Workflow User Guide

English

Prinergy Regional Versioning

version **2.3**

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www.creo.com

Prinergy Regional Versioning

version 2.3

Workflow User Guide

creo™

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4,456,924	5,291,273	5,519,852	5,708,736	5,973,801	6,136,509	6,295,076
4,500,919	5,323,248	5,526,143	5,713,287	5,986,819	6,137,580	6,299,572
4,558,302	5,325,217	5,532,728	5,742,743	5,995,475	6,147,789	6,318,266
4,743,091	5,339,176	5,561,691	5,764,374	5,996,499	6,158,345	6,340,817
4,992,864	5,343,059	5,568,595	5,764,381	5,998,067	6,159,659	6,352,816
5,049,901	5,355,446	5,576,754	5,771,794	6,003,442	6,164,637	6,353,216
5,079,721	5,359,451	5,579,115	5,785,309	6,014,471	6,180,325	6,366,339
5,081,617	5,359,458	5,592,309	5,802,034	6,016,752	6,181,362	6,371,026
5,103,407	5,367,360	5,594,556	5,813,346	6,031,932	6,181,439	6,377,739
5,111,308	5,384,648	5,600,448	5,818,498	6,043,865	6,186,068	6,387,597
5,113,249	5,384,899	5,608,822	5,854,883	6,060,208	6,189,452	6,396,422
5,122,871	5,412,491	5,615,282	5,861,904	6,063,528	6,191,882	6,396,618
5,124,547	5,412,737	5,625,766	5,861,992	6,063,546	6,204,874	6,407,849
5,132,723	5,420,702	5,636,330	5,875,288	6,072,518	6,208,369	6,414,755
5,150,225	5,420,722	5,649,220	5,894,342	6,090,529	6,214,276	6,422,801
5,153,769	5,459,505	5,650,076	5,900,981	6,096,461	6,217,965	6,435,091
5,155,782	5,473,733	5,652,804	5,934,196	6,098,544	6,252,522	
5,157,516	5,481,379	5,680,129	5,942,137	6,107,011	6,260,482	
5,208,818	5,488,906	5,691,823	5,946,426	6,112,663	6,266,080	
5,208,888	5,497,252	5,691,828	5,947,028	6,115,056	6,266,134	
5,247,174	5,508,828	5,696,393	5,958,647	6,121,996	6,267,054	
5,249,067	5,509,561	5,699,174	5,966,504	6,130,702	6,268,948	

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Who Should Use This Manual

This manual is intended for anyone who is involved in using or administering Prinergy® software 2.1 or later regional versioning workflow. It explains the basic regional versioning workflows available in the software and points out procedures and workarounds that are specific to your Prinergy system.

To use this manual, you should:

- Have a working knowledge of prepress operations
- Be familiar with the Windows® operating system
- Be familiar with the Macintosh® operating system
- Be familiar with the Prinergy 2.1 or later software

This manual assumes that:

- All the hardware, software, and network components of your Creo system are installed, configured, and operating correctly.
- Files submitted to the Creo system are free of common errors usually resolved during preflight, such as missing fonts and PostScript® errors.

Conventions Used in This Manual

This section describes the fonts, terminology, and symbols used in this manual.

Fonts

Frutiger bold is used to refer to buttons and other items in a dialog box, file names, folders, menu names, and menu commands.

Minion Italic is used to refer to other chapters in the manual, book titles, and titles of other manuals.

Frutiger is used for figure and table captions.

`Letter Gothic` is used for messages on your computer screen and for information that you must type.

SMALL CAPS is used for a key or key combination on your keyboard.

Terminology

Clear	Place the mouse pointer over the check box for the specified option, and then click the left mouse button so that the X or check mark is removed from the check box.
Click	Place the mouse pointer over the specified option or button, and then press and release the left mouse button.
Double-click	Place the mouse pointer over the specified option or button, and then quickly press and release the left mouse button twice.
Drag	Hold down the left mouse button while moving the mouse, and then release the button.
Edition	Refers to the published version.
Enter	Type the information, and then press the ENTER or RETURN key.
Version	Refers to the version layer.
Point	Position the mouse pointer over a submenu or menu command. For example, point to the **File** menu.
Press	Press the specified key or key combination on your keyboard. For example, press CTRL+ALT+DEL.
Right-click	Place the mouse pointer over an area of the application window, and then press and release the right mouse button to display the shortcut menu. For more information about using shortcut menus, see your Windows documentation.

Select	Place the mouse pointer over the check box for the specified option, and then click the left mouse button so that an X or check mark appears in the check box. Or: Place the mouse pointer over the specified box or button, and then click the left mouse button.
Type	Type the information. Do not press the ENTER or RETURN key.

Symbols



Important: This symbol indicates things that may cause process delays or reduce functionality, reliability, or quality.



Note: A note provides additional information that you may need to consider.



Tip: This symbol indicates information that can help you perform a task more quickly or easily.



This symbol indicates that related information on the topic is available in the online help.



The reference symbol indicates that related information on the topic is available in another document.

PDF Document

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1

What is Prinergy Regional Versioning?

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Introduction

This document describes the two basic Prinergy regional versioning methods, the common types of input files used, and the recommended workflow procedures for using the input files.

This chapter defines regional versioning and describes the Prinergy regional versioning requirements.

Assumptions

This document explains the Prinergy regional versioning methods based on the following assumptions:

- Version data is referred to as K spot, K#, or K1, K2, and so on. This does not mean that version data cannot be any other spot color or mapped to any other process color.
- Base data is referred to as CMY base, or CMYK base, or C+M+Y+K, or CMYK.
- Unless specified, procedures and file descriptions refer to composite input files.

What is Regional Versioning?

Regional versioning is the ability to merge base and version pages to output multiple versions (or editions).

For example, a countrywide catalog has a standard list of items for sale (base), but each region within the catalog's distribution area has differences in choice of goods, pricing, or language and requires that the catalog is published in several versions.

Prinergy regional versioning enables you to:

- Layer base and version pages in Prinergy Workshop in order to publish editions and editions with versions (layers).
- Import a single versioning imposition plan many times for each edition.



Note: You must import an imposition plan using the **Import Versioning Imposition** option in Prinergy Workshop for Prinergy regional versioning to work.

- Automatically name and rename the versioning imposition plan
- Import imposition plans using existing page sets
- Specify the number of layers in a versioning job
- Copy page assignments from one version to another and from one layer to another.
- Identify base separations and unique separations (layers) across multiple versions.
- Automatically assign input pages to the base and to layers using Advanced Production Automation (APA).

Prinergy Regional Versioning Job Requirements

How Prinergy processes a versioning job depends on a number of factors:

- The type of input file—See *Types of Input Files* on page 5 for more information.



Important: The type of input file and how it was created determine what Prinergy regional versioning workflow method you use. It is recommended that you use composite PostScript or PDF input files.

- The imposed proofing required
- The final output required

Required Licenses

To work with Prinergy regional versioning, you need to have the following license:

- Prinergy Regional Versioning (part number, 22-0175)



Note: See *Basic Prinergy Regional Versioning Methods* on page 6 for more information.

- To automate Prinergy regional versioning, you need the following license: Advanced Production Automation (APA) (part number, 22-0174). APA is an optional license for automating your Prinergy regional versioning workflow.

Optional licenses:

- The Color Proofing System (CPS) software (part number, 20-0065)

For more information, please contact your Creo service representative.

Types of Input Files

Input file creation is very important because it determines how you output versions from Prinergy and what you can and cannot do in Prinergy.

Prinergy regional versioning supports the following types of input files:

- Composite PostScript (recommended)
- Composite PDF (recommended)
- Pre-separated PostScript
- Separated PDF
- Contone/line work (CT/LW)



Note: Once a desktop application input file has been added into Prinergy and refined, it becomes a PDF input file (composite, separated, or pre-separate).

The type of input file you have determines the workflow steps in Prinergy regional versioning.

For example, when creating editions, for composite PDF input files, Prinergy merges the spot content (version) to the black (K) base during output. If the input file is pre-separated or separated PDF, Prinergy cannot merge the spot content to another separation. Therefore, you must double burn the black (K) base plate with the spot content (version).

Alternatively, to avoid having to double burn the plate, you can either:

- In Seps2Comp software, combine the pre-separated files to create a composite file. See *Using Seps2Comp Software in a Prinergy Regional Versioning Workflow* on page 70 for more information.

  Or:

- In Prinergy, output the files to TIFF, and then merge the files in Copydot Toolkit for plating or CPS software for imposition proofing.

Typically, pre-separated PostScript and separated PDF input files require additional workflow steps in Prinergy regional versioning.

See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61.

Basic Prinergy Regional Versioning Methods

Prinergy supports two methods of regional versioning:

- Edition versioning
- Editions with versions (layers) versioning

The type of method you use depends on the type of input file.

What is Edition Versioning?

You create editions when you need to publish multiple editions from a single base.

For example, a multinational firm needs to publish a year-end financial report in North America and Europe. Therefore, the firm needs to publish a separate edition for each county's official language.

Edition versioning requires that each edition is in a single input file.

See *Working with Prinergy Regional Versioning—Edition Versioning* on page 7 for more information.

What Are Editions With Versions?

You create editions with versions when you need to publish multiple editions, and each edition has multiple versions.

For example, an international retailer has outlets in North America and Europe. The retailer wants to publish a flyer for each country in which it has outlet stores (editions). However, for each country it needs to publish different versions (layers) based on the needs, regional languages, and prices of each region within the individual countries.

When using the editions with versions method, you input multiple input files, and you use Prinergy layering to output each edition version.

See *Working with Prinergy Regional Versioning—Editions with Versions* on page 33 for more information.

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Working with Prinergy Regional Versioning—Edition Versioning

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Overview

Edition versioning enables you to accept files for multiple versions of a job, manage the pages from those multiple versions, and view, edit, proof, and output the pages, all within a single job.

The edition versioning method requires that each edition contain both the base content and version content in a single input file.

There are three basic types of input files that support edition versioning:

- CMYK plus K#—single input files that contain the base (CMYK) plus the version content defined as a spot color (K#). See *Working with CMYK plus K# Input Files* on page 11. This type of input file works best in a composite workflow.
- C#, M#, Y#, and K#—A single input file created so that the base and version content is merged during output from the desktop application to a single process C, M, Y, and K file. See *Working with C#M#Y#K# Input Files* on page 21. This type of input file works best in a pre-separated workflow.
- CMYK plus S#s—A single input file created so that all base and all version (S#s) content is contained in a single input file, which is either merged and converted to process during output from Prinergy, or the version content is output as a fifth separation. See *Working with All Base and All Version Composite Content in an Input File* on page 27. This type of input file works best in a composite workflow.

Edition versioning workflows differ, depending on whether the input files are composite or separated PDF.

See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61 for more information on creating Prinergy regional versioning input files.

Creating Editions

This section describes how to set up Prinergy to create an edition. This workflow is the same for all types of input files that you might use to create editions. See *Overview* on page 8 for information on the different types of input files.

To create an edition in Prinergy:

1. Start Prinergy Workshop.
2. Create a job.



See the Creating a Job and Creating a Group topics in the Prinergy Workshop online help for more information.

3. In the Job Manager, add the input files for each edition.

   See Adding Input Files in the Prinergy Workshop online help for more information.

4. Refine the PostScript files.



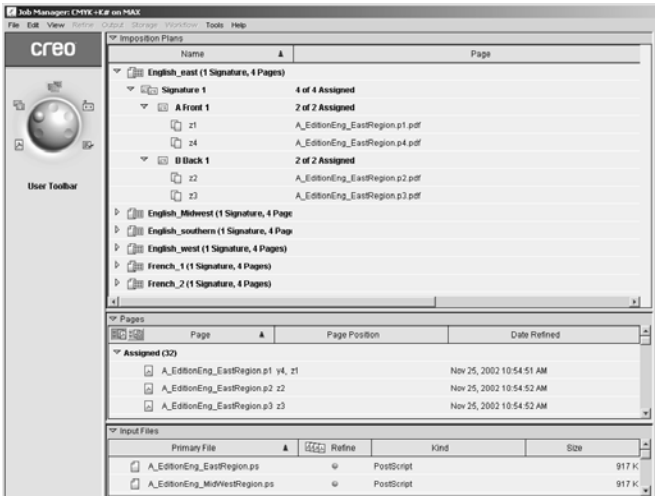
Note: If using an APA file to automatically assign page sets, select the **Impose** section in the Refine process plan dialog box.

See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy Workshop online help for more information.

5. Import a versioning imposition plan.



Important: You must use Prinergy Workshop's **Import Versioning Imposition** option to import an imposition plan to create page sets for the editions. The versioning imposition plan creates a page set for each required edition. Versions and page sets can be renamed or left to the defaults.

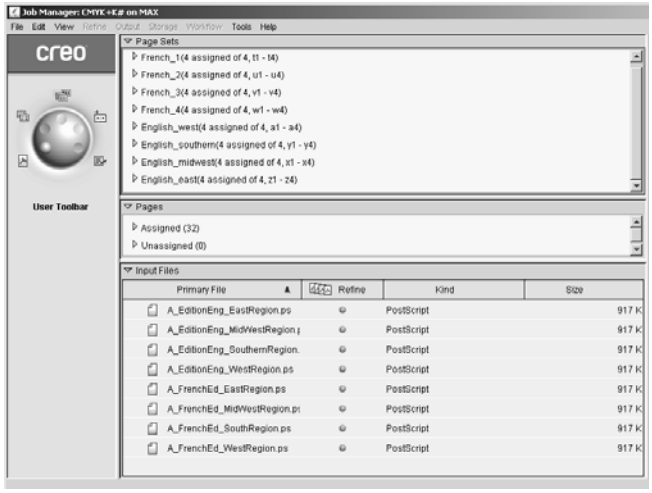


See Importing a Versioning Imposition Plan in the Prinergy Workshop online help for more information.

6. Assign the input files for each edition to the corresponding page sets.



Note: You can manually assign the page,s or you can create an APA file to automatically assign input pages to the page sets. See the *APA Technical Bulletin* for more information.



