Kodak

Darwin

VI Authoring Tool

for Adobe InDesign (Windows)

Version 1.8

User Guide

English

653-01322A-EN Rev A
Internal: 731-00986A-EN Rev A

Copyright

© Kodak, 2006. All rights reserved.

This document is also distributed in Adobe Systems Incorporated's PDF (Portable Document Format). You may reproduce the document from the PDF file for internal use. Copies produced from the PDF file must be reproduced in whole.

Trademarks

Kodak, Creo and Darwin are trademarks of Kodak.

Adobe, Acrobat, Adobe Illustrator, Distiller, Photoshop, PostScript, and PageMaker are trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Apple, AppleShare, AppleTalk, iMac, ImageWriter, LaserWriter, Mac OS, Power Macintosh, and TrueType are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc., registered in the U.S.A. and other countries.

PANTONE, Hexachrome, PANTONE Hexachrome, and PANTONE MATCHING SYSTEM are the property of Pantone, Inc.

PEARL, PEARLdry, PEARLgold, PEARLhdp, and PEARLsetter are registered trademarks of Presstek, Inc.

XEROX is a trademark of XEROX CORPORATION.

FCC Compliance

Any Kodak equipment referred to in this document complies with the requirements in part 15 of the FCC Rules for a Class A digital device. Operation of the Kodak equipment in a residential area may cause unacceptable interference to radio and TV reception, requiring the operator to take whatever steps are necessary to correct the interference.

Equipment Recycling



In the European Union, this symbol indicates that when the last user wishes to discard this product, it must be sent to appropriate facilities for recovery and recycling.

Contact your local Kodak representative or refer to http://www.kodak.com/go/recycle for additional information on the collection and recovery programs available for this product.

Limitation of Liability

The product, software or services are being provided on an “as is” and “as available” basis. Except as may be stated specifically in your contract, Kodak expressly disclaims all warranties of any kind, whether express or implied, including, but not limited to, any implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose and non-infringement.

You understand and agree that, except as may be stated specifically in your contract, Kodak shall not be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or exemplary damages, including but not limited to, damages for loss of profits, goodwill, use, data or other intangible losses (even if Kodak has been advised of the possibility of such damages), resulting from: (i) the use or the inability to use the product or software; (ii) the cost of procurement of substitute goods and services resulting from any products, goods, data, software, information or services purchased; (iii) unauthorized access to or alteration of your products, software or data; (iv) statements or conduct of any third party; (v) any other matter relating to the product, software, or services.

The text and drawings herein are for illustration and reference only. The specifications on which they are based are subject to change. Kodak may, at any time and without notice, make changes to this document. Kodak assumes no liability for technical or editorial errors or omissions made herein, and shall not be liable for incidental, consequential, indirect, or special damages, including, without limitation, loss of use, loss or alteration of data, delays, or lost profits or savings arising from the use of this document.

http://graphics.kodak.com/

Internal 731-00986A-EN Rev A

Revised December 2006

Contents

1 About Darwin for InDesign 1

Introduction 2
Darwin Components 2
Quick Guide for Producing a Darwin Job 2

2 Getting Started 5

Overview 6
System Requirements 6
Installing Darwin 6
Starting Darwin Pilot 7
Upgrading Darwin 8
Defining a Printer 9
Starting Darwin CoPilot 9
Setting Preferences in Darwin Pilot 10

3 Working with Jobs 13

Overview 14
Managing Jobs 14
Selecting a Job **15**
Creating a New Job 15
Assigning a Profile to a New Job 16
Editing a Job 19
Exporting a Job 19
Importing a Job 21

4 Working with Data 23

Data Overview 24
Working with Data 24
Linking Records to Your Job 25
Updating File Locations 29

5 Working with Rules 31

Rules Overview 32
Working with Rules 32
Creating a New Rule 33
Darwin Rule Items 34
Adding a Rule Item 34
Deleting a Rule Item 38
Importing Colors 38
Editing a Rule 38
Duplicating a Rule 38

6 Creating Data-driven Graphics 39

Overview 40
Working with DDGs 40
Working With Charts 41
Selecting Fields for Charts 41
Saving Charts 43

Customizing Charts 43
Selecting Types of Charts 43
Selecting Colors for Charts 46
Labeling Charts 47
Formatting Text 48
Previewing Charts 49
Editing a Chart 49
Duplicating a Chart 49
Working with Barcodes 50

7 Working with Personalized Images 53

Overview 54
Setting Personalized Images Preferences 54
Working with Personalized Images 57
Creating Personalized Images in Darwin 58
Creating Personalized Images With Third Party Engines 62
Optimizing a Personalized Image for RIP 70

8 Defining Pages in Darwin 71

Overview 72
Using the Darwin Pages Window 72
Working with Pages 73
Working with Darwin Pages 74
Dynamic Page Exceptions 74

9 Designing Darwin Pages in InDesign CS2 77

Overview 78
The Darwin CoPilot Panel 78
Auto Fitting 78
Fields and Rules 79
Preflight 80
Checking the Longest Lines of Text 81
Checking for Hidden Text 81
Preview 82
VI Properties 83
View 84
Darwinized Documents 84
Opening an InDesign File for Use With Darwin 85
Creating a New Darwin File 85
Opening a Darwinized File 85
UnDarwinizing A File 85
Assigning a Darwinized File to Another Darwin Job 86
Placing Variable Data on the Layout 86
Adding Text Items to the Page 86
Adding Picture Items to the Page 86
Formatting Variable Text Data 86
Formatting Text Items 86
Blank Line Suppression 87
Blank Line Suppression 87
Formatting Variable Picture Data 87
Saving the Layout 87

10 Setting Up Print Runs 89

Overview 90

Choosing an Output Type 91
Creating a New Print Run 91
Executing a Print Run 94
Troubleshooting a Print Run 96
Re-executing a Print Run 96
Output Document Names 96
Editing a Print Run 97
Duplicating a Print Run 97

1

About Darwin for InDesign

Introduction 2
Darwin Components 2
Quick Guide for Producing a Darwin Job 2

Introduction

Kodak® Darwin™ for Adobe® InDesign® CS2 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 output files for use on digital printers.

Darwin Components

There are two major components in the Darwin system:

- **Darwin Pilot**: enables you to manage the variable data and to set up printing.
- **Darwin CoPilot**: enables you to use the Adobe InDesign CS2 page layout application to design, preview, proof, and print the actual pages. **Darwin CoPilot** is a Creo plug-in module of the InDesign application used to create pages for use with the Darwin system.

Quick Guide for Producing a Darwin Job

1. Create a job.

   You create a new job by naming it and creating a profile on which to base the job. You can create a new profile or use an existing one. See *Working with Jobs* on page 13 for more information.

   Note: If you create a job based on a database file, the data is automatically imported and assigned to that job.

2. Import the data records for jobs for which you defined a new profile, or applied the profile of an existing job.
3. Define rules (if necessary).

   Define text, image, layer, page, and color rules to determine, on the basis of data, which (if any) text, images, layers, or colors are placed on specific pages. Page rules determine which layouts are printed.

   See *Rules Overview* on page 32 for more information.

4. Define layouts.

   Use Darwin CoPilot to assign variable text or picture data to text and picture boxes in InDesign layouts. With 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 (nonvariable) text.
   - Drag image rules directly to picture boxes. Darwin assigns any modifications and styles to the boxes containing variable information.
   - Apply color rules to create variable colored data for the text and graphic elements of your InDesign job.
   - Preview the results of modifications or styles on the screen, or send the file to a printer for proofing

   See Chapter 8, *Defining Pages in Darwin* for more information.

5. Define pages.

   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 71 for more information.

6. Create data-driven graphics (DDG).

   You can create multiple data-driven graphics that are unique for each record—for example, charts and barcodes. You can choose different chart types and then use different colors and labels to customize each chart.

   See *Working With Charts* on page 41 for more information.

7. Add personalized images.

   You can use Darwin to apply variable information to personalized images in your job.

   See *Working with Personalized Images* on page 53 for more information.

8. Define and execute a print run.

   To output the job, define and execute a print run. See *Setting Up Print Runs* on page 89 for more information.

2

Getting Started

Overview 6
System Requirements 6
Installing Darwin 6
Starting Darwin Pilot 7
Starting Darwin CoPilot 9
Setting Preferences in Darwin Pilot 10

Overview

The Darwin software consists of the Darwin Pilot software, the Darwin CoPilot plug-in to InDesign CS2, and various other support files.

System Requirements

The following are the system requirements for Darwin for InDesign.

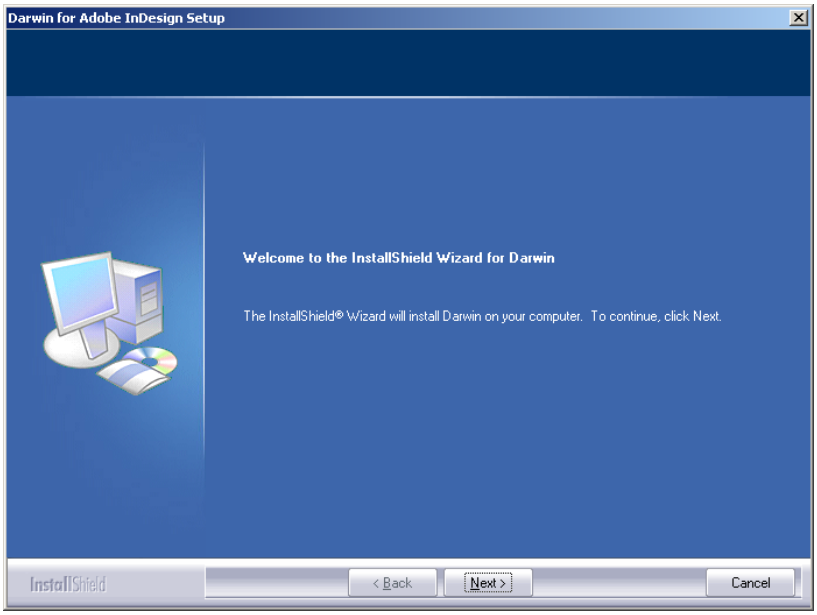
- Intel® Premium® III or IV processor, Microsoft® Windows® 2000 with Service Pack 4, Windows XP Home Edition, or Windows XP Professional Edition with Service Pack 2
- 512 MB RAM
- Adobe InDesign CS2
- Microsoft .NET Framework 2.0. You can download this from <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=0856EACB-4362-4B0D-8EDD-AAB15C5E04F5&displaylang=en>
- The correct PPD file (depending on the printer to which you are printing)
- 500 MB available hard-disk space
- CD-ROM drive

Installing Darwin

1. Insert the Darwin CD or download Darwin from the Creo Print On-Demand Solutions group: http://www.creopod.com/darwin.
   In addition to Darwin, the following software is installed:
   - Microsoft SQL Server Desktop Engine
   - Microsoft .NET Framework 1.1

2. Locate and double-click **setup.exe**.

   The Darwin InstallShield wizard appears.



3. Click **Next**, and follow the Wizard instructions to install Darwin.
4. Then, follow the Wizard instructions to install Microsoft SQL Server Desktop Engine, and Microsoft .NET Framework 1.1.

Starting Darwin Pilot

Darwin Pilot application is available in three dongle-enabled configurations.

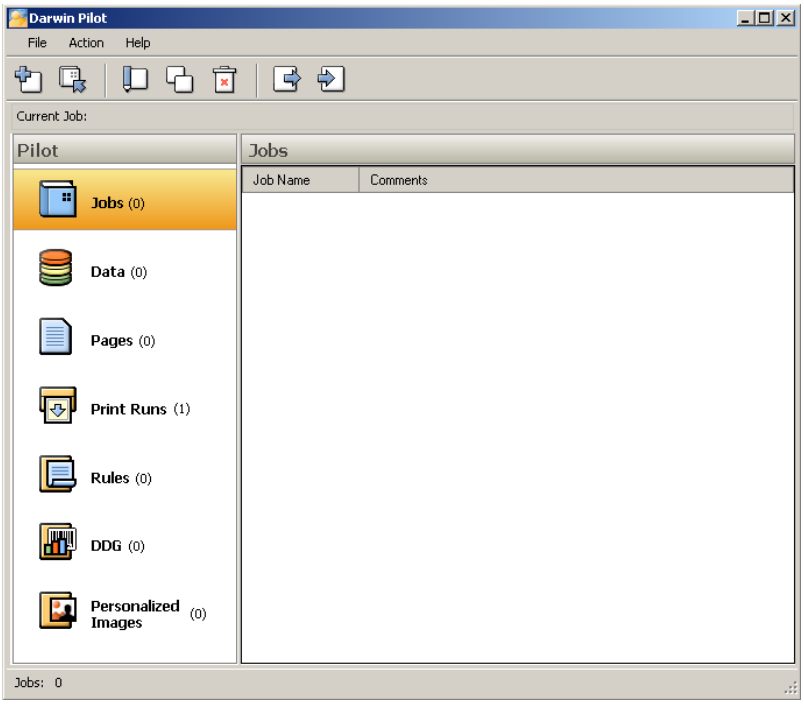
- Darwin Pro—which enables full functionality
- Darwin Desktop—with some limited functionality:
  - Data Driven Graphics—you can create DDGs but can only print up to five records
  - Personal Images—you can create, but not generate personal images
  - Output format—in addition to PDF, you can select only one other output format
- Darwin trial—which enables full functionality for a period of three months

If you do not have a dongle, Darwin will work in designer mode which provides near full functionality and enables you to print up to five records at a time.

To start Darwin Pilot:

1. Connect the dongle to the USB port.
2. Check that the red LED on the dongle is lit.
3. Double-click the **Darwin Pilot** icon on the desktop.

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



By default, Darwin Pilot opens on the Jobs pane.

4. Select a job and click the select job icon , or create a new one (see *Creating a New Job* on page 15).

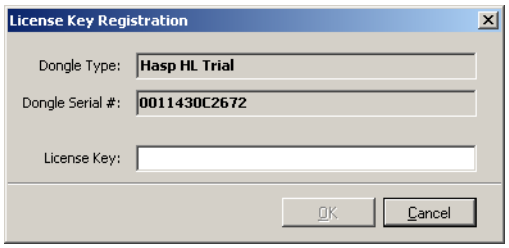
You are now ready to begin working with **Darwin Pilot** panel.

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

Upgrading Darwin

Upgrade your Darwin software by purchasing an appropriate dongle license. You can upgrade from the Trial version to Darwin Desktop or Pro, and from the Desktop version to Darwin Pro.

1. Connect the dongle to an available USB Port.
2. Start the Darwin Pilot application by double-clicking the icon on the desktop.
3. From the **File** menu, select **Register License**.



4. Copy the license key number you received from your sales representative, and paste it into the **License Key** box.
5. Click **OK**.

   The Darwin software is upgraded.
6. Check that you have upgraded to the required version of the Darwin software by selecting **About Darwin** from the **Help** menu.

Defining a Printer

Define the color server on your client workstation.

1. From the Windows **Start** menu, select **Settings** > **Printers and Faxes**.
2. Double-click **Add Printer**.



3. Follow the instructions in the wizard to navigate the network, and locate and install the desired network printer.

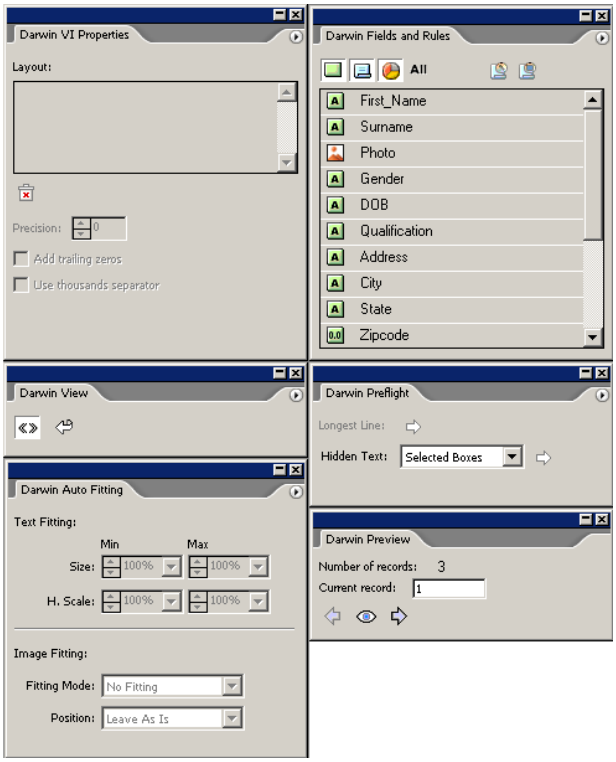
Note: When you add a network printer to your Windows-based computer, the PPD file is automatically copied to your computer.

Starting Darwin CoPilot

By default, Darwin CoPilot opens when you start InDesign. If Darwin CoPilot does not appear, select one of the following options from the InDesign **Window** menu:

- **Darwin Auto Fitting**
- **Darwin Fields and Rules**
- **Darwin Preflight**
- **Darwin Preview**
- **Darwin VI Properties**
- **Darwin View**

Darwin CoPilot consists of six palettes:



The Darwin CoPilot palettes can be collapsed, docked, and undocked, as with other InDesign palettes.

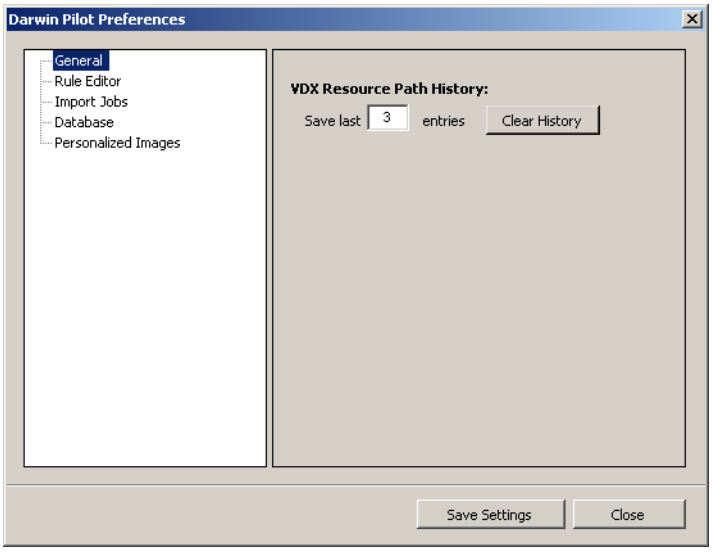
If no job has been selected in Darwin, Darwin CoPilot is inactive.

Setting Preferences in Darwin Pilot

Darwin enables you to define your preferences for working with VDX archiving, the rule editor, imported jobs, and databases, as described below, and also for personalized images, as described on page *Setting Personalized Images Preferences* on page 54.

To define general preferences:

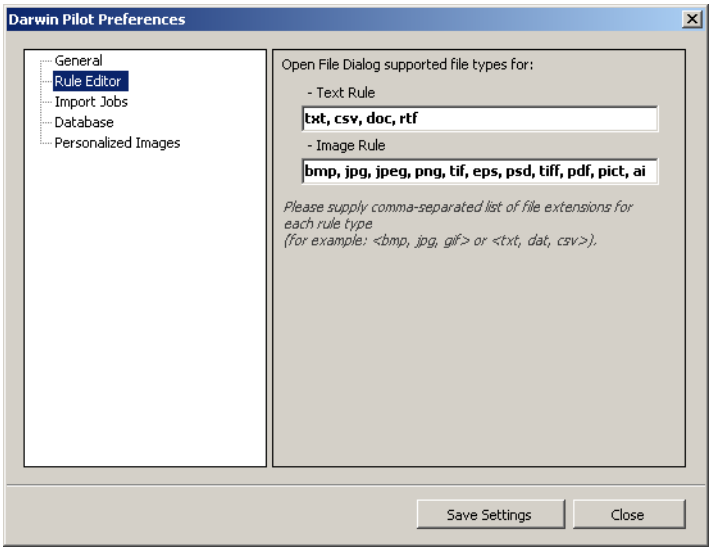
1. From the **File** menu, select **Preferences**.



