed, you need to update the file locations in Darwin.

To update file locations:

1. In the Darwin Pilot menu bar, from the **Item** menu, choose **Update Location**.

   The Update Location dialog box appears.



   If there are any missing files in your job, Darwin lists them in the **File Name** column.

2. If a file is missing, click the file name.
3. In the Darwin Pilot menu bar, from the **Item** menu choose **Locate**.
4. In the Locate dialog box, locate and select the file whose path you want to update.
5. Click **OK**.

5

Working with Jobs

Overview 40
Managing Jobs 40
Before Creating a Job or Profile 42
Creating a New Job 44
Editing a Job 48
Duplicating a Job 49

Overview

A Darwin job contains a profile, data, pages, rules, job library items, and print run information.

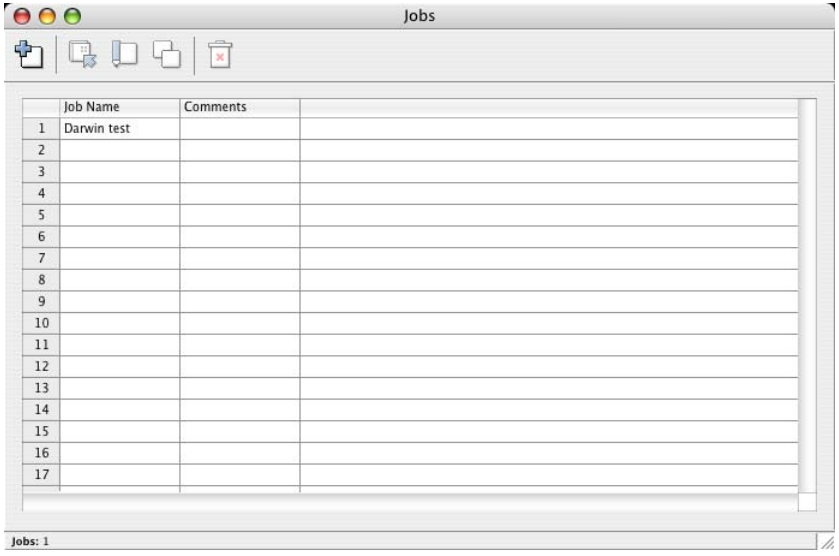
Managing Jobs

Use the Jobs window to manage your jobs.

To open the Jobs window:

➢ On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click **Jobs**.

The Jobs window appears.



The Jobs window shows all the jobs in the current database and enables you to manage them.



New job: Opens the New Job window and enables you to create a new job and profile. See *Creating a New Job* on page 44



Select Job: Enables you to switch the current job. The **Darwin Pilot** panel always displays the current job.



Edit Job: Opens the Job Information window. In this window, you can change the job name, write comments about the job, and edit the job profile. See *Editing a Job* on page 48.



Duplicate Job: Duplicates the currently selected job. See *Duplicating a Job* on page 49.



Delete Job: Deletes the currently selected job(s). When you delete a job, all associated data and job library items are also deleted.



Attention: Once you delete a job, you cannot recover it.

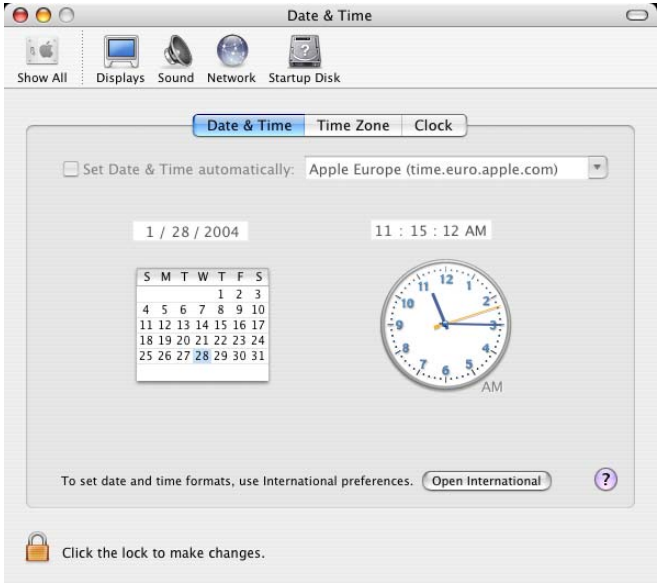
Before Creating a Job or Profile

It is recommended that you manually synchronize the Darwin time with the date and time settings in the Macintosh control panel.

To configure the Macintosh date format:

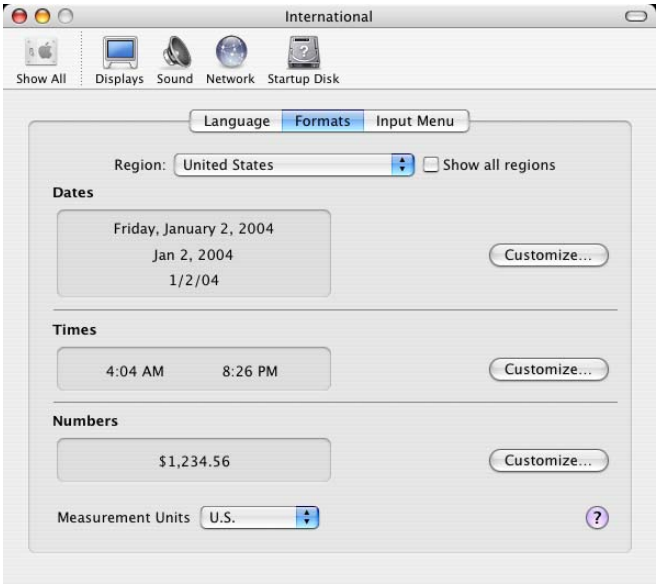
1. From the **Apple** menu, choose **System Preferences>Date & Time**.

   The Date & Time dialog box appears.



2. On the **Date & Time** tab, click **Open International**.

The International dialog box appears.



3. In the **Dates** section, click **Customize**.



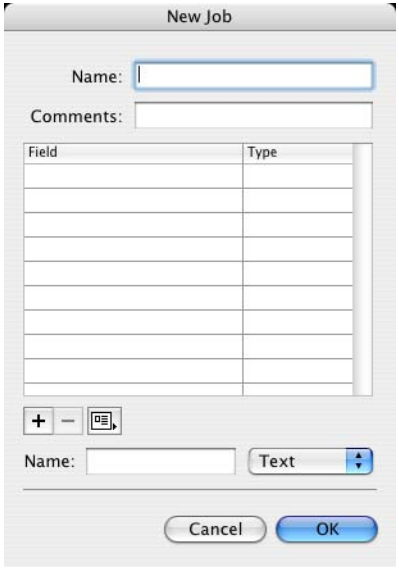
4. In the **Short Date** section, select **Day/Month/Year**.
5. Select the **Show century** check box.

Creating a New Job

Creating a new job consists of two tasks: giving the new job a name and assigning a profile.

1. In the Jobs window, click the **New Job** button.

   The New Job window appears.



2. In the upper **Name** box, type a name for the new job. When you create a new job, you must assign the job name.
3. In the **Comments** box, type your comments about the job.
4. Create a profile for the job, use a profile already created for another job, or create a profile from a data file. For more information, see *Assigning a Profile to a New Job* on page 45.
5. Click **OK** to create the new job.



Tip: While working on a job, if you want to switch databases, you can do so by choosing **File**>**Select Database**. For more information, see *Opening a Database* on page 31.

Assigning a Profile to a New Job

You can create a profile for the job. You can either create new fields for the job profile, use a profile already created for another job, or create a profile from a data file. If you use another profile, you can add new fields as desired.

To create new fields:

1. In the lower **Name** box, type a name for the new field.
2. In the **Type** list, select the type that you want to assign to the field:
   - **Text**: A **Text** field can contain up to 255 ASCII characters.
   - **Integer**: An **Integer** field can contain whole numbers.
   - **Real**: A **Real** field contains whole numbers and numbers with decimal points.
   - **Date**: A **Date** field contains dates. Only dates between January 1, 1904 to December 31, 2039 are accepted.
   - **Time**: A **Time** field contains the time in hours, minutes, and seconds.

   Darwin supports databases which contain up to 1000 fields of data. You can import data from databases that were exported from Excel or other database programs.

   For numeric information that you would not use for performing calculations, such as postal codes, we recommend that you select the **Text** field type. Even though 5-digit ZIP codes are exclusively numeric, problems will result if they are stored in a numeric field. For example, leading zeros are omitted (the ZIP code 01730 would be stored as 1730 because Darwin omits leading zeros).

   However, for storing data on ages, use a numeric field. For example, if you store the ages 5, 32, 102, 18 and 49 in a **Text** field, Darwin will sort that data as follows: 102, 18, 32, 49, 5. Then a search for children between the ages of 0 and 21 would yield 102, 18, and 5. Therefore, use the **Integer** field for data on ages.
3. Click the **Add Field** button.

To use a profile that was created for another job:



1. Click the **Apply Profile** button.



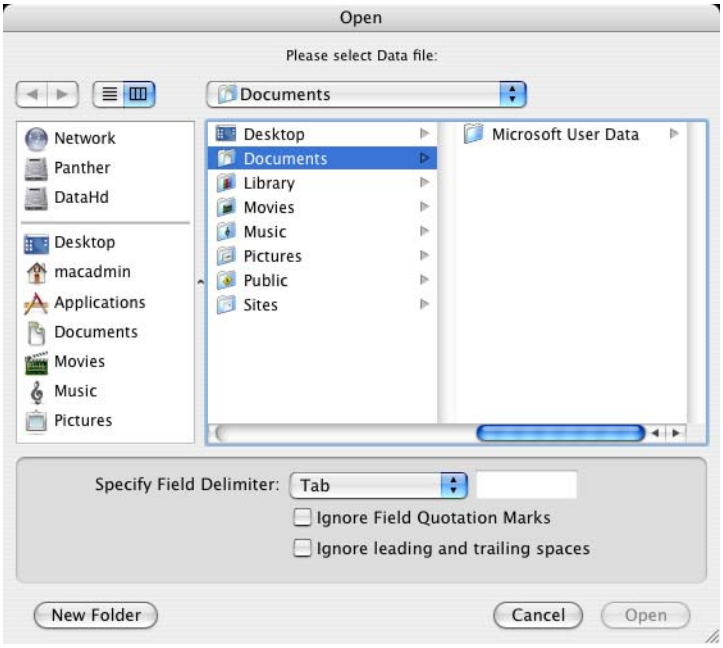
2. From the menu:

   a. Select the name of the job whose profile you want to use. The fields that were created for that job appear in the table, you can add new fields or delete fields as necessary.

   Or:

   b. Select **Create Profile from data file.**

The Open dialog box appears.



c. Locate the desired file.

d. In the **Specify Field Delimiter** list, select the field delimiter for the file you are importing.

e. Select the **Ignore Field Quotation Marks** and **Ignore leading and trailing spaces** check boxes, as desired.

f. Click **Open**.

If the import file is a text-delimited file, the first record is used to define the field names and there are only text fields.

If the import file is a DBF file, the field names and types correspond to those of the original database. You can change the profile data if desired.

To delete fields:

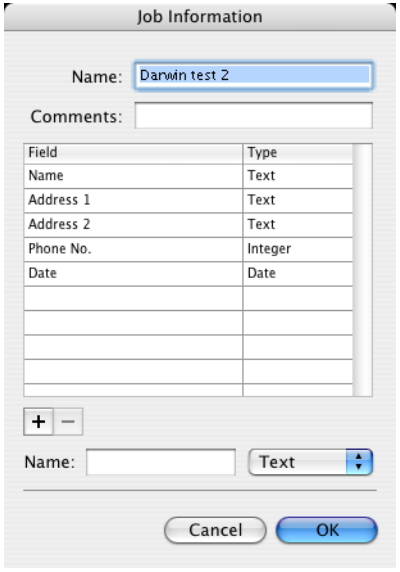
➢ Click the **Delete Field** button .

Editing a Job

To edit a job:

1. In the Jobs window, click the **Edit Job** button.

   The Job Information window appears.



2. Edit the job and/or profile as required. If you are a **Darwin Pro** user, you can change the job name, add or delete comments, and add, edit, or delete profile fields as necessary. For more information on adding, editing and deleting fields, see *Assigning a Profile to a New Job* on page 45.



Note: If you do not have Darwin Pro, you are unable to edit a job once it has been created and saved.

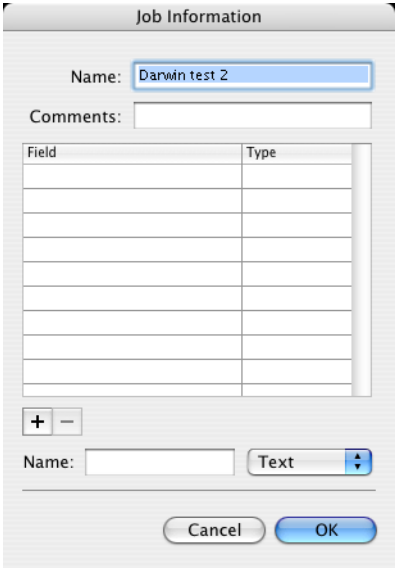
Duplicating a Job

When you duplicate a job, all the QuarkXPress files linked to the Job Pages window are also duplicated, as a single QuarkXPress file cannot simultaneously be linked to more than one job. This means that the profile, rules, library, print run, and database are duplicated also.

To duplicate a job:

1. In the Jobs window, click the **Duplicate Job** button.

   The Job Information window appears.



2. Edit the job and/or profile as required. You can change the job name, add or delete comments, and add, edit, or delete profile fields as necessary. For more information on adding, editing and deleting fields, see *Assigning a Profile to a New Job* on page 45.
3. Click **OK.**

   You are prompted to select a folder for the copied QuarkXPress files.
4. Locate the desired folder, and click **OK**.

6 Working with Data

Data Overview 52
Using the Data Window 52
Data Operations 53
Importing Records 54
Creating a New Record 61
Exporting Records 62
Change Case 63
POSTnet Barcode 64

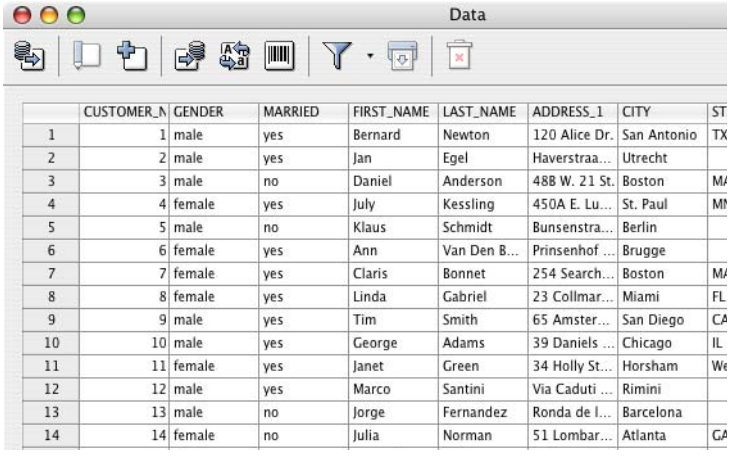
Data Overview

In Darwin, data usually refers to information about people. Normally, each data record refers to a single person. Darwin records consist of fields that are defined by profiles. Records can be manually created within Darwin. Generally, however, you import data into Darwin from an external database.

Using the Data Window

Darwin data can be displayed in the Data window.

➢ To open the Data window, click **Data** on the **Darwin Pilot** panel.



	CUSTOMER_N	GENDER	MARRIED	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	ADDRESS_1	CITY	ST
1	1	male	yes	Bernard	Newton	120 Alice Dr.	San Antonio	TX
2	2	male	yes	Jan	Egel	Haverstraa...	Utrecht	
3	3	male	no	Daniel	Anderson	488 W. 21 St.	Boston	MA
4	4	female	yes	July	Kessling	450A E. Lu...	St. Paul	MN
5	5	male	no	Klaus	Schmidt	Bunsenstra...	Berlin	
6	6	female	yes	Ann	Van Den B...	Prinsenhof ...	Brugge	
7	7	female	yes	Claris	Bonnet	254 Search...	Boston	MA
8	8	female	yes	Linda	Gabriel	23 Collmar...	Miami	FL
9	9	male	yes	Tim	Smith	65 Amster...	San Diego	CA
10	10	male	yes	George	Adams	39 Daniels ...	Chicago	IL
11	11	female	yes	Janet	Green	34 Holly St...	Horsham	We
12	12	male	yes	Marco	Santini	Via Caduti ...	Rimini	
13	13	male	no	Jorge	Fernandez	Ronda de l...	Barcelona	
14	14	female	no	Julia	Norman	51 Lombar...	Atlanta	GA

When you first open the Data window, all records are shown. The row of buttons along the top of the Data window enables you to perform various commands.