Working with CMYK plus K# Input Files

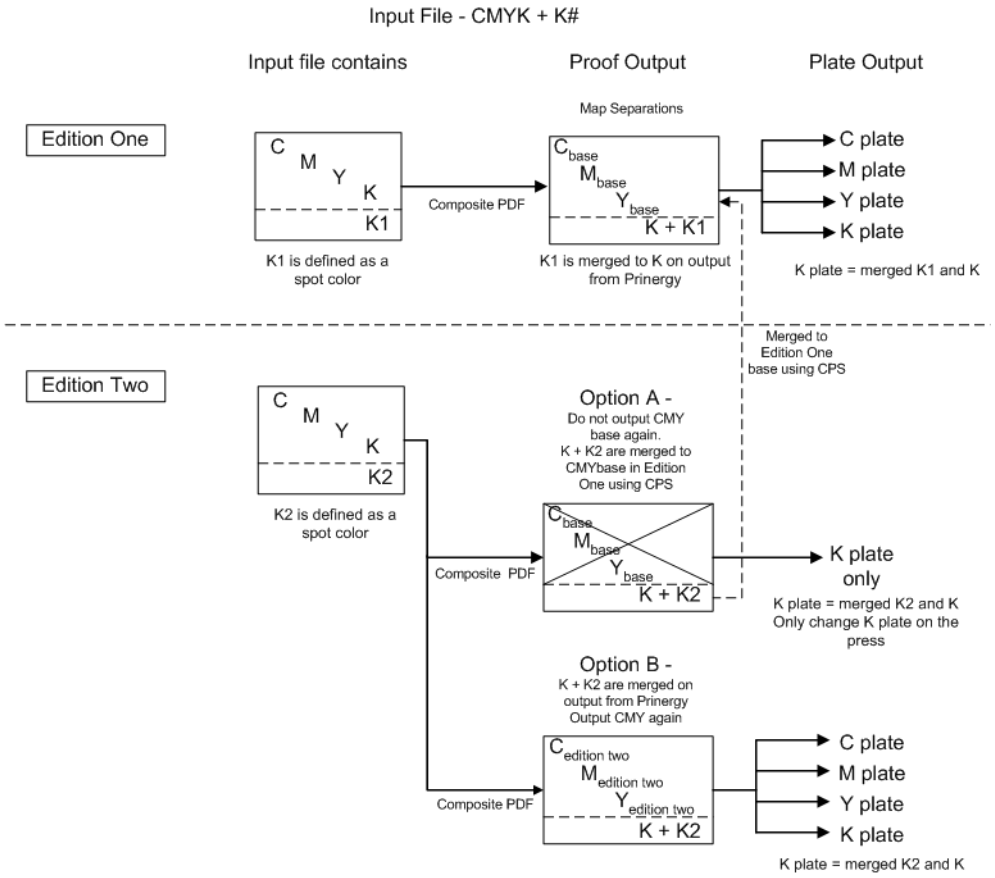


Figure 1: Regional versioning workflow: Composite base content plus edition version content

CMYK plus K# input files contain both the base content (C,M,Y, and K base image data and base text) and the version content, defined as a spot color (K#). When you save the file in the desktop application (for example, QuarkXPress®), you do not merge the version content with the process color (for example, black (K)). The version content remains a spot color. During output to proof, Prinergy merges the version content with the base content. Alternatively, the version spot color can be output as a fifth separation.

Note: Prinergy merges the base and version content during output when the input file is composite PDF.

For example: A multinational firm publishes a year end financial report in England, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, and the U.S.A. The firm publishes their financial report in each country's official language. Therefore, five input files must be created containing the same base content (CMYK), with the language text as the spot color (K#).

Edition One—English	C + M + Y + K + K1 (English text)
Edition Two—French	C + M + Y + K + K2 (French text)
Edition Three—German	C + M + Y + K + K3 (German text)
Edition Four—Japanese	C + M + Y + K + K4 (Japanese text)
Edition Five—Korean	C + M + Y + K + K5 (Korean text)

When creating this type of input file, the version content remains defined as a spot separation in the composite file.

If the version content is defined as a spot color (for example, 100% K spot color), during output from Prinergy, you need to map the spot color to the base process color (for example, black (K)) in the Color Separation dialog box.



Important: You cannot map a spot color to a process color in a pre-separated PDF workflow. See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61.

Proofing Jobs

When outputting the version files to proof, there are two possible workflows:

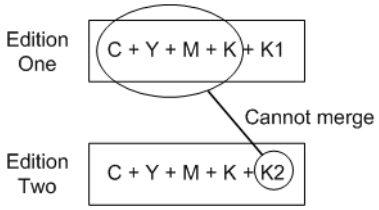
- If the CMYK separations are not the base for all editions, you can output all separations for each edition, and from Prinergy, merge the version separation (K#) to the base (K) when outputting to proof.

  For example:

Version	Composite PDF input file	Proofing output required (imposition proof)
Editionone	C + M + Y+ K + K1	C, M, Y, K, and K1 merged on proof
Edition two	C + M + Y+ K + K2	C, M, Y, K, and K2 merged on proof
Edition three	C + M + Y+ K + K3	C, M, Y, K, and K3 merged on proof
Edition four	C + M + Y+ K + K4	C, M, Y, K, and K4 merged on proof
Edition five	C + M + Y+ K + K5	C, M, Y, K, and K5 merged on proof

- In some cases, the CMYK base content of edition one is designated as the base content for all editions. This requires that the version content (K2) of edition two be merged with the base content (K) of edition one.

  Prinergy cannot merge separations from different versions. For example, Prinergy cannot merge the version separation (K2) from edition two to the base (K) of edition one. This is true for both proofing and plating.



For platemaking, see *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61 for more information.

See the *Proofing Prinergy Versioning Jobs Using CPS,* part number, 78-0150A for information on outputting pre-separated PDF files to proof using the Color Proofing System.

Proofing Composite PDF Version Files Overview

To output composite input files to proof:

1. Convert (map) the version spot color (K#) to process (K). See *To convert version spot colors to process:* on page 14.
2. Create the final proof output process plan to send the version files to proof.

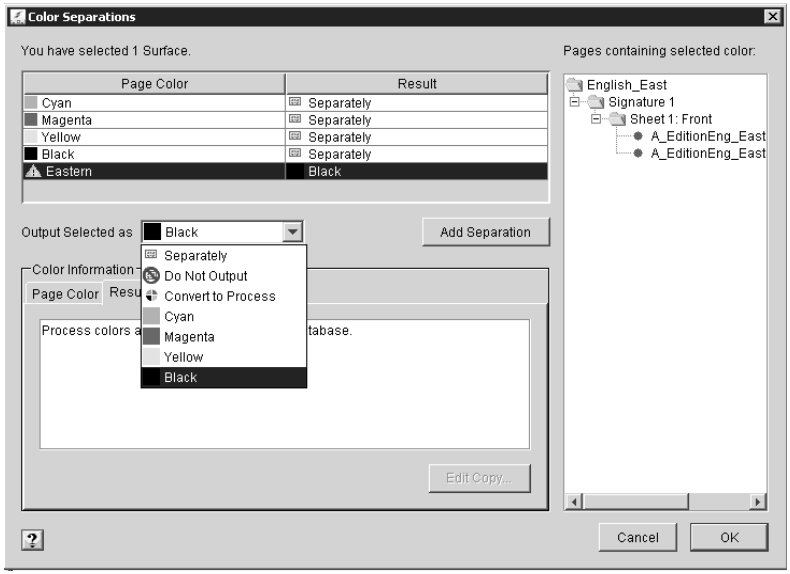
   See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy Workshop online help for information on creating proofing output process plans.
3. In Job Manager, in the **Separations** view, select the signature to output.
4. From the **Output** menu, select the final proof output process plan you created.

   Prinergy outputs the separation to proof.

To convert version spot colors to process:

1. In Prinergy, open Job Manager.
2. In the **Separation** view, select all the separations for the job you want to send to proof.
3. From the **Edit** menu, select **Color Separations**.

   The Color Separations dialog box appears.



4. In the **Page Color** column, select the spot color you want to convert to black.
5. In the **Output Selected as** box, select **Black**



Note: If the spot color is not 100% black, then select the **Convert to Process** option.

6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 for all spot color separations you want to convert to process.
7. Click **OK**.

   The **Separation** panel displays the new conversion mappings.



To create final output process plans:

The output format in the final proof output process plan depends on the requirements for the proofing device.

See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy Workshop online help for information on creating proofing output process plans.

Proofing Pre-separated PDF Version Files

If the input file is pre-separated, then the version separation (K#) cannot be mapped to process (K). You cannot merge pre-separated spot separations on final proof output in Prinergy.

See the *Proofing Prinergy Versioning Jobs Using CPS*, part number, 78-0150 for information on outputting pre-separated PDF files to proof using the Color Proofing System.

Outputting to Plate

When outputting the editions, you only need to output the base process color plates once, for example, C, M, and Y, because you can reuse these common plates for all editions.

For example:

Version composite PDF input file	Color separations list	Final output required where CMYK is the base content common to all editions	Final output required where there is no base content common to all editions
Edition one C + M + Y+ K + K1	C - output separately M - output separately Y - output separately K - output separately K1 spot mapped to K	Output CMYK plates, where the K plate contains both the K base and K1 version data.	Output CMYK plates, where the K plate contains both the K base and K1 version data.
Edition two C + M + Y+ K + K2	C - do not output M - do not output Y - do not output K - output separately K2 spot mapped to K	Output the K plate containing the K base and K2 version data.	Output CMYK plates, where the K plate contains both the K base and K2 version data.
Edition three C + M + Y+ K + K3	C - do not output M - do not output Y - do not output K - output separately K3 spot mapped to K	Output the K plate containing the K base and K3 version data.	Output CMYK plates, where the K plate contains both the K base and K3 version data.
Edition four C + M + Y+ K + K4	C - do not output M - do not output Y - do not output K - output separately K4 spot mapped to K	Output the K plate containing the K base and K4 version data.	Output CMYK plates, where the K plate contains both the K base and K4 version data.
Edition five C + M + Y+ K + K5	C - do not output M - do not output Y - do not output K - output separately K5 spot mapped to K	Output the K plate containing the K base and K5 version data.	Output CMYK plates, where the K plate contains both the K base and K5 version data.

Outputting Composite PDF Version Files to Plate

If, on the press, you only want to change the version (K) plate for each edition you want to publish, the general workflow is as follows.

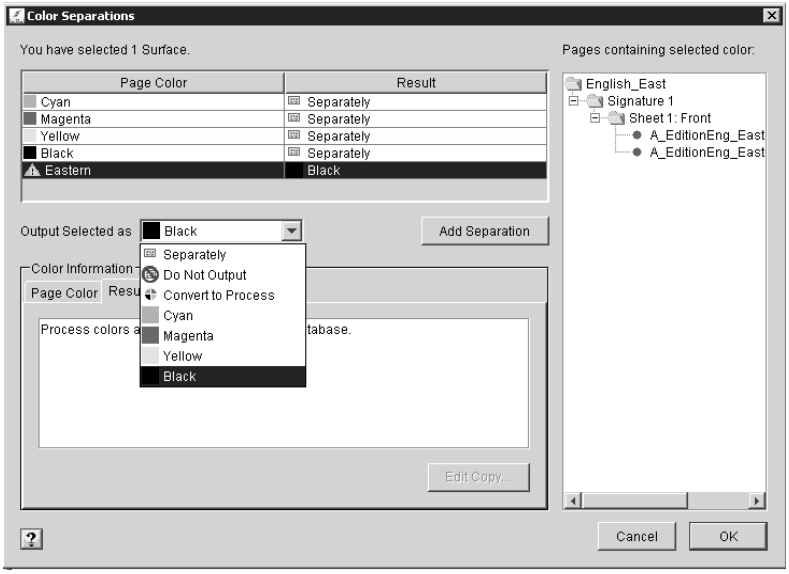
To output plates:

1. Convert the version spot color to process. See *To convert version spot colors to process:* on page 14 for more information.
2. Create a final output process plan.

   See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy online help for more information.
3. In Job Manager, in the **Separation** view, select the edition one signatures.
4. From the **Output** menu, select the final process plan you created.

   Prinergy outputs the base separations (C, M, and Y), and merges the base (K) and version separations (K1) before outputting the merged separation to the device. You image four plates.
5. To output the second edition, in Job Manager, **Separation** view, from the **Edit** menu, select **Color Separations**.

   The Color Separations dialog box appears.



6. In the **Page Color** column, select the version two spot color (K2) you want to convert to black.

7. In the **Output Selected as** box, select **Black**.



Note: If the spot color is not 100% black, then select the **Convert to Process** option. Do not select the **Black** option.

8. In the **Page Color** column, select the cyan, magenta, and yellow process colors.
9. In the **Output Selected as** box, select **Do Not Output**.

   The **Separation** view displays the new conversion mappings.
10. In Job Manager, in the **Separation** view, select the single separation (K2 mapped to K base).
11. From the **Output** menu, select the final output process plan you created.

    Prinergy merges the base and edition two version separation before outputting the merged separation to the device. You only image one plate (K).
12. For all subsequent editions that you want to output, repeat steps 5 to 11.

To create final output process plans to output to plate:

The output format in the final output process plan is dependent on the requirements for the device.



See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy Workshop online help for information on creating plating output process plans.

Outputting Pre-Separated PDF Version Files to Plate

You cannot merge pre-separated separations on final output in Prinergy. Therefore, when outputting pre-separated files, you must image a plate twice: once with the base separation and again with the version separation.

Registration and alignment issues may appear when physically double-burning plates.

For more information on double-burning, see *Physically Double-Burning The Plate* on page 64.



Tip: To avoid physically double-burning plates in a pre-separated workflow, from the desktop application (for example, QuarkXPress), merge the version content with the base content to output a separate input file for each edition (C#M#Y#K#). For more information on working with C#M#Y#K# input files, see *Working with C#M#Y#K# Input Files* on page 21.

Or, if you cannot merge the version content with the base content in the desktop application, use Seps2Comp software to change the pre-separated Prinergy PDF files to composite. See *Using Seps2Comp Software in a Prinergy Regional Versioning Workflow* on page 70 for more information.

Working with C#M#Y#K# Input Files

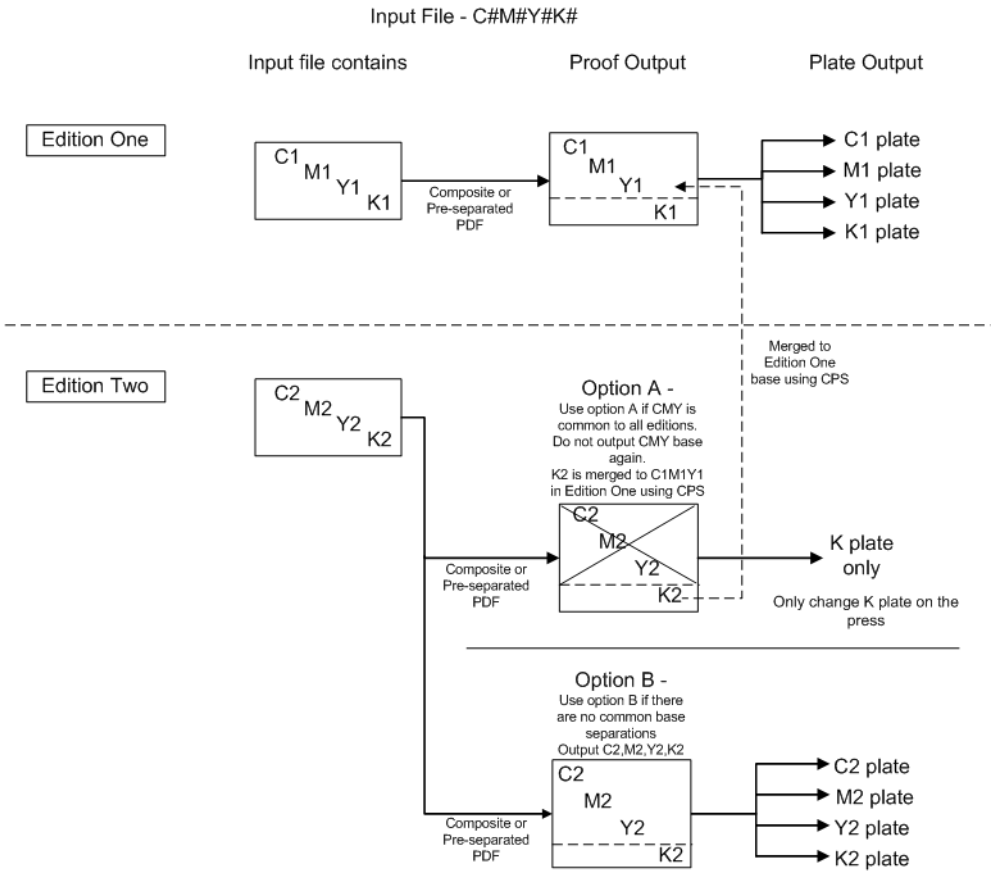


Figure 2: Composite and pre-separated C#M#Y#K# PDF input files

C#M#Y#K# input files contain only process colors.