2. When setting up the print run of PPML/VDX files, you can specify where to save the PDF layout file that Darwin creates. This is described in more detail on page 95. The options in the **VDX Resource Path History** area enable you to save these locations for future reference.
3. Type the amount of entries you want to save.
4. To clear the history of VDX entries, click **Clear History**.
5. Click **Save Settings**.

To define rule editor preferences:

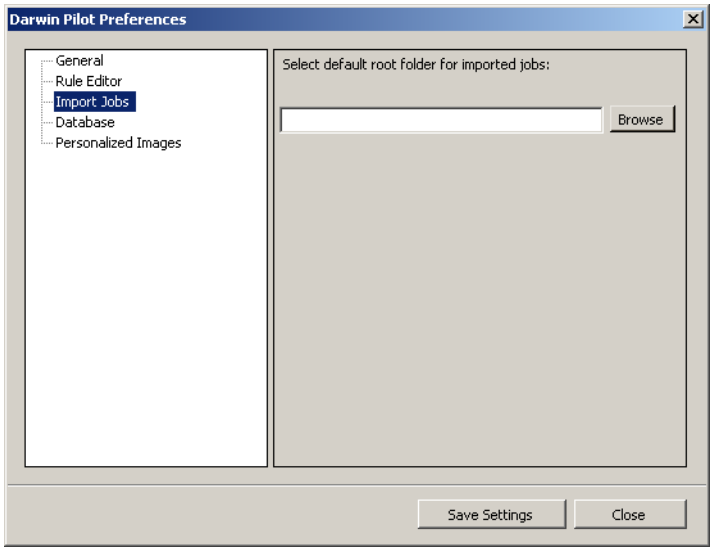
1. In the Darwin Pilot Preferences window, select **Rule Editor**.



2. To support file types that are not listed in the **Text Rule** box or the **Image Rule** box, enter a comma and the relevant file extension.
3. Click **Save Settings**.

To define preferences for importing jobs:

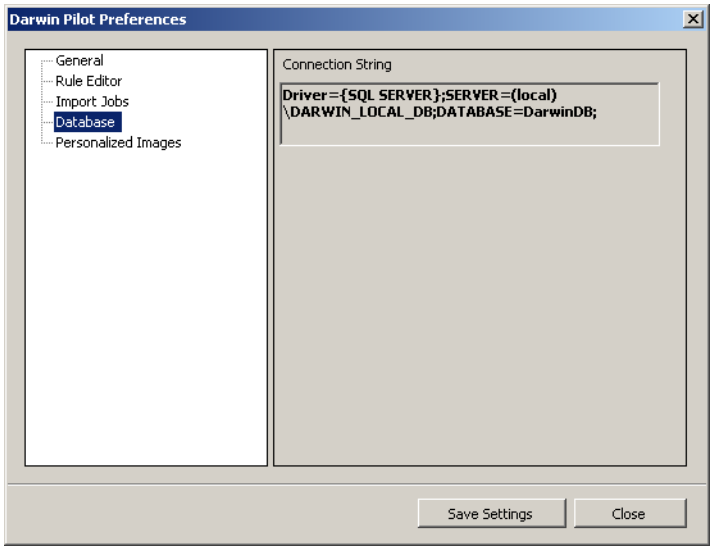
1. In the Darwin Pilot Preferences window, select **Import Jobs**.



2. To set a default location from which to import jobs, click **Browse** and locate the desired folder.
3. Click **Save Settings**.

To view database preferences:

➢ In the Darwin Pilot Preferences window, select **Database**.



The **Database** pane displays the connection string between the Darwin and the database.

3

Working with Jobs

Overview....14
Managing Jobs....14
Selecting a Job....15
Creating a New Job....15
Editing a Job....19
Exporting a Job....19
Importing a Job....21

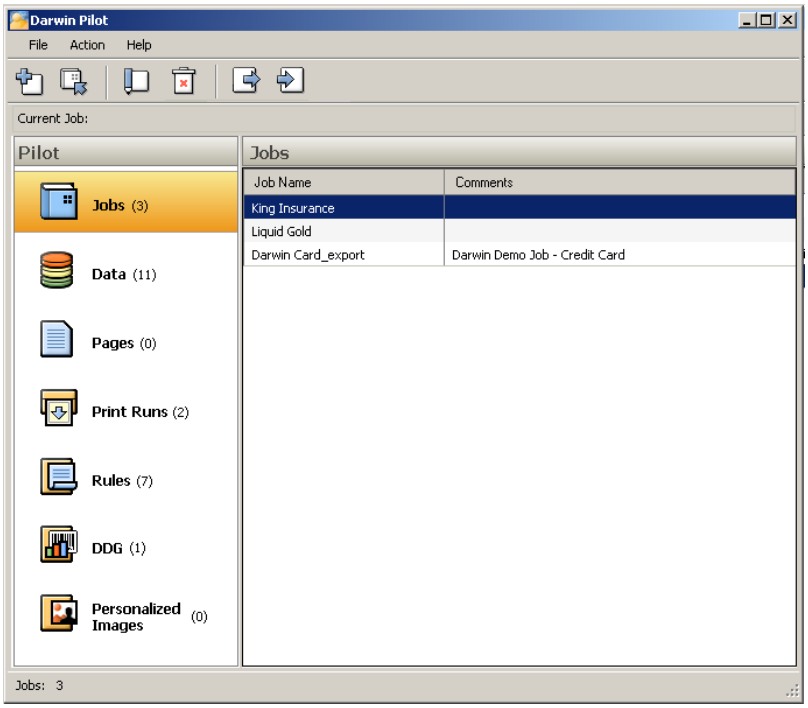
Overview

A Darwin job contains a profile, data, pages, print runs. Optionally a job can also contain rules, charts, and personal images.

Managing Jobs

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

The Jobs pane shows all the Darwin jobs.



The Jobs toolbar contains the following buttons:

	**New job**: Opens the New Job window and enables you to create a new job and profile. See *Creating a New Job* on page 15
	**Select Job**: Enables you to switch the current job. In the Jobs pane, select the job you want, and click **Select 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 19.
	**Delete Job**: Deletes the currently selected job(s). When you delete a job, all associated data and job library items are also deleted.

	**Export Job**: Enables you to export jobs for other users, or for the Web Composite Solution (WCS).
	**Import Job**: Enables you to import jobs from other users.

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

Selecting a Job

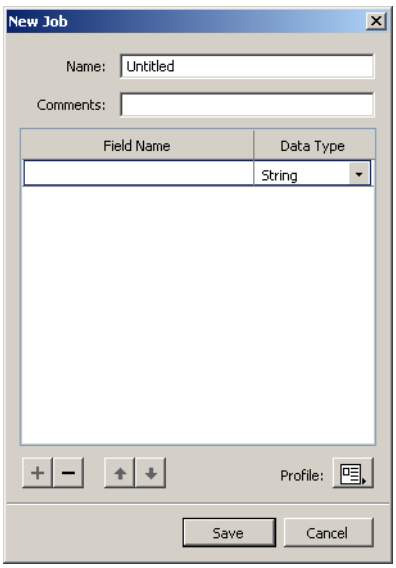
To work in Darwin and use Darwin CoPilot with InDesign, select the job you are working on. When a job is selected, you can define job parameters, create rules and charts, and so on.

➢ In the Jobs pane, select the desired job, and click **Select Job** .

Creating a New Job

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

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



2. In the **Name** box, type a name for the new job.
3. In the **Comments** box, type your comments about the job.

4. Create a profile for the job in one of the following ways:
   - Based on a data file
   - By manually creating a new profile
   - Based on an existing profile for another job

   For more information, see *Assigning a Profile to a New Job*, below.
5. Click **OK** to create the new job.

Assigning a Profile to a New Job

Creating a New Profile

1. In the **Field Name** list, select an empty cell and type a name for the new field.
2. In the **Field Type** list, select the field type that you want to assign to the field:
   - **String**: A **String** field can contain Unicode 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.
   - **Time**: A **Time** field contains the time in hours, minutes, and seconds.
   - **Image**: An **Image** field contains links to image files.

Creating a Profile From an Existing Job

➢ Click the **Profile** button 

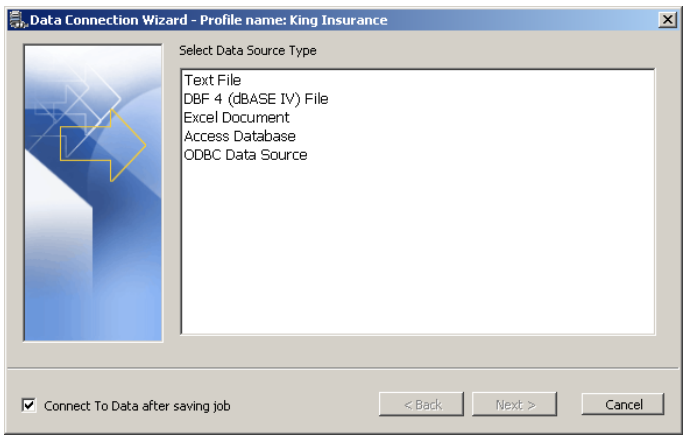
, and select **Create profile from existing job**.

The fields that were created for that job appear in the table. Add new fields or delete fields as necessary.

Creating a Profile From a Data File

1. Click the **Profile** button 

, and select **Create profile from data file**.

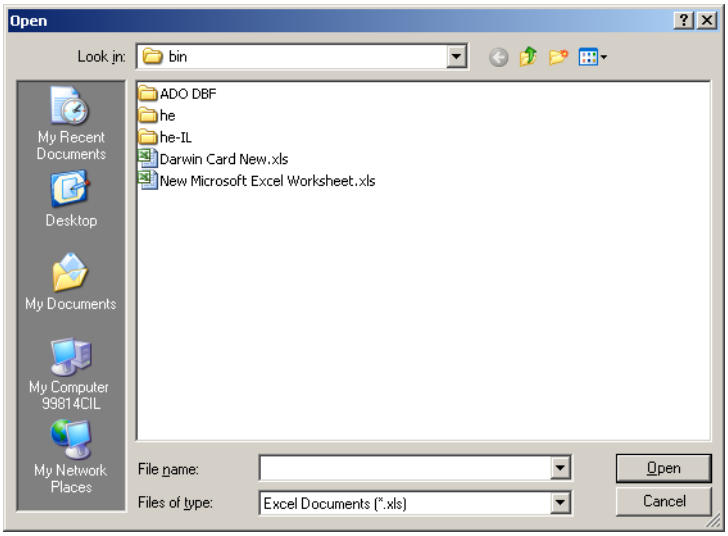


2. Select the data source type.

3. If you want the data to be automatically imported and assigned to your job, ensure that **Connect to Data after saving job** is selected.
4. Click **Next**.



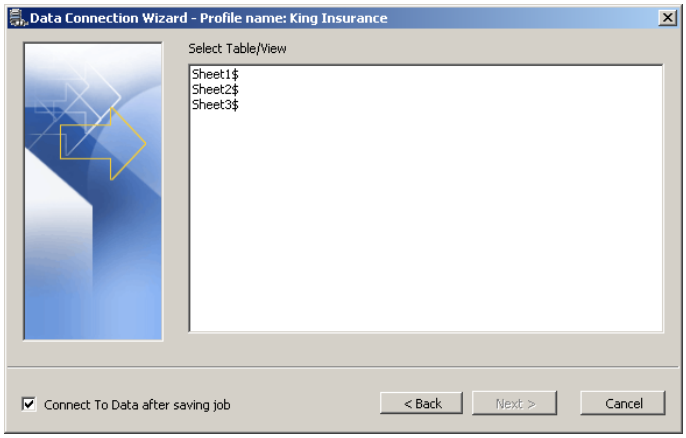
5. Click **Browse** to locate the desired data file.



6. Locate the desired file and click **Open**.
7. If the import file is a text-delimited file, select **First record contains field names** to define the first record as a field name.

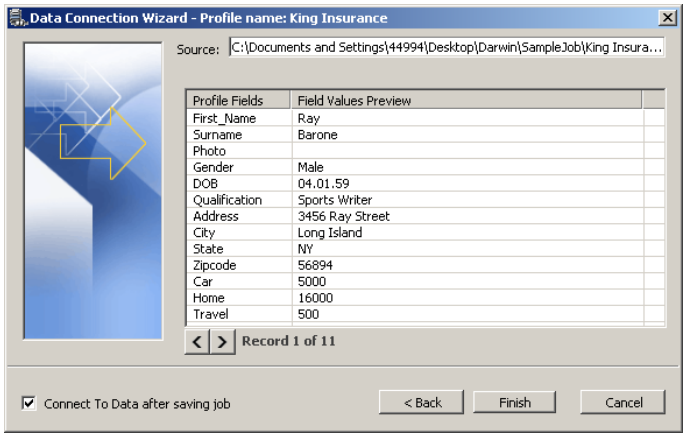
   If the import file is a DBF file, the field names and types correspond to those of the original database. You can change the profile data if desired.
8. Click **Next**.

If you are importing from Microsoft Access® or Excel®, the following window appears:

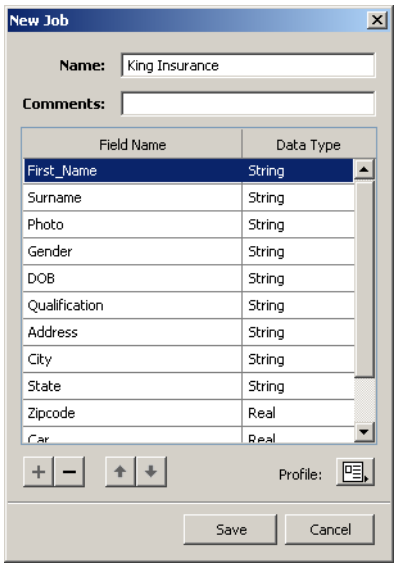


9. Select the relevant table, and click **Next**.

   Darwin displays the file path, the number of records, and the first record.



10. Preview the records of the profile, if required, and click **Finish**.

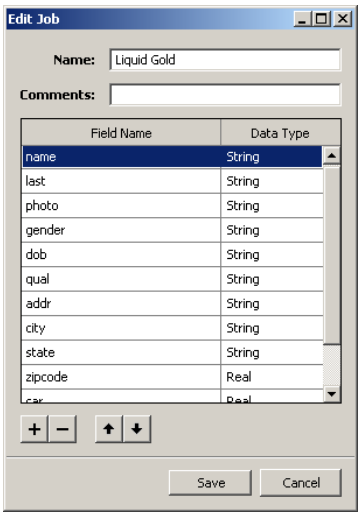


11. In the New Job window, edit the fields as desired (for more information, see *Editing a Job* on page 19).
12. Click **Save**.

    The job appears in the Jobs pane.

Editing a Job

1. Select the job you want to edit, and in the Jobs toolbar, click the **Edit Job** button .



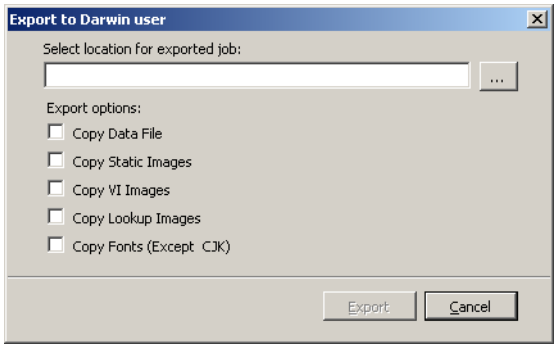
2. Edit the job and/or profile as required. You can perform the following actions:
   - Edit the **Name** and **Comments.**
   - Type a new name in the **Field Name** box.
   - Select a new data type from the **Data Type** list.
   - Click the add button  to add a new field.
   - Click the delete button  to delete a field.
   - Use the arrows  to promote or demote a field in the list.
3. Click **Save**.

Exporting a Job

Your Darwin jobs can be exported for use by other users of Darwin or by the Web Composite Solution (WCS), a web-based, template-driven page composition engine used for creating distributed variable information jobs.

To export a job to Darwin:

1. Select the job you want to export.
2. In the Jobs toolbar, click the **Export Job** button , and select **Export to Darwin user**.



3. Click the browse button.

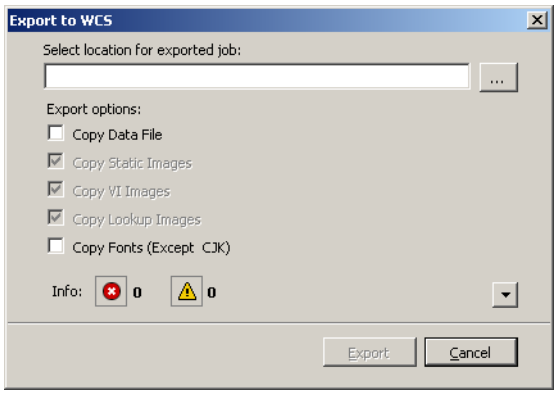
   The Save Exported Job As dialog box appears.
4. Specify the location to which you want to export the job, and the name of the exported job, and click **Save**.
5. Copy the data files, static images, VI images, lookup images and fonts, by selecting the appropriate check box.
6. Click **Export** to export the job.

   Note: When you select the **Copy Fonts** check box, fonts that appear in charts and images are not included in the exported file. Copy the fonts and install them on the same computer that the Darwin job will be worked on.

   The selected resources are compressed into a DRWN file and exported to the specified location.

To export a job to WCS:

1. Select the job you want to export.
2. In the Jobs toolbar, click the **Export Job** button , and select **Export to WCS**.



3. Click the browse button.

   The Save Exported Job As dialog box appears.

4. Specify the location to which you want to export the job, and the name of the exported job, and click **Save**.
5. Select the appropriate check box to copy the data files, and fonts. Static images, VI images, and lookup images are copied by default.

   Note: Personalized images and charts cannot be exported to WCS.

6. Click **Export** to export the job.

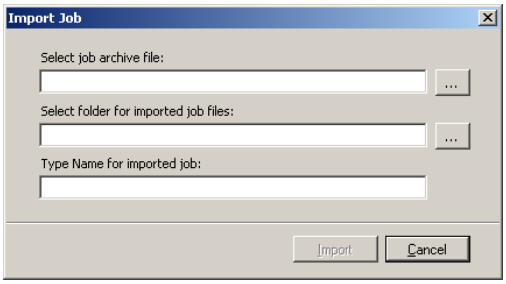
   Note: When you select the **Copy Fonts** check box, fonts that appear in images are not included in the exported file. Copy the fonts and install them on the same computer that the Darwin job will be worked on.

7. Darwin runs an integrity check on the job. If the job is not ready to print, the Export to WCS dialog box is expanded, and Darwin displays the relevant error information. Fix any errors before trying to export the job.

   If the job is ready to print, the selected resources are compressed into a .drwn file and exported to the specified location.

Importing a Job

1. Click the **Import Job** button .



2. In the **Select job archive file** box, click the browse button and locate the job you want to import.
3. In the **Select folder for imported job files**, click the browse button and locate the folder to which you want to import the job.
4. The **Type Name for imported job** box displays the name of the imported job. You can type a new name for the job.
5. Click **Import**.