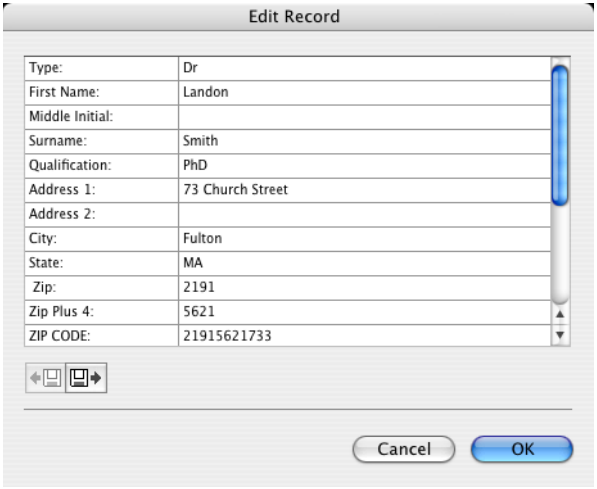
Data Operations



Import Records: Opens the Import window, which enables you to import records to the selected job.



Edit Record: Enables you to select a record in the Data window and then edit it. Click the **Edit record** button to open the Edit Record window. Then edit the selected record.





New Record: Opens the New Record window, which enables you to create a new record.



Export Records: Enables you to save your records as a text file.



Change Case: Enables you to change the case of the data records.



POSTNET Barcode: Enables you to create the POSTNET barcode.



Create Filter: Creates a filter to search for records. For further information, see *Appendix A, Searching in Darwin*.



Print: Prints the selected records.



Delete Record: Deletes any records currently selected.



Attention: Once you delete a record in Darwin, it is deleted from the Darwin database.

Importing Records

Why Import?

The Darwin Pilot contains the features required to input and edit records. So why import? One reason may be that the required data already exists on another system. But even when the data does not currently exist but must be collected and entered, it is better to enter and manage the data on a separate database system. The Darwin software is optimized to feed variable data to pages at print time – not to maintain a general purpose database.

Use any database system to maintain your data. The only requirement is that the system you use to manage data must be able to export the needed data in either tab-delimited, DBF, space-delimited, semi-colon, comma or other (definable) format. When you are ready to assemble a Darwin job, export the data from your database system and import it into Darwin.



Note: Some mainframe database systems cannot easily output either tab-delimited or DBF format files. In such cases, output the data in another format and use a desktop database application like Claris FileMaker Pro or Microsoft Access to read the exported file. Then use the desktop database application to export tab-delimited or DBF files.

Darwin also supports the use of tagged text in the database file. If you would like your data to have special text attributes, you can set these up in your database system. The attributes you use must be supported by QuarkXPress. When the database is imported to Darwin, the text attributes (tags) are also imported, and are added to existing attributes.

Tab-Delimited Format

Tab-delimited format separates each field in a line with a <TAB > character, and ends each line with a <RETURN> character.

Correctly formed tab-delimited files always have exactly the same number of <TAB> characters on each line. If your import file has inconsistent tabbing, you should import it into a desktop database system or spreadsheet, check and correct the data, and then export it to create a new tab-delimited file.

A typical tab-delimited file might look something like this:

ITEM<TAB>	COLOR<TAB>	USED IN<RETURN>
Cucumber<TAB>	green<TAB>	salads, pickles<RETURN>
Orange<TAB>	orange<TAB>	juice, salads<RETURN>
Walnut<TAB>	brown<TAB>	brownies, candy<RETURN>

Normally, the <TAB> and <RETURN> characters are invisible, unless you are viewing the import file using an application that displays these characters.

Some tab-delimited files contain field names in the first line of data. This is very handy if you intend to use the Darwin feature of automatically creating profiles using an import file.

DBF Format

The DBF format is the native format of several database packages and can be exported from many others. It is a binary format and cannot be opened by typical text editors. The beginning of a DBF file contains information about the fields, such as the field names and field types.

In order for Darwin to read a DBF file, it must have a Macintosh file type of **F+DB** or **TEXT**. Various utilities are available for changing file types.

If you have difficulty in importing a DBF file into Darwin, try importing it into a desktop database application first and then exporting it in **tab-delimited** format for use with Darwin.

Space Delimited Format

Space-delimited format is similar to the tab-delimited format, but it separates each field in a line with a <SPACE> character, and ends each line with a <SPACE> character.

Importing

Importing records involves two steps:

1. Selecting the data file in which the records are stored. This file, referred to as the "import file", must be in either a tab-delimited, DBF or space delimited format.
2. Selecting the fields that you want to import and assigning them to field names that you have specified in the profile.

To select a data file:

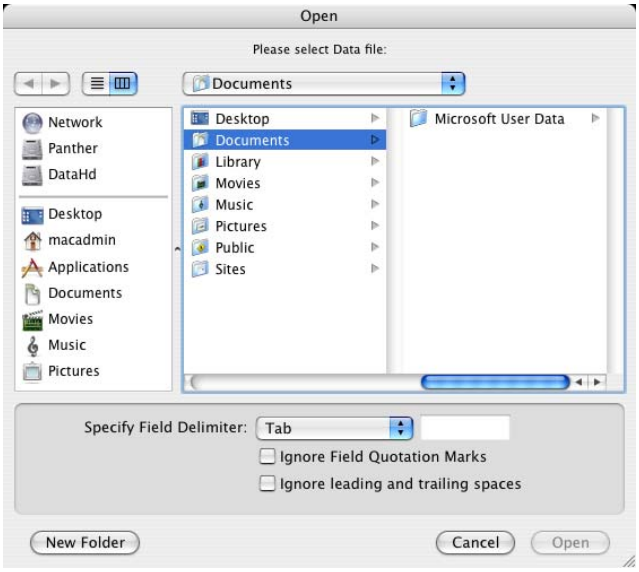
1. In the Data window, click **Import Records**.

   The Import window appears.



2. Click **Select** to select an import file.

The Open dialog box appears.



3. Locate the file you wish to import.
4. Choose a field delimiter option. The default setting is **Tab**.
   When you import data, the fields from the external database's rows are separated by the selected field delimiter option.
5. Select one or both of the following options:
   - **Ignore Field Quotation Marks:** Use this option if the field name in the import file is in quotation marks, for example, **"Location"**.
   - **Ignore leading and trailing spaces:** Use this option if the import file has spaces before the field name and you want the spaces to be ignored.
6. Click **Open**.
   The Import window appears.

If you have used an import file previously to create a profile, or have recently imported a file, an import file may already be displayed. After you select an import file, Darwin displays the file path, the number of records, and the first record.



The **First record contains field names** option is selected by default. When some applications export tab-delimited data, they create a dummy first record that contains field names, for example, first name, last name, age, and so on, instead of actual data. This option is unavailable in Darwin if the source file is a DBF file.

The **Import File Fields** column displays all of the fields and records in the file to be imported. You need to assign these fields to the **Profile Fields** column, which displays the field names for the current job.

To import records:

1. From the **Import File Fields** column, drag the fields that you want to use to the corresponding fields in the **Assignments** column.
   Or:
   Click the **auto-assign** button to automatically assign all fields in the **Import File Fields** to the **Assignments** column.

   The fields in the **Import File Fields** column that are already assigned appear underlined.



Tip: Use the **auto-assign** button if the profile fields correspond exactly to the data in the **Import File Fields**.



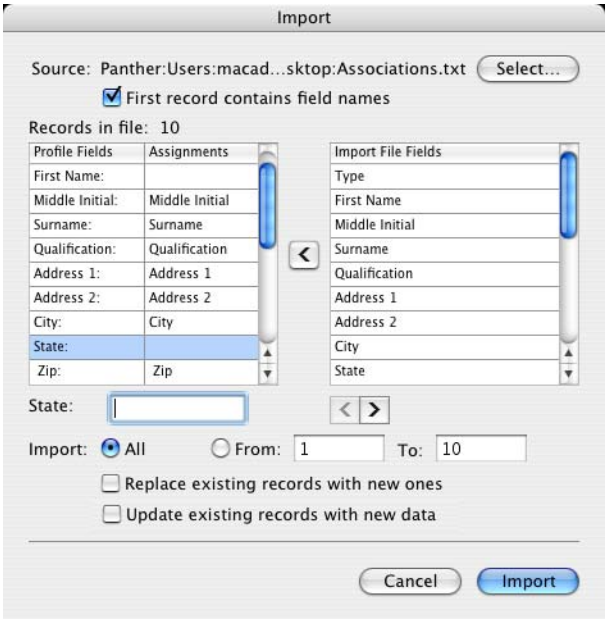


Note: To remove a field from the **Assignments** column, drag the field back to the **Import File Fields** column.

2. If required, enter a constant value for a particular field, for example, you might want all of the **Location** field records to display **Boston**.

   a. In the **Assignments** column, double-click the field for which you want to add a constant value, for example **State**.

The **State** field box appears (The field box name is the field name).



b. In the text box, type a constant value for the field, for example, **Illinois**.
The constant value appears in the **Assignments** column when you click elsewhere in the dialog box.

3. Select the desired **Import** options.

   a. To import all records select **All**.
   Or:
   To import a certain group of records, type the range of record numbers in the **From** and **To** boxes.

   b. To add new records to your current job, select the **Add new records to existing ones** option.

   c. To replace existing records in your current job, select the **Replace existing records with new ones** option.

d. To preview the records and to ensure that you have arranged the field name correctly, click the **Prev. Record** and **Next Record** buttons.

e. To update existing records with new data, select the fields you want to update, and select the **Update existing records with new data** check box.

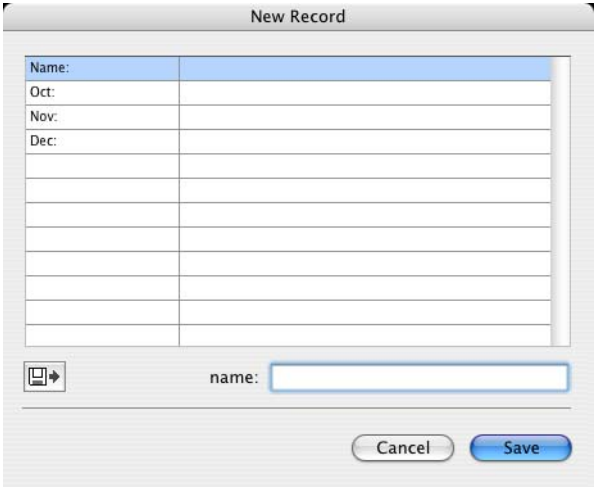
4. Click **Import.**
The Import Progress window appears while Darwin imports the records.

You can now view your records in the Data window.

Creating a New Record

1. In the Data window, click the **New Record** button.

The New Record window appears.



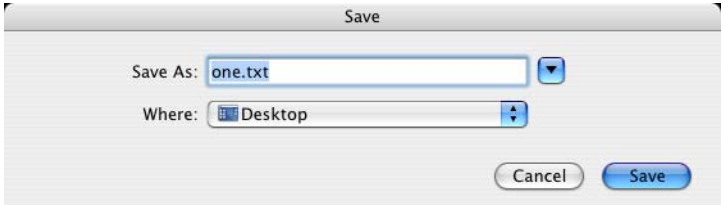
2. Enter new fields, as desired.
3. Press the TAB key to move from field to field.

4. When you have filled in all of the fields, click **Save** to store the record and return to the Data window.
   Or:
   Click the **Save & Progress** button to store the new record and enter another.

Exporting Records

1. In the Data window, click the **Export Record** button.

   The Save window appears.



2. In the **Save As** box, type the text file name you want to use to save the records.
3. Select the location in the **Where** list.
4. Click **Save**.

   The records are saved as a text file.

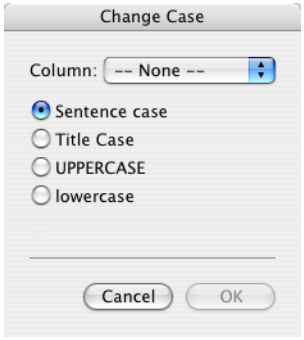
Change Case

The **Change Case** feature enables you to change the case of the data records. The case change can be made for the data in each column of data records in the Data window, providing they are defined as text fields.

To change case:



1. In the Data window, click the **Change Case** button.



2. In the **Column** list, select the column for which you would like to change the case.



Note: The case can be changed only for columns where the data entries are defined as **Text**.

3. Select one of the following case options:
   - **Sentence case**: To give the text a capital letter only for the first word
   - **Title Case**: To give the text initial capital letters
   - **UPPERCASE**: To capitalize all the text
   - **lowercase**: To make all the text lower-case
4. Click **OK**.

The case of the data entries in the selected column are updated accordingly.

POSTnet Barcode

Darwin Pro provides the postnet font to enable you to create the POSTnet barcode. You must provide a reliable five-digit ZIP code, a 4-code and address, and enter it in the correct structure, according to USPS regulations. Darwin does not match the validity of this information with the USPS database.

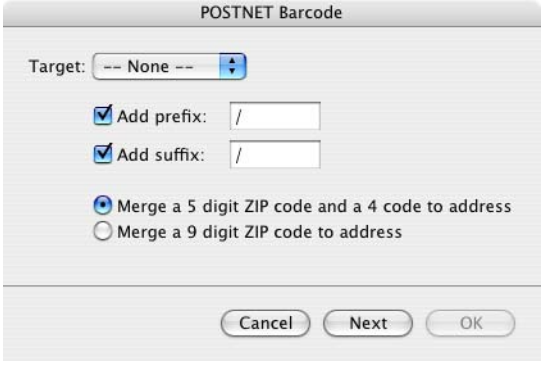
The POSTnet font is installed to the **Postnet** folder when you install Darwin Pro 6.5.

Your data record must include fields for the five-digit ZIP code, and the 4-code, in either a separate field or in the same field, the address and an empty field for the barcode that is created. If you do not have an empty field, create a new field, as described in Chapter 5, of the *Darwin User Guide*.

To create the POSTnet barcode

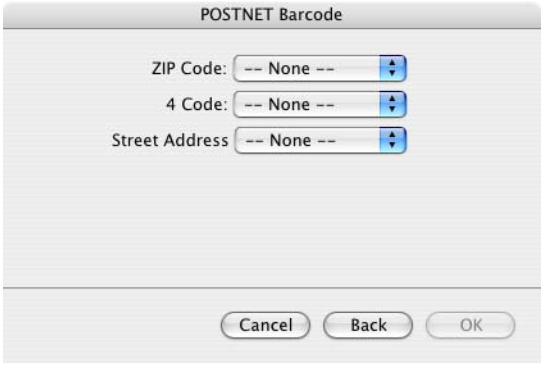


1. In the Data window, click the **US Postnet Bar Code** button.
2. The POSTNET Barcode window appears.



3. From the **Target** list, select the name of the field in which you want to enter the barcode information.
4. Make sure that the **Add prefix** and **Add suffix** boxes display a backslash. This represents the framebar at the start and end of the generated barcode.

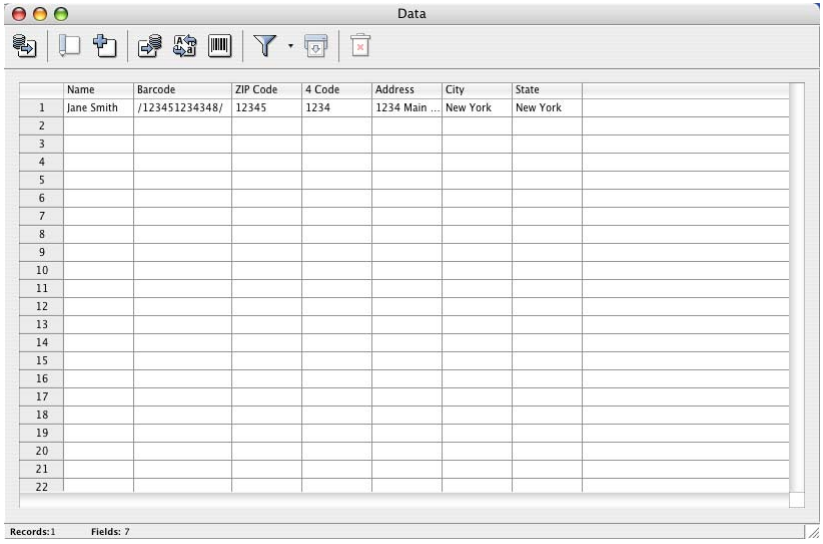
5. Select one of the following:
   - **Merge a 5 digit ZIP code and a 4 code to address** if your data has separate fields for the 5-digit ZIP code and the 4 code.
   - **Merge a 9 digit ZIP code to address** if your data has one field for the 5-digit ZIP code and the 4 code.
6. Click **Next.**



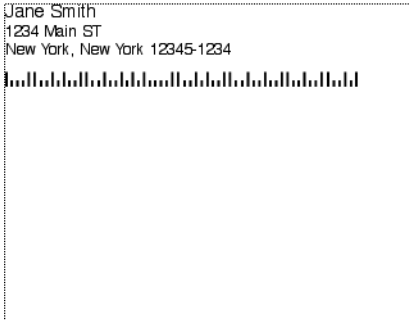
The Delivery Point window displays the options available when you choose to merge a 5 digit ZIP code and a 4 code with an address. If you choose to merge a 9 digit ZIP code with an address, the **4 Code** option is not displayed.

7. From the appropriate lists, select the names that represent the **ZIP Code**, **4 Code** and **Street Address** in your record, and click **OK**.

8. The string from which the barcode is calculated appears in the field you created for the barcode.



9. In QuarkXPress, apply the POSTnet font and a font size of 18 points.



7

Using the Library

Library Overview 68
Using the Library Window.....69
Operations with the Library Window.....69

Library Overview

The Darwin library contains library items that are pointers to picture and text files. You use library items with text and image rules.