The difference between C#M#Y#K# input files and CMYK plus K# input files is that in the desktop application (for example, QuarkXPress 5.0 or QuarkXPress 4.0 with a layering extension) you create the base and version content in layers. On output from the desktop application, you merge the base layers and edition layer and output a PostScript or PDF file for each edition. All edition data is contained in a single source file.

Edition one	C1 + M1 + Y1+ K1
Edition two	C2 + M2 + Y2+ K2

Edition three	C3+ M3 + Y3+ K3
Edition four	C4 + M4 + Y4+ K4

This table illustrates that all base and version data is stored in the single input file. There is no base CMYK content with additional spot color (K#) version content that needs to be merged in Prinergy. If C1, M1, and Y1 data are the base content for all editions, the base content is identical in all of the input files.

Proofing Jobs

When outputting the version files to proof, there are two possible workflows:

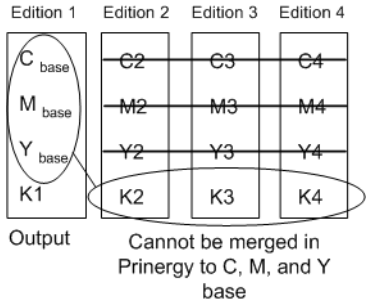
- For proofing output, you can proof the four color separations (C,M,Y, and K) for each edition.

  For example:

Edition	Composite or pre-separated PDF input file	Proofing output required (imposition proof)
Edition one	C1 + M1 + Y1+ K1	C1, M1, Y1, and K1
Edition two	C2 + M2 + Y2+ K2	C2, M2, Y2, and K2
Edition three	C3 + M3 + Y3+ K3	C3, M3, Y3, and K3
Edition four	C4 + M4 + Y4+ K4	C4, M4, Y4, and K4

- In some cases, the edition one base content (CMY(K)) is designated as the base content for all editions.

  Prinergy cannot merge version separations from different input files. For example, Prinergy cannot merge the version separation from edition two to the base of edition one.



This is true for both proofing and platemaking. For proofing, you must output to TIFF and merge the edition separation (K) to the base (CMY) using the Color Proofing System (CPS).

When outputting to plate, you only image the version plate (K).

See *Proofing Prinergy Versioning Jobs Using CPS*, part number 78-0150A, for more information on proofing using the Color Proofing System.

For example:

Version	Composite or pre-separated PDF input file	Proofing output required (imposition proof) when there is a common base and using CPS	Proofing output required when there is no common base
Edition one	C base + M base + Y base + K1	C, M, Y, and K1 where C, M, and Y are the base content and merged to K1.	C1, M1, Y1, and K1
Edition two	C base + M base + Y base + K2	K2 only and merged in CPS to the CMY base of edition one.	C2, M2, Y2, and K2
Edition three	C base + M base + Y base + K3	K3 only and merged in CPS to the CMY base of edition one.	C3, M3, Y3, and K3
Edition four	C base + M base + Y base + K4	K4 only and merged in CPS to the CMY base of edition one.	C4, M4, Y4, and K4

Proofing Composite or Pre-Separated PDF Version Files

The output format in the final proof output process plan depends on the requirements for the proofing device.

To proof composite PDF files:

1. Create a final proof output process plan.

   See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy online help for more information.

2. In Job Manager, select the edition one signature and all separations.
3. From the **Output** menu, select the final process plan you created.

   Prinergy outputs the C, M, Y, and K separations for proof.

4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 for all editions you want to proof.
5. Or, repeat steps 1 to 3, but output to TIFF, and merge the version separation (K) to the base (CMY) using CPS.
6. From CPS, for each additional edition, merge the version separation (K) to the base of the first edition, and output only the merged separation (K).

Outputting to Plate

There are two possible platemaking workflows:

- If the edition one base separations (C, M, and Y) are the base content for all editions, output the edition one base (C, M, and Y) once, and then output the version separation(s) (K) for each edition. You will only need to change the K plate on press.
- If the edition one base is not the common base content for all editions, you must output all separations.

  For example:

Version	Composite or pre-separated PDF input file	Final output required when CMYK is the base content common for all editions	Final output required when there is no base content common to all editions
Edition One	C1 + M1 + Y1+ K1	Output C, M, Y, and K plates where C, M, and Y, are the base content common to all editions.	C1, M1, Y1, and K1
Edition Two	C2 + M2 + Y2+ K 2	Output the K2 plate only.	C2, M2, Y2, and K2
Edition Three	C 3+ M3 + Y3+ K3	Output the K3 plate only.	C3, M3, Y3, and K3
Edition Four	C4 + M4 + Y4+ K4	Output the K4 plate only.	C4, M4, Y4, and K4

Outputting Composite and Pre-Separated PDF Files to Plate

The general workflow when outputting files to plate is as follows.

To output plates:

1. Create a final output process plan.

   See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy online help for more information.

2. In Job Manager, in the **Separation** view, select the separations for the edition you want to output.
3. From the **Output** menu, select the final output process plan you created.

   Prinergy outputs the C, M, Y, and K separations on the device.
4. If only the version separation (for example, K) is required for the second edition, select the version separation.
5. In Job Manager, in the **Separation** view, from the **Edit** menu, select **Color Separations**.

   The Color Separations dialog box appears.
6. In the **Page Color** column, select the cyan, magenta, and yellow process colors.
7. In the **Output Selected as** box, select **Do Not Output**.

   The **Separation** view displays the new conversion mappings.
8. In Job Manager, in the **Separation** view, select the single separation (K2 mapped to K base).
9. From the **Output** menu, select the final output process plan you created.

   Prinergy outputs only the version separation to the device.

   On the press, you only need to change the version separation plate (K) for each edition you want to publish.
10. Follow steps 1 to 9 for each edition you want to output.

To create final output process plans to output to plate:

The output format in the final output process plan depends on the requirements for the device.



See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy Workshop online help for information on creating plating output process plans.

Working with All Base and All Version Composite Content in an Input File

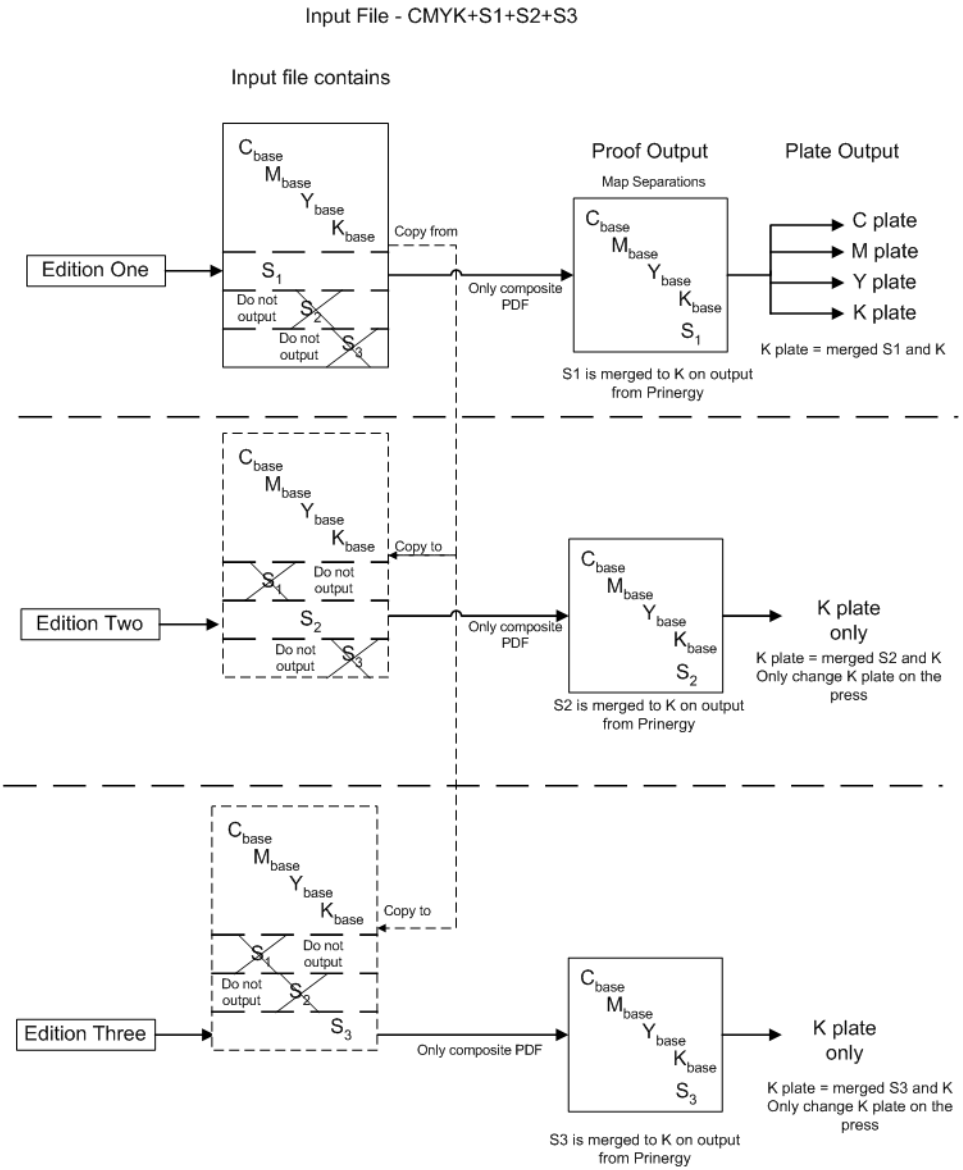
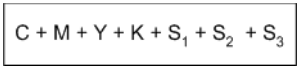


Figure 3: Composite base plus all versions, where the spot versions are mapped to the base separation

A base plus all versions input file contains all base content and version content in a single file with the version content specified as spot colors.



In this illustration, the input file contains three editions: the CMYK base and the S1, S2, and S3 version content.

Edition One	C+M+Y+K +S1
Edition Two	S2
Edition Three	S3

Do not use Prinergy's layering feature in this model unless some of the version content is in a separate input file. For more information on using the Prinergy layering feature and versioning, see *Working with Prinergy Regional Versioning—Editions with Versions* on page 33.

Proofing a Job

When outputting version separations to proof, output all separations in the input file. The CMYK base and S# version are merged on the proof.

For example:

Version	Input style composite PDF	Final output required
Edition one	C, M, Y, and K + S1 + S2 + S3	C, M, Y, K, and S1 merged on proof
Edition two	C, M, Y, and K +S1 + S2 + S3	C, M, Y, K, and S2 merged on proof
Edition three	C, M, Y, and K + K1 + K2 + K3	C, M, Y, K, and S3 merged on proof

Proofing Composite PDF Version Files

To proof a composite PDF input file that contains all base and version content for all editions, in Prinergy, separately map each version spot color (S#) to process, and output the base and version for each edition you want to publish. The base (CMYK) and version (S#) separations are merged on the proof.

This proofing workflow is very similar to proofing CMYK plus K# input files.

To proof composite PDF version files:

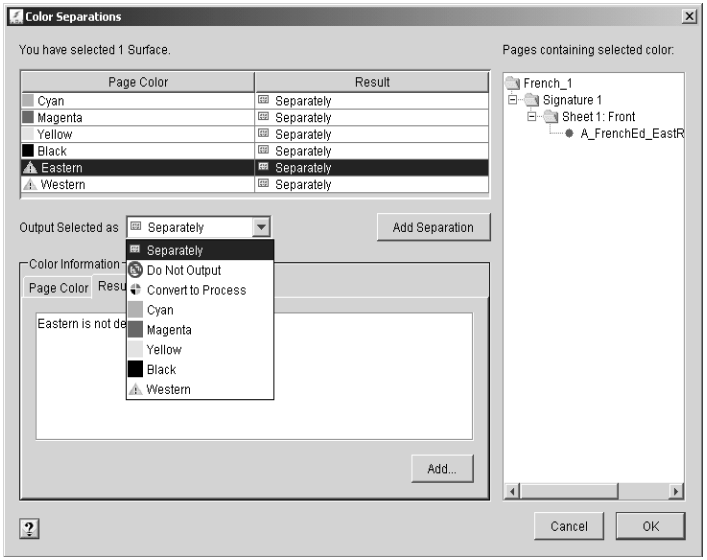
1. In Prinergy, open Job Manager.
2. Import the versioning imposition file, and create the same number of page sets as there are editions to publish. For example, if you need to publish three editions (CMYK plus K1 plus K2 plus K3), create three versioning imposition plans.
3. Assign the pages to the first page set you created.
4. In the **Pages** view, **Page Set** section, select the base page sets.
5. From the **Edit** menu, select **Copy Page Assignments**, to copy the base page set assignments to all other edition page sets to be output.



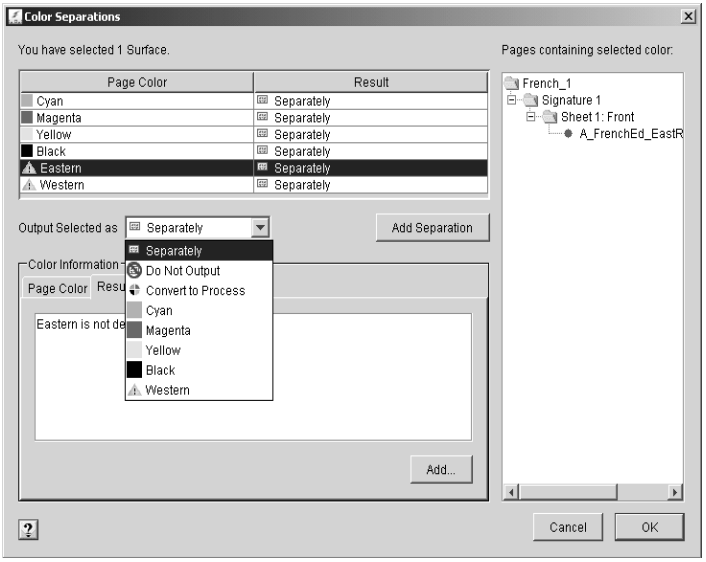
For more information on Copying Page Assignments see the Prinergy Workshop Online help.

6. In the **Separation** view, select the imposition for the edition you want to send to output.
7. From the **Edit** menu, select **Color Separations**.

   The Color Separations dialog box appears.



8. In the **Page Color** column, select the version spot color of the edition you want to proof.
9. In the **Output Separations as** box, select **Convert to Process**.



10. In the **Page Color** column, select the version spot colors you do not want to proof.
11. In the **Output Separations as** box**,** select **Do not Output**.
12. Click **OK**.

    The **Separation** view displays the new conversion mappings.

To output to proof:

1. In Job Manager, in the **Separation** view, select the signature you want to output.
2. From the **Output** menu, select the imposed proof output process plan.

   See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy Workshop online help for information on creating proofing output process plans.

   Prinergy outputs the base (CMYK) and the version (K) separations you converted to process.
3. To output the remaining editions, follow steps 4 to 12 in the above procedure—*To proof composite PDF version files:*—for each edition you want to output, and then follow steps 1 and 2 in this procedure.

Outputting Composite PDF Files to Plate

Outputting an input file that contains the base and all versions (CMYK plus S1 plus S2 plus S3) to plate is similar to outputting CMYK plus K# version input files to plate.