   A message appears notifying you when the job has been successfully imported.

4 Working with Data

Data Overview 24
Working with Data 24
Linking Records to Your Job 25
Updating File Locations 29

Data Overview

When you create a job, you import a set of fields that form the profile for that job (see Chapter 3, *Working with Jobs*). In the Data pane, you link the records, or data, to the job. In Darwin for InDesign, *data* usually refers to information about people; each data record usually refers to a single person.

You link to data for a job from an external database. Darwin for InDesign supports linking data from flat-file databases—that is, a database where all data is contained in a single table.

You can link data from the following source types:

- **Text File**: text stored as ASCII codes—that is, without any formatting. Darwin for InDesign supports any space delimiter—for example, space, semi-colon, comma.
- **DBF File**: database files. 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.
- **Excel Document**: Microsoft Office spreadsheet. For each job, you can link to data from one Excel sheet only.
- **Access Database**: Microsoft Office database. For each job, you can link to data from one Access sheet only.
- **ODBC (Open Database Connectivity)**: a standard database access method. The goal of ODBC is to make it possible to access any data from any application, regardless of which database management system (DBMS) is handling the data. ODBC manages this by inserting a middle layer, called a database driver, between an application and the DBMS. The purpose of this layer is to translate the application's data queries into commands that the DBMS understands. For this to work, both the application and the DBMS must be ODBC-compliant—that is, the application must be capable of issuing ODBC commands and the DBMS must be capable of responding to them. Darwin for InDesign uses ODBC to connect to variable information data sources such as Excel and text files, and even database servers.

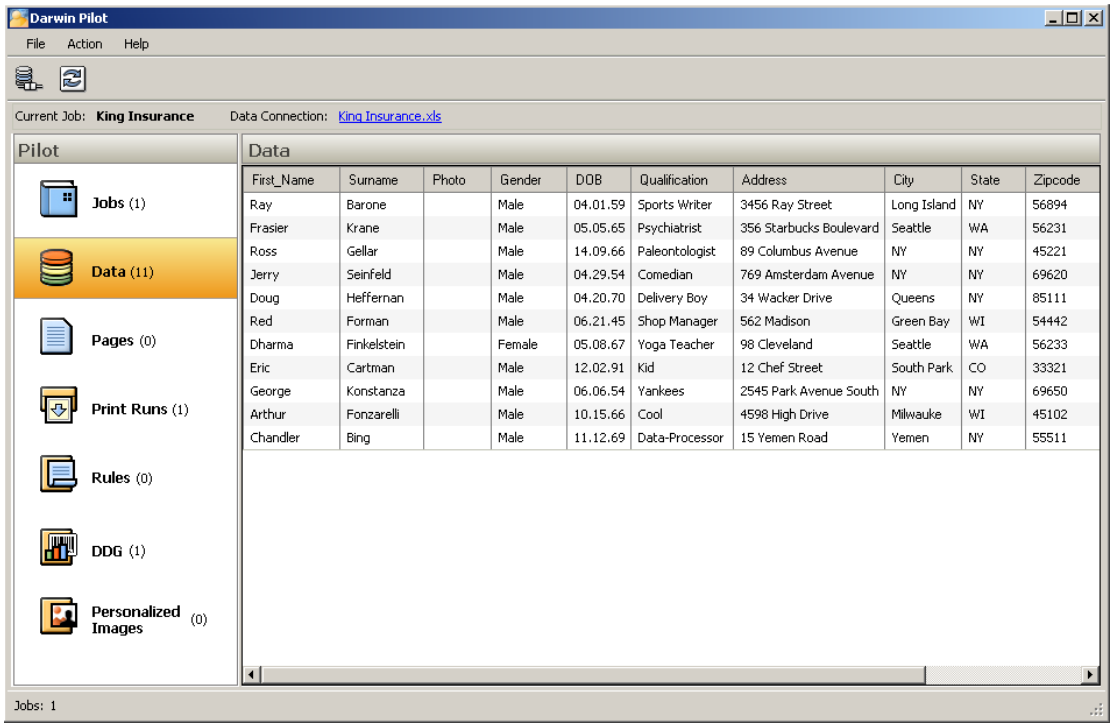
  Note: You can link to data from one flat-file database per job.

Working with Data

1. In the Jobs pane, ensure the job you are working on is selected.
2. On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click **Data**.

   The Data pane displays the data for the selected Darwin job.

Note: If you have not linked data to the job, the Data pane is empty. For information on link to data, see Linking Records to Your Job on page 25.



First_Name	Surname	Photo	Gender	DOB	Qualification	Address	City	State	Zipcode
Ray	Barone		Male	04.01.59	Sports Writer	3456 Ray Street	Long Island	NY	56894
Frasier	Krane		Male	05.05.65	Psychiatrist	356 Starbucks Boulevard	Seattle	WA	56231
Ross	Gellar		Male	14.09.66	Paleontologist	89 Columbus Avenue	NY	NY	45221
Jerry	Seinfeld		Male	04.29.54	Comedian	769 Amsterdam Avenue	NY	NY	69620
Doug	Heffernan		Male	04.20.70	Delivery Boy	34 Wacker Drive	Queens	NY	85111
Red	Forman		Male	06.21.45	Shop Manager	562 Madison	Green Bay	WI	54442
Dharma	Finkelstein		Female	05.08.67	Yoga Teacher	98 Cleveland	Seattle	WA	56233
Eric	Cartman		Male	12.02.91	Kid	12 Chef Street	South Park	CO	33321
George	Konstanza		Male	06.06.54	Yankees	2545 Park Avenue South	NY	NY	69650
Arthur	Fonzarelli		Male	10.15.66	Cool	4598 High Drive	Milwauke	WI	45102
Chandler	Bing		Male	11.12.69	Data-Processor	15 Yemen Road	Yemen	NY	55511

The Data toolbar contains the following buttons:

	**Connect to Data**: Opens the Data Connection Wizard that enables you to link records to your job.
	**Refresh Data**: Enables you to update the data list in the Data pane.

When you are ready to assemble a Darwin for InDesign job, link the data from your database system into Darwin for InDesign.

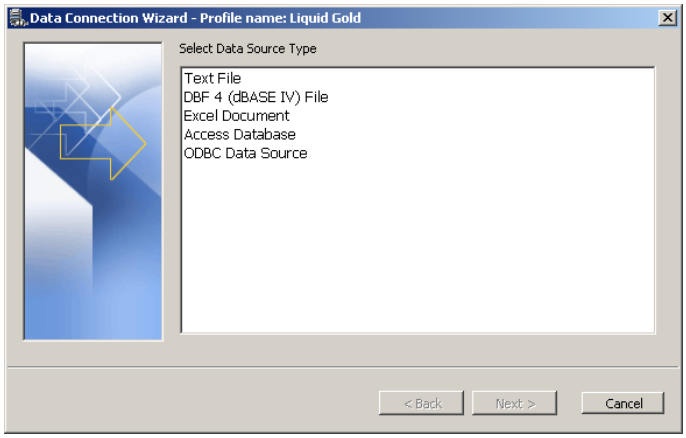
Darwin for InDesign also supports the use of tagged text in the database file. If you would like your data to have special text attributes, you can set these up in your database system. The attributes you use must be supported by InDesign. When the database is linked to Darwin for InDesign, the text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

Linking Records to Your Job

Perform the following procedure to link records to your job if you created a new profile for the job, or based the job on an existing profile for another job.

Note: If you created a job based on a data file, and elected to automatically link the data to your job, you do not need to perform this procedure.

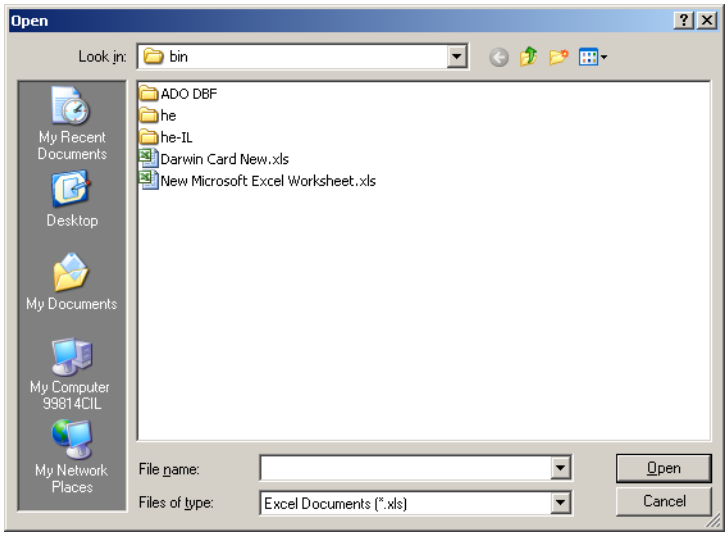
1. In the **Data** toolbar, click the **Connect to data** button .



2. Select the data source type and click **Next**.



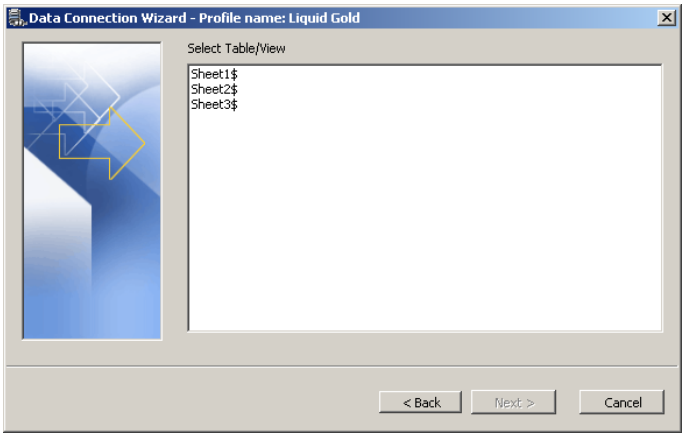
3. Click **Browse** to locate the desired data file.



4. Locate the desired file and click **Open**.
5. If desired, select the **First record contains field names** check box to define that the first record contains field names rather than data.

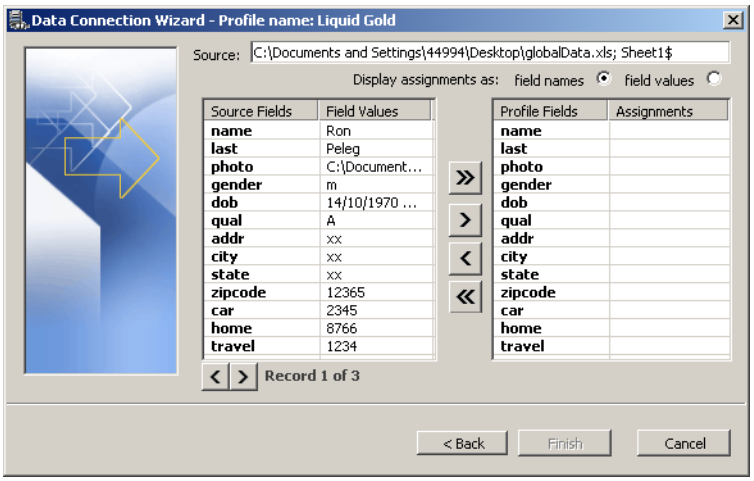
6. Click **Next**.

   If you are linking data from Excel or Access, the following window appears:



7. Select the relevant table, and click **Next**.

   Darwin displays the file path, the number of records, and the first record.



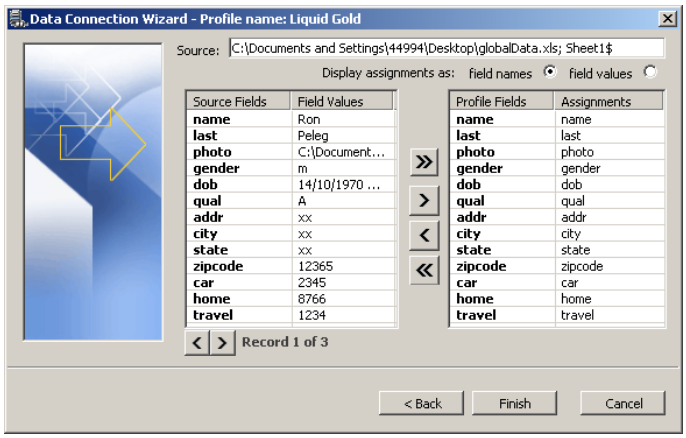
   The table on the left contains the source fields and values contained in the source database. You can browse the records in the database using the scrolling buttons below the table .

   The table on the right contains the fields that are in the job profile that was assigned to the job when it was created. You can display the assignments as field names or values, as desired.

   In order to apply the source data to the job profile, map the source fields to the profile fields.

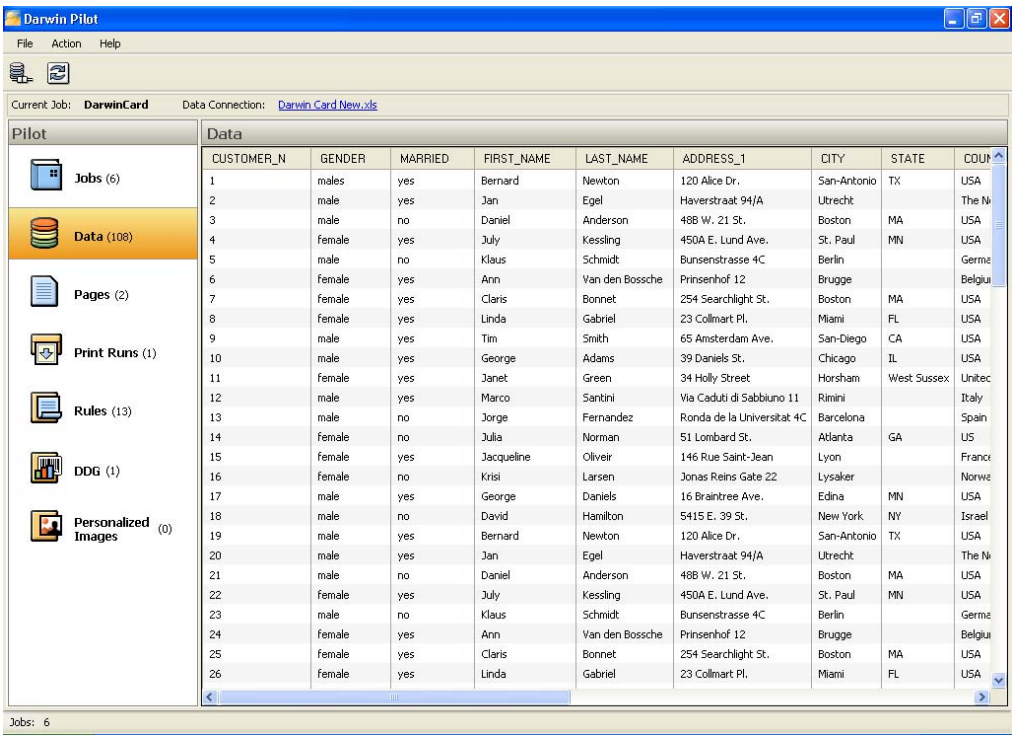
8. Map the source fields to the profile fields in the following ways:
   - Individually drag the source field to the corresponding profile field.
   - Select an item in the **Source Field** list, then select an item in the **Profile Field** list, and then click the assign button ›.
   - If all the profile fields correspond exactly to the source fields, click the auto-assign button » to automatically assign all fields.

   Tip: Use the unassign buttons ‹ and « to cancel assignations, if necessary.



9. Click **Finish**.

   You can now view your records in the Data pane.

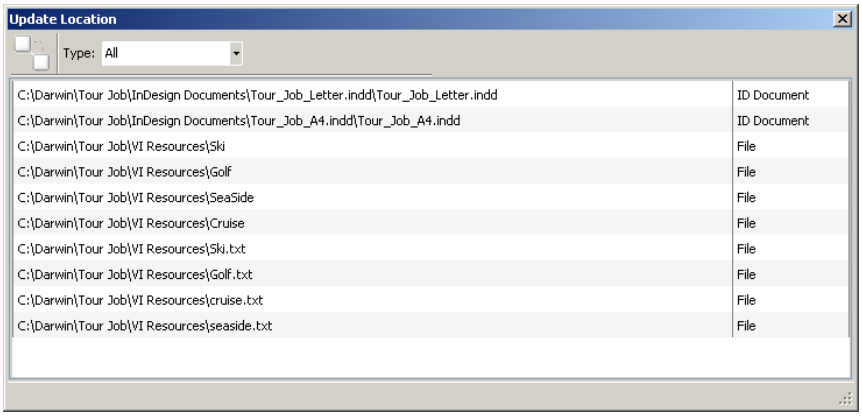


Updating File Locations

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.

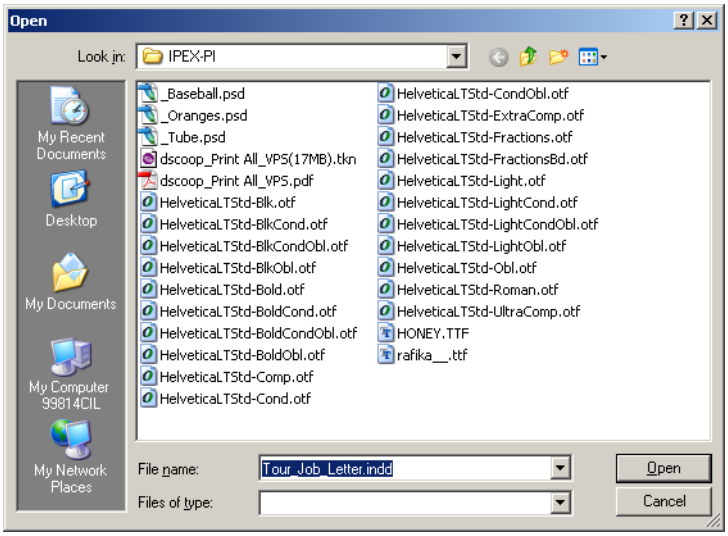
To update file locations:

1. From the **Action** menu, select **Update Location**.



   The Update Location window lists the files that are missing in the selected job.

2. If desired, sort the list of missing files by selecting the relevant element type in the **Type** list.
3. Select the file whose path you want to update, and click the **Update Location** button .



4. Locate the file, and click **Open**.

   The path is updated, and the file is no longer listed in the Update Location window.