It is important to distinguish between the library item and the file that is being pointed to. The Darwin database maintains the library items list, which includes the library item name, its filename, file location, whether you linked the item to a particular job or it is available to all jobs in the database, and a thumbnail view of the item. The files themselves are not stored in the Darwin database, but may be located on any mounted volume.

Image Library Items

Picture items can be in several formats. Darwin displays a thumbnail in the Library window if the picture file contains a PICT preview or PNOT resource. You can add the following picture formats to the Library window:

- EPS
- CT
- PICT
- TIFF
- JPEG



Note: Applications such as SciNet Span Pro can be used to add a PICT preview or PNOT resource to the picture.

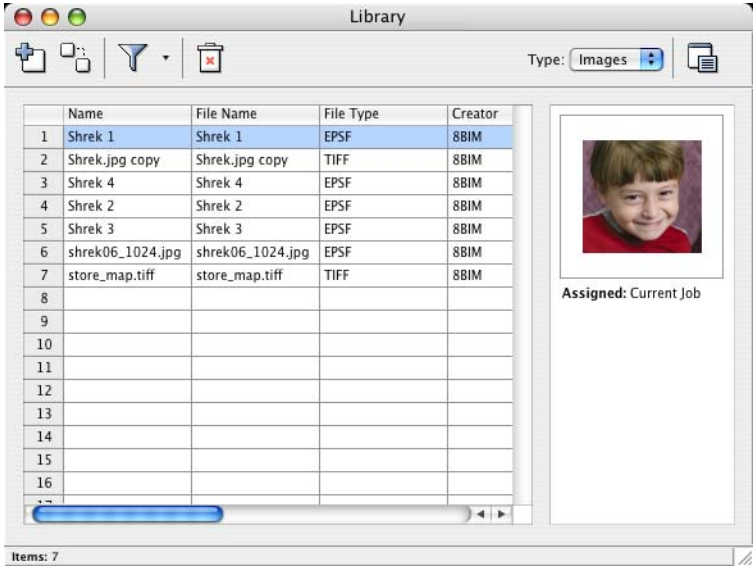
Text Library Items

Text items are files containing text and optionally tags to control formatting. You can add the following Copy formats to the Library window:

- Text (simple text files that can be opened with any text editor)
- QuarkXPress Tags

Using the Library Window

Use the Library window to display library items. A row of buttons along the top of the window enables you to perform various commands.



Operations with the Library Window

The operation buttons enable you to perform operations in the Darwin library.



Tip: When adding folders, Darwin adds all valid files, but ignores folders within the folder.



Add Item: To add library items, click the **Add new item** button to open the directory dialog box for adding items or folders.



Assign File: To open a file selection window for selecting the new file to be used, select a single library item and click this button. Sometimes you need to update a library item link to the actual file. You may need to do this to change the link to an entirely new file, or because you wish to update the thumbnail as you edited the file.



Create Filter: Creates a filter for the records. For further information, see *Appendix A, Searching in Darwin*.



Delete: Deletes any records currently selected.



Switch View: Enables you to select the display mode; **by Thumbnail** or **by List**.



Tip: If you want to find where a library image is stored, in the Library window, select the image, and press COMMAND + L. Darwin displays the location of the image. For information on locating missing file paths, see *Updating File Locations* on page 36.

Adding Library Items

When you add items to the library, Darwin automatically adds a file location and a thumbnail to the database, so even a large library does not require much space on the Darwin database.

To add an item to the library:



- Click the **Add item** button in the Library window to open a file selection window.

  Or:

- Drag the desired item to the Library window.

You can also drag a folder to the window or select a folder using the file selection window. In this case, Darwin adds all allowable files within the folder and ignores any folders within the folder.

Searching for Library Items

See *Appendix A, Searching in Darwin* on page 146 for information on searching.

Displaying Library Items

The **Type** list controls what is displayed in the Library window.

Display Type

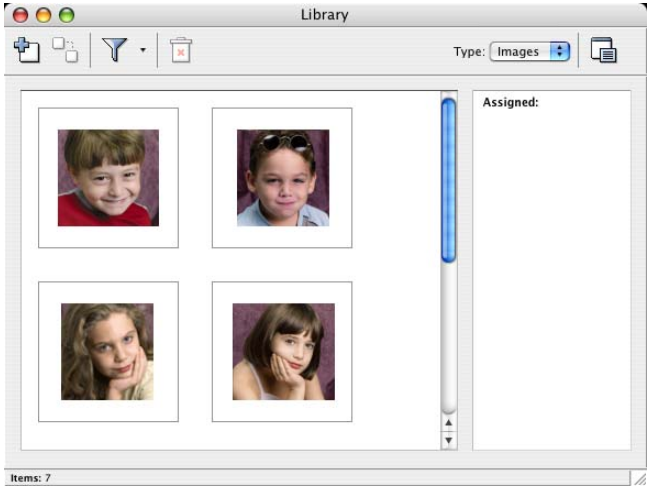
In the **Type** list, set the display type to one of three positions to determine what type of library item appears:

- **Images**: When set to **Images**, only images appear in the Library window.
- **Text**: When set to **Text**, only text appears in the Library window.
- **Any:** When set to **Any**, both library types appear in the Library window.

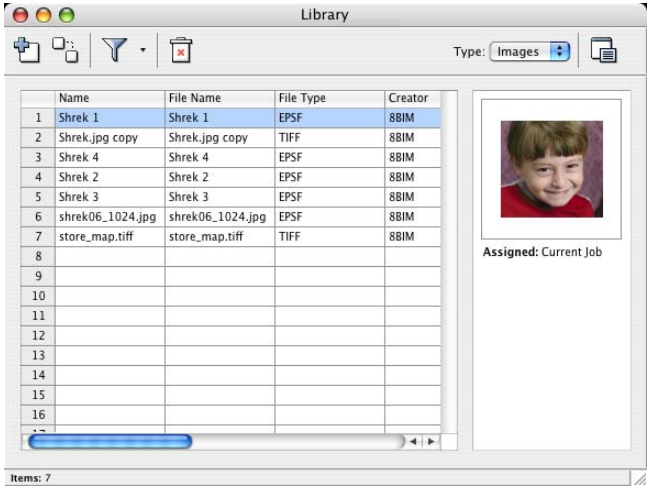
Switch View

Set the display mode to determine how library items appear:

- **by Thumbnail:** When set to **by Thumbnail**, Darwin displays all library items visually. If you select a single item, Darwin displays its data on the right portion of the window.



- **by List**: When set to **by List**, all library items appear in a list format. If you select a single item, Darwin shows its thumbnail view on the right portion of the window.



8

Working with Rules

Rules Overview 74
Using the Rules Window 74
Creating a New Rule 75
Page Rules 79
Color Rules 81

Rules Overview

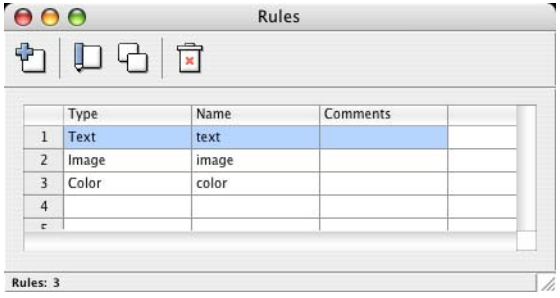
A Darwin rule is an object that returns a result based on the content of Darwin data. The four types of possible rules are:

- Text
- Image
- Page
- Color

Use text and image rules to place data on pages where the data varies depending on the record for that page. Use page rules to select which page to print depending on the information contained in each record. Use color rules to change text, box or frame colors in your Quark file.

Using the Rules Window

➢ To open the Rules window, click **Rules** on the **Darwin Pilot** panel.



There are several buttons in the Rules window.



New Rule: Creates a new rule.



Edit Rule: Opens the Rule Definition window to enable you to edit the selected rule.



Duplicate Rule: Duplicate the rule.

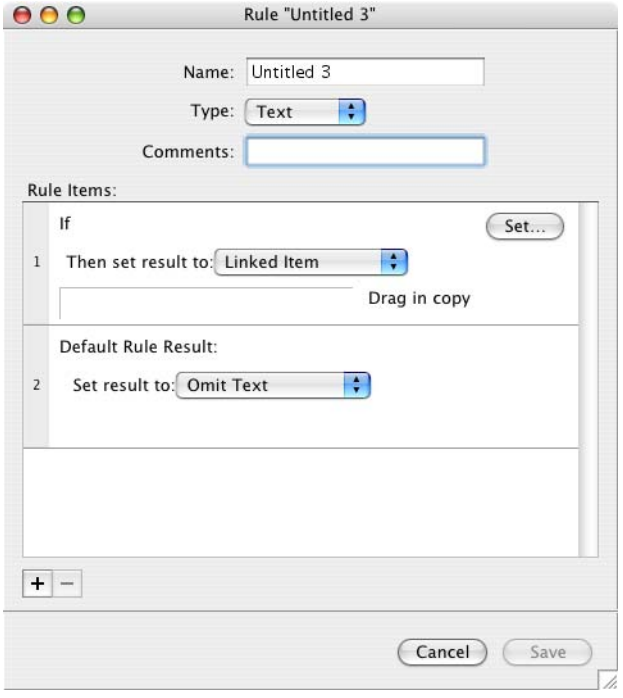


Delete Rule: Deletes the selected rule(s).

Creating a New Rule

1. In the Rules window, click the **New Rule** button.

   A new Rule definition window appears.



2. In the **Name** box, type a meaningful rule name.

3. In the **Type** box, select the rule type from the options:
   - Image
   - Text
   - Page
   - Color

   Do this before working on the rule items.

   If you subsequently change the rule type, you need to re-define the result for each rule item.
4. In the **Comments** box, type a comment about the rule.

Darwin Rule Items

Darwin rules are comprised of a list of **if/then statements** called rule items. Each rule item has two parts, a criterion and a result. The criterion always asks an if question that can be answered as true or false. If the criterion is true, then Darwin triggers the result. If the criterion is false, then Darwin moves down to the next section. Depending on the rule type the result may be an image, some text, a color element or a page.

Default Rule Item

When the first rule item that evaluates as true has a lookup result, and the lookup itself fails, the Darwin uses the default result instead.

A default rule item is always the last item in a rule. The default item has no criterion, only a result. If none of the preceding criteria were found to be true, then Darwin uses the result of the default item.

Rule Item Order

The order of rule items is important. Darwin evaluates items within a rule, in order, one at a time. The rule returns the result of the first item that has a true criterion.

Adding a Rule Item

To add a rule Item:



➢ In the Rules window, click the **Add Rule Item** button. Darwin adds an item to the top of the list.

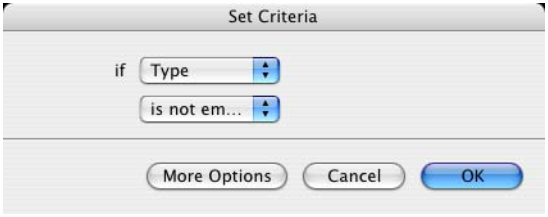
Setting a Rule Item

There are two portions of the rule item that should be set: the **criterion** and the **result**.

A blank rule item criterion means that Darwin will always evaluate it as true.

Setting the Rule Item Criterion

➢ To set the criterion, click **Set** to open the Set Criteria window.



The Set Criteria window opens in its simple mode so that you can use the contents of a single profile field in your criterion (such as, **if City is Tulsa)**. For a more complex criterion (such as, if City is Tulsa **and** if Gender is Female), click the **More Options** button to open the Set Criteria window in its compound mode. The Set Criteria window (in either mode) works in the same way as the Record Search window. For details on using the Set Criteria window, see *Appendix A, Searching in Darwin* on page 146.

Setting the Rule Item Result

➢ In the Set Criteria window, select the relevant result type, using the **Set result** box, as explained below.

Once the rule is set, it appears in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.

Text Rule Results

Text rule results may be one of the following:

- **Linked Item**: A specific text file dragged to the result specification area from the Library window.
- **Literal Text**: Specific text typed into the result specification area text box.
- **Profile Field**: The contents of a field in the same record. For example, a text rule item might return the contents of the **MiddleInitial** field if the **MiddleInitial** field is not empty.
- **Lookup Copy**: A copy library file is returned, based on the contents of a selected field. For example, the contents of the text file called Joe is returned when the **FirstName** field contains Joe.
- **Omit Copy**: This result indicates that no copy item is desired.

Image Rule Results

Image rule results may be one of the following:

- **Linked Item**: Specific image library file, dragged to the result specification area from the Library window.
- **Lookup Image**: An image library file is returned based on the contents of a selected field. For example, you add a photograph of each person in the Library window with filenames set to the person's ID-number. Image 37425 is then returned when the **ID** field contents are 37425.
- **Omit Image**: This result indicates that no image is desired.

Moving a Rule Item

You can move a rule item up or down the Item list by dragging it. The default item must always be last. The rule items order can be very important. Darwin evaluates items within a rule in order. Darwin triggers the first item with a true condition, and then ignores all other items.

Deleting a Rule Item

➢ To delete rule items, select the item and click the **Delete Rule Item** button.

The default rule item cannot be deleted.

Copying Criteria

A criterion can be copied from one rule item to another by dragging it. The criterion can be modified after it is copied.

Copying Results

Certain results can be copied (dragged) from one rule item to another, such as linked items. Literal text may be copied using the copy and paste procedure in the **Edit** menu.

Page Rules

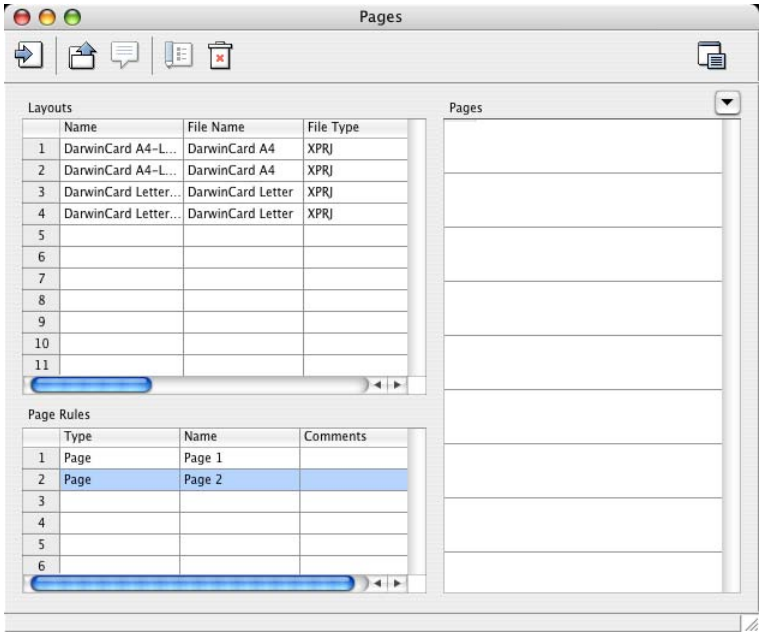
You can define page rules so that the page that is printed is based on the information contained in the database for that customer. For example you may want to send Letter-sized reports to your US customers and A4-size reports to your European customers.

Creating Page Rules

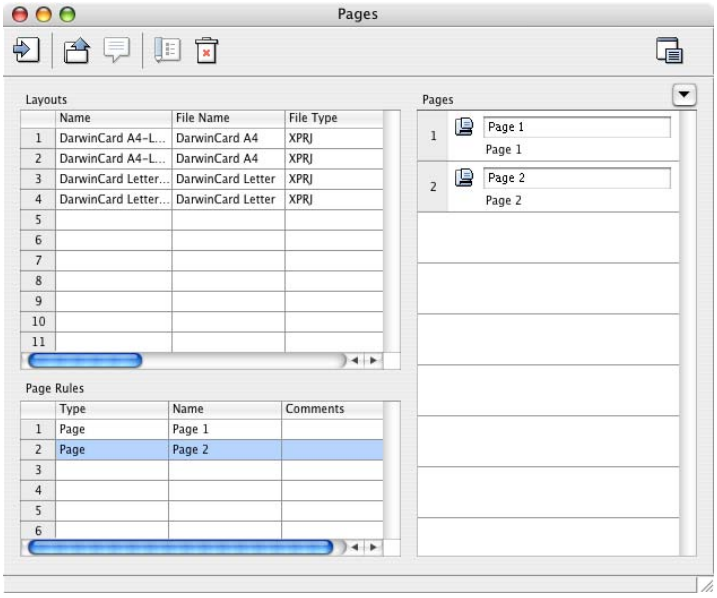
1. In the Rules window, click the **New Rule** button.
   A new rule window appears.
2. In the **Name** box, type a descriptive rule name.
3. From the **Type** list, select **Page**.
4. In the **Comments** box, type a comment about the rule (optional).
5. Click the **Add** button.
   Darwin adds the rule to the top of the **Rule Items** list.
6. Click the **Set** button.
   The Set Criteria window appears.
7. Set the page rule criteria.
8. Select the result type, using the **Set result** box, page rule results may be one of the following:
   - **Linked Item** - a specific page that is dragged to the result from the Pages window.
   - **Omit Page** - this result indicates that no page is desired.