If your press has only four print units, you can output the CMY base plates once, and then merge the base (K) with the version separations (S#), outputting only the version separation plate (K) for each edition. You only need to change the version plate (K) on the press.

If your press has five print units, you can output the base plates (CMYK) once and then output only the version separation plates (S#). You only need to change the spot plate on the press.

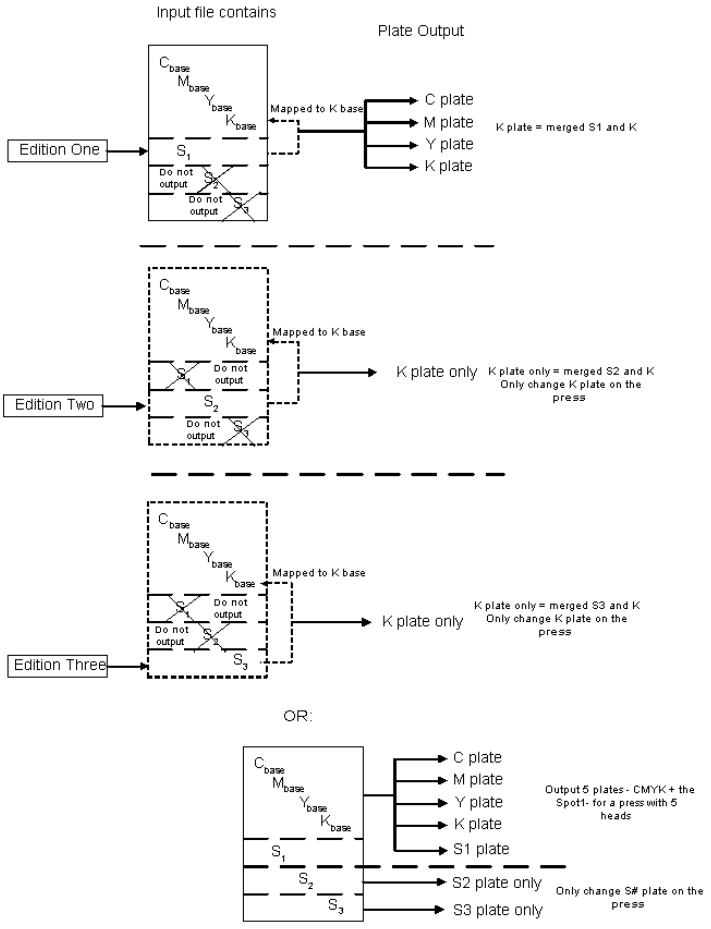


Figure 4: Options for outputting CMYK plus S# jobs to plate

See CMYK plus K#—*Outputting to Plate* on page 25 for information on outputting composite and pre-separated PDF files to plate.



Note: When converting composite PDF files, see *To proof composite PDF version files:* on page 29. You need to convert each version spot to process only when you want to output the relevant edition.

3

Working with Prinergy Regional Versioning—Editions with Versions

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Overview

Use editions with versions (layers) versioning to publish multiple editions, and each edition has multiple versions.

For example, an international retailer has outlets in North America and Europe. The international retailer wants to publish a flyer for each country in which it has outlet stores (editions). However, for each country it needs to publish different versions (layers) based on regional prices and needs within the individual countries.

The edition with version method enables you to specify the base content in one input file, the version content in separate files, and then layer the version content on top of the base content in Prinergy.

The type of input files that support editions with versions are:

- CMYK base, K#—input files created using a layering application in the desktop application (for example, QuarkXPress layering extension), where the base content is common to all editions, and the version content is unique to the edition (for example, language) and to the edition's regional version (for example, price).

  In QuarkXPress, create the base content, and then create layers for the version content on top of the base. Once created, output the base edition (CMYK), and then output each version layer (K#) in separate files. See *Working with CMYK base, K# Input Files* on page 35.

  Each published edition must have a separate input file for the base content and separate input files for the regional version content.

- CMYK plus K#, K#—input files created using a layering application, where the base input file, containing the base (CMYK) plus the version content, is common to a single edition. The regional version content (K#) is in separate input files.

  In QuarkXPress, create the base content, and then create layers for the version content on top of the base. Merge the base edition (CMYK) with the common edition version layer (K#), for example, the language version, during output in a single file, and then output each regional version layer (K#) in separate files. See *Working with CMYK base Plus K#, K # Input Files* on page 56.

  Each published edition must have a separate input file for the base content and separate input files for the regional version content.

Working with CMYK base, K# Input Files

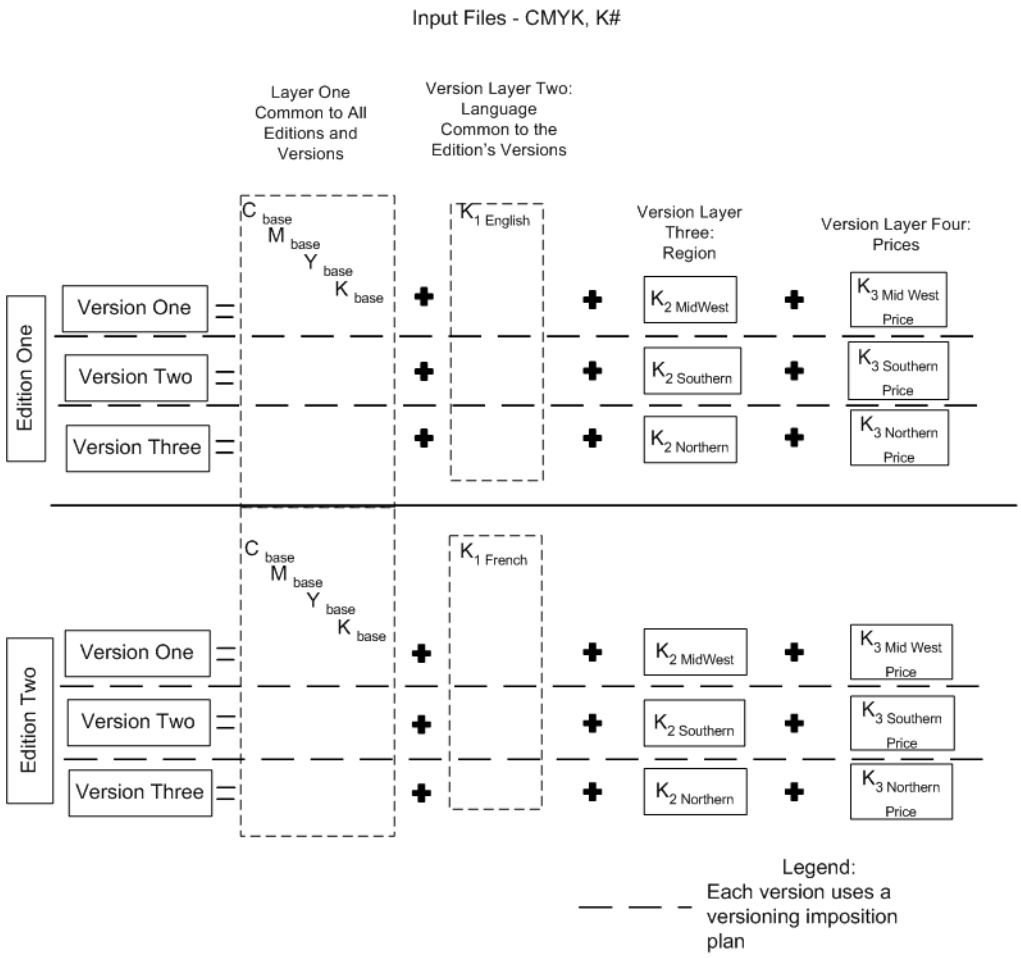


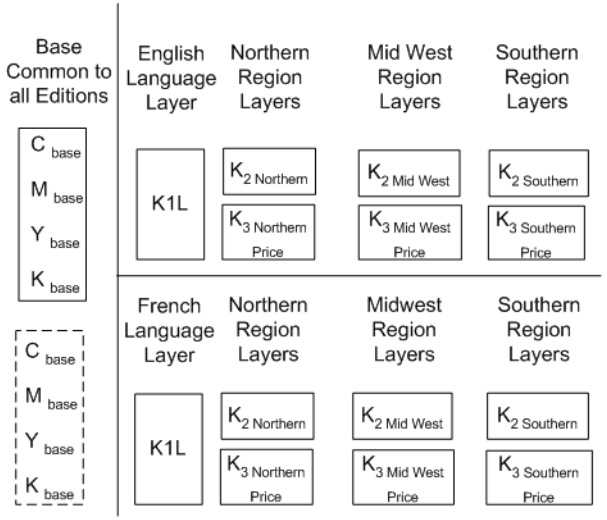
Figure 5: Common and unique input files for publishing two separate language editions with each edition requiring three unique versions to be published

Assumptions

This section assumes that the version layers contain line work only, and the version content does not knock out or overwrite any of the contone CMYK base. See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61 for more information on creating input files for the Prinergy regional versioning workflow.

Overview of the CMYK Base, K# Workflow

When working with the editions with versions method, all base content (CMYK) is in a single input file created in the desktop application. All variable or layered data necessary to create the different editions (K1) and the different versions (K2, K3) of each edition are in separate input files.



For example, you need to publish a flyer in the north, south, and mid west regions of both England and France. The sale items and prices differ, depending on the region. Therefore, you need to publish two editions, one for England and one for France.

For each edition you need to publish three versions—north, south, and mid west.

For each edition's version, there is a common base layer and language version layer and two unique layers: item (unique to the version) and price (unique to the version).

In this example, in Prinergy, import a versioning imposition file, and create six versions with six page sets: three versions for the English edition and three versions for the French edition. See *Creating Versions and Page Sets Using Import Versioning Imposition Plans* on page 39 for more information.

When working with the editions with versions method, in Prinergy use the following features:

- Edition versioning to identify common and unique separations, so you can easily identify whether you need to output only the version layer or all separations for each edition version.
- Prinergy layering to layer the version content on the base content.



Important: When working with layering desktop software to create input files for versioning in Prinergy, there are a few recommended practices and workarounds. See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61 for more information

Creating Editions With Versions Using a Base Input File and Version Input Files Overview

How you output editions to proof or plate varies, depending on the type of versioning input file.

To process a base input file and version input files in Prinergy:

1. Start Prinergy Workshop.
2. Create a job.

   See the Creating a Job and Creating a Group topics in the Prinergy Workshop online help.
3. Select the job and enable layering.
   a. From the **Edit** menu, select **Edit Job Attributes...**

      The Edit Job Attributes dialog box appears.
   b. In the **Max Layers** box, enter the number of layers you want to activate.



Note: Prinergy views the base content as a separate layer.

4. In Job Manager, add the edition version input files.

   See Adding Input Files in the Prinergy Workshop online help.
5. Refine the PostScript files.



Note: If using an APA file to automatically assign page sets, select the **Impose** section in the Refine process plan dialog box and generate Thumbnails.

See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy Workshop online help.

6. Import a versioning imposition.



Important: You must use Prinergy Workshop's I**mport Versioning Imposition** option to import an imposition plan to create page sets for the editions. The Versioning imposition plan creates a page set for each required edition. Versions and page sets can be renamed or left to the defaults.

See *Creating Versions and Page Sets Using Import Versioning Imposition Plans* on page 39.

7. Assign the pages to the appropriate page set positions. See *Assigning Pages to Page Set Positions and Layering* on page 46.



Tip: Assign the base and common version (K1) to version one, and copy the page assignment to assign the base and version layer to the additional versions, using the Copy Page Assignment feature. See *To copy page assignments:* on page 43.



Note: You can either manually assign the pages, or you can create an APA file to automatically assign input pages to the page sets. See the Prinergy Workshop online help and *APA Technical Bulletin* for more information.

8. In the **Separations** view, from the **Edit** menu, select **Identify Common Separations** to identify common and unique separations.

See Identifying Common Separations in the Prinergy Workshop online help for more information.



Prinergy identifies which separations are common to the base—for example, C, M, and Y— and which separations are unique, or represent the different versions—for example, K.

9. Output to proof. See *Proofing Composite and Pre-Separated PDF Version Files* on page 53.
10. Output to plate. See *Outputting Plates* on page 54.

Creating Versions and Page Sets Using Import Versioning Imposition Plans

There are two ways to create versions and assign a page set when importing a version imposition plan:

- Create a new version name.
  - Use the automatic naming feature. The page set and version will have the same name.

    Or:
  - Rename the version name.

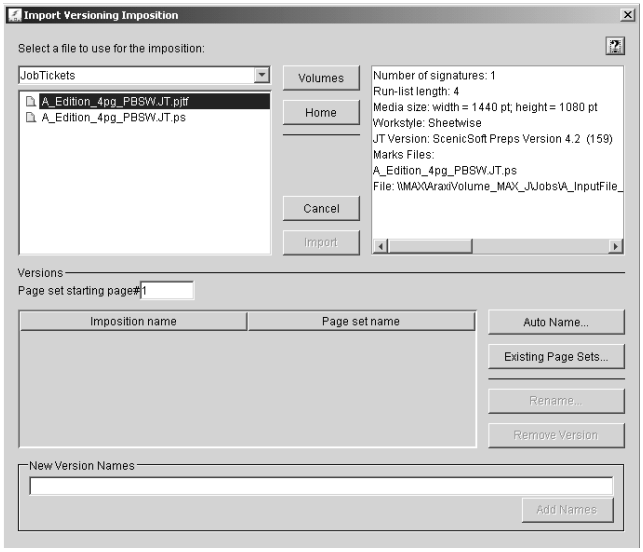
  See *To import a versioning imposition plan and assign page sets:* on page 39.
- Choose from an existing page set.

  See *To import a new versioning imposition plan and use some or all existing page sets:* on page 43.

To import a versioning imposition plan and assign page sets:

1. In Job Manager, from the **File** menu, select **Import Versioning Imposition**.

   The Import Versioning Imposition dialog box appears.

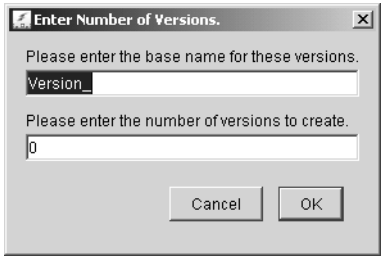


2. In the **Select a file to use for the imposition** box, navigate to and select the versioning imposition plan you want to import.

   Information about the selected file displays in the box on the right side of the dialog box.

3. If you want to automatically name the versions, click **Auto Name**.

   The Enter Number of Version dialog box appears.