5

Working with Rules

Rules Overview 32
Working with Rules 32
Creating a New Rule 33
Editing a Rule 38
Duplicating a Rule 38

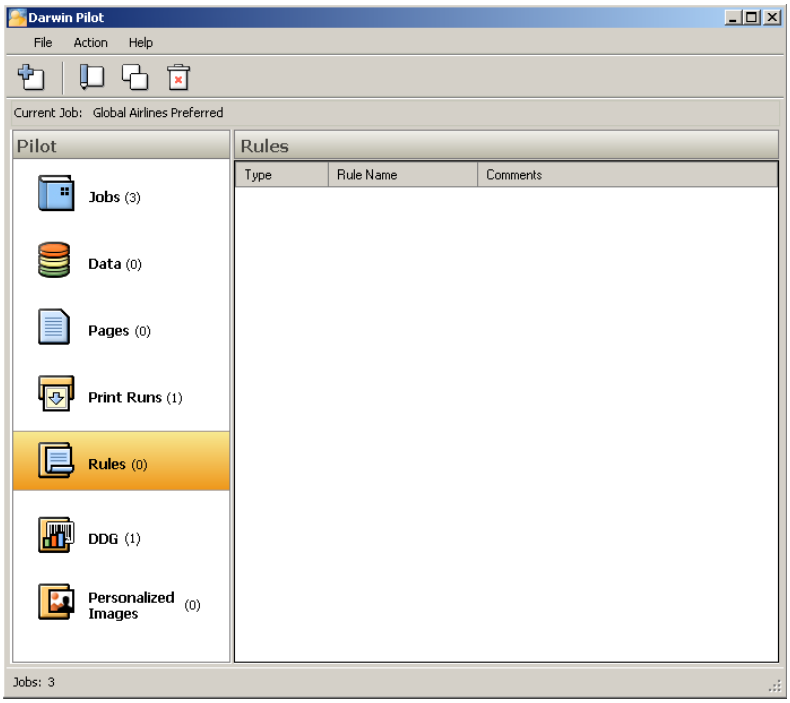
Rules Overview

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

- Text: enables you to place text on pages where the data varies depending on the record for that page.
- Image: enables you to place an image on pages where the data varies depending on the record for that page.
- Color: enables you to create variable colored data for text and graphic elements. For example, you can create a color rule to print male names in red and female names in green.
- Page: enables you to select which page to print depending on the information contained in each record. 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-size reports to your US customers and A4-size reports to your European customers.
- Layer: enables you to apply a rule to a layer in your document. For example, you can specify a different location of an image or an image rule on the layout.

Working with Rules

1. In the Jobs pane, ensure that the job you are working on is selected.
2. On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click **Rules**.



The Rules toolbar contains the following buttons:



New Rule: Enables you to create a new rule.



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



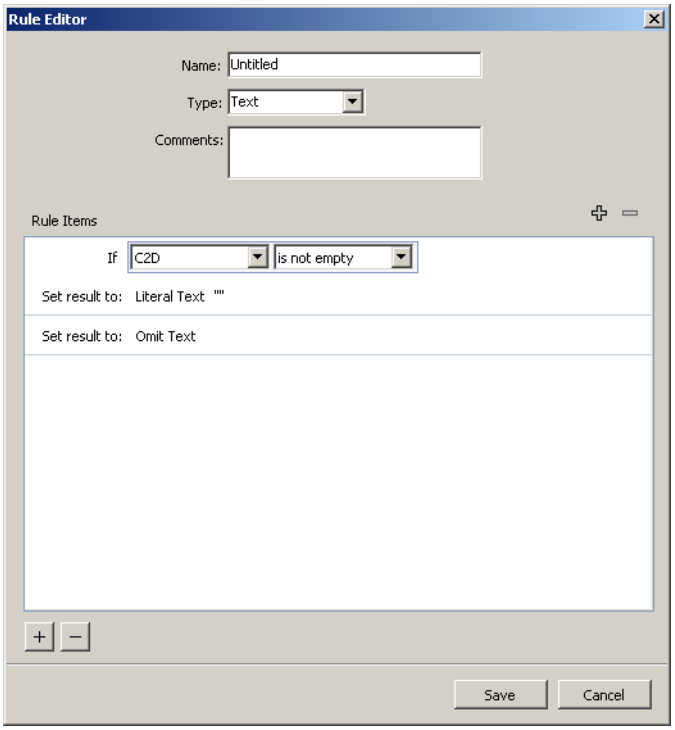
Duplicate Rule: Duplicate the rule.



Delete Rule: Deletes the selected rule(s).

Creating a New Rule

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



2. In the **Name** box, type a meaningful rule name.
3. From the **Type** list, select the rule type.

   Note: If you subsequently change the rule type for this rule, you need to re-define the result for each rule item.

4. In the **Comments** box, type a comment about the rule.
5. Add rule items, as needed. For more information, see *Adding a Rule Item* on page 34.

   Note: Rules are case-sensitive.

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 asks an "if" question that can be answered true or false. If the answer is true, Darwin for InDesign applies the defined result. If the answer is false, Darwin applies the default rule item which is defined in the second part of the rule. Depending on the rule type, the result can be an image, text, a color element, a page, or a layer.

Default Rule Item

The default rule item is the last item in a rule. The default item contains only a result. If none of the rule criteria were found to be true, Darwin for InDesign applies the default item result.

The default rule item is also applied in cases where a result is a linked item, and for some reason the link does not work.

Rule Item Order

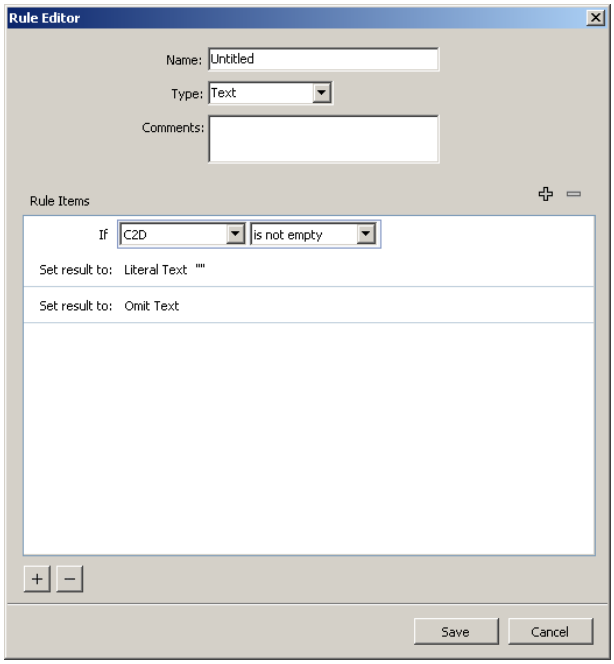
The order of rule items is important. Darwin for InDesign evaluates items within a rule, in order, one at a time. Darwin applies the defined result of the first item that is "true".

Adding a Rule Item

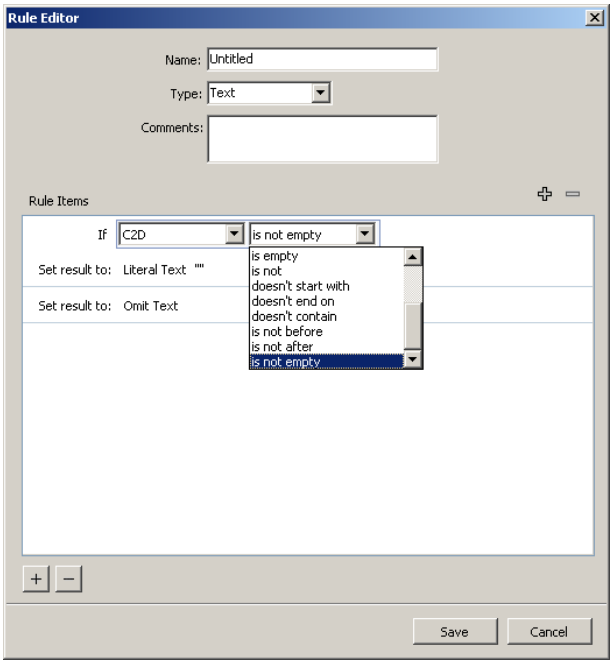
In the Rules Editor window, build the rule by double-clicking the changeable text and selecting the required options from the lists.

To add a rule Item:

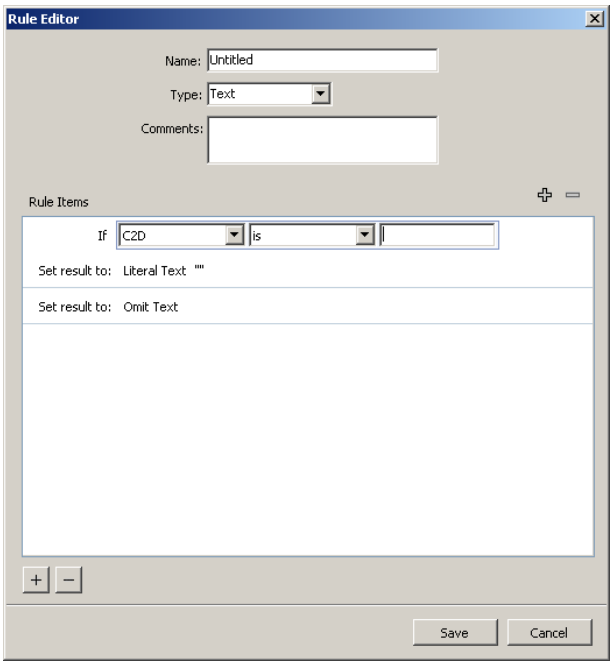
1. The **If** changeable text element contains the field names in the selected job. Double-click the element, and select the desired field from the list.



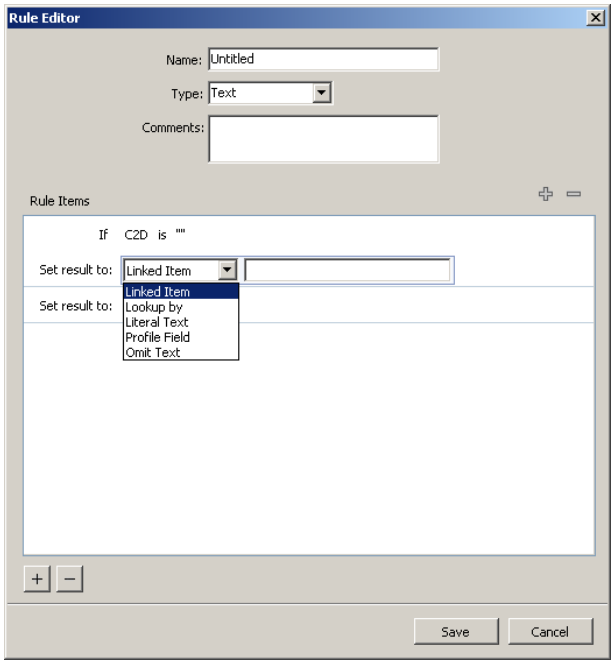
2. Then, select the criteria for the rule.



3. Enter the definition for the rule.



4. Set the desired result.

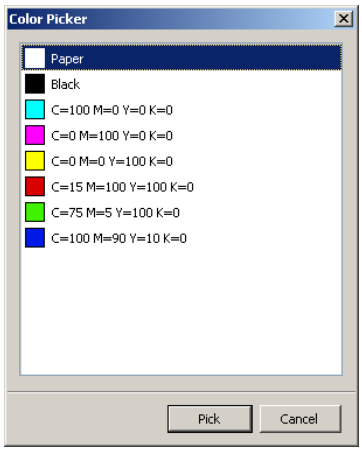


- Text rule results may be one of the following:
  - **Linked Item**: Click browse ... and locate a specific text file.
  - **Lookup by**: Click browse ... and select a field name to apply to the contents of a text file with the same name as that field in the record. Then, select a folder in which Darwin will search for the file. Darwin will search in the selected folder and in up to five subfolders. For example, the contents of the text file called **Joe** is returned when the **FirstName** field contains **Joe**. If the file is not located, Darwin will search for a file of the same name with various predefined extensions such as .TXT.
  - **Literal Text**: Type the desired text in the result specification area text box.
  - **Profile Field**: Select a field name to apply the contents of that field in the same record.
  - **Omit Text**: This result indicates that no copy item is used.
- Image rule results may be one of the following:
  - **Linked Item**: Click browse ... and locate a specific image file.
  - **Lookup by**: Click browse ... and select a field name to apply to the contents of an image file with the same name as that field in the record. Then, select a folder in which Darwin will search for the file. Do not specify your C or D hard drives, but enter the name of a folder on your hard drive. Darwin will search in the selected folder and in up to five subfolders. For example, you add a photograph of each person in the Rules window with file names set to the person's ID-number. Image

37425 is then returned when the **ID** field contents are 37425. If the file is not located, Darwin will search for a file of the same name with various predefined extensions such as .EPS, .TIFF.

- **Omit Image**: This result indicates that no image is used.

- Page results may be one of the following:
  - **Linked Item**: Click browse ... and select a specific page to apply. Linked items are the pages (layouts) defined in **Pages**.
  - **Omit Page**: this result indicates that no page is used.
- Color rule results may be one of the following:
  - **Linked Color**: Click browse ..., select a specific color in the Color Picker window, and click **OK**.



Note: Colors are imported from InDesign. For more information on importing colors, see Importing Colors on page 38.

- Layer results may be one of the following:
  - **Show Layer**: This result indicates that the selected layer is displayed.
  - **Hide Layer**: This result indicates that the selected layer is hidden.

  To assign a rule to a layer: In the InDesign file, select an element in the layer you want to assign to the rule, and click the rule in the **Fields and Rules** area.

5. Click **Add Rule Item** + to add another item to the rule, and set the definitions as desired.
6. For a more complex criterion (such as, if City is Tulsa *and* if Gender is Female), click **Add Criteria** to add another criteria to the rule item, and set the definitions as desired.
7. Set the default rule result.
8. Click **Save** to save the rule.

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

Deleting a Rule Item

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

Note: The default rule item cannot be deleted.

Importing Colors

Import colors for use in rules from your InDesign job.

To import colors:

➢ In InDesign, click the triangle  in any of the Darwin palettes, and select **Export Swatches to Current Job**.

The colors are imported to the current job in Darwin, and are available for color rules defined for the selected job.

Editing a Rule

To edit a rule:

1. Select the rule you want to edit, and in the Rules toolbar, click the **Edit Rule** button .
2. Edit the rule as required.
3. Click **Save**.

Duplicating a Rule

To duplicate a rule:

1. Select the rule you want to duplicate, and in the Rules toolbar, click the **Duplicate Rule** button .
2. Edit the rule as required. Change the rule name, add or delete comments, and add, edit, or delete rule elements as desired.
3. Click **Save**.

6 Creating Data-driven Graphics

Overview 40
Working with DDGs 40
Working With Charts 41
Working with Barcodes 50

Overview

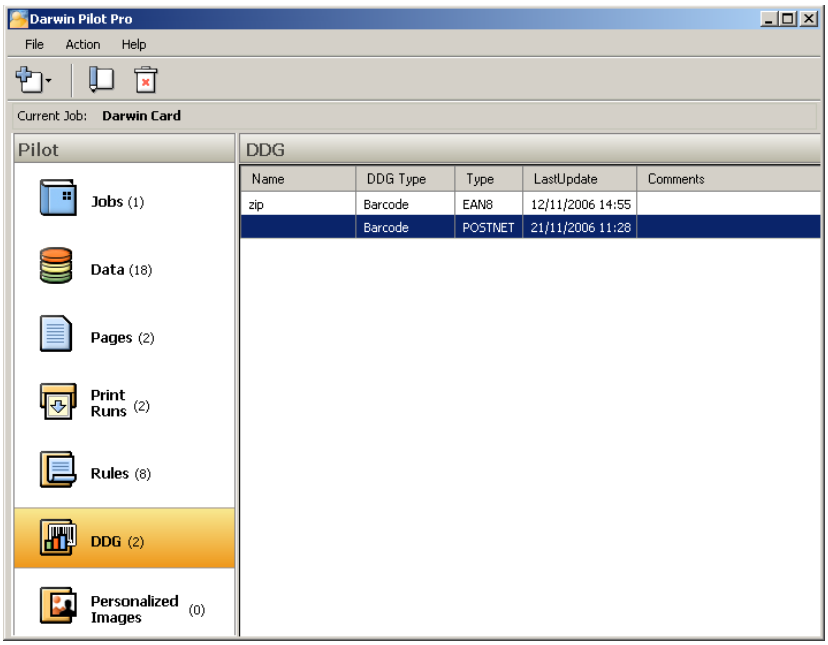
Note: DDG is a Darwin Pro feature. You can create charts and barcodes in Darwin Desktop, but no more than five records will be printed.

Data Driven Graphics (DDGs) such as charts and barcodes, are generated by sending the raw numerical data to the RIP rather than creating individual charts or barcodes in advance for each document in a print run.

Working with DDGs

The DDG window enables you to manage of all of the DDGs in the connected database.

➢ On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click the **DDG** button.





New DDG: Enables you to create a new chart or a new barcode.



Edit DDG: Opens the relevant Chart or Barcode window, which enables you to edit information about the selected DDG.

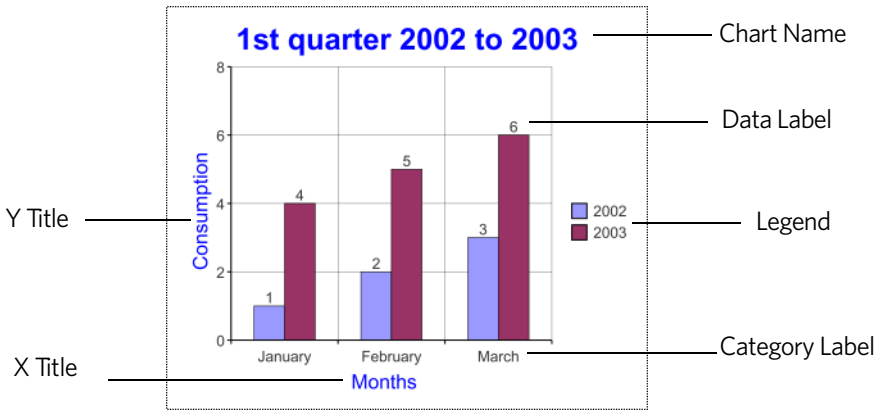


Delete DDG: Deletes the currently selected DDG(s).

Working With Charts

A chart is a good way to visually display and clarify the data in your jobs. In Darwin for InDesign, you can create multiple charts for each record, and then preview each chart in InDesign 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.

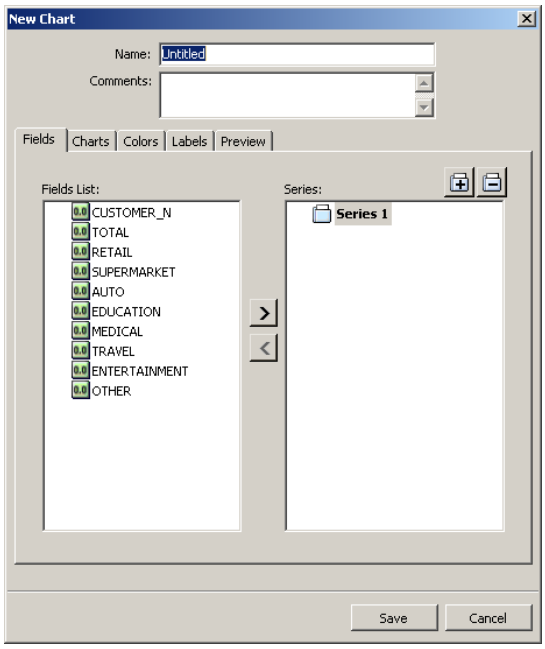


Creating a chart involves four steps:

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 subtype.
3. Selecting different colors for the chart, titles, and background.
4. Selecting labels and formatting their text properties.

Selecting Fields for Charts

1. On the Darwin Pilot panel, click **DDG**, and select **New DDG** and then select **Chart**.
2. The New Chart window opens on the **Fields** tab and displays the numeric fields for your current job.



3. In the **Name** box, type the chart name.
4. In the **Comments** box, insert a comment about the chart.
5. 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 two series: **Series 1** and **Series 2**.
6. To rename the series, triple-click the series name and type the new name.
7. 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 select the fields.
8. Click the **add** button to add the selected field.

   Tips:

   - 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.
   - 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**.

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 chart list in the Charts pane.

To save a chart:

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

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 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 sub-type.