9. Click **OK** in the Set Criteria dialog box, and click **Save** in the new rule window.

10. In the Pages window, the new rule appears in the **Page Rules** area.



11. Drag the new rule from the **Page Rules** area to the **Pages** area.



Color Rules

You can add color rules to create variable colored data for text & graphic elements. For example, you can create a color rule to print male names in red and female names in green.

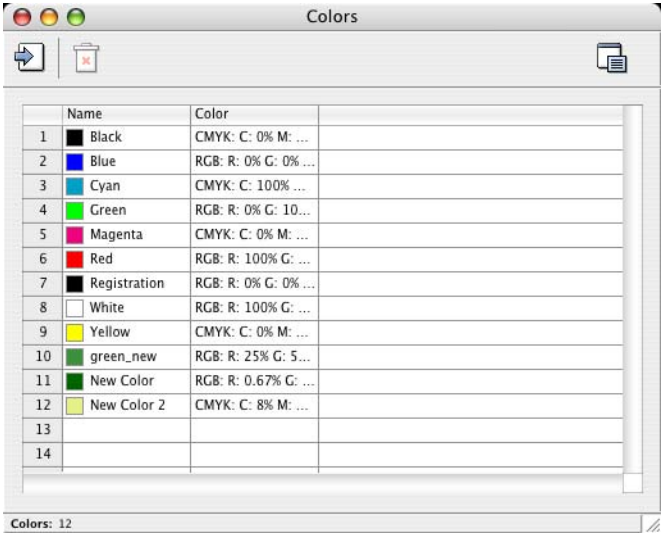
Color rules use colors from the Colors window.

The Colors Window

The Colors window displays all the colors that are used in the Darwin file. You may import new colors using this window and change the color display mode.

To import new colors:

1. On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click the **Colors** button.
   The Colors window appears.





2. Click the **Import Colors** button.
   The Import Colors window appears.
3. Select the required color file and click **Import**.
   The colors in the file are added to the Colors window.

To change the display mode:



➢ Click the **Toggle View** button.
The display changes from list to thumbnails (or vice versa).

Creating Color Rules

To create a color rule:

1. Export colors from a QuarkXPress document to an external file using the **Darwin** menu.
2. On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click the **Colors** button.
   The Colors window appears.



3. Click the **Import Colors** button to import colors into Darwin Colors window from the external color file.

4. On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click the **Rules** button.
   The Rules window appears.
5. Click the **Create New Rule** button.
   A new rule window appears.
6. In the **Rule Name** box, type a descriptive rule name.
7. From the **Type** list, select **Color**.
8. In the **Comments** box, type a comment about the rule (optional).
9. Click the **Add** button.
   Darwin adds the rule to the top of the **Rule Items** list.
10. Click the **Set** button.
    The Set Criteria window appears.
11. Set the color rule criteria.
12. Select the result type, using the **Set result** box, color rule results may be one of the following:
    - **Linked Color** - a specific color that is dragged to the result from the Colors window.
    - **Lookup Color** - a specific color from the Colors window based on the content of a selected field. For example, if the field contains the string **blue**, the **blue** that appears in the Colors window will be used for this record.

To add a color rule to the QuarkXPress layout:

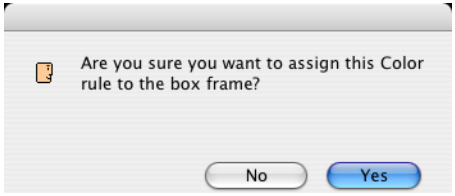
1. Open the CoPilot window.
2. Select the element for which you would like to add a color rule.
3. Click one of the color rule buttons:


Click the **frame** button if you want to add a color rule to the selected text box frame.


Click the **fill** button if you want to add a color rule to the selected text box fill.


Click the **text** button if you want to add a color rule to the selected text box text.

4. Double-click the required color rule in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel. The following message appears.



5. Click **Yes** to assign the color rule to the selected element.



Note: Elements may refer either to a text selection (only the highlighted text) or to entire text boxes.



Tip: You can draw a box in QuarkXPress, convert it to a text box and assign a color rule to it. To do so, from the QuarkXPress **Item** menu choose **Content>Text**.

9 Creating Dynamic Charts

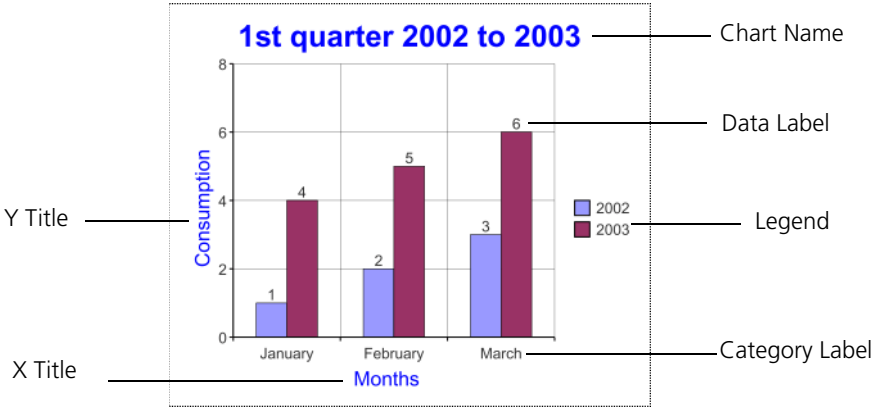
Overview 86
Opening the Charts Window 87
Selecting Fields for Charts 88
Selecting Types of Charts 92
Customizing Charts 95

Overview

Note: Charts are only available to **Darwin Pro** users.

A chart is a good way to visually display and clarify the data in your jobs. In Darwin, you can create multiple charts for each record, and then preview each chart in QuarkXPress before you execute a print run. You can change the look of your chart by choosing different chart types, colors, labels, and text properties.

A chart consists of various parts: a chart area, x and y axes, a legend, gridlines, and labels.



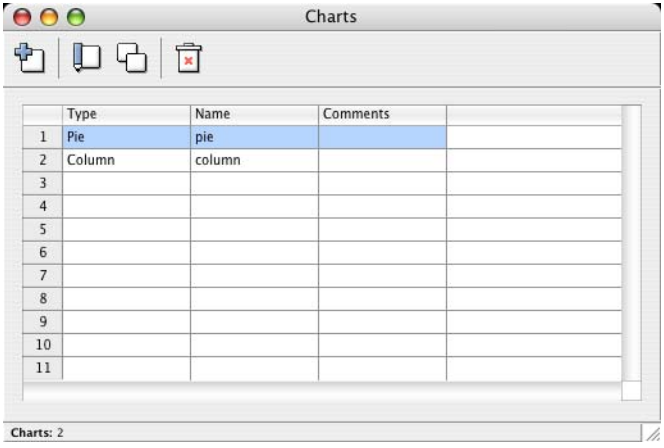
Creating a chart involves four steps:

1. Selecting the fields that you want to use and assigning them to a series that you have specified in the **Series List**.
2. Selecting a chart type and sub-type.
3. Selecting different colors for the chart, titles, and background.
4. Selecting labels and formatting their text properties.

Opening the Charts Window

The Charts window displays all of the charts in the connected database. The row of buttons enables you to perform various commands.

➢ On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click the **Charts** button to open the Charts window.





New Chart: Opens the New Chart window and enables you to create a new chart.



Edit Chart: Opens the Chart window, which enables you to edit information about the current chart.



Duplicate Chart: Duplicates the currently selected chart. A new Chart window appears, which enables you to name the new chart and create a new chart using the existing profile.
You cannot change the profile that the chart is based on.



Delete Chart: Deletes the currently selected chart(s).

Selecting Fields for Charts

1. In the Charts window, click the **New Chart** button.
   The default tab, **Fields**, appears and displays the numeric fields for your current job.

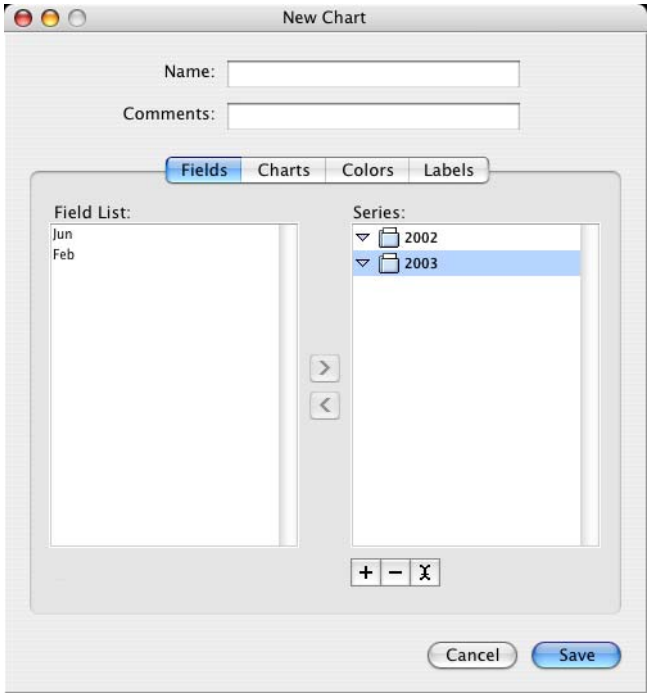


2. In the **Name** box, type the chart name. In the **Comments** box, you can also insert a comment about the chart.



3. Click the **new** button to add a new **Series** to the **Series** list.

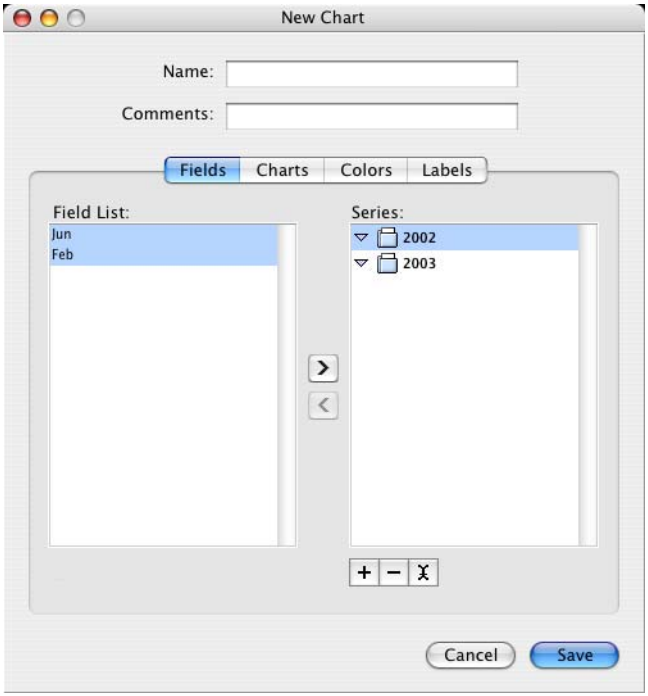
   Each **Series** is a folder that contains the fields that you want to use in your chart. Depending on the type of chart that you want to use, you can add as many **Series** as you want and assign fields accordingly. For example, if you want to create a chart that compares first quarter expenses for 2002 and 2003, you need to add two **Series, Series 1** and **Series 2**.



4. Select the **Series** in which you want to add a field, and from the **Field List** select the field.

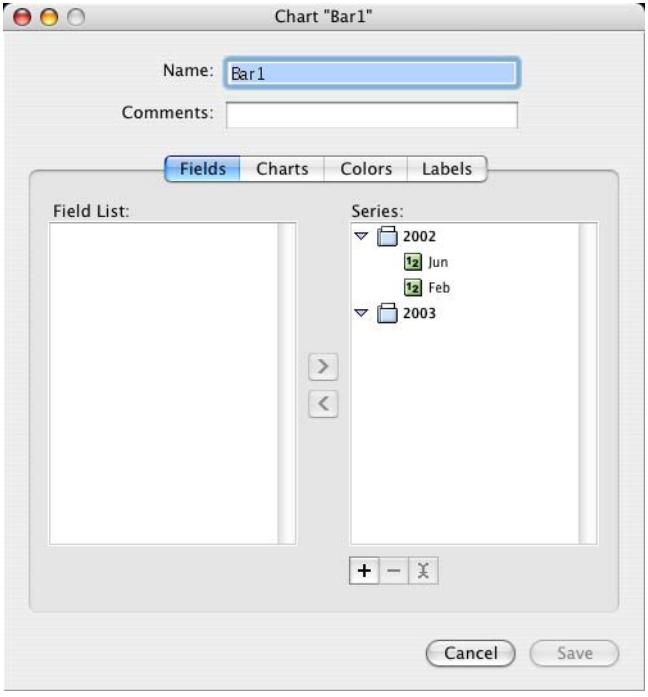


Tip: To select more than one field at a time, press the SHIFT key and then select the fields.



5. Click the **add** button to add the selected field.

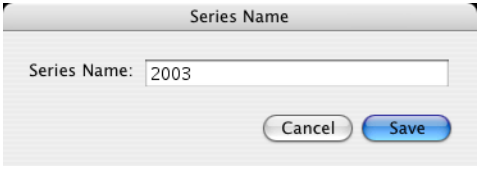
Tip: You can place a field in a particular place in the **Series** list. To do so, select the field you want to insert from the **Field List.** In the **Series** list, select the field that you want to be above that field in the list. Then click the **add** button. The field from the **Field List** is inserted into the **Series** list below the field you selected.



Tip: To remove a field from a **Series**, select the field, and then click the **Remove** button. The field is returned to the **List of Fields**.

Renaming a Series

1. Click the **rename** button.



2. In the **Series Name** box, type the new name, for example, **2002**.
3. Click **Save**.
   The new series name appears in the **Series** list.

Saving Charts

You can save your chart at any stage of your work. Once you save a chart, it is added to the **Darwin CoPilot** panel with a chart icon, and to the **Darwin Pilot** panel under **Charts**.

To save a chart:



➢ In the Chart window, click **Save**.

Selecting Types of Charts

The **Charts** tab includes five types of charts, column, bar, pie, area and line. Each chart type has sub-types. You can select a sub-type for each chart that you create. The following table describes each **Chart Type** and its **Chart Sub-type**.

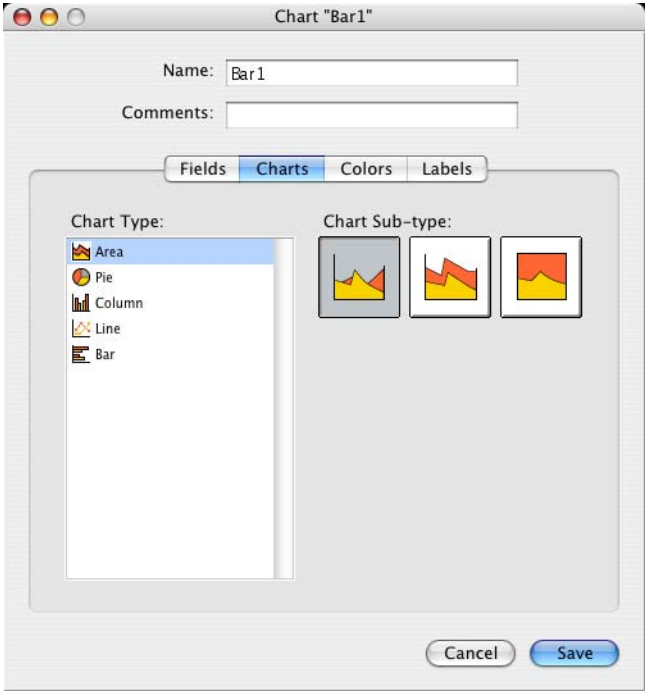
Chart Type	Chart Sub-Type	Description
		**Area:** Displays the trend of values over time or categories.
		**Stacked Area:** Displays the trend of the contribution of each value contributes over time or categories.
		**100% Stacked Area:** Displays the trend of the percentage each value contributes over time or categories.

Chart Type	Chart Sub-Type	Description
Pie		**Pie:** Shows the contribution of individual values to a total. **Note:** A Pie chart uses only one Series.
		**Exploded Pie:** Shows the contribution of individual values to a total while highlighting individual values.
		**3-D Pie:** Shows the contribution of individual values to a total.
		**Exploded 3-D Pie:** Shows the contribution of individual values to a total.
Column		**Clustered columns:** Comparison of values across categories.
		**Stacked columns:** Compares the relationship of individual items to the whole.
		**3-D Clustered columns:** Comparison of values across categories.

Chart Type	Chart Sub-Type	Description
Line		**Line:** Displays trend over time or categories.
		**Line:** Line with markers displayed at each marker value.
		**3-D Line:** Displays trend over time or categories with a 3-D visual effect.
Bar		**Clustered bars:** Comparison of values across categories.
		**Stacked bars:** Compares the relationship of individual items to the whole.
		**3-D Clustered Bars:** Comparison of values across categories.

To select a chart type:

1. In the Chart window, select the **Charts** tab.



2. In the **Chart Type** list, select the type of chart that you want to create.
3. In the **Chart Sub-type** list, select a chart sub-type.