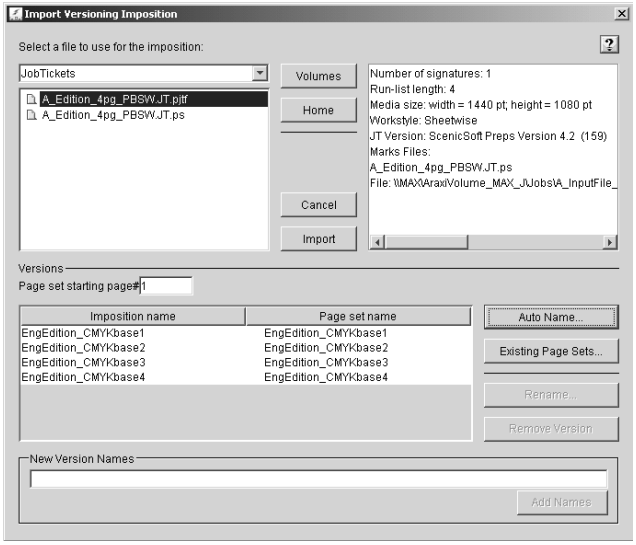


4. In the **Please enter the base name for these versions** box, type the base name.

5. In the **Please enter the number of versions to create** box, type the number of versions, and click **OK**.

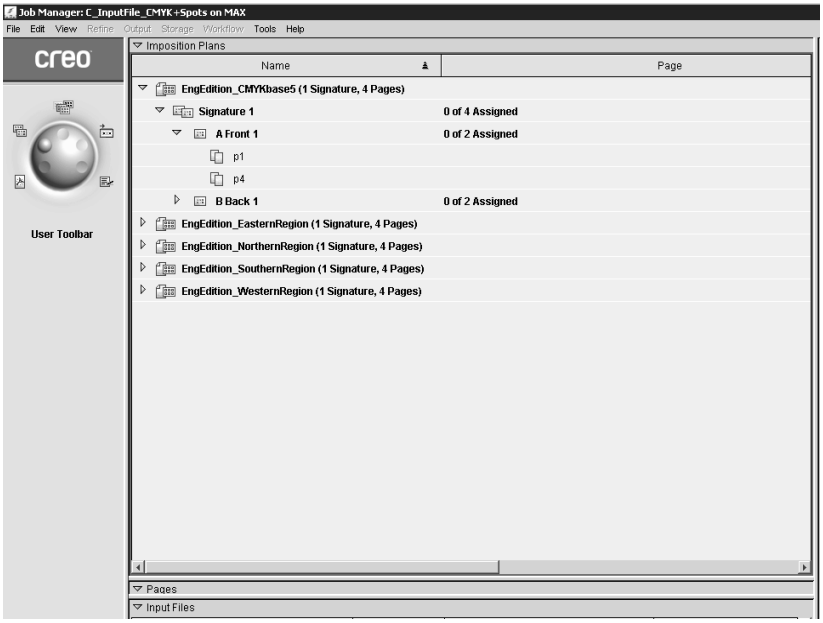
   A version name and default page set name for each versioning imposition displays.

6. If you want to manually create the versions and page sets, in the **New Versions Names** box, type the version name.

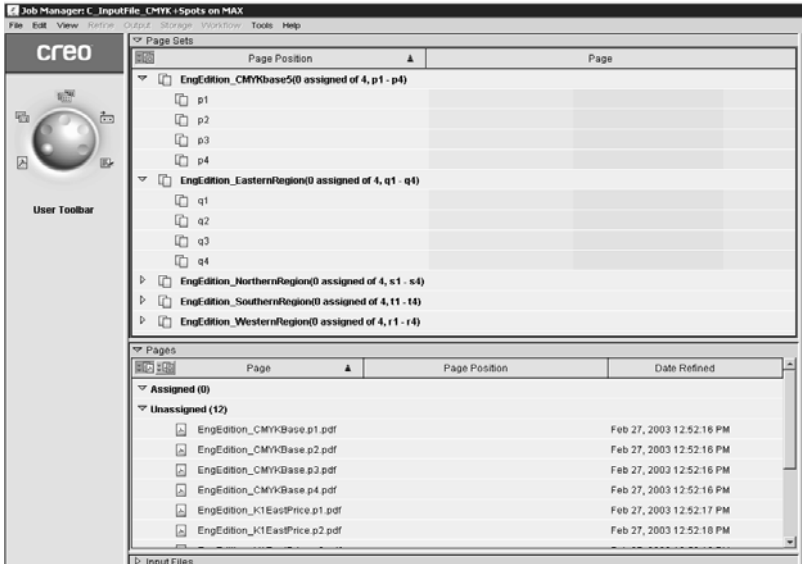


7. Click **Add Names**.
8. If required, select a name, and click the **Rename** button to rename any of the new versioning imposition names.
9. Click **Import**.

   Prinergy imports the versioning imposition plan into the job.



After the import processing completes, the **Page Sets** section displays the versions.

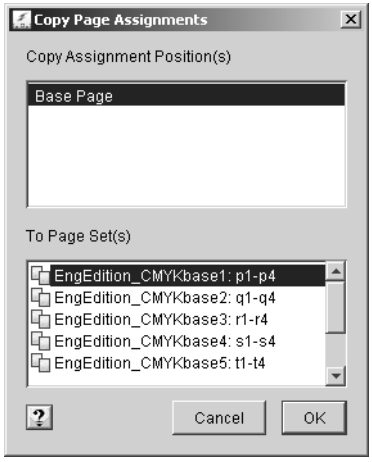


10. Assign pages to the page sets and continue with the job processing.

To copy page assignments:

For large versioning jobs, it is recommended to:

1. In the **Pages** view, assign the base content to one page set.
2. In the **Pages Set** section, select the base content page set.
3. From the **Edit** menu, select **Copy Page Assignments**, to copy the base page set assignments to all other editions and versions to be output.



4. In the **Copy Assignment Positions** box, select the base pages option.
5. In the **To Page Set(s)** box, select all versions that have the same base content.
6. Click **OK**.

   For more information on Copying Page Assignments see the Prinergy Workshop Online help.

To import a new versioning imposition plan and use some or all existing page sets:

If a new versioning imposition plan is necessary due to a press change or layout change, you can import a new versioning imposition, using an existing page set.

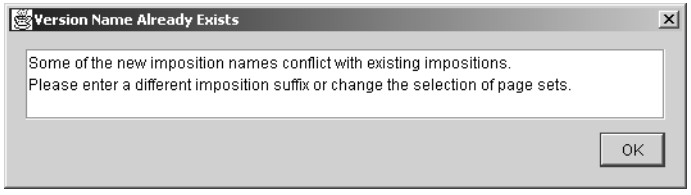
Therefore, if page sets already exist and pages have been assigned:

1. Delete the versioning imposition plans for all versions. Leave the pages assigned to the page sets.
   a. In Job Manager, in the **Imposition** view, **Imposition Plans** pane, select the imposition plan you want to delete.
   b. From the **File** menu, select **Remove Imposition**.
   c. In the warning prompt dialog box, click **OK**.
2. In Job Manager, from the **File** menu, select **Import Versioning Imposition** .

   The Import Versioning Imposition dialog appears.
3. In the **Select a file to use for the imposition** box, navigate to and select the new versioning imposition plan you want to import. The new imposition plan must have the same number of pages as the versioning imposition plan you are replacing.
4. To use existing page sets, click **Existing Page Sets…**

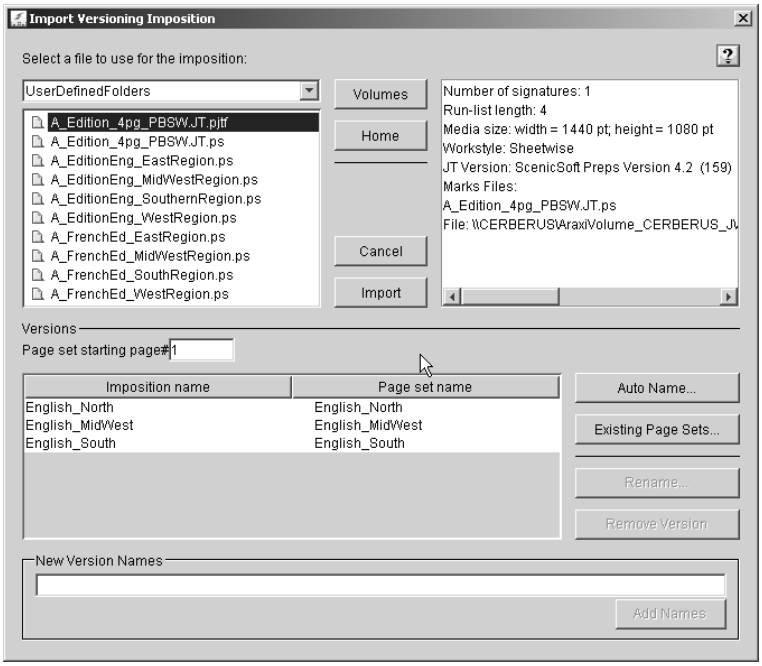
   The Select Page Set dialog box appears listing the existing page sets in the job.
5. Select the existing page sets you want to use. You can choose some or all.
6. In the **Imposition suffix** box, type a suffix that will help identify that this is the new imposition plan for an existing page set.

   If the imposition plan already exists, you must use create a suffix; otherwise, a warning message appears.



7. Click **Import**.

   The Select Page Set dialog box closes. The Import Versioning Imposition dialog appears, listing the imposition name (with suffix if set) and the corresponding page set name.



8. If required, select a name, and click the **Rename** button to rename any of the new version imposition names.

   The **Enter new version name** dialog appears. The page set name cannot be changed because the page set already exists.

9. Type a new name for the version.

10. Click **OK**.

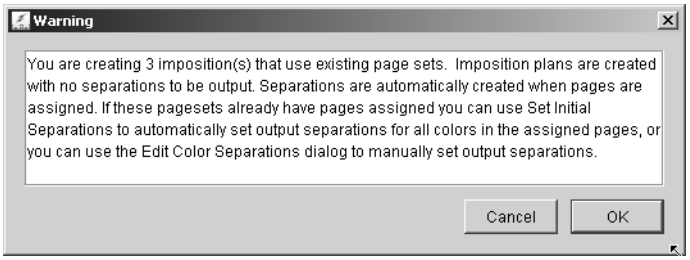
    The Import Versioning Imposition dialog displays the new version names and corresponding page set name.

    Repeat steps 8 and 9 for every version imposition name you want to change.

11. After all imposition plans have been renamed, click **Import**.

    Prinergy imports the versioning imposition plan into the job. In the **Separations** view, the new imposition plan for each version displays. The existing page sets and page assignments are retained.

    The following warning message appears.



12. Select the signature.
13. From the **File** menu, select **Set Initial Separations** to populate the separations information for the impositions. Note that any previous color mappings from the original imposition made using the Color Separations dialog box are not retained.

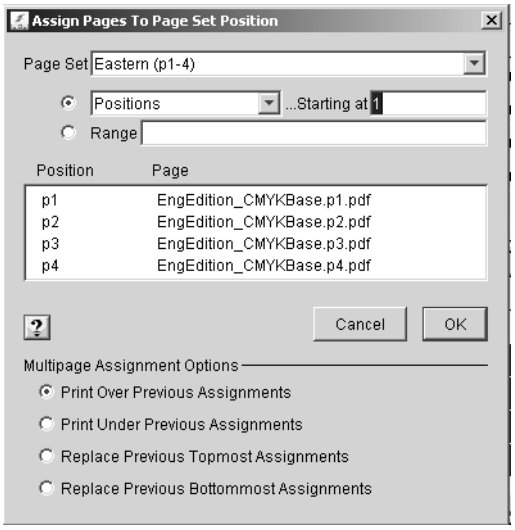
Assigning Pages to Page Set Positions and Layering

You can either manually assign pages to page set positions by individually dragging and dropping the pages on to the relevant page sets, or you can use the Assign Pages to Page Set Position dialog box.

To assign and layer pages on to page set positions:

1. In Job Manager, in the **Imposition** view, **Pages** section, select the pages that you want to assign to a page set position.
2. From the **Edit** menu, select **Assign Page to Position**.

   The Assign Page to Page Set Position dialog box appears.



3. In the **Page Set** box, select the page set to which you want to assign pages.
4. If you are assigning version layers to a page set that already contains pages, in the **MultiPage Assignment Option** section, select the required option.

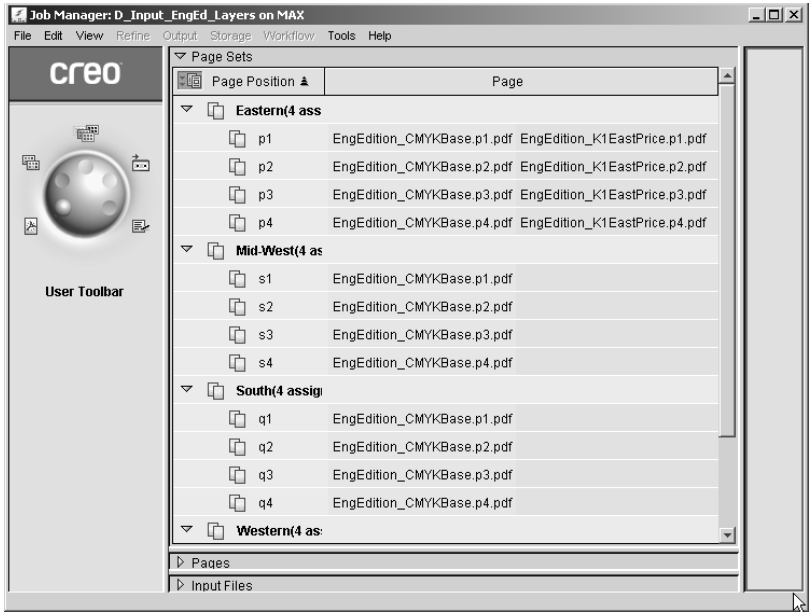


Tip: It is recommended that you first assign your base edition layers and then each version layer on top of the base (select the **Print Over Previous Assignment** option).

5. Set the remaining parameters as required.
6. Click **OK**.
7. Repeat steps 1 to 6, until you have all required pages assigned to the appropriate page set.



Tip: See *To copy page assignments:* on page 43.

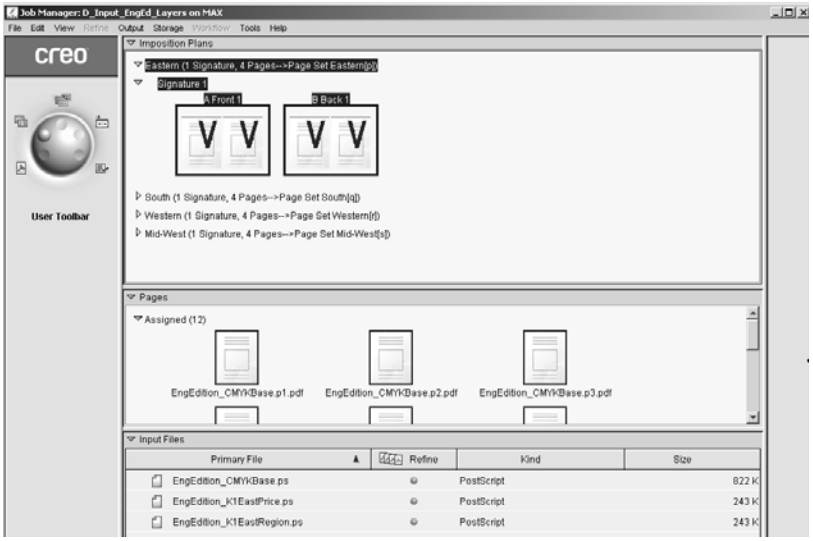


For more information on assigning pages to page sets, see the Prinergy Workshop online help.

To manually drag and drop pages on to page sets:

1. In Job Manager, in the **Imposition** view, from the **View** menu, select **Thumbnails**.
2. Drag the base PDF page thumbnails to the desired page positions.
3. Drag the second layer of PDF page thumbnails to the desired page positions, on top of the base PDF page thumbnails.

The result from both procedures is that the layered page positions display as a large, black V.



Note: You can either manually assign the pages, or you can create an APA file to automatically assign the page sets.