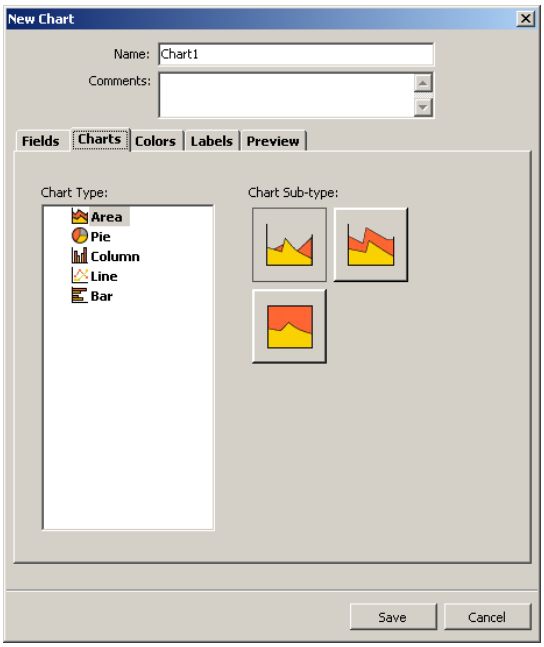
Chart Type	Chart Sub-Type	Description
		**Area:** Displays the trend of values over time or categories.
		**Stacked Area:** Displays the trend of the contribution of each value contributes over time or categories.
		**100% Stacked Area:** Displays the trend of the percentage each value contributes over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

Chart Type	Chart Sub-Type	Description
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:

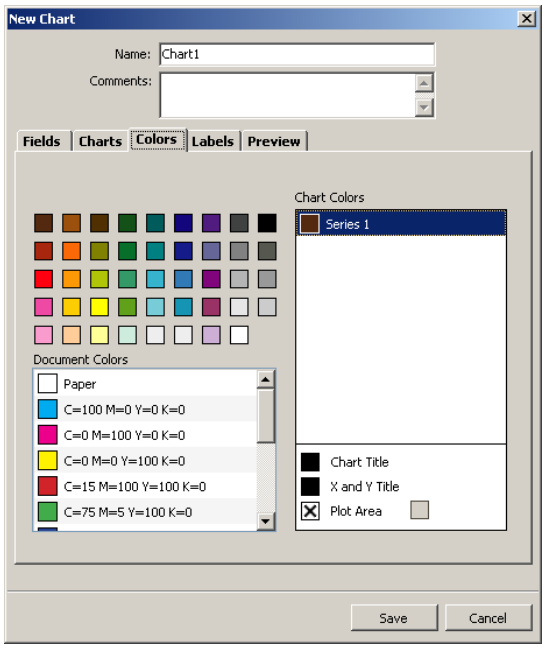
1. In the New Chart window, select the **Charts** tab.



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.

Selecting Colors for Charts

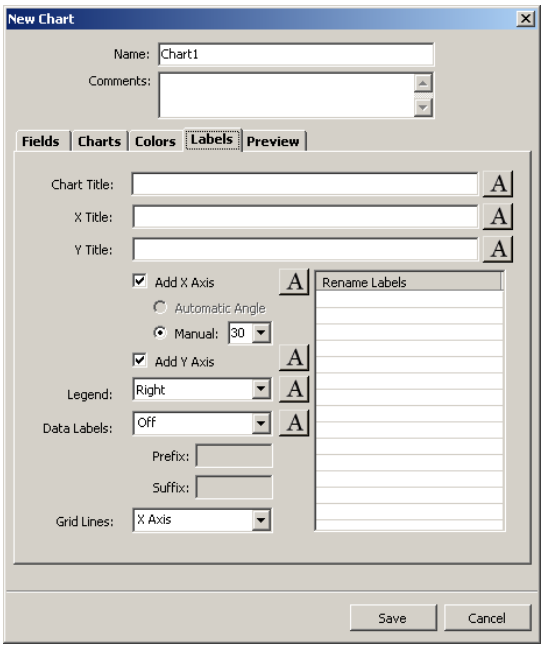
1. Select the **Colors** tab.



2. In the **Chart Colors** list, select the color that you want to change and then click a new color in the color chart, or select a color that is used in your InDesign document in the **Document Colors** list.
3. If you want to change the **Chart Title** color and **X and Y Title** color, select the item that you want to change and then click a new color in the color chart.
4. If you want to add a **Plot Area**, select **Plot Area** and then click a new color in the color chart.

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**
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. In the **Data Labels** box, select the label you want, either **value** or **percentage**. The data label is a value derived from the database.
7. In the **Prefix** box, type the prefix you want to add to the label.
8. In the **Suffix** box, type the suffix you want to add to the label.
9. In the **Gridlines** box, select one of the options to display gridlines.
10. 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 41). However, if there are a greater number of fields names in a subsequent series, the category labels are taken from there.

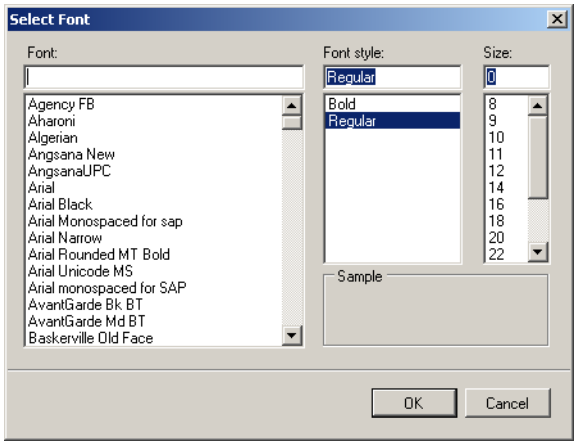
Formatting Text

You can format text for the following labels:

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

To format text:

1. Click the font button  next to the label you want to format.

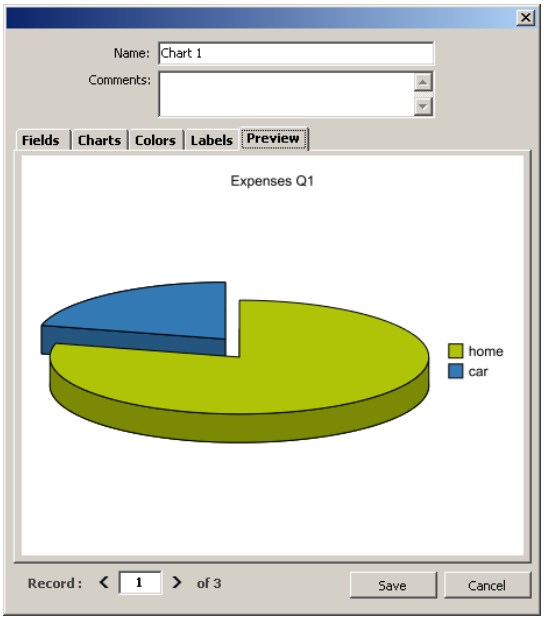


2. Select a font, style, and size.
3. Click **OK** to save the formatted text.

Previewing Charts

Once you have defined the components for your chart, you can preview it in Darwin.

1. Click the **Preview** tab to view your chart.



2. Use the scrolling buttons  to browse the records in your job.

Editing a Chart

To edit a chart:

1. Select the chart you want to edit, and in the DDG toolbar, click **Edit DDG** .
2. Edit the chart as required.
3. Click **Save**.

Duplicating a Chart

To duplicate a chart:

1. Select the chart you want to duplicate, and in the DDG toolbar, click the **Duplicate DDG** button .
2. Edit the chart as required. Change the chart name, add or delete comments, and add, edit, or delete chart elements as desired.
3. Click **Save**.

Working with Barcodes

Darwin supports many types of barcodes—for example, EAN8, EAN13, and Code 128. Selecting the right barcode is critical to the success of your barcode implementation plan, but here are some high level tips:

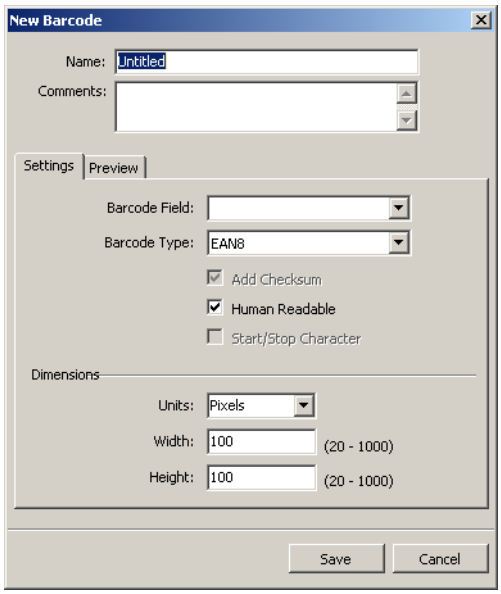
- If you barcode a trade item that will be scanned at the retail point-of-sale (POS), you must use an EAN/UPC symbol.
- If you are printing a barcode with variable information like serial numbers, expiry dates, or measures, then you will use Code 128.

If you enter incorrect information, Darwin will not create the barcode.

To create a barcode:

1. On the Darwin Pilot panel, click **New DDG**, and select **Barcode**.

   The New Barcode dialog box opens on the **Settings** tab.



2. In the **Name** field, type a name for the barcode.
3. In the **Comments** field, type any comments you may have.
4. In the **Barcode Field** list, select the data field from which you want to create the barcode.
5. In the **Barcode Type** list, select the barcode type.

   Note: Check your barcode matches your barcode type. Darwin does not match the validity of this information

6. Select the **Add Checksum** check box to add the checksum to the barcode (if available). This ensures information integrity in the barcode.
7. Select the **Human Readable** check box to display text under the barcode (if available).
8. Select the **Start/Stop Character** check box to add a start and stop character to the barcode (if available). These characters are not included in the checksum calculation and enable correct scanning of the barcode.

9. In the **Dimensions** area, type the **Height** and **Width** of the barcode in the appropriate boxes. The units are measured in pixels.
10. Click the **Preview** tab to view the barcode as it will appear when printed.



11. Click **Save** to save the barcode.

7

Working with Personalized Images

Overview....54
Setting Personalized Images Preferences....54
Working with Personalized Images....57
Creating Personalized Images in Darwin....58
Creating Personalized Images With Third Party Engines....62

Overview

Darwin's personalized-image feature enables you to create graphically rich, personalized images for VDP jobs —for example, show names realistically rendered on creative images and textures.

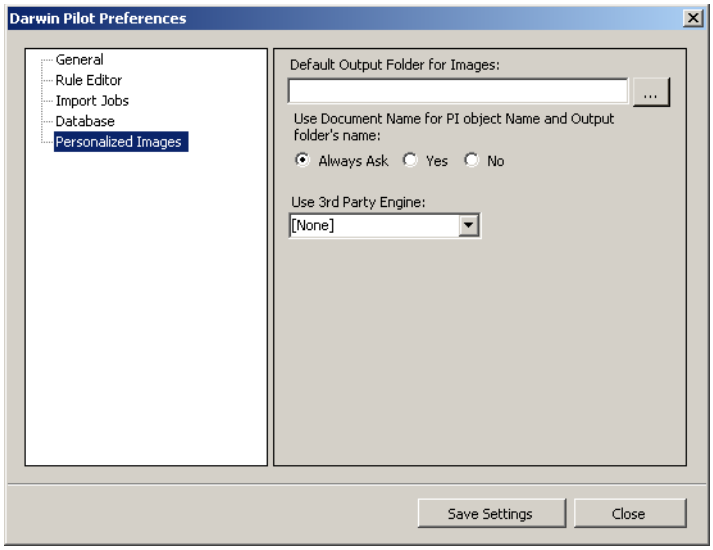
Darwin software utilizes Photoshop CS2 to create personalized images. For even more advanced effects, Darwin is also integrated with leading image-personalization solutions—DirectSmile® and DirecType®.

When creating personalized images, in addition to text layers, Darwin also supports Photoshop's Smart Object layer feature that enables you to place either nonraster- or vector-based content on a Smart Object layer, which you can scale, rotate, warp, and transform without losing image quality.

Note: Darwin only supports images that are placed in Smart Object layers. Darwin does not support the Photoshop Action feature.

Setting Personalized Images Preferences

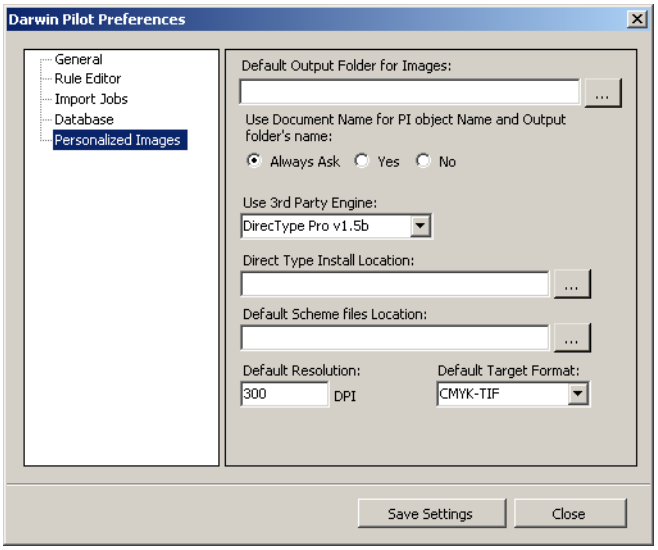
1. From the **File** menu, select **Preferences**.
2. In the Darwin Pilot Preferences window, select **Personalized Images**.



3. In the **Default Output Folder for Images** box, type the path of the output folder that will contain your personalized images, or click the browse button ... to locate the desired path.

4. In the **Use Document Name for PI object Name and Output folders name** area, select one of the following:
   - **Yes** if you want to use the name of the .psd file to name the personalized image and the output folder by default
   - **No** if you want to set the output folder and a naming convention when you create the personalized image
   - **Always Ask** if you want Darwin to ask you every time you add a new personalized image
5. If you want to use a third party engine, and not Photoshop CS2 to create personalized images, in the **Use 3rd Party Engine** list, select one of the third party personalized image engines—DirectSmile or DirecText.
6. Click **Save Settings**.

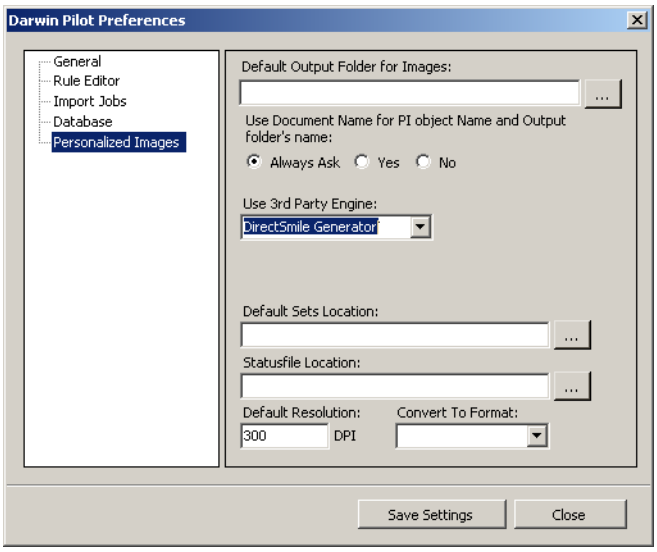
To set preferences for DirecType:



1. In the **DirecType Install location** box, type the path where the DirecType program is installed on your computer, or click the browse button to locate the required path.
2. In the **Default Scheme files location** box, type the path where your schemas are located, or click the browse button to locate the required path.
3. In the **Default Resolution** box, type the default resolution for your personalized images.
4. In the **Default Target Format** box, select the default color target for your personalized images.

To set preferences for DirectSmile:

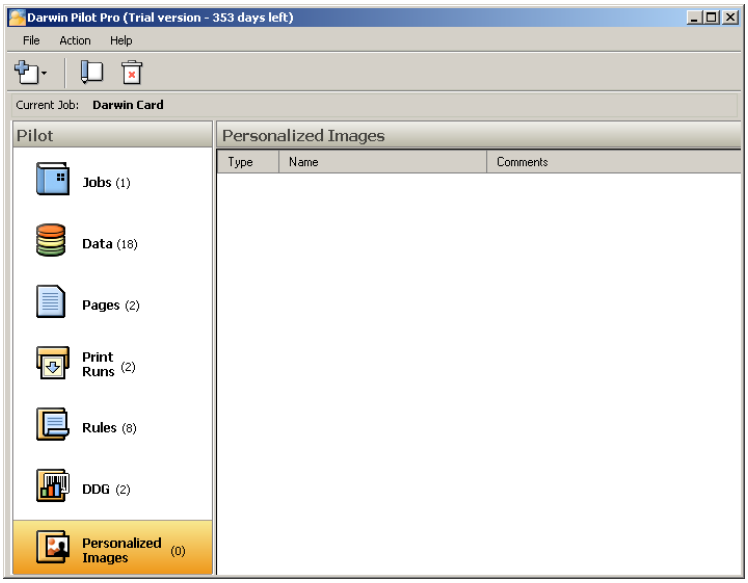
Important: Before setting Darwin to work with DirectSmile, is recommended that you create and save an image in DirectSmile to ensure that DirectSmile works properly on your computer.



1. In the **Default Sets Location** box, type the path where the DirectSmile **Sets** folder is located on your computer, or click the browse button ... and locate the required folder.
2. In the **Status file location** box, type the path where you want to save the status files during your workflow, or click the browse button ... to locate the required path.
3. In the **Default Resolution** box, type the default resolution for your personalized images.
4. In the **Convert to Format** box, select the default color target for your personalized images.

Working with Personalized Images

1. In the Jobs pane, ensure that the job you are working on is selected.
2. On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click **Personalized Images**.



The Personalized Images toolbar contains the following buttons:



New Personalized Image: Enables you to create a new personalized image.



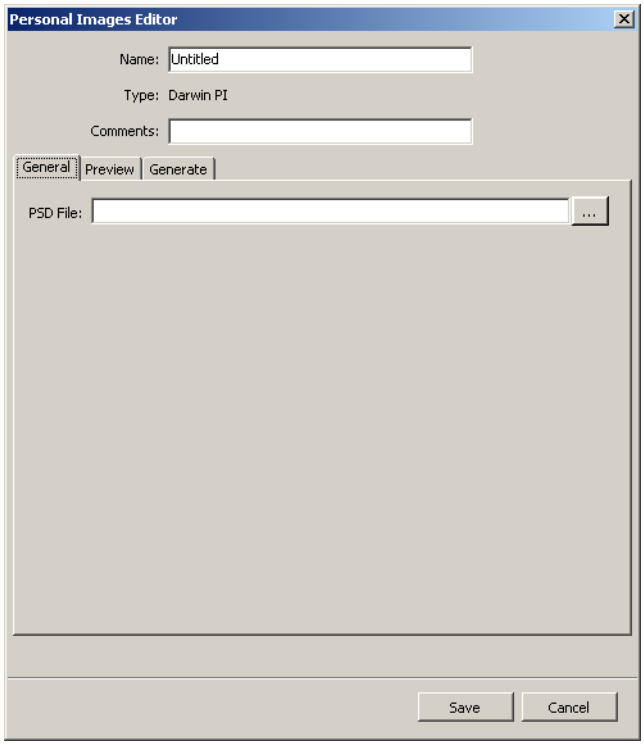
Edit Personalized Image: Opens the Personal Images Editor to enable you to edit the selected personalized image.



Delete Personalized Image: Deletes the selected personalized image(s).