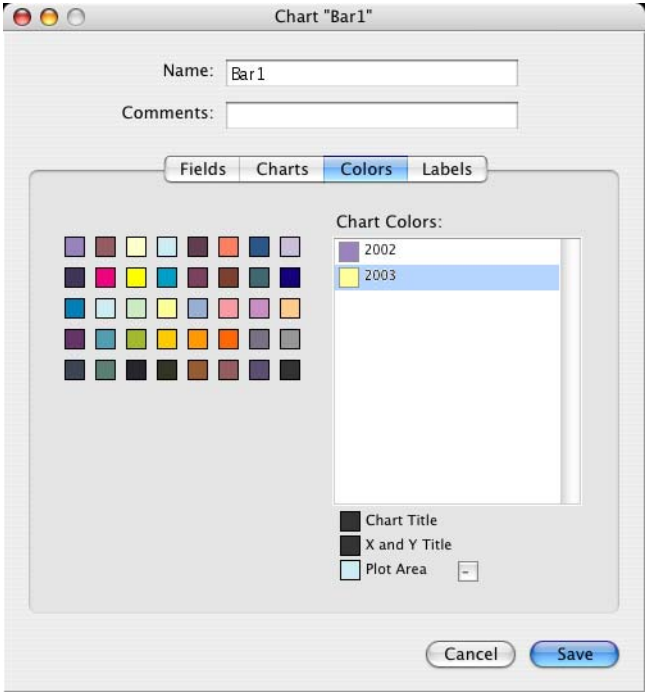
Customizing Charts

The **Colors** and **Labels** tabs enable you to customize and enhance the look of your chart. In the **Colors** tab, you can change chart colors, change the color of your X and Y titles, and select a plot area for your chart.

In the **Labels** tab, you have the option to add chart labels, titles, and gridlines. For each label and title that you add, you can format the text properties.

Selecting Colors for Charts

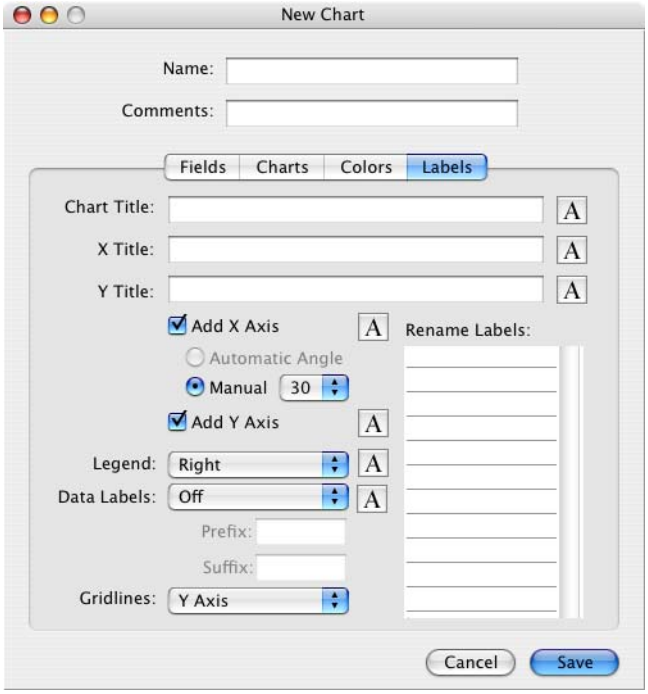
1. In the Chart window, select the **Colors** tab.



2. In the **Chart Colors** list, select the color that you want to change and then choose a new color from the color chart.
3. If you want to change the **Chart title** color and **X and Y title** color, select a new color from the color chart and drag it to the appropriate box.
4. If you want to add a **Plot Area**, select a color from the color chart and drag it to the box.

Labeling Charts

1. In the New Chart window, select the **Labels** tab.



2. If you want to add a title to your chart, the x axis, or y axis, type a title in the appropriate box:

   - **Chart title**
   - **X title**
   - **Y title**

   By default, the **Add X Axis** and **Add Y Axis** boxes are selected. If you don't want to view the x or y axes in your chart, then clear these boxes.

3. To set the angle of the category labels of the X axis, either select **Automatic Angle**, or select **Manual** and select the required angle degrees.

4. In the **Legend** box, select the placement of the legend on your chart, for example, **Right**. The legend is a box that describes the colors assigned to each series in the chart.

5. In the **Data Labels** box, select the label you want, either **value** or **percentage**. The data label is a value derived from the database.

6. In the **Prefix** box, type the prefix you want to add to the label.
7. In the **Suffix** box, type the suffix you want to add to the label.
8. In the **Gridlines** box, select one of the options to display gridlines.
9. In the **Rename Labels** list double-click a category to edit the label.

Note: The category labels are automatically taken from the field names defined in the first series in the Fields tab (see *Selecting Fields for Charts* on page 88). However, if there are a greater number of fields names in a subsequent series, the category labels are taken from there.



a. In the **Category Label** box, type the new category name.
b. Click **Save**.

Formatting Text

You can format the text properties for the following labels:

- **Chart title**
- **X title**
- **Y title**
- **Add X Axis**
- **Add Y Axis**
- **Legend**
- **Data Labels**

To format text:

1. In the Labels tab, click the **Text** button.



2. Select the desired font, style, and size.
3. Click **OK** to save the formatted text.

Once you have saved your chart, you are ready to preview it in QuarkXPress.

10 Defining Pages in Darwin

Overview 102
Using the Darwin Pages Window 103
Working with Darwin Layouts 104
Working with Darwin Pages 105

Overview

The Pages window is used to work with **Darwin Layouts** and **Darwin Pages**.

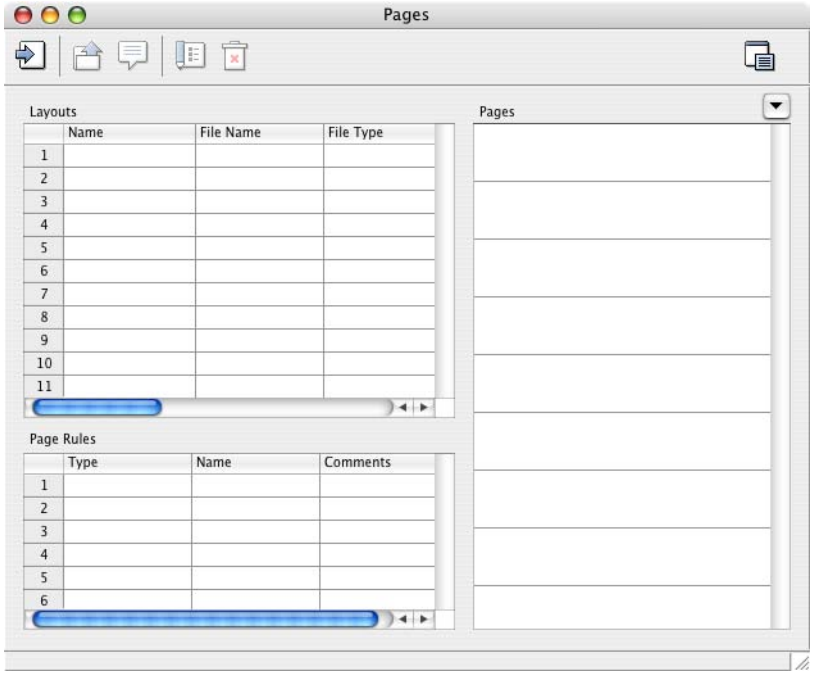
- **Darwin Layouts**: Each Darwin layout is the individual page of a QuarkXPress file that has been added to Darwin. You add the QuarkXPress file to the **Layouts** area of the Pages window.
- **Darwin Pages**: A Darwin page represents what layouts to print for each record during a print run. Simple jobs may only contain a single Darwin page, whereas more complex jobs may contain dozens of Darwin pages. Each Darwin page has a name and is linked to either a layout or a page rule.

  When you link a Darwin page to a layout, Darwin prints that layout according to the layout settings. When you link a Darwin page to a page rule, the page rule determines for each record which, if any, layout will be used. (A page rule can return one particular layout or no layout at all.)

  For example, if there are four Darwin pages and each points to a specific layout, then each record to be printed will generate four sheets of paper (or two double-sided sheets, if duplex printing is being used). On the other hand, if two of the four job pages point to specific layouts and the other two point to page rules, then each record to be printed may generate two, three, or four sheets of paper, depending on how the rules are set up as well depending on the data in the individual record.

Using the Darwin Pages Window

➢ To open the Darwin Pages window, on the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click **Pages**.



The Pages window is divided into three areas:

- **Layouts** area: shows the QuarkXPress layouts you have added to the job and that you can link to a job page.
- **Pages** area: lists the layouts for the current job to print. Click the **Dynamic Page Exceptions Settings (DPE)** button for the dynamic page exceptions settings.
- **Page Rules** area: shows page rules you have created.

Operation Buttons

The Pages window has the following operation buttons.



Import Page: Imports a page from another job.



Open Item: Opens the page or layout or rule.



Page Info: Shows selected page information, including its sequence number within a job, the page name, and the layout or rule name linked to the page.



Save Setup: Saves changes made to the **Pages** list. If you make changes, but do not save them, Darwin prompts you to save the changes either when you close the Pages window or if you execute a print run.



Delete Item: Deletes all selected pages. Darwin only deletes the page item. This does not affect linked layouts or rules.



Switch View: Changes by **Thumbnail** or by **List** the display for the Pages area.



Dynamic Page Exceptions Settings (DPE): Displays the dynamic page exceptions information that has been set for the page.

Working with Darwin Layouts

When you add QuarkXPress files to Darwin, Darwin displays each page within the QuarkXPress file as a separate layout in the **Layouts** area of the Pages window. For example, if the QuarkXPress file contains four pages, then Darwin adds four layouts to the Available Layouts window. When the QuarkXPress file is added to Darwin, special embedded data tags are added to the QuarkXPress file to identify it as part of the Darwin system.

To add a Layout to the Pages window:

- Drag a QuarkXPress file to the **Layouts** area. Add each page of the file as a separate layout.

When you save a document in QuarkXPress with the **Darwin CoPilot** panel active, Darwin prompts you to save it to the database. If you answer **Yes**, Darwin adds each page in the document to the **Layouts** area.

Working with Darwin Pages

- To assign a Darwin layout to the Darwin page, drag a layout from the **Layouts** area to the **Pages** area.
- To assign a page rule to the Darwin page, drag a rule from the **Page Rules** area to the **Pages** area.
- To change the default job page name, click in the name field and type in the new name.

The printing order of pages within the job can be rearranged by dragging them up or down in the **Pages** area.

Dynamic Page Exceptions



Note: The Dynamic Page Exceptions feature is only available to Darwin Pro users.

Dynamic page exceptions are page exceptions or inserts that you want to include within a file, mainly VI jobs or a very large PostScript file.

Standard PostScript setpagedevice commands that specify different paper types are embedded into the incoming files and enable you to print complex jobs of varying paper size, stocks, and paperweight. These commands indicate that the printer must switch media during the printing of a job. When a job is RIPed, the printer server identifies the dynamic page exception commands and maps them to the selected paper sets. The printer then uses the desired paper sets for the job.

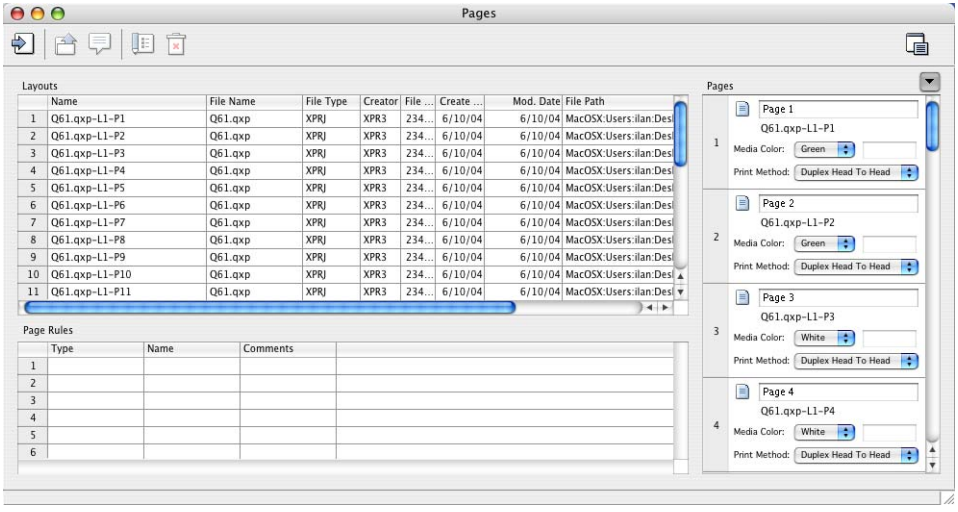


Note: The dynamic page exceptions feature works with the Spire Color Server. Ensure that the settings that you select in Darwin correspond exactly with the Spire color server (or equivalent) settings.

To set the dynamic page exceptions in Darwin:

1. In the Pages window, click the **Dynamic Page Exceptions Settings (DPE)** button.

   The dynamic page exception information is displayed in the Pages area.



2. Set the values for the following:

   - **Media Color**: Select the media color for the job from the list. This identifies the media type that is used on the Spire color server. Ensure that the media color you select here corresponds exactly to the paper in the Spire color server.
   - **Print Method**: Select the print method from the list; **Simplex**, **Duplex Head to Toe** or **Duplex Head to Head**.

Note: To implement the dynamic page exceptions settings, ensure that **Use DPE** is selected in the Print Run Monitor window. For more information on the Print Run Monitor window, see *Executing a Print Run* on page 128.

11 Designing Darwin Pages in QuarkXPress

Overview 108
Darwinized Documents 111
Opening a QuarkXPress File for Use With Darwin 111
Placing Variable Data on the Layout 113
Formatting Variable Picture Data 114
Formatting Variable Text Data 114
Using the VI Element Properties Area 115
Saving the Layout 115
Using the Darwin CoPilot Preview Window 116
Using the Preflight Area 117
Darwin Menu....120

Overview

You design Darwin Pages using the **Darwin CoPilot** panel. The **Darwin CoPilot** panel enables you to specify where to place variable data on each layout to be used. You can place certain Darwin data in text boxes and other types of Darwin data in picture boxes.

Text boxes can contain Darwin profile fields (containing text, numbers, dates, or times), Darwin color rules, Darwin text rules, along with non-variable (fixed) text.

Picture boxes can contain Darwin image rules and charts.

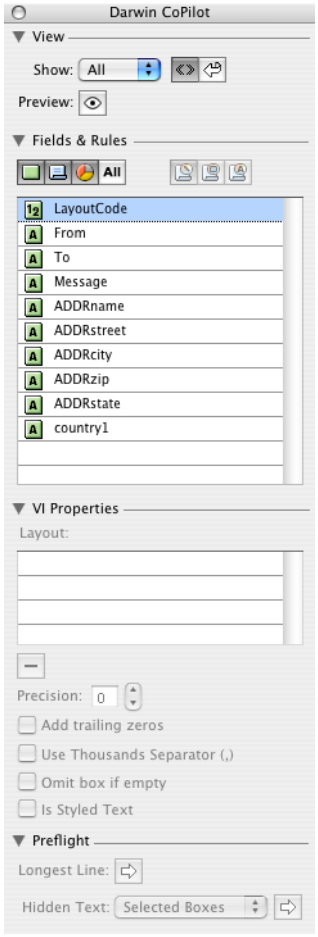
You apply formatting to the variable information in much the same way as you apply formatting to normal fixed page elements. You use the **Darwin CoPilot** panel to preview layouts on the screen.

The Darwin CoPilot Panel

➢ From the Darwin menu, choose **Show CoPilot** to open the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.

The **Darwin CoPilot** panel consists of four areas with different functions:

- The **View** area contains buttons that enable you to change what you view in the layout. You can choose to show/hide VI brackets, reset the VI preview, or open the Preview window.
- The **Fields and Rules** area contains show buttons to control the type of items shown in the panel, and color rule buttons to apply color rules, and a list of items that can be dragged to the page.
- The **VI Properties** area enables you to view all the rules and variable fields that are assigned to the selected element.
- The **Preflight** area enables you to check the longest lines of text or any hidden text.


Darwin CoPilot
View
Show: All
Preview:
Fields & Rules
All
LayoutCode
From
To
Message
ADDRname
ADDRstreet
ADDRcity
ADDRzip
ADDRstate
country1
VI Properties
Layout:
Precision: 0
Add trailing zeros
Use Thousands Separator (,)
Omit box if empty
Is Styled Text
Preflight
Longest Line:
Hidden Text: Selected Boxes

View Buttons



Show: From the **Show** list, select **VI** to show only variable components in the Quark file, **Fixed** to show only fixed components in the Quark file, or **All** to show all.



Toggle VI Brackets: Click this button to show/hide the VI brackets.



Reset VI Preview: Click this button to reset the VI preview.



Open Preview Palette: Click this button to open the preview window.

Fields and Rules Buttons



Show Data Fields: Click this button to show the profile fields, in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.



Show Rules: Click this button to show or hide any text, image and color rules in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.



Show Charts: Click this button to show or hide only charts in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.



Show all types: Click this button to show all types of information in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.



Apply Color Rule to Frame: Click this button if you want to add a color rule to the selected text box frame.



Apply Color Rule to Background: Click this button if you want to add a color rule to the selected text box fill.



Apply Color Rule to Text: Click this button if you want to add a color rule to the selected text box text.