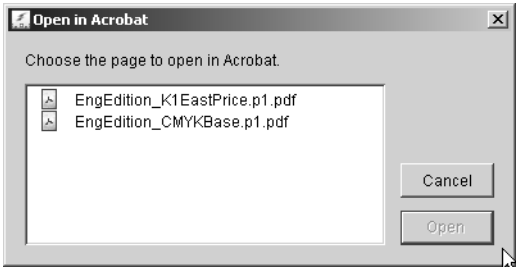
Viewing Layered Page Assignments in Adobe Acrobat

Adobe Acrobat does not merge Prinergy regional versioning layers for previewing. You can only view one page layer at a time.

To preview layers in Adobe Acrobat:

1. In the **Page Set** section, double-click the base and layered page that you want to preview.

   The Open in Acrobat dialog box appears.



2. Select the page layer you want to preview.

3. Click **Open.**

   The page layer PDF opens in Adobe Acrobat Reader.

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to preview any additional page layers.



Tip: To quickly preview the base content and layers of a page together, output the version pages to a loose page Virtual Proofing System TIFF proof, and preview in Virtual Color Proofer.

Proofing Jobs

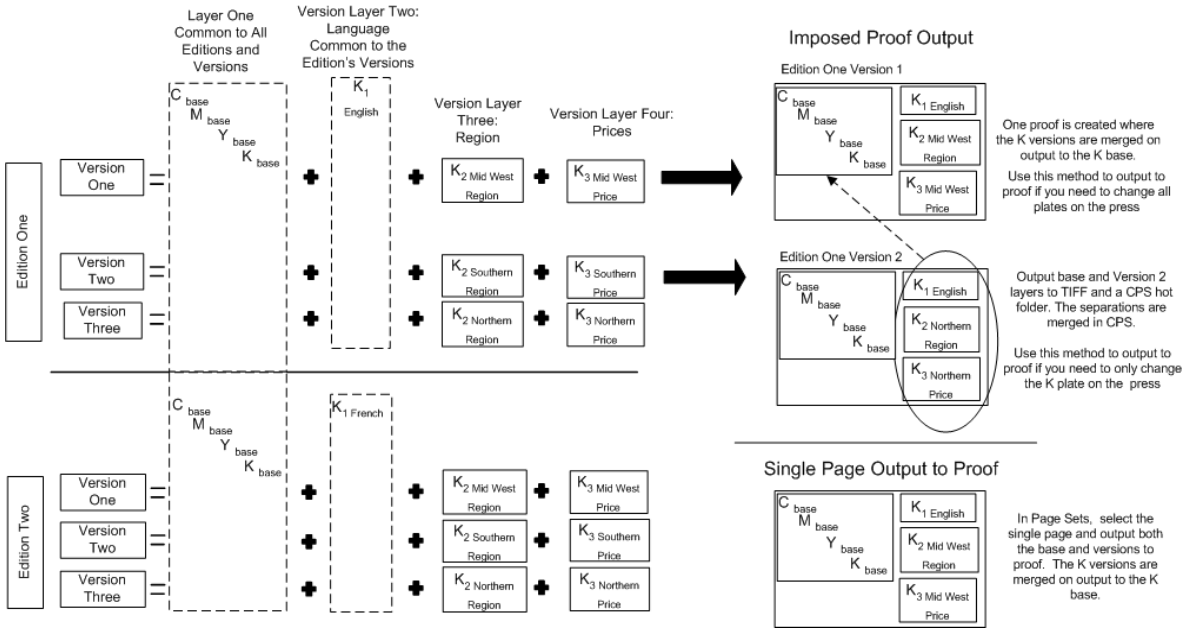


Figure 6: Sending common and unique input files to proof

This section assumes that the version layers contain black line work only and the version content does not knock out or overwrite any of the contone CMYK base. See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61 for more information on creating input files for the Prinergy regional versioning workflow.

There are two possible proofing workflows:

- When proofing editions with version, if the edition one, version one, base (CMYK) is the base for all versions, output the black (K) base and version files to TIFF and then merge the version files to the black (K) base of edition one, version one, using CPS.



See *Proofing Prinergy Versioning Jobs Using CPS*, part number 78-0150A, for more information on proofing using the Color Proofing System.

For example:

Edition one versions	Input file	Proofing output required (imposition proof)
Version one	C, M, Y, K base (common to all editions) K1 (common to all edition one regional versions) K2P (unique to region) K3R (unique to region)	C, M, Y, and K, where C, M, and Y are the base content, and K equals K1P and K1R layered on the K base and merged on output.
Version two	C, M, Y, K base (common to all editions) K1 (common to all edition one regional versions) K2P (unique to region) K3R (unique to region)	K only, where K equals K2P and K1R layered on the Kbase output to TIFF and then merged to the CMY Kbase of Version one using CPS.

- Alternatively, you can output all separations for each edition's versions.

For example:

Edition one versions	Input File	Proofing output required (imposition proof)
Version one	C, M, Y, K base K1 (common to all edition one regional versions) K2P(unique to region) K3R (unique to region)	C + M + Y + K, where K equals K1, K2P, K3R regional versions layered on the K base and merged on output.
Version two	C + M + Y+ Kbase K1 (common to all edition one regional versions) K2P(unique to region) K3R (unique to region)	C + M + Y + K, where K = K1, K2P, K2R regional versions layered on the K base and merged on output

Proofing Composite and Pre-Separated PDF Version Files

The output format in the final proof output process plan is dependent on the requirements for the proofing device.

To proof composite and pre-separated PDF files:

1. Create a final proof output process plan.

   See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy online help for more information.

2. In Job Manager, in the **Separation** view, select the edition one version one signatures.

3. From the **Output** menu, select the final proof process plan you created.

   Prinergy outputs the C, M, Y, and K separations to proof.

4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 for all the edition's versions you want to proof.

See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61 for information on proofing using CT/LW input files and the Creo CopyDot Toolkit software.

Outputting Plates

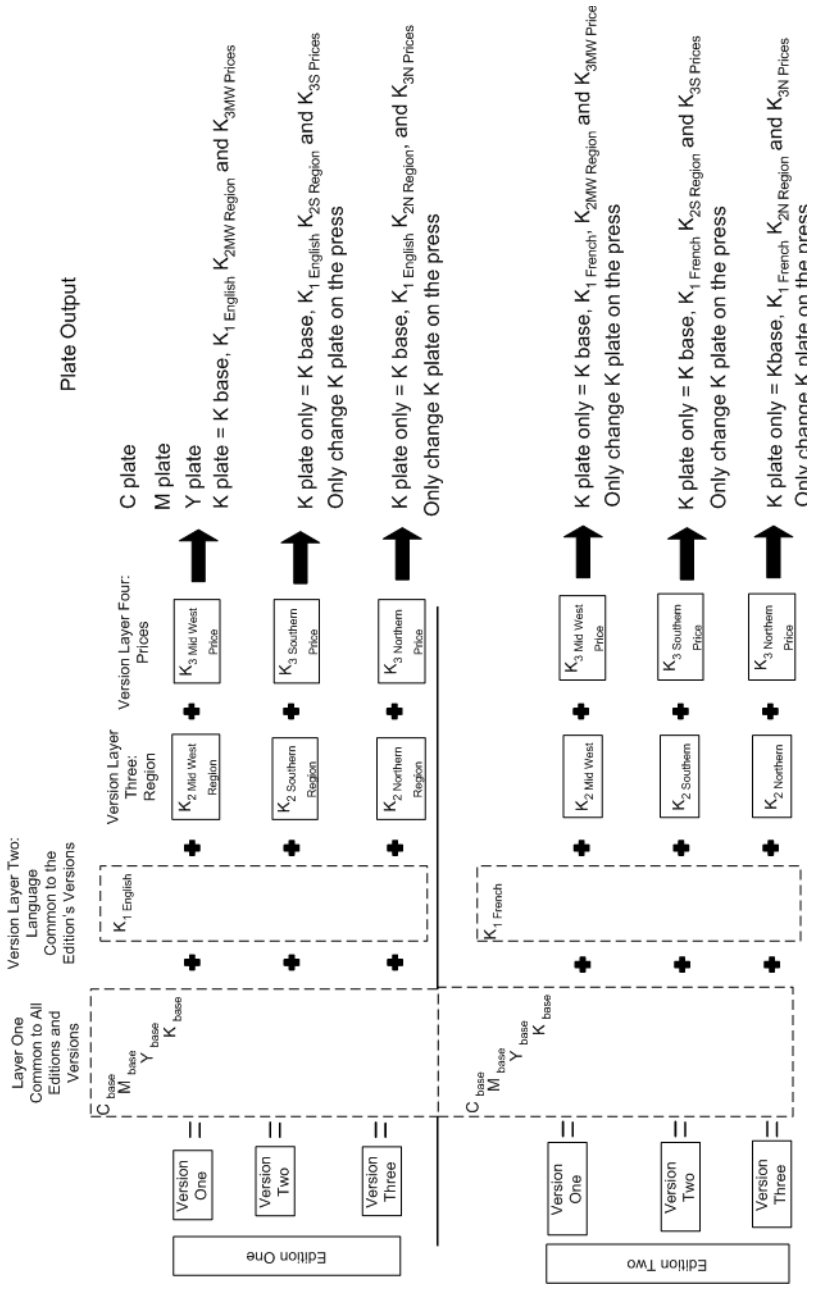


Figure 7: Outputting common and unique input files to plates

This section assumes that the version layers contain black line work only, and the version content does not knock out or overwrite any of the contone CMYK base. See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61 for more information on creating input files for the Prinergy regional versioning workflow.

Exposing to plate using layered versioning input files is the same as exposing to plate C#M#Y#K# input files. See C#M#Y#K#—*Outputting to Plate* on page 25 for more information.

For example:

Edition one versions	Input files	Final output required
Version one	C, M, Y, K base (common to all editions) K1 (common to all edition one regional versions) K2P (unique to region) K3R (unique to region)	Where C, M, Y and K are the base for the edition, and K1, K2P, and K3R are the regional layers for edition version one
Version two	C, M, Y, K base (common to all editions) K1 (common to all edition one regional versions) K2P (unique to region) K3R (unique to region)	Output edition one, version two's K1, K2P, and K3R regional layers to plate only
Version three	C, M, Y, K base (common to all editions) K1 (common to all editionone regional versions) K2P (unique to region) K3R (unique to region)	Output edition one, version three's K1, K2P, and K3R regional layers to plate only



Important: The input files you use for layering can only contain the data required to print over the base. The Prinergy layering model does not allow for the selection of separations within a layer.

If the edition one, version one, base is the base for all versions, when you output to plates, output the edition one, version one, base separations (CMYK), and then merge and output the version separation plate (K) for all subsequent versions.

Working with CMYK base Plus K#, K # Input Files

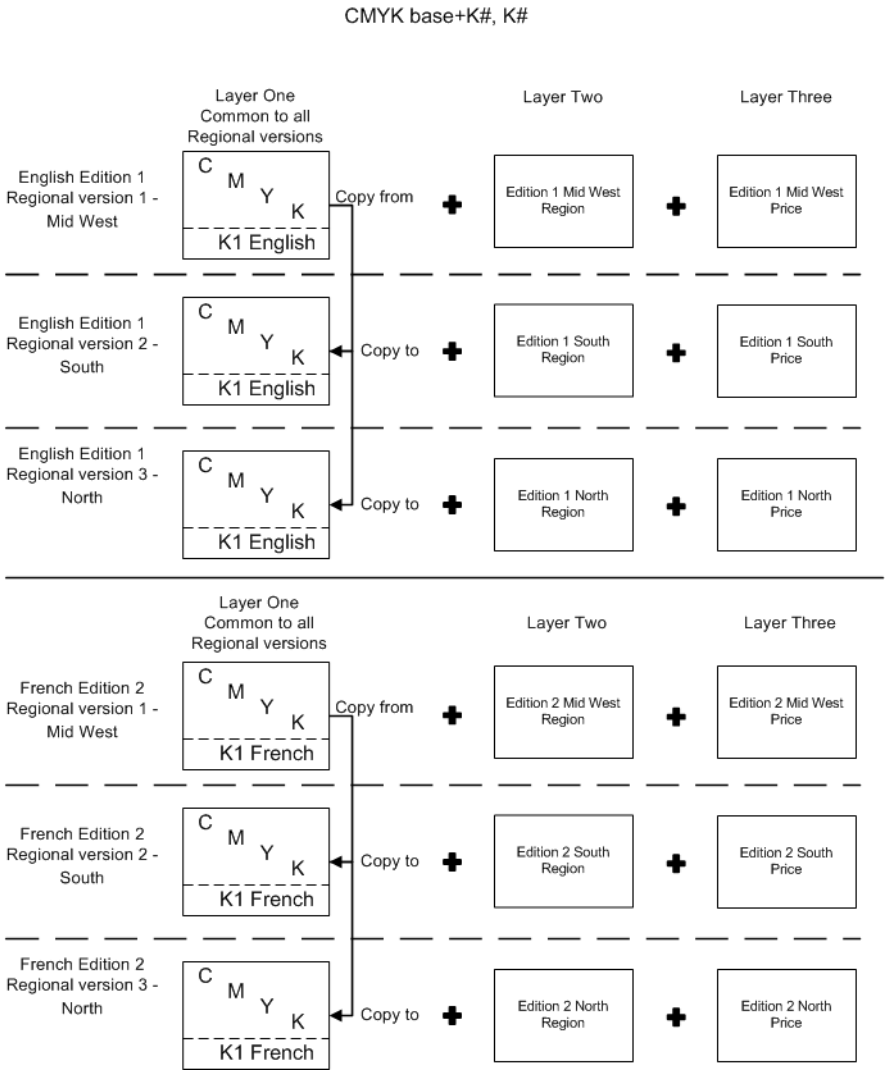


Figure 8: Common and unique input files for publishing two separate language editions with each edition requiring three separate versions to be published

Assumptions

This section assumes that the version layers may contain either contone images or black line work. See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61 for more information on creating input files for the Prinergy regional versioning workflow.

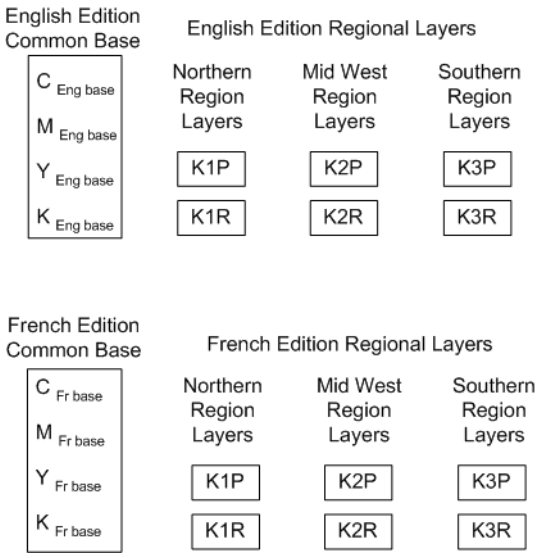
Overview of the CMYK Base Plus K#, K# Workflow

When working with the editions with versions method CMYKbase plus K#, and K#, all base content and common version content (for example, language) defined as spot colors (K#) are in a single input file created in the desktop application.

When you save the file in the desktop application (for example, QuarkXPress), do not merge the version content with the process color (for example, black (K)). From the desktop application, output the version layer separately. Prinergy, during output to proof, merges the version content (K#) with the base content (K). See *Working with CMYK plus K# Input Files* on page 11 for more information.

All variable or layered data necessary to create the different regional versions, using the same base, are in separate input files.

For example:



For example, you need to publish a flyer in the north, south, and mid west regions of both England and France. The sale items and price differ depending on the region. Therefore, you need to publish an English edition and a French edition.