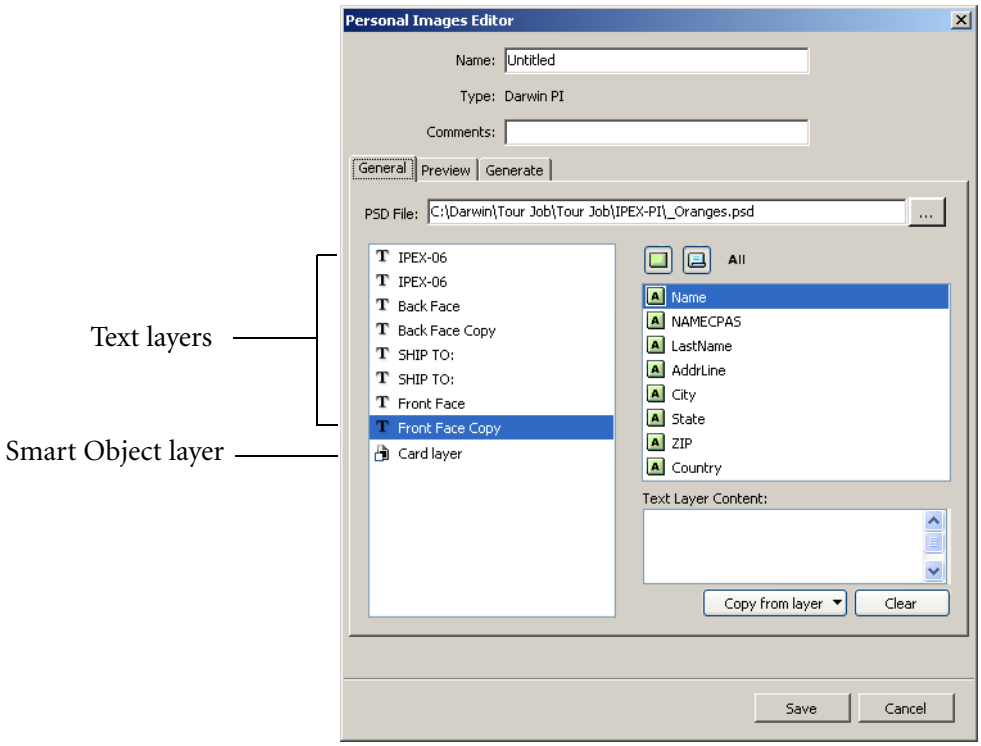
Creating Personalized Images in Darwin

1. In the Personalized Images toolbar, click the **New Personalized Image** button  and select **Darwin PI**.



2. In the **Name** box, type a name for the personal image.
3. If desired, type comments in the **Comments** box.

4. In the **General** tab, click the browse button ... to locate the desired .psd file, and then click **Open**.



The Photoshop CS2 text layers and Smart Object layers are displayed in a list on the left. The Darwin job fields and rules are displayed in a list on the right.

- Click  to display the job fields.
- Click  to display the text and image rules.
- Click **All** to display both job fields and image rules.

5. In the list of Photoshop CS2 layers on the left, select the layer that contains the information you want to be variable.

   When the layer is selected, the content—for example, the text—that exists in the layer appears in the **Text Layer Content** or **Layer Assignment** box.

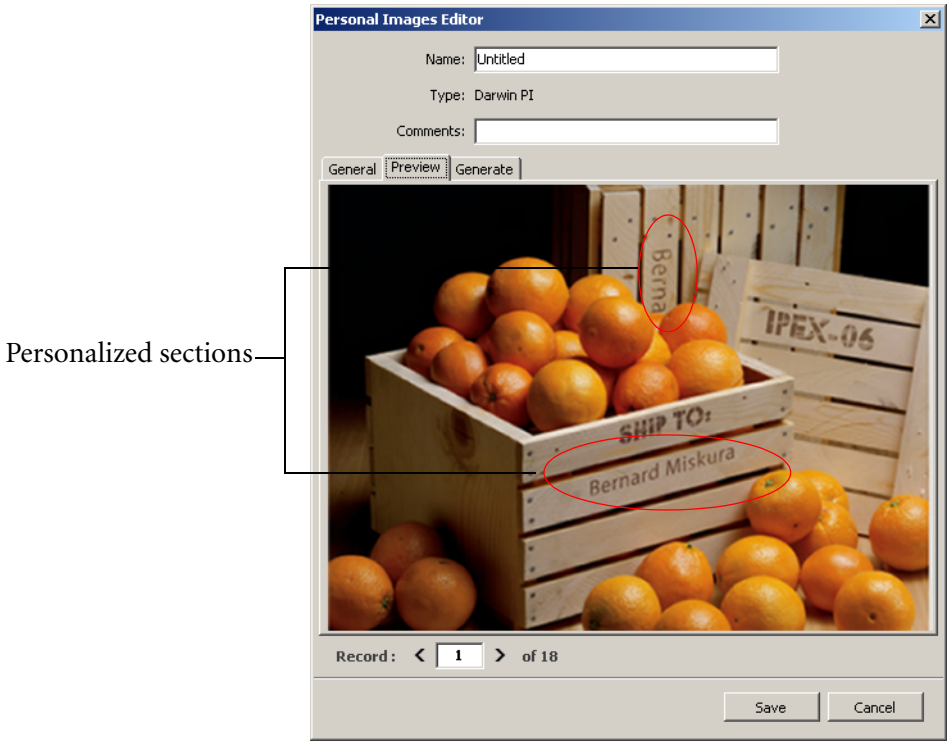
6. If you are working on a text layer, delete the text in the **Text Layer Content** box.
7. In the list of fields and rules on the right, double-click the field(s) or rule(s) that you want to be used as variable information in the personalized image.

   The field(s) or rule(s) appear in the **Text Layer Content** or **Layer Assignment** box.

8. Repeat steps 5-7 for each layer that you want to have variable information.
9. To copy the fields assigned to one layer to another layer, click **Copy from layer** and select the relevant layer.
10. Now, preview the image.

To preview a personalized image:

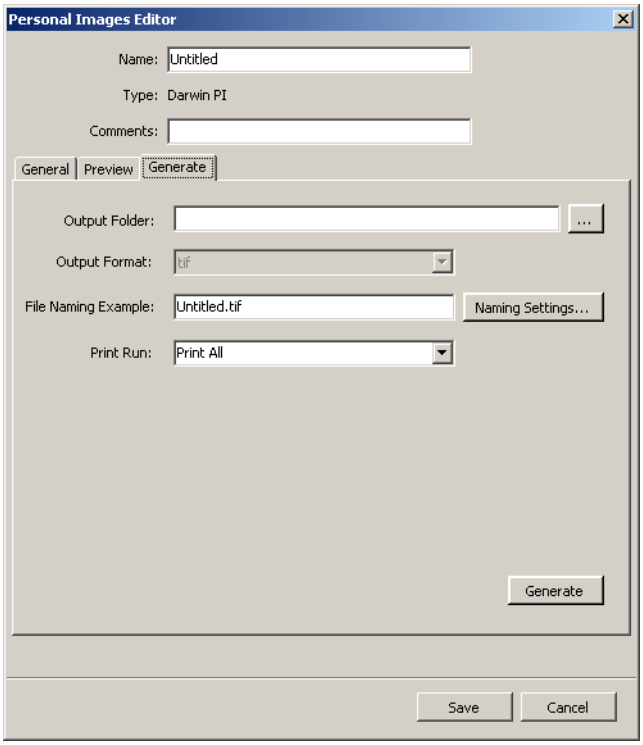
1. In the Personal Images Editor window, click the **Preview** tab.



2. Use the scrolling buttons < > to browse the records in your job.
3. Now, generate the personalized image.

To generate a personalized image:

1. In the Personal Images Editor window, click the **Generate** tab.

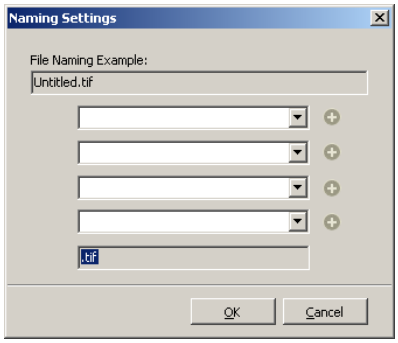


2. In the **Output Folder** box, type the path to which you want to save the generated images, or click the browse button ... to locate the required path.

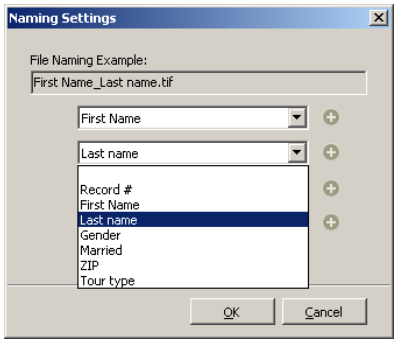
   By default, the images are saved with the name you gave the personal image, and numbered. For example, **bubblefish1.tif**, **bubblefish2.tif**, and so on.

3. Do one of the following:

   - In the **File Naming Example** box, type a different file name
   - Click **Naming Setting**s to set the file naming convention according to the record fields



a. In the list, select a field name for the file naming convention.



b. If desired, select up to four fields by which to name the file.

An example appears in the **File Naming Example** area.

c. Click **OK**.

4. In the **Print Run** list, select the desired print run.

For more information on setting up print runs, see Chapter 10, *Setting Up Print Runs*.

5. Click **Generate**.

The personalized images are generated according to the fields you selected and saved in the output folder according to the naming convention you set.

6. Click **Save**.

The Personal Images Editor closes, and an image rule icon is added to Darwin CoPilot.

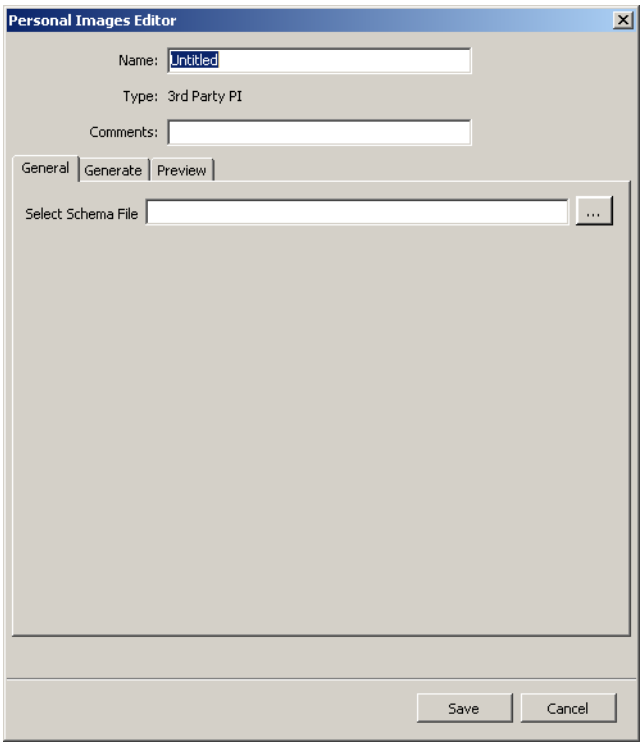
7. Assign the image rule to an image box.

Creating Personalized Images With Third Party Engines

In addition to Photoshop CS2, you can create personalized images in DirecType and DirectSmile.

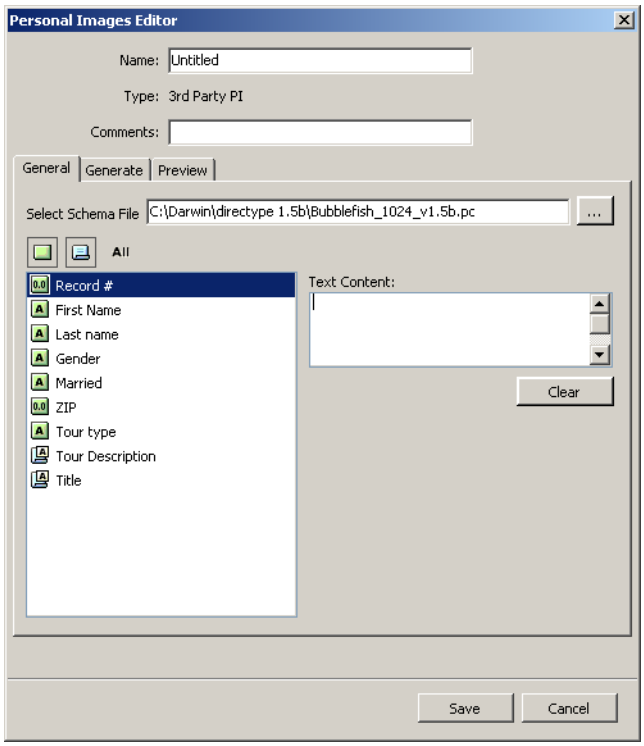
To create a personalized images in DirecType

1. In the Personalized Images toolbar, click the **New Personalized Image** button  and select **3rd Party PI**.



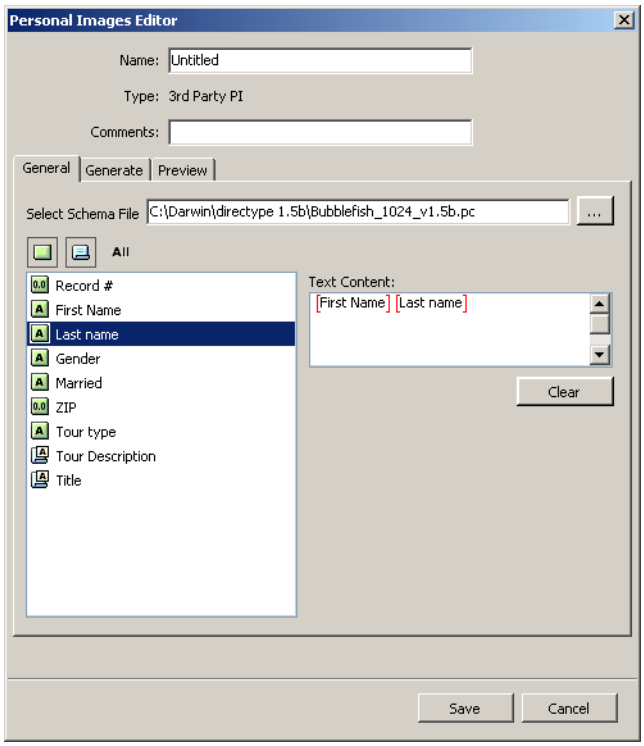
2. In the **Name** box, type a name for the personal image.
3. If desired, type comments in the **Comments** box.
4. In the **General** tab, click the browse button  to locate the desired schema file, and click **Open**.

The **General** tab displays the records for the job.

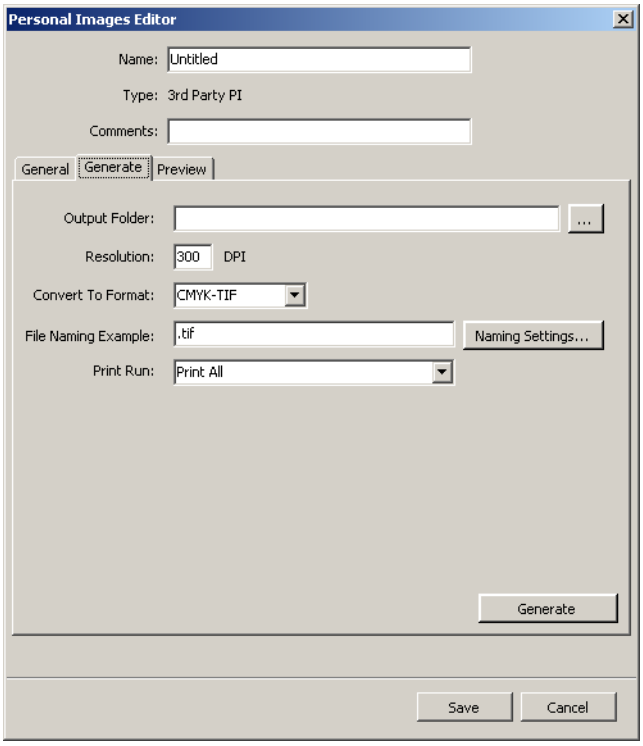


5. Double-click the field(s) which you want to personalize in the image.

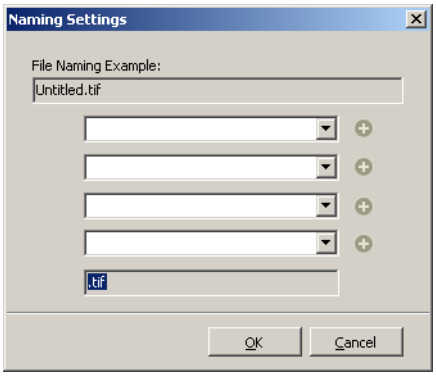
   The fields appear in the **Text Content** area.



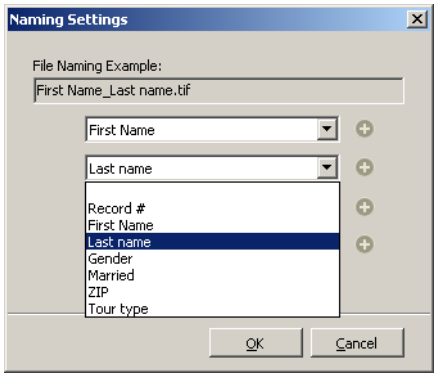
6. Click the **Generate** tab.



7. In the **Output Folder** box, type the path in which you want to save the generated images, or click the browse button ... to locate a path.
8. In the **Resolution** box, type the resolution for the image.
9. In the **Convert To Format** box, select the desired format.
10. Click **Naming Setting**s to set the file naming convention according to the record fields.



a. In the list, select a field name for the file naming convention.



b. If desired, select up to four fields by which to name the file.

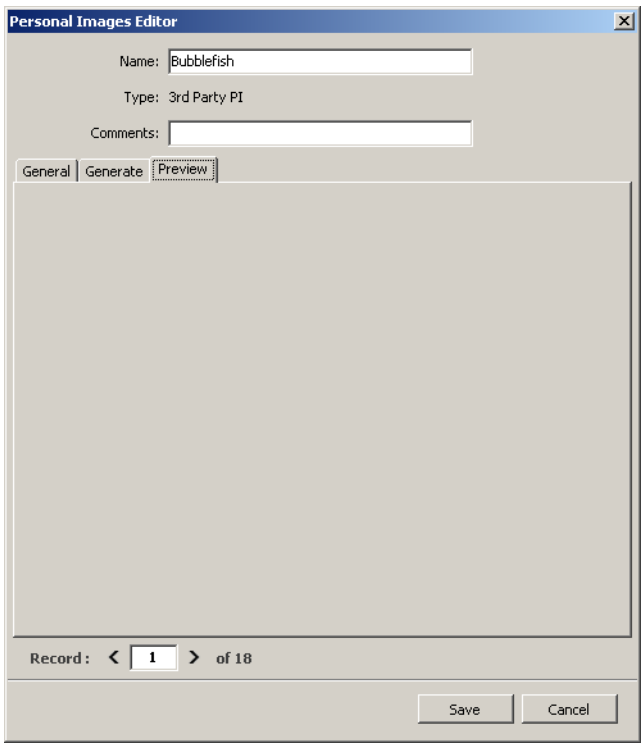
An example appears in the **File Naming Example** area.

c. Click **OK**.

Important: For images from third party engines, it is important to set a naming convention. If you use the default file naming example, only one file is created, rather than a file for each record.

11. In the **Print Run** list, select the range to generate.
12. Click **Generate**.

    The personalized image is created for every record and saved in the output folder. You can now preview the personalized images in the **Preview** tab.
13. Click the **Preview** tab.