VI Properties Buttons



Delete VI Element: Click this button to delete the VI element.

Preflight Buttons



Lookup Longest Line/Check for Hidden Text: Use these buttons to show the longest line and any hidden text before sending to print.

Darwinized Documents

Once you add a QuarkXPress file to the **Layouts** section of the Pages window, Darwin records the file name and location in the Darwin Database and adds special tags to the file itself. At this point, the file has been Darwinized. It can only be opened by Darwin.



Note: It is recommended that you backup the QuarkXPress file before using it in Darwin.

Opening a QuarkXPress File for Use With Darwin

Before opening a QuarkXPress file for use with Darwin ensure the following:

- The Darwin Pilot is running and connected to a database
- The correct current job is selected in the Darwin Pilot
- QuarkXPress is running
- The **Darwin CoPilot** panel is displayed

Once you meet these conditions, you have several options for opening a QuarkXPress file for use with Darwin. It is important to distinguish between new files, non-Darwinized files, and Darwinized files.

Creating a New Darwin File

In QuarkXPress, choose **New** from the **File** menu to create and open a new file. Darwin assigns a default name to the file based on the current job. When you save the file, you can save it to the database. The file is then Darwinized. In the standard QuarkXPress file save window you can rename the file and select its folder. Darwin automatically adds the saved file to the **Layouts** area of the Pages window.

Darwinizing an Existing File

Add the file to the **Layouts** section of the Darwin Pilot Pages window by dragging the QuarkXPress file to the **Layouts** area. The QuarkXPress file is now Darwinized.

Opening a Darwinized File

From the Darwin Pilot Pages window do one of the following:

- Select a layout or a Darwin page that you linked to a layout and from the **Item** menu, choose **Open**.

  Or:

- Double-click a layout to open it.

  Or:

- Click the **Open selected page(s)** or **Open selected layout(s)** button.



Note: Once a file has been Darwinized, it should only be opened via the Darwin Pilot Pages window.

Placing Variable Data on the Layout



Note: Variable data can only be placed on file pages, not on a master page.

Place variable data on the QuarkXPress page by dragging it from the **Darwin CoPilot** panel and dropping it into an existing text or picture box. Some items on the panel can only be dragged into text boxes, other items can only be dragged to picture boxes. As you drag an item over a box, the cursor changes shape to indicate if the box can be used for that item.

Adding Text Items to the Page

To add a single text item to a page, simply drag it from the **Darwin CoPilot** panel and drop it onto the appropriate text box.

To replace existing text in a text box, press the OPTION key while you drag and drop the new text from the **Darwin CoPilot** panel into the text box. The new text replaces the existing text.

Text boxes can receive the following items:

- Profile fields (containing text, numbers, dates, or times)
- Text rules

Each variable text item is shown enclosed by VI brackets (<< and >>) that serve as field delimiters.

You may type or delete text within field delimiters, but these changes do not affect output and are not saved. You may drag variable text items anywhere in a text box to position them, except to within an with existing variable text item.

Adding Picture Items to the Page

Picture boxes can receive only image rules and charts.

To add a single picture to a picture box, drag and drop the image rule or chart from the **Darwin CoPilot** panel into the picture box. To fit the picture or chart to the picture box, hold down the OPTION key while dragging the image rule. Darwin automatically resizes the picture/chart to fit the box size.

Text Boxes with Runaround Turned Off

Dragging profile fields and text rules to text boxes that have the **Runaround** set to **None** sometimes poses difficulties, especially if the text box is surrounded by another text box. If you attempt to drag a text item to such a box, you may find it impossible to drop the item in the box. If this problem occurs, hold down the COMMAND key when dragging the item to the box. Release the COMMAND key once you have placed the dragged item in the desired box, and before releasing the mouse button. Alternatively, you can simply temporarily turn the **Runaround on** while dragging the item, and then set the **Runaround** to **None** again.

Formatting Variable Text Data

Formatting Text Items

Any text typed into the text box can be formatted as usual in QuarkXPress. To format the variable items, you must select the field and the open and closed VI brackets (<< >>).

Blank Line Suppression

Darwin automatically omits any line in a text box that contains one or more fields or text rules if there is no printable data. This is very useful for addresses that may contain extra address lines. If an address line is blank, Darwin omits it and all lines below it move up.

If you wish to maintain line spacing even if a line is blank, insert a small fixed character (such as a period) on the line, and change its color to match the background so that it is invisible when printing.

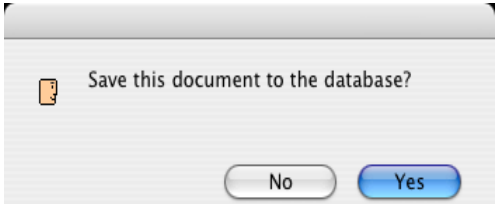
When previewing, Darwin only displays the **Blank Line Suppression** on the screen when the Field Delimiters have been hidden (using the **Hide Field Delimiters** button on the **Darwin CoPilot** panel).

Formatting Variable Picture Data

When you apply formatting to a picture box containing an image rule, Darwin applies the same formatting to every picture placed in the box by that rule. The pictures used by the rule must be very consistent; otherwise, the results may be incorrect.

Saving the Layout

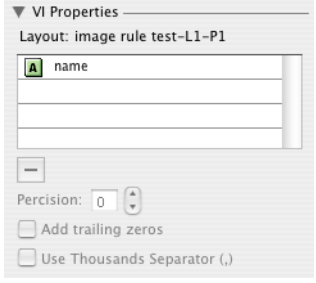
From the **File** menu, choose **Save** to save the layout in QuarkXPress. If this is the first time you are saving the page, Darwin prompts you to save the layout to the Darwin database.



If you click **Yes**, the following occurs:

- The QuarkXPress file itself becomes internally tagged as belonging to the current Darwin database and job.
- Darwin adds the file to the **Layouts** section for the current job so that if you open the Pages window on the **Darwin Pilot** panel, all pages of the QuarkXPress file appear in the **Layouts** section.

Using the VI Element Properties Area



The VI Element Properties area enables you to view all the rules and variable fields that are assigned to a selected element.

You can edit fields that are defined as real or integer using the VI Element Properties area. Other field types cannot be edited, but can be deleted.



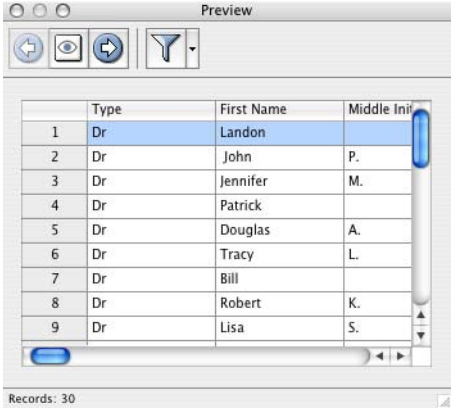
Tip: Click the VI element in the **Layout** list and it will be highlighted in the Quark file.

To edit fields:

1. In the QuarkXPress file, select the element for which you would like to view the assigned rules.
2. Select the field you want to edit.
3. To edit real or integer fields:
   - To edit the decimal places, from the **Percision** list, select the number of digits you want to the right of the decimal point.
   - To add zeroes for numbers that do not have a decimal point, select the **Add trailing zeros** check box.
   - To add commas to separate thousands, select the **Use Thousand Separator (,)** check box.
   - To omit the picture box in cases where a picture box and a text box overlap but the picture box is empty, select **Omit box if empty**.
   - To hide text tags, and to display text with the correct attributes, select **Is Styled Text**.

Using the Darwin CoPilot Preview Window

From the Darwin menu, choose **Show Preview** to open the Preview window.



The Preview window enables you to search for records, preview the current QuarkXPress page to see how it will look when Darwin insets the variable data, and proof selected pages to a printer to see how they appear on paper.

Previewing Records

You can preview the current file to see how it will look with actual data and the results of rules.



Previous Record: If you select a single record (other than the first record on the list), this button switches to the previous record and previews the layout using data from that record.



Preview Record: If you select a single record this button previews the layout using data from that record.



Next Record: If you select a single record (other than the last record on the list), this button switches to the next record and previews the layout using data from that record.

Searching for Records

Use the search buttons to find the records you wish to work with. See *Appendix A, Searching in Darwin* on page 146 for details about searching.

Using the Preflight Area

Use the **Darwin CoPilot** panel's **Preflight** area to determine whether any field data is too long for its text box, or if the length of the field data will cause text to be hidden within a text box.



Important: Darwin only checks the data from internal databases. It does not check the data from external databases. If the field data is from an external database, Darwin displays an error message that it cannot check the field's length.

Checking the Longest Lines of Text

When you run a check for the longest field with in a paragraph, Darwin checks and displays the following information:

- The longest field of data in the selected paragraph

  Darwin separates paragraphs based on the carriage return. Therefore, if you place the text cursor in the midst of a 4 or 5 line paragraph, Darwin checks for the longest field of data within that paragraph.

  If you have many paragraphs within a text box, you must individually check each paragraph for the longest field.

- The longest combination of fields

  If there are two or more fields in a single paragraph, Darwin checks the combined length of the related fields.

  For example, if a paragraph contains the following data fields:

  `<First name><Last name> text text text text text text text text text text text <age>.`

  And in the job, the field options are:

First Name	Last Name	Age
Patsy	Brown	45
Jon	Trumpet	3

  Darwin determines that the longest combination of related fields is Patsy Brown, 45. *Not*, Patsy Trumpet, 45.

To check for the longest field of data in a paragraph:

1. On the QuarkXPress page, place the text cursor in the paragraph you want to check.



2. In the **Darwin CoPilot** panel, click the **Lookup Longest Line** button.

   Darwin runs the check and displays the longest field data in the paragraph and you preview the job with the longest record in the attached database.

Checking for Hidden Text

Check for hidden text to make sure that your field data does not cause hidden text within the text box.

When you check for hidden text, you have three options to check for hidden text:

- in the **Selected boxes** only
- on the **Current Page**
- in the entire **Document**

When Darwin checks for hidden text, it checks first for the longest field data and then that the longest field data will not create hidden text. Therefore, you preview the job for the longest records in the database, and for the text boxes which contain hidden text.

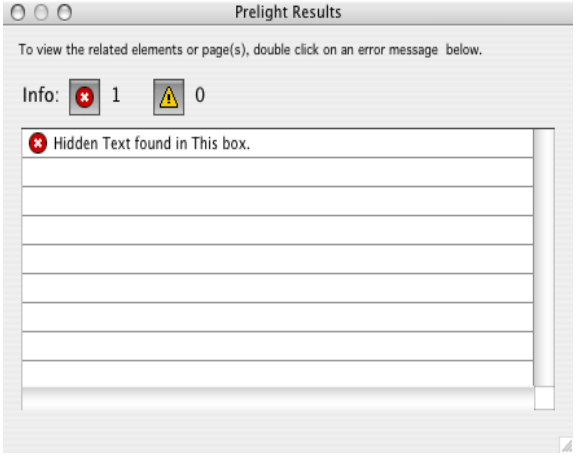
Unlike when Darwin checks for the longest field in individual paragraphs, the longest fields that create hidden text within text boxes may not be related to each other.

To check for hidden text:



➢ In the Preflight area, select the desired search area in the **Hidden Text** drop-down list (**Selected Boxes**, **Current Page** or **Document**), and click the **Check for Hidden Text** button.

The Preflight Results dialog box appears.



Darwin checks the selected boxes, current page or all the pages in the entire document. If there is hidden text, an error message appears in the bottom of the Check for Hidden Text dialog box, and a hidden text icon appears in the QuarkXPress text box.

To view the hidden text:

- In the Preflight Results dialog box, double-click a Hidden Text error message.

  In QuarkXPress, the location of the text box with the hidden text appears.



Note: An error message appears for each instance of hidden text found.

Darwin Menu

The **Darwin** menu is available from the QuarkXPress menu bar.



The following options are available from this menu:

- **Show Darwin CoPilot** - enables you to open the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.
- **Show Preview** - enables you to open the Preview window.
- **Export Colors** - enables you to export the colors that are used in a QuarkXPress document, to an external file.

12

Creating and Printing Variable Print Specification Files

Creating and Printing Variable Print Specification Files.....121
Printing Variable Print Specification Files.....122
Defining a Printer on Macintosh Client Workstations.....122
Using Creo Variable Print Specification to Print a VI Job.....123

Creating and Printing Variable Print Specification Files

Variable Print Specification is an extension to the PostScript language, designated to describe Variable Information documents efficiently. The Creo Spire color servers are capable of processing Variable Print Specification files. Consequently, the Spire Color Server can effectively print Variable Information jobs. It accepts Variable Print Specification as a file format that can be ripped and printed. The output of a Variable Print Specification file RIP process is a Ready To Print job on the Printer Disks.

Printing Variable Print Specification Files

The following examples describe how to print Variable Print Specification files on the Spire color servers from the Variable Print Specification creating application (such as Darwin):

- Print the Variable Print Specification file directly to the Spire color servers.
- Print the Variable Print Specification file to disk on a Macintosh, and then drag the file to a Hot Folder on the Spire Color Servers.

To print a Variable Print Specification job from a Variable Print Specification creating application (such as Darwin), make sure you use the correct PPD relating to the Spire color server.

Variable Print Specification files contain references to external elements (graphic files). You should place the external elements on the Spire color servers system before the Variable Print Specification file that references them undergoes the RIP stage.

Defining a Printer on Macintosh Client Workstations

The Spire color server can print to the following client workstation running: Macintosh OSX.

Before setting up a Spire Color Server network Printer, you need to install the Spire color server PPD on the Macintosh workstation.

Using Creo Variable Print Specification to Print a VI Job

1. Copy VI graphic elements to one of the defined Creo APR (Automatic Picture Replacement) folders on the Spire color server.
2. Submit your job on the Spire color server.

   Reusable elements are identified, processed, and placed in the cache folder. They are ready for rapid assembly into pages and for multiple usage.

   The VI job is processed and printed on the Spire color server.

The Digital Printing Press prints RTP booklets at full engine speed working uninterrupted from the printer disk. Booklets are compiled concurrently while the printer prints. As pages are sent to the print engine, they are assembled from the various Inline and re-usable elements on-the-fly.

Once the job is completed, an RTP job is placed in the Storage Folder. This job is identified by the Variable Print Specification sub-job name. Booklet and page descriptions, as well as inline elements, are embedded in the RTP job. All sub-job handling is done via this RTP job (for example, adjusting job parameters).



Note: If an element is to be used more than once, but with different clipping of scaling parameters, it is treated as a new page element and processed again.

The cache is kept intact until the completion of the job, allowing for reuse of RIPed elements anywhere in the job. Elements may remain in the cache for subsequent jobs. You can also archive job elements.

Deleting a job does not delete the cached job sub-folder. This must be done manually via the Resource Manager.

Creo Variable Print Specification

Creo Variable Print Specification is the Creo developed formal language designed for effective production of VI document.

Creo Variable Print Specification is comprehensive and can specify a complete range of VI documents. It also provides the means for efficient implementation—fast, efficient data processing and storage prior to printing.

The following are Variable Print Specification job components:

Booklet

A personalized copy of a document within a single print run where pages and elements within a page may vary from booklet to booklet.

Sub-job

All copies of a particular document (for example, book, brochure, or flyer), within a single print run. On the Spire color server, sub-jobs can be deleted, archived, or reprinted at any time. However, you can still maintain reusable elements for future runs. Re-usable elements are cached elsewhere, so only the unique data, which is embedded in the job, is deleted.

Re-usable Elements

Self-contained graphical entities that can be line are, text, raster images, or a combination of these types. Re-usable elements are represented in PostScript and can be stored as EPS files when appropriate. Re-usable elements include clipping and scaling instructions as well as the image data.

Re-usable elements can be used repeatedly in different pages, booklets, and jobs. On the Spire color server, all re-usable elements are processed once and cached as RTP elements for further re-use. They can then be re-used either within the sub-job itself, or in additional runs of sub-jobs.

Inline Elements

Unique information is drawn from a database and is embedded in the sub-job. This data prints only once for individual booklets.

13 Setting Up Print Runs

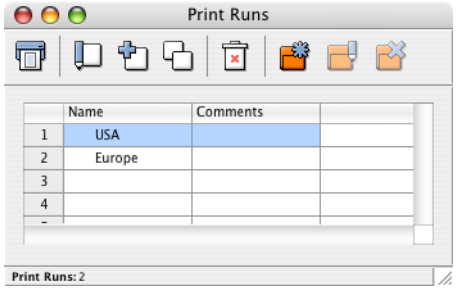
Setting Up Print Runs 125
Executing a Print Run 128
Debugging a Print Run 132
Re-executing a Print Run 132
Output Document Names 133

Overview

A Darwin print run describes which data records are printed and how they are sorted. For Darwin Pro users, hot folders can be created and used in the Print Runs window. For more information on working with hot folders, see *Chapter 14, Working with Hot Folders*.

Using the Print Runs window

➢ To open the Print Runs window for the current job, click the **Print Runs** button on the **Darwin Pilot** panel.



The Print Runs window shows all currently defined print runs and a row of buttons for managing the print runs and hot folders.



Print: Begins the currently selected print run.