For each edition, you need to publish three versions—north, south, and mid west.

For each edition's version, there is a common base layer and language version layer in one input file and two unique version layers: item (unique to the version) and price (unique to the version) in separate input files.

Using a Base Plus Common Version Input File and Unique Version Input Files

To process a base plus common version input file and unique version input files in Prinergy:

1. Start Prinergy Workshop.
2. Create a job.



See the Creating a Job and Creating a Group topics in the Prinergy Workshop online help.

3. Select the job and enable layering.
   a. From the **Edit** menu, select **Edit Job Attributes...**

      The Edit Job Attributes dialog box appears.

   b. In the **Max Layers** box, type the number of layers you want to activate.

      See Enabling Layering in the Prinergy Workshop online help.
4. In Job Manager, add the edition version input files.

   See Adding Input Files in the Prinergy Workshop online help.
5. Refine the PostScript files.



Note: If using an APA file to automatically assign page sets, select the **Impose** section in the Refine process plan dialog box and generate thumbnails.

See Modifying Process Plans in the Prinergy Workshop online help.

6. Import a versioning imposition plan.



Important: You must use Prinergy Workshop's **Import Versioning Imposition** option to import an imposition plan to create page sets for the editions. The versioning imposition plan creates a page set for each required edition. Versions and page sets can be renamed or left to the defaults.

7. In the **Imposition** view, assign the common base and language version pages to the edition's first regional version page set, for example, mid west. See *Assigning Pages to Page Set Positions and Layering* on page 46.

8. In the **Pages** view, **Page Set** section, copy the base and language version pages to the other edition one version's page sets to be output. See *To copy page assignments:* on page 43 for more information on copying page set assignments.



For more information on Copying Page Assignments see the Prinergy Workshop Online help.

Each edition has a common base for the edition and all its versions. For example, the English edition has a common English base for all regional English versions.

9. Assign the unique version pages to the relevant regional page sets. The unique version pages create the different regional versions.

   For example,

   a. Assign the mid west regional and price pages to the layer over the mid west base.

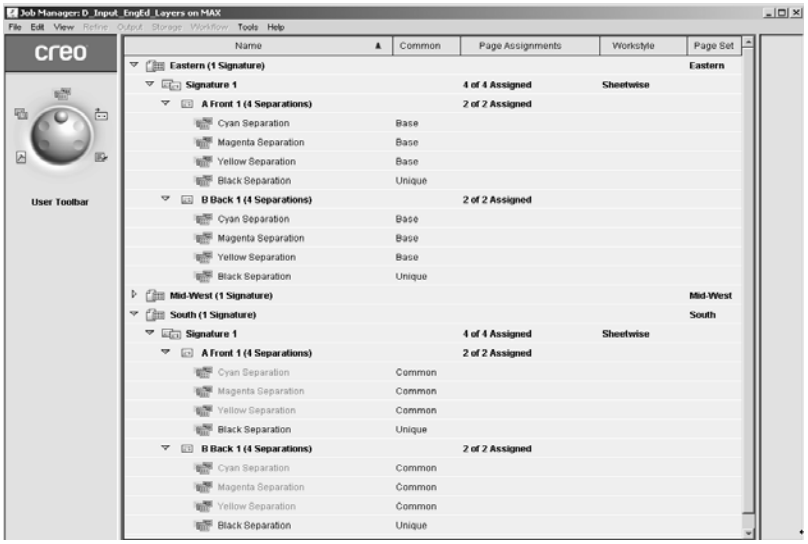
   b. Assign the North regional and price pages to the layer over the North base.

   c. Assign the South regional and price pages to the layer over the South base.

   See *Assigning Pages to Page Set Positions and Layering* on page 46 for more information.

   The regional version layers are unique to the version, and the base layer is common to the edition's versions.

10. In the **Separations** view, from the **Edit** menu, select **Identify Common Separations** to identify common and unique separations.



Prinergy identifies which separations are common to the base—for example, C, M, and Y—and which separations are unique, or represent the different versions—for example, K.

See Identifying Common Separations in the Prinergy Workshop online help for more information.

11. Output to proof. See *Proofing Composite and Pre-Separated PDF Version Files* on page 53.

12. Output to plate. See *Outputting Plates* on page 54.

A

Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds

Recommended Practices When Creating Prinergy Regional Versioning Input Files 62

Troubleshooting Problems with Image Files.....63

Additional Tools in Prinergy 2.3 68

Recommended Practices When Creating Prinergy Regional Versioning Input Files

This chapter describes some general recommended practices to consider when creating versioning input files for Prinergy.

- When creating your input files, use the layering extension that comes with a desktop application, such as QuarkXPress or Adobe InDesign®. This will enable you to detect potential problems, such as knock outs on the base layer, before you output the versioning files to PDF.
- If using QuarkXPress as your desktop application, configure the version spot colors to **Overprint** the base layer. Defining the version data to overprint the base data will prevent the version data from knocking out the base data.
- If using QuarkXPress, avoid using white text boxes on the versioning layers. A white text box will knock out the base data.
    - When using a text box on a versioning layer, make sure to set the text box background to **none**.
- If you have images on your version layer, make sure the image is scanned as a 1-bit TIFF (line art), or make sure the image does not overlap the base data.

  If the image is 8-bit TIFF (opaque) and does overlap with some of the base data, it may knock out the base data (text or graphics).
- When creating white objects, create them with a compound path. If you are forced to edit the PDF using Enfocus PitStop software, compound paths can potentially prevent changes to the page layout.

Troubleshooting Problems with Image Files

This section describes general problems that can occur with input files and their workarounds.

Problems with Input Files

One of the main problems found with input files is layered version data knocking out base data.

Layered version data may knock out the base data if any of the following is used in the desktop application:

- White text boxes
- Images scanned as 8-bit TIFFs
- Contone/line work (CT/LW)

  CT/LW files are usually created when pages have been run through Brisque™ before being added to Prinergy. The white portion of line work is opaque and knocks out data underneath it.
- Gradations

Possible Workarounds

There are five possible workarounds when dealing with input files whose version data knocks out the base data:

- Double-burn the plate. See *Physically Double-Burning The Plate* on page 64.
- Pre-render page by page. See *Pre-Rendering Problematic Input Pages on a Page Basis* on page 64.
- Double-burn the base and version data in CopyDot Toolkit. See *Using Copydot Toolkit to Double-Burn* on page 65.
- Use the Enfocus PitStop PDF Editor software to edit the PDF. See *Using Enfocus PitStop PDF Editor* on page 67.

Physically Double-Burning The Plate

To physically double-burn the plate:

1. Create one imposition plan and import the plan once for the base CMYK and again for each version.
2. Assign the base pages to the base imposition plan and the version pages to each version imposition plan. See *Creating Versions and Page Sets Using Import Versioning Imposition Plans* on page 39.
3. Output the first imposition plan with the base separations.
4. Retain the version (K) plate on the device.
5. In the plate processor, do not process the plate.
6. In Prinergy, select the version layer (K) separation.
7. Image the K plate again with the version content.



For more information on loading and unloading plates from your device, see the Print Console online help or see the CS Xpose User Guide or CS Xpose online help.

Potential Problems:

The potential problems with physically double-burning the plate are as follows:

- Increases the amount of imaging time
- Shortens the intervals between required device maintenance
- Only works on positive plates
- You must know that the input file will have a problem before you output to plate so that you can set up the imposition plans

Pre-Rendering Problematic Input Pages on a Page Basis

As many problems with input files arise from opaque white version data knocking out the base data, pre-rendering version files to pre-screened DCS raster (copydot) pages removes the possibility of opaque white objects.

To pre-render version input files on a page basis:

1. Output the version layer to pre-screened DCS raster, which creates a page similar to a copydot page.

   Outputting to DCS raster removes opaque white data.

2. Add the page back into Prinergy to create a copydot PDF.

3. In Prinergy, layer the PDF on top of the base. See *Assigning Pages to Page Set Positions and Layering* on page 46.

Potential Problems:

- Using this method will create three different versions of the same file, therefore, you may have file management issues.

  A workaround to reduce potential file management issues, is to create two Jobs: a pre-processed job and a processed job, which reduces the number of files in the job you need to store.

- You cannot use this method if you have gray objects or bleeds on the version layers.

  Gray objects on the version layers can potentially cause halftone phase discrepancies (halftone dots appear as figure eights).

Using Copydot Toolkit to Double-Burn



See the *Copydot Toolkit User Guide* for more information.

To use Copydot Toolkit to double-burn:

1. Create one imposition plan and import the plan once for the base CMYK and again for each version.

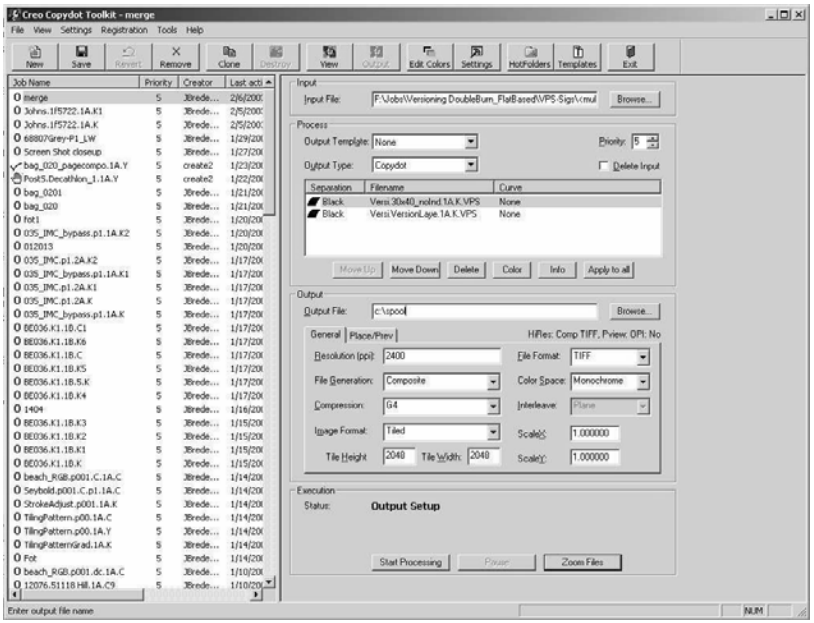
2. Assign the base pages to the base imposition plan and the version pages to each version imposition plan. See *Creating Versions and Page Sets Using Import Versioning Imposition Plans* on page 39.

3. Output both the base (K) separation and the version layer (K) separation to 1-bit TIFF.

4. Create a new Copydot Toolkit job.

5. Import both the base and version layer 1-bit TIFF files into Copydot Toolkit.

6. Merge the files and output a single CopyDot Toolkit TIFF file, with the following box options:
   - **Output Type**: Copydot
   - **File Generation**: Composite
   - **Compression**: G4
   - **File Format:** TIFF
   - **Color space**: Monochrome



7. Send the TIFF file to the device for output.

Advantages:

- Double-burning the base and version files in Copydot Toolkit makes the workflow in Prinergy easier.
- Imaging time is not increased.

Potential Problems:

- To double-burn using the Copydot Toolkit software, you require the following software licences:
  - RIP to Disk
  - Copydot Toolkit
  - TIFF Downloader or CS Xpose
  - Probably an extra PC workstation for Copydot Toolkit (performance)

  Contact your Creo service representative for more information on software licenses.
- Merging the separation layers in Copydot Toolkit is a manual process and, therefore, prone to error.

Using Enfocus PitStop PDF Editor

The Enfocus PitStop PDF Editor software enables you to search for white color in PDFs and to convert it to no color. Enfocus PitStop PDF Editor is useful if you want to remove the white color from white text boxes.

Potential Problems:

- You can only search for white objects
- You cannot search for gradations
- Changing white objects to no color may damage the content or layout of the page.

  For example, if you have a white object that overlays a larger black object, changing the white object to none, will not fix the problem. The black object and overlaid white object should have been created as a compound path, rather than two layered objects. See *Recommended Practices When Creating Prinergy Regional Versioning Input Files* on page 62.

Additional Tools in Prinergy 2.3

Prinergy 2.3 has some features that have proven to be useful for certain other problem situations with versioning pages:

- You can use Prinergy 2.3 separated PDF output to isolate separations (for example, isolate the K separation from a composite page that includes unnecessary CMY separations). The resulting file can be brought back into Prinergy as a page.
- You can use the Prinergy 2.3 Recombine feature to recombine separated pages, which can prove useful in certain situations.
- You can use Prinergy 2.3 PDF output to create a single PDF composed of two layered PDFs (for example, you can take a CMYK and a K PDF that are both layered in the same page position and output a single PDF that includes both layers). The resulting page is appropriate for soft-proofing,as well as for further processing and manipulation in Prinergy or another workflow.

B

Working With Seps2Comp in Prinergy Regional Versioning

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Using Seps2Comp Software in a Prinergy Regional Versioning Workflow

You cannot map spot colors to separations in a pre-separated workflow, but you can create composite files from pre-separated Prinergy PDF pages via the Seps2Comp software in order to avoid double-burning plates.

Seps2Comp software converts pre-separated Prinergy PDF pages to composite, enabling you to map spot colors to separations.

In order to use Seps2Comp software in a versioning workflow, input files must:

- Not have any of the following:
  - White text boxes
  - Images scanned as 8-bit TIFFs
  - Contone/line work (CT/LW)
  - Gradations

  See *Best Practices For Input Files And Workarounds* on page 61 for more information.
- Be pre-separated, where spot color separations are not mapped in the desktop application (for example, QuarkXPress)



For more information on using Seps2Comp software with Prinergy PDF files, see the *PDF Seps2Comp User Guide 1.7*.

Glossary

add a JTP
To activate or enable a JTP on a particular server, using Prinergy Administrator. A JTP cannot be used by the system unless it is added to one or more servers. See also *remove a JTP*.

Adobe Acrobat
Desktop software that lets you create and edit documents in Adobe's Portable Document Format (PDF).

archive (noun)
A potentially permanent record of a set of related files—in this case, a job—that may span several file systems on one or more machines. Compare to *backup (noun)*.

archive (verb)
To write a job or related files to media for permanent storage. Files are saved in context, while job metadata is retained in the Prinergy database, enabling you to retrieve the job to the system. See also *retrieve* and *purge*. Compare to *back up (verb)*.

Archiver software
See *Prinergy Archiver software*.

Archiver system
See *Archiver system*.

archiving device
A device that reads and writes Prinergy job data to archiving media, for example, tapes. Prinergy supports individual tape drives and tape libraries.

archiving station
The Prinergy server that is running Archiver software and is connected directly to the archiving device.

back up (verb)
To save a copy of a complete disk partition, file system, or portion of a file system directory structure for the purpose of disaster recovery—for example, in the event of a disk crash. Compare to *archive (verb)*.

backup (noun)
A copy of a complete disk partition, file system, or portion of a file system directory structure saved for the purpose of disaster recovery—for example, in the event of a disk crash. Compare to *archive (noun)*.

Basic Backup

The default backup option for Prinergy. Through Oracle Backup Manager software, it provides a means of performing scheduled backups of your Prinergy database to a local disk. It does not provide a means of backing up system drives.

You must provide your own backup software in order to copy the backup of the Oracle database to media and to back up the system drives.

calibration curve

A curve that graphically represents the percentage at which to adjust an original PostScript tint during screening to produce the target output.