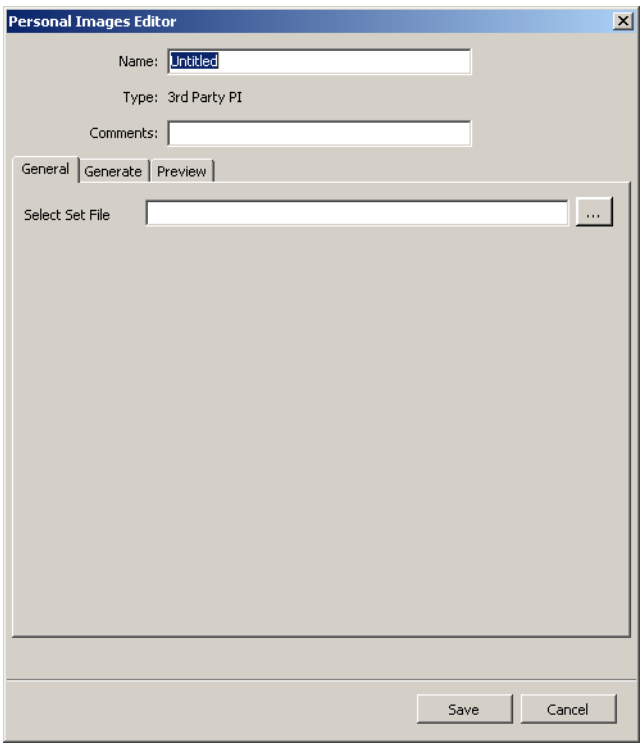
14. Use the scrolling buttons < > to browse the records in your job.

15. Click **Save**.

    The personalized images are generated according to the fields you selected and saved in the output folder according to the naming convention you set. You can preview the images in the **Preview** tab.

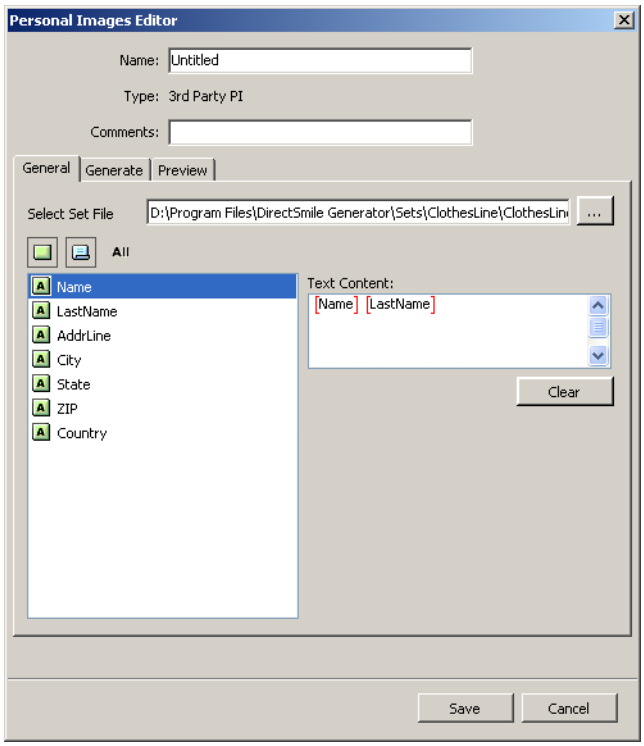
To create a personalized images in DirectSmile:

1. In the Personalized Images toolbar, click the **New Personalized Image** button  and select **3rd Party PI**.



2. In the **Name** box, type a name for the personal image.
3. If desired, type comments in the **Comments** box.
4. In the **General** tab, click the browse button  to locate the desired set file, and click **Open**.

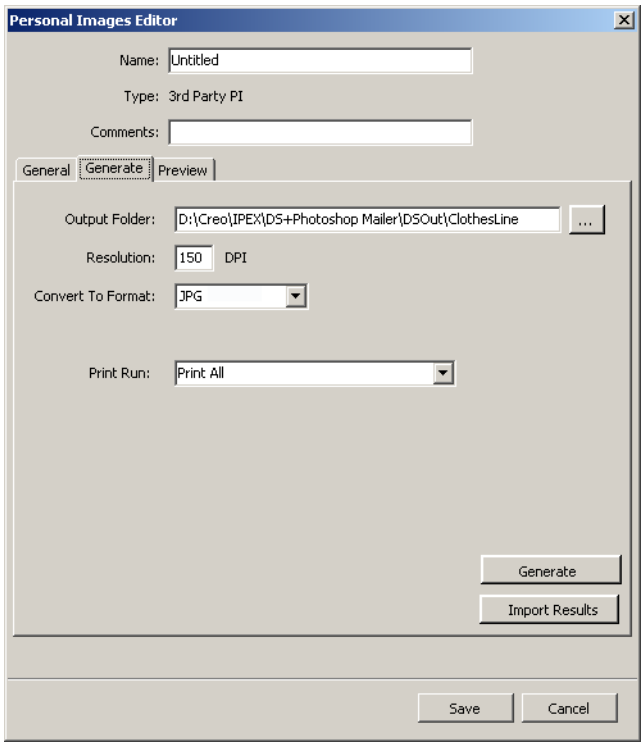
The **General** tab displays the records for the job.



5. Double-click the field(s) you want to personalize in the image.

   The fields appear in the **Text Content** area.

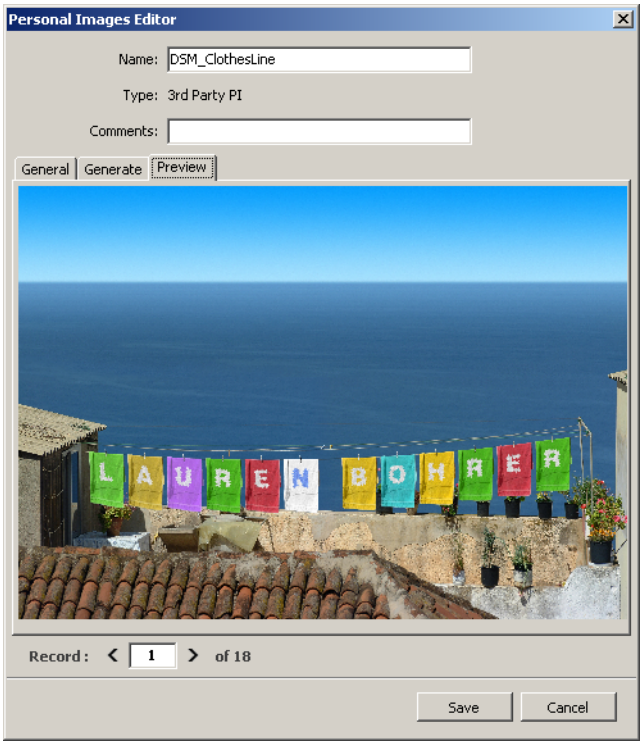
6. Click the **Generate** tab.



7. In the **Output Folder** box, type the path in which you want to save the generated images, or click the browse button to locate the required path.

8. In the **Resolution** box, type the resolution for the image.
9. In the **Convert To Format** box, select the desired format.
10. In the **Print Run** list, select the range to generate.
11. Click **Generate**.

    The personalized image is created for every record and saved in the output folder.
12. Click **Import Records** to map the images to the data records.
13. You can now preview the personalized images in the **Preview** tab.
14. Click the **Preview** tab.



15. Use the scrolling buttons < > to browse the records in your job.
16. Click **Save**.

    The personalized images are generated according to the fields you selected and saved in the output folder according to the naming convention you set. You can preview the images in the **Preview** tab.

Optimizing a Personalized Image for RIP

1. In Photoshop CS2, save a copy of the personalized image.
2. Remove the part of the image which you are going to replace with a VI element, and save the image in TIFF format.
3. In the original image, add a clipping path around the area in which the VI element will be placed. We recommend drawing the clipping path with straight lines—for example, draw a simple square and not a more complicated shape. Make the clipping path long enough to accommodate the longest VI element—you can check the length of the longest element in the Darwin Copilot—and save the image.
4. Generate the personalized image in Darwin, as described on page 58.
5. Draw an image box and assign the personalized image.
6. Duplicate the image box, and from the CoPilot, delete the personalized image from the box.
7. Place the image from which you removed the VI-assigned part, over the original image so that the VI-assigned part is placed directly over the clipping path. To view the clipping path, select the image, and from the **Object** menu, select **Clipping Path**, and select the path you created.
8. Save the image, and then preview.

8

Defining Pages in Darwin

Overview 72
Using the Darwin Pages Window 72
Working with Pages 73
Working with Darwin Pages 74

Overview

The Pages pane is used to work with Darwin pages.

- **Darwin Available Pages**: Each page is the individual page of an InDesign file that has been added to Darwin. You add the InDesign file to the **Pages** area of the Pages window.
- **Darwin Pages to Print**: A Darwin page to print represents what pages 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 page or a page rule.

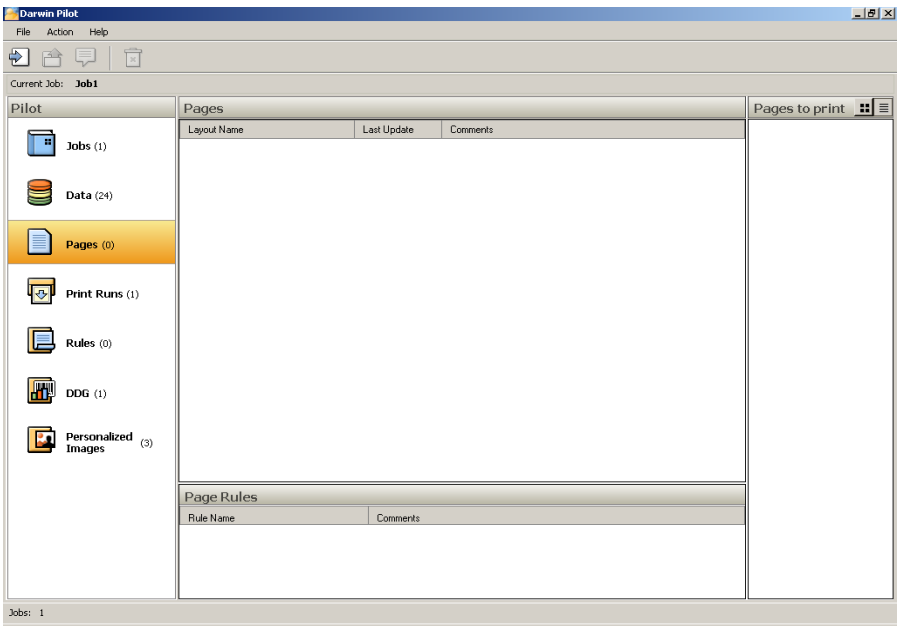
  When you link a Darwin page to a page, Darwin prints that page according to the page settings. When you link a Darwin page to a page rule, the page rule determines for each record which, if any, layout will be used. (A page rule can return one particular layout or no layout at all.)

  For example, if there are four Darwin pages and each points to a specific page, then each record to be printed will generate four sheets of paper (or two double-sided sheets, if duplex printing is being used).

  However, if two of the four Darwin job pages point to specific pages 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

1. In the Jobs pane, ensure the job you are working on is selected.
2. On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click **Pages**.



The Pages pane is divided into three areas:

- **Pages** area: shows the InDesign pages you have added to the job and that you can link to a job page.
- **Pages to Print** area: lists the layouts for the current job to print. Click the **View Mode** buttons to display the job pages as **Thumbnails** or **List**.
- **Page Rules** area: shows page rules you have created.

The Pages toolbar contains the following 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.
	**Delete Item:** Deletes all selected pages. Darwin only deletes the page item. This does not affect linked layouts or rules.

Working with Pages

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

To add a page to the Pages window:

➢ Click the **Import Page** button  to import InDesign CS2 pages.

When you save a document in InDesign 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 **Pages** area.

Working with Darwin Pages

- To assign a page to a Darwin page, drag a page from the **Pages** area to the **Pages to Print** area.
- To assign a page rule to the Darwin page, drag a rule from the **Page Rules** area to the **Pages to Print** 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 to Print** 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.

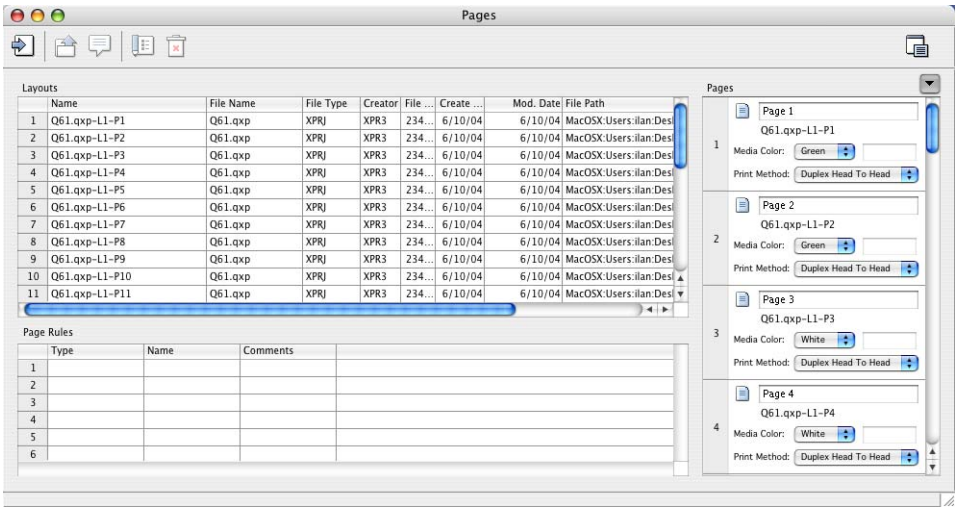
Note: The dynamic page exceptions feature works with the Creo Color Server. Ensure that the settings that you select in Darwin correspond exactly with the Creo color server (or equivalent) settings.

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 Creo color server. Ensure that the media color you select here corresponds exactly to the paper in the Creo 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 94.

9

Designing Darwin Pages in InDesign CS2

Overview 78
The Darwin CoPilot Panel 78
Darwinized Documents 84
Opening an InDesign File for Use With Darwin 85
Placing Variable Data on the Layout 86
Formatting Variable Picture Data 87
Formatting Variable Text Data 86
Saving the Layout 87

Overview

You design Darwin for InDesign 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

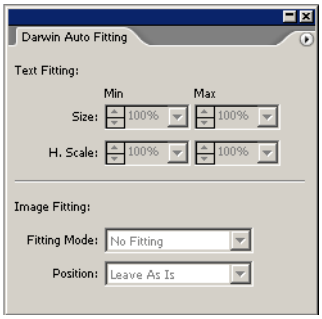
The Darwin CoPilot consists of six areas with different functions. When you open InDesign, the Darwin CoPilot View pane is displayed, by default.

Darwin CoPilot windows can also be selected from the InDesign **Window** menu, by selecting one of the following options:

- **Darwin Auto Fitting**
- **Darwin Fields and Rules**
- **Darwin Preflight**
- **Darwin Preview**
- **Darwin VI Properties**
- **Darwin View**

Auto Fitting

The **Auto Fitting** area enables you to fit text and images in your job.



Text Fitting

To manipulate the text in a text box:

1. In the **Size** box, enter the percentage of the size of the smallest and largest font.

   The font size and leading (weight) is increased or decreased accordingly. For example, a Name field that is too long for the text box is shrunk by the specified percentage.

2. In the **H. Scale** box, enter values for the smallest and largest horizontal scale.

   The horizontal scale is increased or decreased accordingly. For example, a you can increase the size of a field so that it fills the text box.

   To disable this option, ensure all values are set to **100%**.

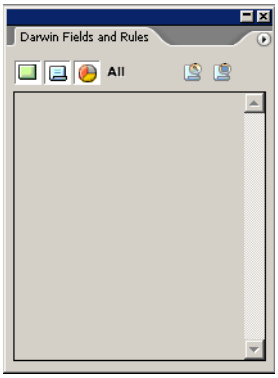
Image Fitting

To manipulate the image in an image box:

1. In the **Fitting Mode** box, select the desired fit. For example, select **center** to position the image in the center of the image box.
2. In the **Position** box, select the desired position. For example, to position the image in the top left corner of the image box, select **top left**.

Fields and Rules

The **Fields and Rules** area contains show buttons to control the type of items shown in the panel, color rules buttons to apply color rules, and a list of items that can be dragged to the page.



The **Fields and Rules** area contains the following 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 or imageand color rules in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.



Show DDG: Click this button to show or hide any DDGs in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.



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



Apply VI to Stroke: Click this button if you want to add a color rule to the selected text box frame or the text outline.

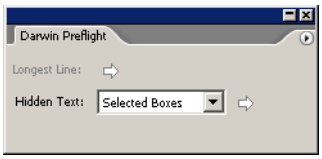


Apply VI to Fill: Click this button if you want to add a color rule to the selected text box fill or the selected text.

Preflight

The **Preflight** area enables you 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.



The **Preflight** area contains the following button:



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

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 <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 InDesign 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.

You have three options to check for hidden text:

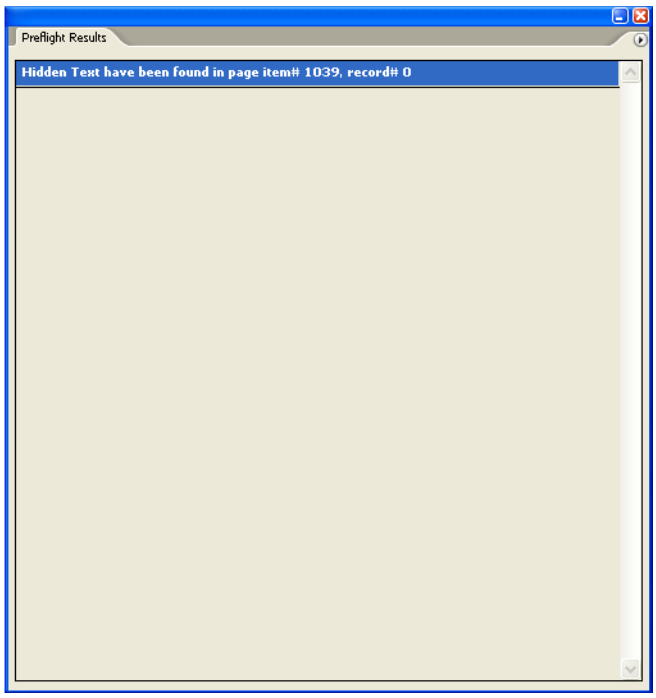
- in the **Selected boxes** only
- on the **Current Page**
- in the entire **Document**

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.



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 InDesign text box.

To view the hidden text:

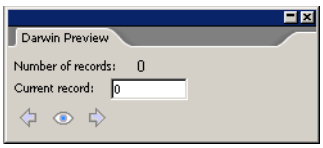
➢ In the Preflight Results dialog box, double-click a Hidden Text error message.

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

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

Preview

The **Preview** area enables you to scroll through the records in your job to preview how each page looks.



The Preview window enables you to search for records, preview the current InDesign 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.

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



Preview 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.



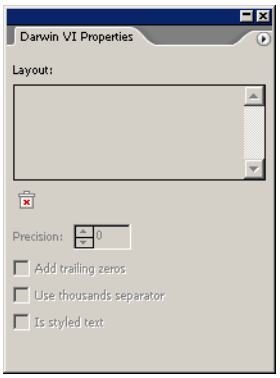
Preview Current Record: If you select a single record this button previews the layout using data from that record.



Previous 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.

VI Properties

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



The **VI Properties** area contains the following button:



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

The **VI 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 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 InDesign file.