Edit Print Run: Opens the Print Run Information window for the currently selected print run. The print run parameters can be changed and saved.



New Print Run: Creates a new print run and opens the Print Run Information window.



Duplicate print run: Duplicates the currently selected print run. The duplicated print run can then be changed.



Delete the selected print run(s): Deletes the selected print run(s).



New Hot Folder: Creates a new hot folder for the print run and opens the New Hot Folder window.



Edit Hot Folder: Opens the Print Run Information window on the **Hot Folder** tab for the currently selected print run. The hot folder parameters can be changed and saved.



Delete Hot Folder: Deletes the hot folder for the selected print run(s).

Creating a New Print Run

To create a new Print run:

➢ Click the **New Print Run** button on the Print Runs window.

The Print Run Information window appears.



The Print Run Information window has two tabs; the **Print Run Information** tab, and the **Hot Folder** tab. When you are creating a new print run, the **Hot Folder** tab is unavailable.



Note: The **Hot Folder** tab is unavailable to Darwin Desktop users.

The Print Run Information tab includes the **Print Run Name** box and a **Comments** box.

Use the **Record Selection** controls to define what which records to print in the print run, and in what order they should be sorted. You can choose **All** or **Selected**.

For selected records, enter the selection criterion by clicking the **Set** button. This opens a window similar to that used by the **Search** function and the **Rule criterion** function. See *Appendix A*, *Searching in Darwin* on page 146 for details about selecting records.

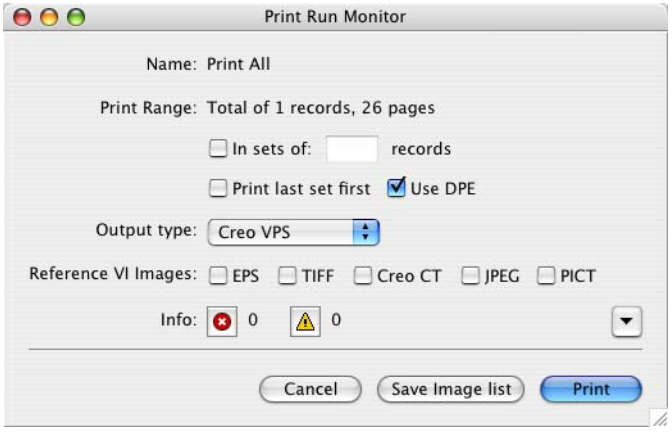
You can also choose to print all selected records or a range of records. For example, if you anticipate printing several thousand pages you may wish to only print a few hundred at a time. Lastly, you can set the sort order for printing. Darwin can sort the output using any field you select, such as zip code or last name.

After setting the Print Run Information window, click **Cancel** to ignore changes you made, click **Save** to save the print run configuration, or click **Save & Print** to immediately save and execute the print run.

Executing a Print Run

1. Before executing a print run, make sure that you:
   - choose the proper device for printing
   - confirm that the correct PPD has been chosen in QuarkXPress for the Darwin files. The first step in executing a print run is processing.

   During the print run processing, the Darwin evaluates the rules and generates the variable data.



2. If no problems are found with the print run, choose either **Creo VPS**, **Optimized PostScript®**, **PostScript®** or **Xerox VIPP** (for Darwin Pro users).



Note: Output to **Xerox VIPP** is only available if you have purchased a VIPP license. See, *Printing Using VIPP* on page 130, for information about purchasing and installing a software license.

3. For Variable Print Specification and PostScript output, you can also specify that the output be grouped in sets by choosing the **In Sets of** check box and typing a numeric value in the **records** field.

   Darwin divides the print run into smaller chunks so that less disk space is required on the Variable Print Specification printer. Another advantage of using the **In Sets of** option is that while the Spire color server prepares the first set, Darwin can prepare the second set. You can also specify to print the last set first.

4. Select **Use DPE** if your job uses dynamic page exceptions.

5. In the **Replace VI Images with Reference** section, choose **EPS**, **TIFF,** or **Creo CT** to link screens instead of embedding them.

6. Click the **Save EPS List** button for a list of all EPS file path names used by the rules in the print run.

7. When you are ready, click the **Print** button to initiate the printing stage.

   After a few moments, the standard QuarkXPress Print window appears. Check that the various options are set correctly. After you click the **Print** button on the Print window, the print run continues executing.

To print the Darwin booklet number, page number, date and time of printing in the crop marks:

1. After you have clicked the **Print** button to initiate the printing stage, and the QuarkXPress Print window appears, in the QuarkXPress Print window, choose the **crop marks** check box.

2. Click **Print**.

   Darwin automatically applies the booklet number, page number, date and time of the printing between the crop marks during the print run.

Printing Using PS (Postscript)

If you choose the **PostScript** option in the Print Run Monitor window, the standard QuarkXPress Print window appears. You may choose to print to the **Printer** or to a **File.** Each record is represented by a single Postscript file.



Important: You must **Save** changes you make to the **Print** option settings before printing when using PostScript. Otherwise, only the first pages from the first record will use your settings.

Printing Using Variable Print Specification

If you choose the **Variable Print Specification** option in the Print Run Monitor window, the standard QuarkXPress Print window appears. Before the **Variable Print Specification** is sent to a Variable Print Specification printer, you must ensure that all EPS files called by your Image rules, or used in fixed picture boxes, are already in a high resolution folder on the Color Server (RIP). Other picture formats are simply included (the first time they are used) in the **Variable Print Specification code**, but only callouts to EPS pictures are included in the **Variable Print Specification code.**

If you choose to print to a **Printer**, the printer currently selected in the **Chooser** must be able to accept Variable Print Specification code.

Printing Using VIPP

Darwin Pro enables output to VIPP. This feature is optional and is enabled by purchasing a software license, as described below. See, *Executing a Print Run* on page 128 to see how to output to VIPP.

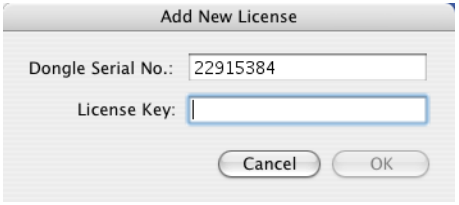
During output, Darwin creates a VIPP file in hybrid mode. This means that only one file, containing all the PostScript commands and necessary information, is sent to print.

To enable output to VIPP:

1. Contact your sales representative to receive a VIPP license key.
2. From the **Darwin Pilot** menu, select **Package Manager.**



3. Click **Add.**



4. In the **License Key** box, type the license key you received, and click **OK.**



5. Click **OK.**

Debugging a Print Run

When you execute a print run, **Warnings** or **Errors** might be generated by Darwin if it detects problems. Errors are considered to be more serious than warnings.

Warnings

You may decide to continue the print run even if there are **Warnings** (as long as there are no **Errors**). However, Darwin does not print the records that caused the **Warning**.

Darwin generates **Warnings** when a lookup rule item fails (no library item name matches the data in the lookup field), or if a literal text result is blank.

Errors

You cannot execute a print run if there are **Errors.** You must solve the problem(s) causing the **Errors** and then re-execute the print run.

Darwin generates **Errors** when the following problems appear during the print run:

- No pages were defined, or a page was defined with no layout or page rule assigned to it.
- A linked rule item with a bad link was evaluated. A bad link could be caused by no item being linked to the rule item, or if the linked item was later deleted from the library.

Re-executing a Print Run

To re-execute the print run;

1. Close the Print Run Monitor window (if open).
2. Select the desired print run in the Print Run window.
3. Click **Execute the selected print run**.

   Darwin checks the database to find out what has changed, and only regenerates the portion of the print run that was affected.

Output Document Names

Whether the result of a print run is **Variable Print Specification** or **PostScript** code, and whether it is printed directly to a printer or saved to disk, all PostScript output contains a file name. In Darwin, the output file names are composed of the job name followed by the print run name, separated by an underscore.

14 Working with Hot Folders

Overview 136
Creating a Hot Folder for a Print Run.....136
Editing a Print Run with Hot Folder 139
Deleting a Print Run with Hot Folder 140
Hot Folder Manager.....140
Using the Hot Folder 142

Overview

Use of the hot folder feature automates the procedure for importing a new database file and performing a print run for existing jobs that have a new database. When the new database is imported it must be based on the existing profile.



Note: To use the hot folder feature, make sure your job is set up correctly.

To setup and use the hot folder feature, there are three main steps. Firstly, create a hot folder for an existing print run. Secondly, open the Hot Folder Manager, from where you can monitor the progress of the files that you are processing in the hot folder. Lastly, in the Finder, drag the new database file to the hot folder. The file is imported and the print run is executed automatically.



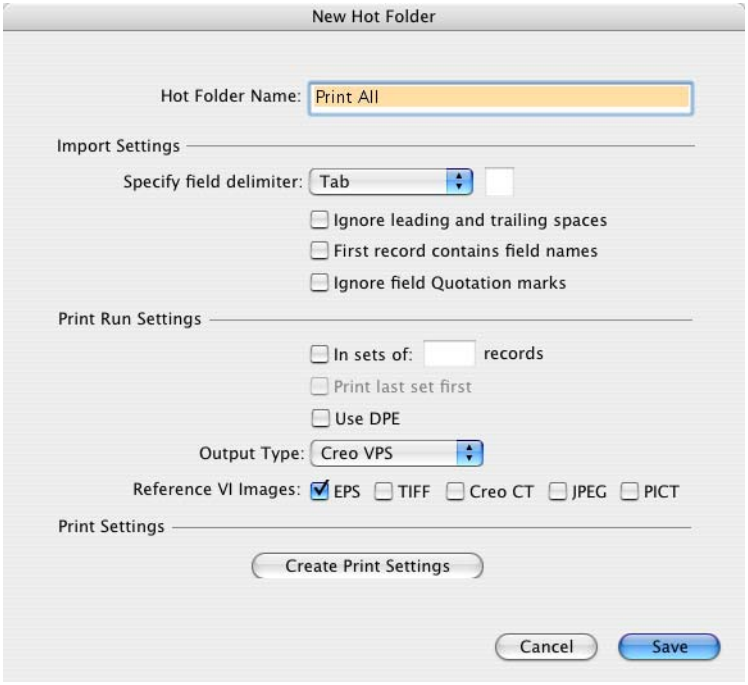
Note: The hot folder feature is only available to Darwin Pro users.

Creating a Hot Folder for a Print Run

In Darwin Pro, hot folders are created and edited in the Print Runs window. For information on opening the Print Runs window and creating print runs, see *Chapter 13, Setting Up Print Runs*.

1. In the Print Runs window, select an existing print run for which you wish to create a hot folder.
2. Click the **New Hot Folder** button.

The New Hot Folder window appears.



3. If required, change the **Hot Folder Name**. By default, the hot folder name follows the following convention: **<Database name>_<Job Name>_<Print Run name>**
4. In the **Import Settings** area, the field delimiter of the new database file in the **Specify field delimiter** list; **Tab, Semi Colon (;)**, **Space**, **Comma (,)**, or **Other**. If you select **Other**, enter the delimiter in the adjacent box.
5. Select the following parameters, as required:
   - **Ignore leading and trailing spaces**
   - **First record contains field names**
   - **Ignore field Quotation marks**
6. In the **Print Run Settings** area, select **In sets of __ records**, and enter the number of sets of records you wish to print in. If required, select **Print last set first**.
7. Select **Use DPE** if your job uses dynamic page exceptions.

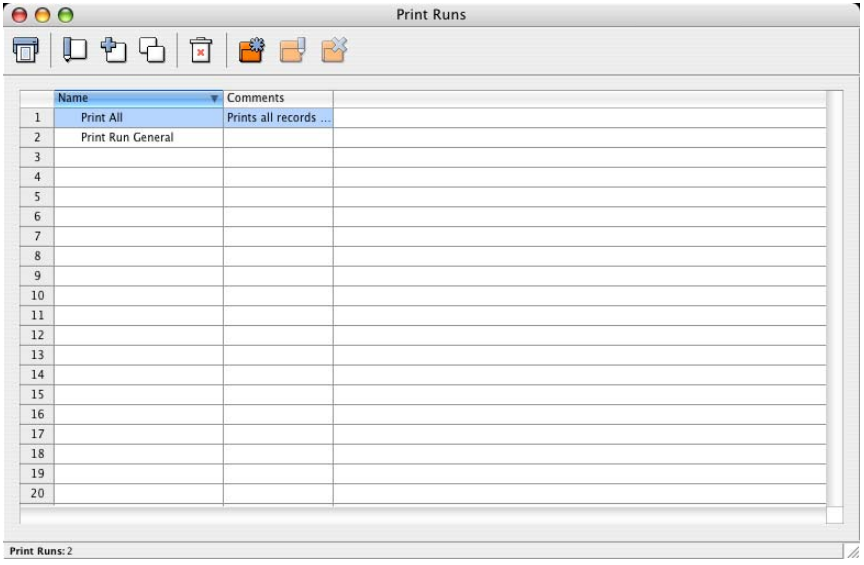
8. Select the **Output Type** in the list; **Creo VPS**, **Optimized PostScript®**, or **PostScript®**.
9. Select the **Reference VI Images** file type; **EPS**, **TIFF**, **Creo CT**, **JPEG** or **PICT**.
10. In the Print Settings area, click **Create Print Settings**.

    The QuarkXPress Print Layout window opens.
11. Verify that the print settings are as they should be, and click **Print**.

    The QuarkXPress Print Layout window closes. and you return to the New Hot Folder window in Darwin.
12. In the New Hot Folder window, click **Save**.

The hot folder is created under a parent folder called **Darwin Hot Folders** in the Home folder. A shortcut to the hot folder is located on the desktop. The hot folder contains three sub-folders; **SuccessHF**, **FailedHF** and **ProcessHF**.

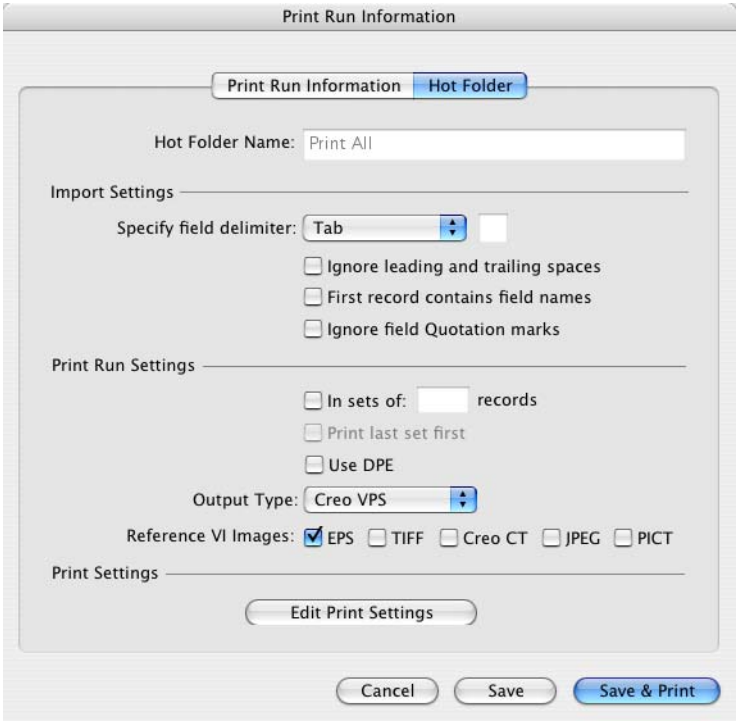
In the Print Runs window, the hot folder symbol appears next to the print run in the list.



Editing a Print Run with Hot Folder

1. In the Print Runs window, select the print run for which you wish to edit the hot folder.
2. Click the **Edit Hot Folder** button.

   The Print Run Information window opens on the **Hot Folder** tab.



3. Edit the settings, as desired and click **Save.**



Tip: If desired, access the **Print Run Information** tab to edit the print run parameters.

Deleting a Print Run with Hot Folder

1. In the Print Runs window, select the print run for which you wish to edit the hot folder.
2. Click the **Delete Hot Folder** button.

   The hot folder associated with the print run is deleted.



Note: The print run itself is not deleted.

Hot Folder Manager

Access the Darwin Server Mode window to put Darwin in hot folder mode. In hot folder mode, the Darwin functions are unavailable. Only the action of dragging a database file to the hot folder is available.

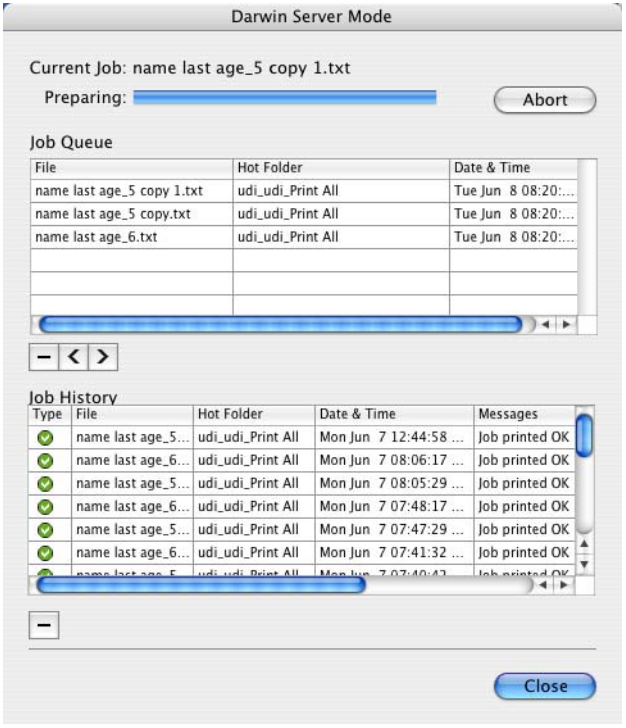
The Darwin Server Mode window enables you to view the list of files waiting to be processed. The Job Queue holds jobs in the order in which they enter it. You can change the order of the jobs, or remove them from the queue, as required.