Harmony software, which is included with Prinergy, derives calibration curves based on the target and initial curves that you build. You can edit calibration curves in Harmony.

client machine

See *Prinergy workstation*.

client software

Software that makes a request of server software in order to complete a task. In Prinergy, the main client software is Prinergy Workshop. See also *server software*.

client-server architecture

A software environment in which client software (such as Prinergy Workshop) makes a request of server software (such as Prinergy Server). The server software initiates the requested service, and then sends the relevant information to the client software.

color match (verb)

To keep color consistency when converting one color space to another—for example, from RGB to CMYK. Prinergy uses ICC profiles to map to L*a*b, a device-independent color space. An ICC target is used to map to a device space when a file is ready for output. This maintains color consistency between the color model and output devices.

companion software

Stand-alone software that can be used in conjunction with Prinergy—for example, Preps, Print Console, and Signastation. See also *optional software* and *standard software*.

composite PostScript or PDF file	A single PostScript or PDF file that is not divided into color separations. That is, color information is not divided into cyan, magenta, yellow, black, or spot colors. A composite PostScript file can be generated by both desktop publishing and imposition software. See also *pre-separated PostScript or PDF file* and *separated PostScript or PDF file*.
Connect	See *Prinergy Connect*.
CT/LW	A file format where contone images (CT) are separated from the line work (LW). A third file (called the layout file) is used to position the CT images within the linework.
destroy	To permanently delete a job and all references to it from the Prinergy system. Compare to *purge*.
digital master	A PDF file created by Prinergy is a digital master because it is a complete, reliable entity. Only page description information is contained in the PDF page. Proofs, films, or plates are made from the same PDF file by selecting the appropriate output process plan.
Direct	See *Prinergy Direct.*
domain	A collection of computers and users that share a common database and security policy, which are stored on a domain controller. Compare to *workgroup*.
domain controller	In a Windows 2000 domain, a computer running Windows 2000 that authenticates domain logons and maintains a directory database for a domain. The domain controller tracks changes made to accounts of all computers on a domain.
Edition	The published version. See *Versioning* for more information.
eject	To remove a selected medium from an archiving device.
Encapsulated PostScript (EPS)	EPS is a subset of the PostScript language. It describes images in a format that can be imported into other documents.
EPS file	Encapsulated PostScript file. EPS files are used to describe a graphic image using PostScript language.
file optimization	The process of checking and optimizing resources in PDF files. It optimizes the PDF to create a predictable digital master. Processing is done by the Optimizer JTP (a generic JTP).

file server

A computer that is connected to the Prinergy system via the network, but is not running any Prinergy software components. It is used to store input files for Prinergy jobs and can be a UNIX, Windows 2000, or Windows NT machine.

generic JTP

A JTP that performs a minor task, such as generating thumbnails. The Prinergy system manages the distribution of these JTPs; you cannot configure them with Prinergy Administrator.

Harmony

Calibration software that creates dot gain calibration curves by matching the characteristics of the press sheet to a proof or printed sample. It is standard Prinergy software.

home server

The job server for a particular Prinergy job. When you create a job, you must select a job server on which to store the job.

hot folder

A file that is monitored for incoming files as a trigger for an automatic operation. The application that processes the files checks the folder location on a regular basis, and automatically processes any files found there.

Import pool

In RSM, a media pool containing media that are recognized by the system, but are not part of the Prinergy system's current archive—for example, Prinergy archive tapes from another Prinergy system or Platemaster tapes. Media from the **Import** pool can be moved to the **Free** pool or to an application pool.

The **Import** pool is a system pool and cannot be deleted or renamed.

See also *Removable Storage Manager (RSM)*.

imposition

A means of arranging a number of pages on the front and back of a press sheet to ensure correct order after the printed sheet is folded.

input file

A file that contains page content. For example, a file that is created by printing a customer's source file, such as a QuarkXPress file, to a PostScript file.

Insert

To load a medium into an archiving or backup device. If using an individual tape device, the medium is loaded directly into the drive. If using a tape library, the medium is loaded into a holding slot, where it is available to be mounted.

InSite

See Synapse InSite.

InSite Administrator	See Synapse InSite Administrator.
job	The unit used to organize work. A job typically, but not necessarily, corresponds to all the components of one publication. When you create a job, Prinergy creates a job folder and entries in the database for tracking of the job.
job folder	A folder (or directory) on a Prinergy server that stores all the system files for a job. In addition, the job folder may include any input files from your customer. Job folders are stored in a central directory and may include any number of subfolders to help organize job information.
job server	A Prinergy server on which job folders are stored. See also *home server*.
job ticket	In Adobe Extreme, a collection of information related to one or more processing steps that must be carried out in Prinergy. It includes a map or route that specifies which JTPs to go to and in what order. It can also include information about which files to process, processing options, destinations, and imposition plans.
job ticket processor (JTP)	Software that performs a specific task to help process an Extreme job ticket. Configure JTPs using Prinergy Administrator.
JTP pool	One or more similar JTPs that have been grouped together to further automate the Prinergy workflow. A JTP pool lets you direct Prinergy to automatically distribute tasks to individual JTPs, so you don't have to manually coordinate which JTP to use. This helps you automatically process multiple jobs at the same time.
loose page proof	The output of a refined page or pages to a proofer (for example, a laser printer or color copier), or to Virtual Proofing System (VPS).
media	Materials, such as paper or film, that are used to produce hard copy, or objects such as tapes that are used to back up or archive information.
Media Manager	A Prinergy Workshop tool that lets you see information about media pools and media in your system. In addition, the Media Manager lets you start the Medium Complete, Medium Logical Copy, and Medium Verify tasks on Prinergy media.

media pool	In RSM, a logical group of archive media. The RSM has two types of media pools: system pools and application pools. See also *system pool, application pool,* and *Removable Storage Manager (RSM)*.
middleware	Software that is used as a subcomponent to tie other software together.
MMC	See *Microsoft Management Console*.
mount	In the Archiver system, to load a medium into the tape drive of a tape library so it can be analyzed.
multicast	Communication between a single sender and multiple receivers on a network.
normalize	A step in the refining process that creates PDF pages from input files. The resulting PDF files contain refined pages. Options in the normalize process are: OPI, image optimization, and font handling.
offline media	Archiving or backup media that are not currently in the removable storage device.
optional software	Software that is optional and may be included with your Prinergy system—for example, Prinergy backup software. See also *standard software* and *companion software*.
PDF	Portable Document Format. PDF is a reliable file format for storing line art, images, and text (including all required fonts) for pages. PDF files do not contain device-specific settings such as imaging resolution or duplex options.
peer-to-peer network	See *workgroup*.
Portable Document Format	See *PDF*.
Portable Job Ticket Format (PJTF)	Adobe's Portable Job Ticket Format (PJTF) contains descriptions of device-specific settings and describes the desired output style for one or more pages from PDF files. See also *job ticket.*
PostScript	A page description language developed by Adobe Systems. It is used to describe type and visual elements so that they can be output on devices with PostScript interpreters.
PostScript file	A file written in the PostScript page description language and created by a native application.

Powerpack	See *Prinergy Powerpack*.
PPD file	A file that contains information about an output device, such as plate size, resolution, line screen, and screen angle. A PPD file is generated by output device control software, such as Print Console. It is used by imposition software, such as Preps, when generating imposition plans. See also *PPX file*.
PPX file	A supplement to a PPD file.
Preps	Imposition software created by Creo.
pre-separated PostScript or PDF file	A single PostScript or PDF file that contains color separation information for cyan, magenta, yellow, black, and any spot colors. The color separation information is coded inside a single PostScript file; it is not divided inot a separate PostScript file for each color. A pre-separated PostScript file is typically generated by desktop publishing software such as QuarkXPress. See also *composite PostScript or PDF file* and *separated PostScript or PDF file*.
primary server	The main server machine in a Prinergy system. It contains all Prinergy Server components, including the Oracle database. The primary server coordinates requests from Prinergy Workshop and maintains the database. In a distributed system, the primary server coordinates client requests and maintains the database, but some tasks can be carried out on secondary servers to increase overall system performance. There is only one primary server in a Prinergy system.
Prinergy Administrator	(UADM.exe) Software that serves as the Prinergy system administration user interface. Use it to configure JTPs, add and remove servers, start and stop the Prinergy Server, and monitor the system. It is installed as part of Prinergy Server and runs on primary and secondary servers. Available for Windows 2000 only.
Prinergy Connect	A full-featured Prinergy system.
Prinergy Direct	An entry-level Prinergy system that accepts imposed input and outputs to a range of proofing devices and output devices.
Prinergy Powerpack	A Prinergy system designed for offset and flexographic packaging printers.

Prinergy Satellite for iMPAct	A Prinergy system that has been configured as a page preparation station for use with an iMPAct 2.0 workflow.
Prinergy server (hardware)	A Windows 2000 server machine running Prinergy Server software or hosting a job storage folder. May be a primary, secondary or tertiary server. Compare to *Prinergy Server (software)*. Note that a tertiary server can also be a Windows NT machine.
Prinergy Server (software)	The server software side of a Prinergy system. It is made up of a number of components, including daemons, Araxi Service, Adobe Extreme, Oracle database, and Prinergy Administrator. These components can be distributed on multiple server machines. Compare to *Prinergy server machine (hardware)*.
Prinergy system	A system of networked computers that includes at least one Windows 2000 server machine that is running Prinergy Server (the primary server), as well as one Macintosh, Windows NT, or 2000 workstation that is running Prinergy Workshop (the client machine). A Prinergy system may also include any number of secondary servers and additional client machines. A site can have multiple Prinergy systems.
Prinergy Workshop	Client software that is the main user interface to the Prinergy system. From Prinergy Workshop, you can manage the workflow for each job. Within Prinergy Workshop, you can access the Job Finder, Job Manager, Queue Manager, Process Plan Editor, Global and Per-Job Font Converters, Adobe Acrobat, and Global and Per-Job Color Space Editors. If the Prinergy Archiver is licensed on your system, you can also access the Media Manager.
Prinergy workstation	A computer that is running Prinergy Workshop; it is not running any Prinergy Server components. It can also be called a client machine. A Prinergy workstation can be a Windows NT, Windows 2000, or Macintosh computer.
process plan	A file containing a collection of options and parameters that tell Prinergy how to perform a task. Because settings are predefined, using process plans provides consistent results. Process plans are created using the Process Plan Editor.

Process Plan Editor
The tool used to create, modify, and manage process plans. The Process Plan Editor can be accessed from the **Tools** menu in the Job Finder and Job Manager in Prinergy Workshop.

purge
To delete selected job files from a Prinergy server; however, the job remains on the system because job metadata is retained in the Oracle database. Purging is done after a job has been successfully archived. Compare to *destroy.* See also *archive (verb)* and *retrieve*.

Removable Storage Manager (RSM)
A Windows 2000 service that tracks removable storage media and manages removable storage devices, such as an individual tape drive or tape library. It is part of the Archiver system and the Prinergy backup system.

remove a JTP
To disable or deactivate a JTP on a particular server, using Prinergy Administrator. See also *add a JTP.*

render station
A secondary server that is connected to an output device and is running a high-resolution renderer JTP. It is generally not used to store jobs or run other types of JTPs. Instead, it is reserved for rendering files for output.

renderer
The software component that rasterizes and screens PDF input files.

retrieve
To bring back to the Prinergy system files that were previously archived to media. In Prinergy, retrieving instructions are set in the retrieve process plan. See also *archive* and *purge*.

RIP
Raster image processor. Software that converts PostScript data into raster (bitmap) data.

The PDF workflow, as it is applied in Prinergy, utilizes a two-phase RIP process: interpretation and rendering. Interpretation happens as part of the refine process when the input file is normalized to PDF. Rendering, which converts the PDF file to raster data, happens as part of the output process.

secondary server
Any Prinergy server in a Prinergy system that is not the primary server—that is, it is running Prinergy Server software but does not store the Oracle database. Secondary servers can run some JTPs to facilitate distributed processing. A Prinergy system can include multiple secondary servers. See also *render station* and *archiving station*.

separated PostScript or PDF file	A PostScript or PDF file that has color information split into separate files—that is, one file for cyan, magenta, yellow, black, and any spot colors. A separated PostScript file is typically generated by impostion software such as Preps. See also *composite PostScript or PDF file* or *pre-separated PostScript or PDF file*.
server (hardware)	See *server machine*.
server (software)	In a client-server architecture, such as Prinergy, server software (such as Prinergy Server) carries out requests made by client software (such as Prinergy Workshop), and sends relevant information back to the client software.
server machine	A computer that provides some service for other computers connected to it via a network. In Prinergy, there are four types of servers: the primary server, secondary server(s), and tertiary server(s)—which, collectively, are referred to as Prinergy servers—and file servers. See also *primary server, secondary server, tertiary server, Prinergy server,* and *file server.*
Signastation	Imposition software created by Heidelberg.
software process (Prinergy)	A Prinergy Server software component that performs a specific task. You can monitor the status of Prinergy processes in the Processes window of Prinergy Administrator. Software processes include daemons, JTPs, and Araxi Service.
standard share	In Windows, a share is any resource on a server that is available to network users. A standard share is a share created automatically by Prinergy when it is installed—for example, a job storage folders.
standard software	Software components that are standard with Prinergy and are automatically shipped with each Prinergy system. This includes Prinergy Server, Prinergy Workshop, and Adobe Acrobat. See also *companion software* and *optional software*.
strong password	A password that is not easily guessed or broken. Strong passwords generally combine uppercase and lowercase characters, are at least 8 characters long, and include numerals and special characters.
Synapse InSite	Web-based software that enables your customers to check the status of Prinergy print jobs, transfer files, and remotely proof PDF files via the Internet. lnSite is an additional option for Prinergy Connect, Prinergy Powerpack, and Prinergy Satellite for iMPAct.

Synapse InSite Administrator	Software used to configure the Synapse InSite system and manage InSite customer listings and associated user accounts.
system	See *Prinergy system*.
system pool	A media pool that is built into RSM and is a means of organizing which media are available to write to. There are three system pools: *Free pool*, *Import pool*, and *Unrecognized pool*. You cannot rename or delete a system pool.
tertiary server	A Windows NT or Windows 2000 server that is connected to the Prinergy system via the network, but is not running any Prinergy software components. It is used to store job folders and/or input files for Prinergy jobs.
thumbnail	A low-resolution sample image of a page or signature displayed in Prinergy Workshop.
trap (verb)	To overlap adjacent printed colors slightly to ensure that white space does not appear between the colors. Trapping parameters can be specified in the original application or in the refine process plan.
Unrecognized pool	In RSM, a media pool containing media that do not have a recognizable header and thus are not recognized by the system—for example, a brand new tape. Media in the **Unrecognized** pool must be moved to the **Free** pool before they are available for archiving. The **Unrecognized** pool is a system pool and cannot be deleted or renamed.
user account	In Windows, an account that provides a user with a unique profile with which to log on to the system and access resources.
user group	In Windows, a collection of user accounts. User groups let you assign permissions and rights to a group of users, and determine which resources the group can access.
Version	The variable data layer. See *Versioning* for more information.
Versioning	Version Jobs contain both general data, the base, which contains the common data for all, and variable data versions, which contain the data that changes for each version published. The base contains the common data. The versions contain the data that changes. Versioning is also called regional versioning, and zone versioning.

volume	A partition or collection of partitions that are formatted for use by a file system. See also *Macintosh-accessible volume*.
workgroup	A collection of computers that are grouped for sharing resources such as data and devices. In terms of networking, there is no dedicated server or hierarchy among computers. May also be called a peer-to-peer network. Compare to *domain*.
Workshop	See *Prinergy Workshop*.
workstation	See *Prinergy Workstation*.

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