To edit fields:

1. In the InDesign 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 **Precision** 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 hide text tags, and to display text with the correct attributes, select **Is Styled Text**.

View

The **View** area contains buttons that enable you tochange what you view in the layout, You can choose to show/hide VI brackets, reset the VI preview, or open the Preview window.



The **View** area contains the following buttons:



Toggle VI Fields Indicators: Click this button to show/ hide the VI fields indicators.



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

Darwinized Documents

Once you add an InDesign file to the **Pages** 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 InDesign file before using it in Darwin.

Opening an InDesign File for Use With Darwin

Before opening an InDesign 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
- InDesign CS2 is running
- The **Darwin CoPilot** panel is displayed

Once you meet these conditions, you have several options for opening an InDesign 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 InDesign, 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 InDesign 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.

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**.
- Double-click a layout to open it.
- 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.

UnDarwinizing A File

If you open a file in InDesign that is already assigned to a Darwin job, you can choose to unassign it from Darwin. This is useful if you have accidently assigned a file to Darwin.

Note: The following procedure deletes all the Darwin data associated with the Darwinized file.

To undarwinize a file:

1. From the InDesign **File** menu, select **File Info**.

   The File information for [the Darwin job] dialog box appears.
2. Click **Advanced**, and in the **Advanced** pane select **Darwin Co-Pilot**.
3. Click **Delete**.
4. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

Assigning a Darwinized File to Another Darwin Job

When you assign a Darwinized file to a different Darwin job, the file is duplicated so that you do not lose any of your data.

1. In InDesign, double-click the layout.

   A confirmation message is displayed

2. Click **OK** to confirm the message. InDesign makes a copy of the file so that all your Darwin information is secure.

Placing Variable Data on the Layout

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

Adding Text Items to the Page

To add a single text item to a page, double-click in the text box in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel.

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 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, double-click the image rule or chart in the **Darwin CoPilot** panel. Use autofitting to fit the picture to the picture box. Darwin automatically resizes the chart to fit the box size.

Formatting Variable Text Data

Formatting Text Items

Any text typed into the text box can be formatted as usual in InDesign.

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).

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

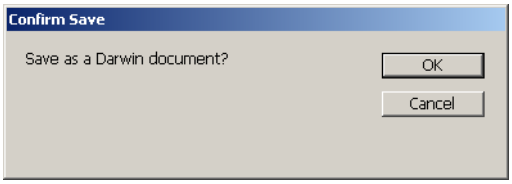
When you apply formatting to a picture box containing an image rule, Darwin applies the same formatting to every picture placed in the box by that rule. The pictures used by the rule must be very consistent; otherwise, the results may be incorrect.

Saving the Layout

To save the layout in InDesign:

- From the **File** menu, select **Save**.

  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 InDesign file itself becomes internally tagged as belonging to the current Darwin database and job.
- Darwin adds the file to the current job. All pages of the InDesign file appear in the **Pages** section of the Pages window on the **Darwin Pilot** panel.

10

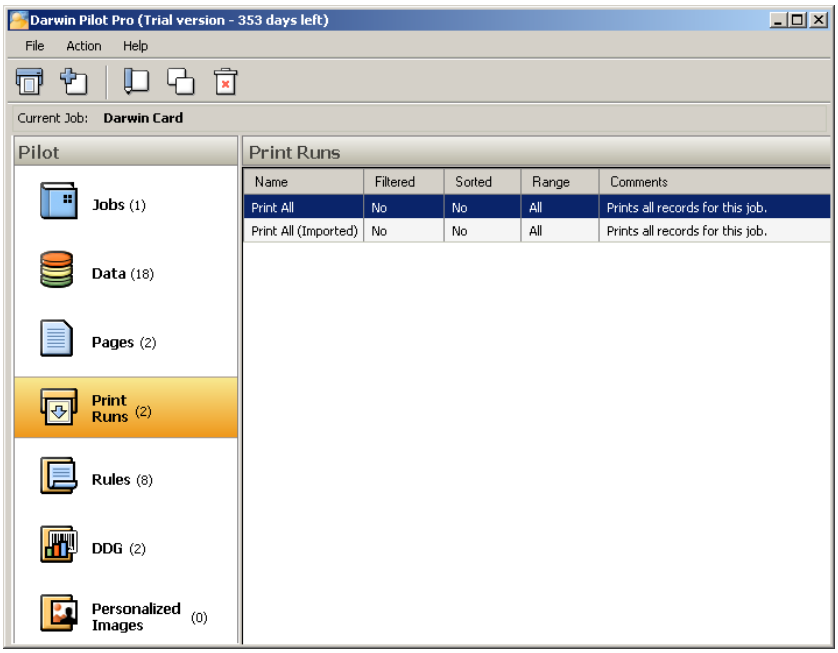
Setting Up Print Runs

Setting Up Print Runs 89
Choosing an Output Type 91
Creating a New Print Run 91
Executing a Print Run 94
Troubleshooting a Print Run 96
Re-executing a Print Run 96
Output Document Names 96
Editing a Print Run 97
Duplicating a Print Run 97

Overview

A Darwin for InDesign print run describes which data records are printed and how they are sorted. The Darwin software is optimized to feed variable data to pages at print time.

➢ On the **Darwin Pilot** panel, click **Print Runs**.



The Print Runs window shows all currently defined print runs. It also provides information about the data in the print run—if the data has been filtered or sorted, as described on page 92 and what range of pages are to be printed. The Print Runs toolbar contains the following buttons.

	**Print**: Begins the currently selected print run.
	**New Print Run:** Creates a new print run and opens the Print Run Information window.
	**Edit Print Run**: Opens the Print Run Information window for the currently selected print run. The print run parameters can be changed and saved.
	**Duplicate print run**: Duplicates the currently selected print run. The duplicated print run can then be changed.
	**Delete Print Run**: Deletes the selected print run(s).

Choosing an Output Type

Darwin provides the following output types:

- PDF
- VPS—Variable Print Specification (VPS) is an extension to the PostScript language, designated to describe Variable Information documents efficiently. Color servers are capable of processing VPS files. and can effectively print Variable Information jobs. The output of a VPS file RIP process is a Ready To Print job on the Printer Disks.
- VIPP
- Optimized PostScript
- PPML
- PPML/VDX

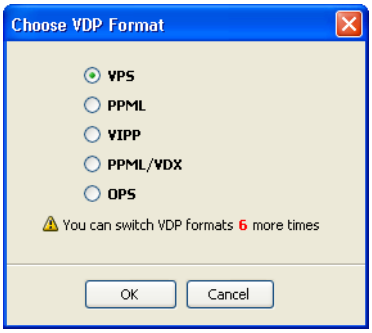
Darwin Pro users can use any of these output types in their print runs. Darwin Desktop users can choose PDF and one other output type in their print runs.

Darwin enables Desktop users to switch output formats up to six times before deciding upon their preferred output format. After the sixth time, Desktop users can use the selected output format and PDF only.

If you have Darwin Desktop, choose the output type for your job before you set up your print run.

To choose an output type in Darwin Desktop:

1. From the **File** menu, select **Choose VDP Format**.



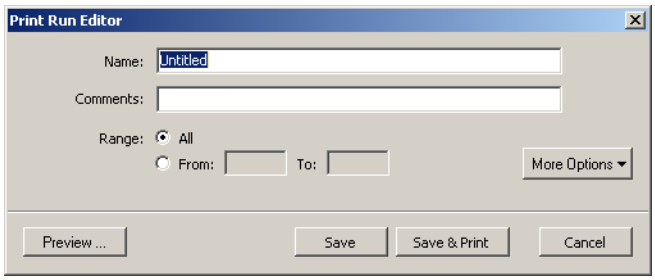
2. Choose the desired output format, and click **OK**.

Creating a New Print Run

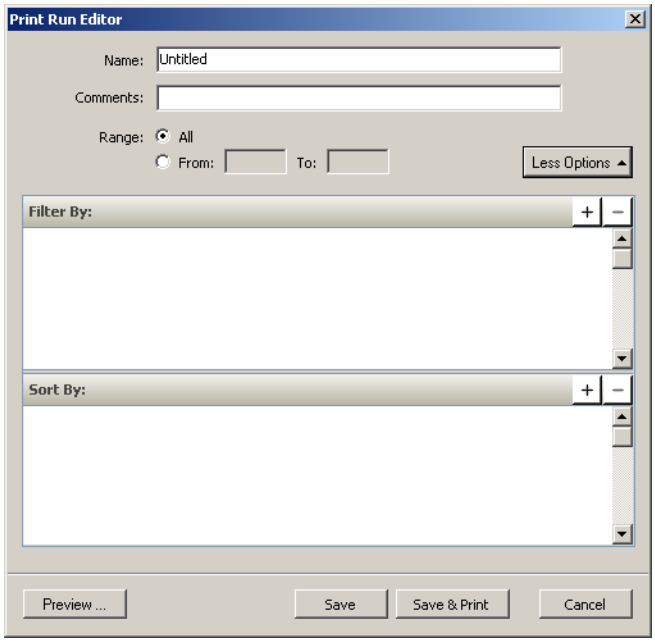
When you set up your print run, you can specify which records to include in the print run and also include filters and sort by criteria

To create a new print run:

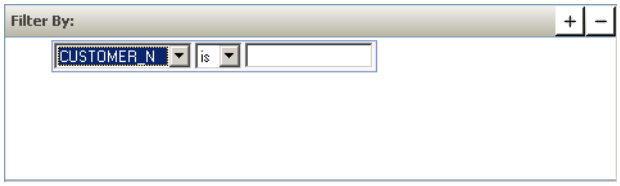
1. In the Print Runs toolbar, click the **New Print Run** button .



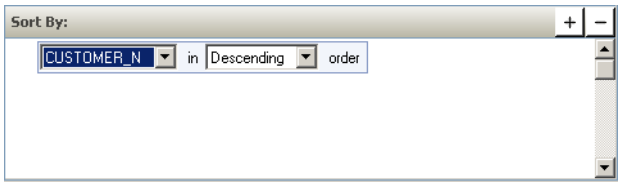
2. In the In the **Name** box, enter a name for the print run.
3. In the **Comments** box, enter any relevant comments.
4. Use the **Range** controls to define which records to print in the print run. You can choose **All** or enter a range for printing. For example, if you anticipate printing several thousand pages you may wish to only print a few hundred at a time.
5. Click the **More Options** button to apply a filter or sort by criteria to the print run.



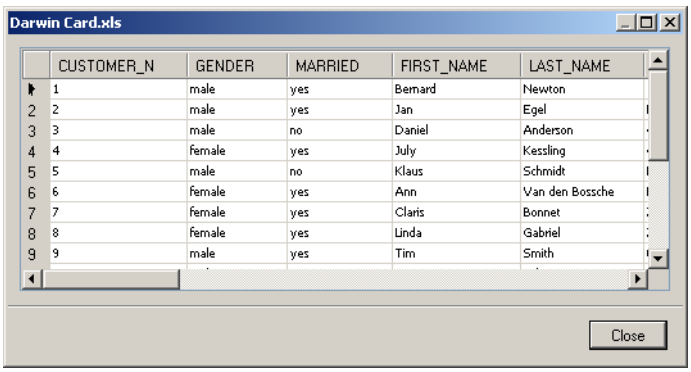
6. To add a filter:
   - In the **Filter By** area click the + button to add the filter fields.



   - Build the **Filter By** statement (from left to right) to specify a filter for the print run, as follows:
   - Select a field name from the selected job list.
   - Select an item from the item list.
   - Type a result in the result list.
7. To add sort by criteria:
   - In the **Sort By** area, click the + button to add the sort by fields.



   - Build the **Sort By** statement (from left to right) to specify a filter for the print run, as follows:
   - Select a field name from the selected job list, and specify if the data should be printed in **Descending** or **Ascending** order.
8. After setting the print run information, choose one of the following options:
   - Click **Save** to save the print run configuration
   - Click **Save & Print** to immediately save and execute the print run.
   - Click **Preview** to preview the print run data.



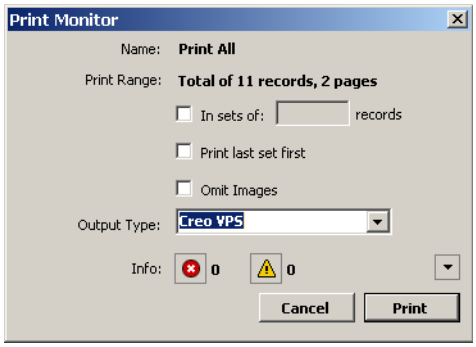
   - Click **Cancel** to cancel the print run.

Executing a Print Run

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

1. In the Print Runs pane, select the print run you want to execute.

2. In the Print Runs toolbar, click the **Print** button .



3. If no problems are found with the print run, in the **Output Type** list, choose one of the following options:

   - **VPS**

     If you choose this option in the Print Monitor window, the standard InDesign 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 must be able to accept Variable Print Specification code.

     Graphics in this print format are always embedded.

   - **PPML**

     During output Darwin creates two files. A PDF file that contains all the elements in the job, and a PPML file that contains references to the elements in the PDF file.

   - **Optimized PostScript**

     If you choose this option in the Print Monitor window, the standard InDesign Print window appears. You can print to the **Printer** or to a **File**. Each record is represented by a single Postscript file. Graphics in this print format are always embedded..

     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 inherit your settings.

- **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.

- **PPML/VDX**

  During output Darwin creates two files. A PDF file that contains all the elements in the job, and a PPML/VDX file that contains references to the elements in the PDF file.

  When selecting this option, specify a URI path in the **VDX Path** box in which to save these resource files. This path is added to the PPML/VDX file.

  Note: You must specify a path in the **VDX Path** box. You can either paste the path you received from your print provider, or if you are working in a network environment, click the **browse** button and locate the required path. The path you select is also available when you save your print output, but can be changed before saving.

  To RIP /Preview this file later, locate your PDF (in the RIP/Preview station) in the specified path. Note that this information is not visible in the VDX/PPML file, therefore, you need to manually give the information to the printer. For more information, check with your RIP/Preview provider.

- **PDF**

  When selecting this option, select a **PDF preset**.

Note: When working with either PPML or PPML/VDX, the output contains multiple files located in a folder. As a rule, for every 500 records a PDF file is created with the relevant variable elements.

4. 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 Creo color server prepares the first set, Darwin can prepare the second set. You can also specify to print the last set first.

5. If you selected **VPS** as the output type, select **Omit Images** to link references instead of embedding images.

   Note: All images—VI and non-VI—are effected.

6. Click the **Print** button to initiate the printing stage.

   The InDesign Print window appears.

7. Check that the various options are set correctly.
8. In the **Printer** list, select PostScript File. Then select the required PPD.
9. Click the **Setup** tab.
10. Select the required paper size and make sure your page size and orientation are correct.
11. Click **Save**.
12. To print your file, drag your PostScript file to a hot folder.

Troubleshooting 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, 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

If 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.

The output file name created is composed of the job name followed by the print run name, separated by an underscore.

Editing a Print Run

To edit a print run:

1. Select the print run you want to edit, and in the Print Runs toolbar, click the **Edit Print Run** button .
2. Edit the chart as required.
3. Click **Save**.

Duplicating a Print Run

To duplicate a print run:

1. Select the print run you want to duplicate, and in the Print Runs toolbar, click the **Duplicate Print Run** button .
2. Edit the print run as required. Change the print run name, add or delete comments, and add, edit, or delete elements as desired.
3. Click **Save**.

Index

A

Auto Fitting, 78

B

Barcodes, 50
  creating, 50
Blank line suppression, 87

C

Charts
  customizing, 43
  duplicating, 49
  editing, 49
  formatting text, 48
  labeling, 47
  overview, 40
  previewing, 49
  saving, 43
  selecting colors, 46
  selecting fields, 41
  selecting types, 43
  working with, 41
Charts window
  opening, 50
Colors
  importing, 38
Connect to data, 26
Current job, 14

D

Darwin
  components, 2
  installing, 6
  job, 14
  page, 72
  page design, 78
  print run, 90
  rule, 32
  upgrading to Pro, 8
  usage, 2
Darwin CoPilot, 2
  adding items to InDesign, 86
  show buttons, 80
Darwin Pilot, 2
  panel, 8
  startup window, 8
Data
  import, 24
  managing, 24
  overview, 24
  printing, 90
  source types, 24
Date field, 16
DBF format, 17, 24
DDGs, 40
  working with, 40
Delete
  job, 14
  pages, 73
  print run, 90
  rule, 33, 57
Duplicate
  chart, 49
  print run, 97
  rule, 38
Dynamic page exceptions, 74

E

Edit
  chart, 49
  job, 19
  print run, 97
  rule, 38
Errors, 96
Export
  job, 15
  to Darwin, 20
  to WCS, 20

H

hidden text, 82
Hide Field Delimiters, 87

I

If/then statements, 34
Image boxes
  fit image, 79
Image field, 16
Image rule
  format, 87
  results, 36
Import
  job, 15
Importing
  color, 38
  data, 25
InDesign document
  add to Pages window, 85
  open for Darwin, 85
  tags, 88
  use in Darwin, 85
Integer field, 16

J

Job
  assigning profile, 16
  deleting, 14
  exporting, 15
  importing, 15
  select, 15

L

Layer
  results, 37
Linked Item, 36
Literal Text, 36
Lookup
  image, 36
  text, 36

O

ODBC, 24
Omit
  copy, 36
  image, 37
  page, 37
Open page, 73
Optimized Postscript printing, 94

P

Page
  results, 37
Page rules
  evaluate, 83, 90
  layouts, 72
Pages, 72
  adding, 73
  area, 73
  assigning to page, 74
  in InDesign, 73
  name, 74
  print order, 74
  saved in Pages window, 88
  to print, 73
  window, 73
Personalized images
  creating in Darwin, 58
  creating with third party engine, 62
  optimizing for RIP, 70
Picture boxes
  apply data, 78, 86
Picture rules
  apply pictures, 78
PostScript, 2
PostScript output name, 96
Preferences
  database, 12
  general, 11
  importing jobs, 12
  rule editor, 11
  setting in Darwin, 12
preflight, hidden text, 82
Preview
  layout, 78
  records, 83
  window, 83
Print, 90
Print Run, 72
  delete, 90
  duplicate, 97
  edit, 97
  errors/warnings, 96
  execute, 90
  information, 92
  new, 90, 92
  processing, 94
  records order/selection, 92
  re-executing, 96
  save, 93
Profile
  applying field to layout, 78
  creating, 16
  fields, 16, 36
Proof record, 83

R

Real field, 16
Records, 72
Rule
  changing type, 33
  create, 33
  delete, 33, 57
  name, 33
  overview, 32
  types, 32
Rule Item
  criterion, 34
  default, 34
  delete, 38
  order, 34
  result, 34

S

Saving, 43
Select job, 15
Show page information, 73
Show Rules, 80
String field, 16
System requirements, 6

T

Text boxes
  apply data, 78, 86
  fit text, 79
Text rules
  apply text, 78
  results, 36
Time field, 16

U

Upgrade Darwin, 8

V

Variable data
  apply to layout, 78
  format in layout, 78
  format picture, 87
Variable Print Specification, 94
VI brackets, 86
VI Properties, 83
View, 84

W

Warnings in print runs, 96

Kodak

Eastman Kodak Company
343 State Street
Rochester, NY 14650 U.S.A.

© Kodak, 2006. All rights reserved.
TM: Kodak, Darwin

To learn more about solutions from Kodak, visit http://graphics.kodak.com.

Subject to technical change without notice.