The Darwin Server Mode window also shows the job history.

To open the Darwin Server Mode window:

➢ From the **File** menu, select **HF Manager**.

The Darwin Server Mode window opens.



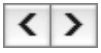
The **Current Job** area shows the status of the current job.

➢ To abort the current job, click **Abort**.

In the **Job Queue** area, you can see the queue, promote and demote jobs in the queue, or remove a job from the queue.

To move a job up or down in the queue:

1. Click on the relevant job in the queue.



2. Using the arrows, move the job up or down the queue, as required.



Note: If you move a job to the top of the queue, it will only be processed after the current job has finished processing.

To remove a job from the queue:

1. Click on the relevant job in the queue.



2. Click the **remove** icon.

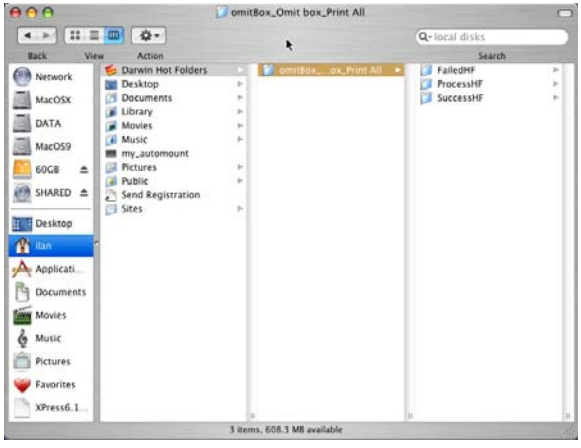
The **Job History** area contains jobs that have finished processing. The following information is shown:

- **Type**: shows whether or not the process was successful
- **File**: displays the file name
- **Hot Folder**: displays the hot folder name
- **Date & Time**: displays the date and time the file was processed
- **Messages**: displays the processing messages

Using the Hot Folder

New database files can be dragged to the hot folder in order to automatically import the new database data and execute the print run. Files with the following extensions can be imported: ***.txt**, ***.dbf** and ***.csv**.

1. In the Finder, locate the hot folder.



2. In another Finder window, locate your new database file.
3. Drag the database file to the hot folder.

   After the file arrives in the hot folder, it is processed immediately. In turn, each file moves to the **ProcessHF** folder for the duration of its processing. If the processing succeeds, the processed file is sent to the

designated output folder, and a copy of the data file is kept in the **SuccessHF** folder. If the file fails during processing, it is moved to the **FailedHF** folder.

You can monitor the progress of the process in the Hot folder Manager.

A

Searching in Darwin

Searching in Darwin 146
Complex Search Criteria (Compound Searches) 148
Saved Searches 148

Searching in Darwin

Several Darwin windows have search capabilities. These windows include:

- Library window
- Data window
- Preview/Proof window

In addition, Darwin rules and print runs use criteria that are set using the same methods.

Initiating a Search



➢ To initiate a new search, click the **Create Filter** button. The Record Search window opens.



The Record Search window contains two boxes. The first contains a list of relevant options for searching. Select the option you wish to use. The second box contains a list of comparison operators. The available comparison operators depends on the type of field used for the search. Depending on the comparison operator, there may be a text box to enter a compared value or an additional box with options.

Searches Using Text Fields

When Darwin searches for records using a text field, it uses seven types of comparison operators, plus their opposites.

Table 1: Comparison operators for text fields.

is/is not	an exact match is required
starts with/doesn't start with	matches the beginning of text
ends with/doesn't end with	matches the end of text
contains/doesn't contain	matches a portion of text
is before/is not before	sorted before or not sorted before
is after/is not after	sorted after or not sorted after
is empty/is not empty	matches empty or non-empty fields

Searches Using Number Fields

When Darwin searches for records using integer or real fields, it uses four types of comparison operators, plus their opposites.

Table 2: Comparison operators for number of fields.

is/is not	an exact match is required
is greater than/is not greater than	numerically larger or not larger
is less than/is not less than	numerically smaller or not smaller
is empty/is not empty	matches empty or non-empty fields

Searches Using Date and Time Fields

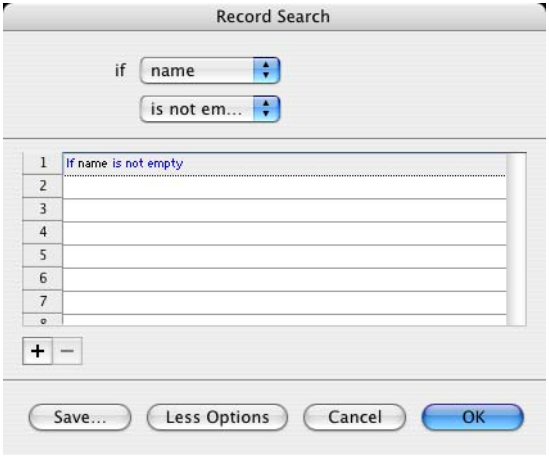
When Darwin searches for records using date or time fields, it uses four types of comparison operators, plus their opposites.

Table 3: Comparison operators for date and time fields.

is/is not	matches the date/time exactly
is before/is not before	before or not before the date/time
is after/is not after	after or not after the date/time
is empty/is not empty	matches empty or non-empty fields

Complex Search Criteria (Compound Searches)

Click the **More Options** button to create compound search criteria. You can then specify multiple criteria for the search connected by **AND** and **OR** operators.



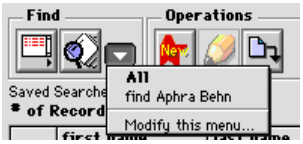
Order of Precedence

If you use both **AND** and **OR** operators to connect several criteria, the **AND** operators take precedence. For example, if the compound search is Sex **is** Male **AND** Country **is** Austria **OR** Country **is** Brazil **AND** Sex **is** Female then the search would find Austrian men and Brazilian women, but not Austrian women or Brazilian men (or anyone at all from another country).

Saved Searches

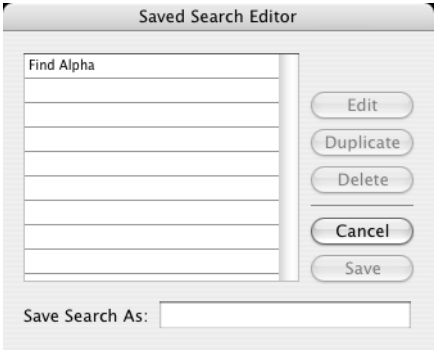
Saved searches are related to profiles not jobs. If you save a search in one job, you can access that search in all jobs based on the same profile within that database.

In a Record Search window, click the **Save** button to save a Search. Once saved, a search can be performed by selecting its name from the **Saved Searches** menu that opens when pressing the triangle icon in the Darwin Pilot Data window, the Darwin CoPilot Preview window, or the Darwin Library window.



The first item in the ***Saved Searches*** menu is **All**. This search is built-in and is always available. When selected, Darwin displays all current records. Darwin lists other saved searches below the All search. When you save at least one search, you may edit the **Saved Searches.**

➢ Select **Modify this menu** from the **Saved Searches** menu to open the Saved Search Editor window.



The Saved Search Editor window enables you to edit previously saved searches, duplicate them, and delete them.

B

Configuring List Windows

Configuring List Windows.....151

Configuring List Windows

List windows in Darwin share several common properties that make them easy to customize. The following are list windows:

- Jobs
- Data
- Pages (**Layouts** section in **Text Display** mode)
- Preview/Proof
- Rules
- Print runs
- Profiles
- Library (in **Text Display** mode)

Changing Column Width

To change the column width in a list window, place the arrow pointer over the vertical line on the right side of the column that you wish to resize. When the arrow turns into a resize pointer, drag the line to the left or right to change the width of the column.

Sorting

To sort the contents of a list window, simply click the heading of the column that contains the information that you wish to use for sorting. All sorts in Darwin are ascending sorts.

If you need a descending sort, or a multilevel sort, you must sort the data and assign each record a serial number in the sort order before importing the data into Darwin. When importing the data, import the serial number as well. Then use the serial number field to sort in the order needed.

Arranging Columns

To move a column in a list window, drag the column head to the left or right.

Changing Column Contents

To change the contents of a column, click and hold the mouse button on the column name until a menu appears. The options for the column are shown on the top portion of the menu. Choose an item and release the mouse button.

Adding and Deleting Columns

To add/delete a column, click and hold the mouse button on the column name until a pop-up menu appears. Choose **Insert a column** or **Delete this column** and release the mouse button.

C

Troubleshooting

Preferences 156
More Than One Copy of the Darwin CoPilot 156
Other XTensions 156
QuarkXPress Memory Allocation 156
Problems Dragging Items From Darwin Panel to Page 156
Thumbnail Mode in Library 157
Multi-User 157
Multi-User 157
Page Setup for Print Runs 157

Preferences

If you are experiencing problems, try deleting the Darwin preferences. They are located in a folder called **Darwin Data f** within the Preferences folder within the Darwin folder.

More Than One Copy of the Darwin CoPilot

Make sure there is only one copy of the Creo Launchpad or Darwin CoPilot in your **XTension** folder. Make sure that these XTensions are not loose in your QuarkXPress folder.

Other XTensions

To use Darwin, you need to have Creo APR Print along with the Darwin CoPilot. If you have problems in QuarkXPress with Darwin, try removing all other XTensions.

QuarkXPress Memory Allocation

Make sure that QuarkXPress and the Darwin are allocated the recommended amount of memory. See *System Requirements* on page 8 for more information. You may have to allocate additional memory for QuarkXPress if you use additional QuarkXPress XTensions.

Problems Dragging Items From Darwin Panel to Page

Make sure Darwin Pilot is running, connected to the database, and with the correct job as the current job before starting QuarkXPress.

Make sure you open the **Darwin CoPilot** panel by selecting it from the **Darwin** menu before creating a new page in QuarkXPress.

Make sure you open existing files only by using the Darwin Pilot Pages window.

Thumbnail Mode in Library

Sometimes, when in **display by Thumbnail** mode in the Library window, a preview of the image is not shown. It is recommended to install the Apple QuickTime extension.

Multi-User

Only one user should access a job at any time. For safety, you may wish to only allow a single user to access a Darwin database.

Page Setup for Print Runs

Setting **Page Setup** must be done for each file, separately, in QuarkXPress.

Index

A

About Creo Darwin, 24
Add new library item, 69

B

Blank line suppression, 114

C

Charts
  formatting text, 98
  labeling, 97
  overview, 86
  renaming a series, 91
  saving, 92
  selecting colors, 96
  selecting fields, 88
Charts window
  opening, 87
Column changes, List windows, 152
Comparison operators, 146
Compound search, 148
  precedence order, 148
Copy items, 68
Copy only in library, 71
Create a new record, 53, 61, 62
Create new Job, 44
Creo PPD, 8
crop marks, 129
  slug parameters, 129
Current Job, 40
Cursor shape, 113

D

Darwin, 5
  components, 3
  Job work flow, 5
  troubleshooting, 156
  usage, 2
Darwin CoPilot, 3
  apply item from panel, 113
  Data window, 116
  panel, 108
  panel, show buttons, 110
Darwin Database, 3
Darwin Job, 40
Darwin Layouts, 102
Darwin Library, 68
Darwin Page, 102
  link to Layout, 102
Darwin Pages
  design, 108
Darwin Pilot, 3
  startup window, 24
Darwin Pilot panel, 24
Darwin Prefs f folder, 156
Darwin Print Run, 126
Darwin Profile fields
  apply to layout, 108
Darwin records, 52
Darwin Rule, 74
Darwin search function, 146
Darwin XTension, 3, 6
  connect to database, 27
  panel, 26
Data, 4
  maintenance, 54
Data field, 61
Data import, 52
Data record, 52
Data records
  printing, 126
Data window, 52
  search, 146
Database
  Administration window, 30
  connection to, 25
  creating, 31
  deleting, 32
  exporting, 32
  importing, 34
  saving, 105
  single database advantages, 31
databases
  selecting, 31
Date field, 45
DBF format, 54, 55
Delete pages, 104
Delete records, 54, 70
Display Layouts
  Thumbnail, 104
Display Type in library, 71
Duplicate rule, 74
Dynamic page exceptions, 105

E

Edit job, 48, 49
Edit record, 53
Edit Record window, 53
errors, 132
Errors in print, 132
export databases, 32
Export Record, 53

F

Find Records in search, 146

H

hidden text, 120
Hide Field Delimiters, 114
Hot Folder Manager, 140
Hot folders, 136
  creating, 136
  deleting, 140
  editing, 139

I

if/thenstatements, 76
Image rule
  format, 114
  results, 78
Image Rules, 4
Images only in library, 71
Import
  DBF format, 55
  tab-delimited format, 55
Import data, 54
import databases, 34
Import file, 56
  select, 58
Import records, 53
Import window, 56

Information storage, 30
Integer field, 45
IP Printing, 20

J

Job, 3
  creating, 44
  deleting, 41
  listed in database, 40
  make as current, 40
Jobs window, 40

L

Layouts, 4
  adding, 105
  assigning to Page, 105
  define, 6
  in QuarkXPress file, 104
  saved in Pages window, 115
Layouts area, 103
Library, 4
Library item
  copy, 4
  image, 4
Library items
  adding, 70
  storage, 4
Library window, 70
  Display buttons, 70
  Find buttons, 70
  Operation buttons, 69
  search, 146
Linked Item, 78
List windows
  available operations, 152
  types, 152
Literal Text, 78
Lookup Copy, 78
Lookup Image, 78

M

MacOS, 8

N

New Record window, 61
Numeric information, 45

O

Omit Copy, 78
Omit Image, 78
Open Page, 104

P

Page
  links, 3
Page rule
  results, 79
Page rule and Layouts, 102
Page Rules, 4
Page rules
  evaluate, 117, 126
Page Setup, 157
Pages, 3, 102
  name, 105
  print order, 105
Pages window, 103, 105
Picture boxes
  apply data, 108, 113
Picture formats, 68
Picture items, 68
Picture Rules
  apply pictures, 108
PostScript, 2
PostScript output name, 133
Preferences folder, 156
preflight, hiddent text, 120
Preview layout, 108
Preview record
  next record, 117
  previous record, 117
Preview records, 117
Preview window, 116
Preview/Proof window
  search, 146
Print, 126
Print Run, 102
  delete, 126
  duplicate, 126
  edit, 126
  errors/warnings, 132
  execute, 126
  information, 127
  new, 126, 127
  processing, 128
  record criterion, 128
  records order/selection, 127
  re-executing, 132
  save, 128
  window, 127
Print Runs, 3
Print window, 129
printing, 129
  crop marks, 129
Profile, 3
  field names, 58
Profile Field, 78
Proof record, 117
PS printing, 130

Q

QuarkXPress, 3, 8
  documents, 4
  link to Job, 49
  memory requirements, 156
  page setup, 157
  XTensions, 156
QuarkXPress document
  add to Pages window, 112
  create new, 112
  open for Darwin, 112
  to darwinize, 112
  use in Darwin, 112
QuarkXPress file
  tags, 115
QuarkXPress tags, 68

R

Real field, 45
Record selection, 3
Records and Layouts, 102
Records window, 52
Rule
  delete, 75
  edit, 74
  name, 75
  types, 74

Rule Item
adding, 77
copy results, 79
criterion, 76
criterion copy/modify, 79
default, 76
delete, 78
moving in Rules window, 78
order, 76, 78
result, 76
set criterion, 77
set result, 78
setting, 77
Rule Items, 76
Rule type
changing, 76
Rules
color, 82
types, 4
Rules window, 74
Runaround setting, 114

S

Save page changes, 104
Saved Search Editor window, 149
Search
compound, 148
multiple criteria, 148
save, 148
using date/time, 147
using number fields, 147
using text fields, 146
windows, 146
Search for records, 117
Set Criteria window, 77
in compound mode, 77
Set result menu, 77
Show charts, 110
Show page information, 104
Show Rules, 110
slugs, 129
Sort in List windows, 152
Source file, 58
Space-delimited format, 56

T

Tab-delimited
example, 55
Tab-delimited format, 55
tab-delimited format, 54
Text boxes
apply data, 108, 113
Text field, 45
Text rule
results, 78
Text Rules
apply text, 108
Text rules, 4
Time field, 45
Troubleshooting, 156

V

Variable data
apply from Darwin CoPilot, 113
apply to layout, 108, 113
apply, cursor shape, 113
format in layout, 108
format picture, 114
format text, 114
Variable Print Specification, 2, 130
Variable Print Specification files, 122
creating, 122
VI brackets, 113

W

warnings, 132
Warnings in print, 132

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