User Guide

English

Layered PDF Versioning
For Prinergy 4.0

731-00598B-EN Rev A

graphics.kodak.com

Kodak

Layered PDF Versioning

For Prinergy 4.0

User Guide

Kodak

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Who Should Use This Guide

This guide is intended for anyone who uses or administers Prinergy® 4.0 Layered PDF Versioning (LPV) feature. It explains how to use the feature and points out procedures that are specific to the Prinergy system.

To use this guide, you should:

- Have a working knowledge of prepress operations
- Have a good understanding of Prinergy operations, especially how to set up Prinergy process templates to resolve overprint, knockout, and transparency issues.
- Be familiar with the Microsoft Windows® or Mac OS® operating system software.

This guide assumes that:

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

How This Guide Is Organized

This guide is organized as follows:

"Chapter 1, Introduction"—Provides overview information such as a description of Layered PDF Versioning, and the required licenses.

"Chapter 2, LPV Terms and Concepts"—Defines versioning terms and describes versioning concepts. Also defines input file requirements and models.

"Chapter 3, Setting Up an LPV Job"—Describes the tasks required to set up an LPV job.

"Chapter 4, Outputting from an LPV Job"—Describes the tasks and options available in outputting an LPV job.

"Chapter 5, Automating LPV Jobs"—Lists the ways in which you can automate tasks in an LPV job, and describes how to define page name patterns to automatically build versioned pages.

"Appendix A, Working with Input File Models"—Describes a linking scenario for each input file model.

What's New?

Prinergy 4.0

Layered PDF Versioning was updated with the following:

- Support for layered input files
  - Advantages and requirements. See page 22.
  - Additional models 6, 7, and 8 for layered input. See page 27.
  - Adding and refining layered input files, mapping input layers. See page 40.
  - Version plan requirements and methods for layered input files. See page page 42 and page 43.
  - Appendix A, linking details for new models. See page 120.
- Trapping and color matching are no longer required before refine is performed. See page 39.
- Variable marks that are offset on different separations so that they do not overprint each other on composite output:
  - $[SeparationVersion_Offset]
  - $[SeparationVersionNoCommon_Offset]

  See page 90.
- The list of layers in a refined PDF is viewable from the **Get Info** dialog box. See the tip on page 40.

Prinergy 3.0.3.1

Layered PDF Versioning was updated with the following:

- Information about switching regular and legacy versioning jobs to LPV jobs. See page 37.
- Information about extracting two colors to one separation on one version plan layer. See page 47.
- New selection status bar in the Versioned Pages view. See page 52.
- New drag-and-drop linking ability. See page 55.
- New Link Pages dialog box—The **Link to Layer** dialog box and the **Link to Versioned Pages** dialog box can now be accessed through the new **Link Pages** dialog box. See page 56.
- In the **Link to Layer** dialog box, a new check box for linking to additional layers. See page 59.
- Information about versioned white objects added to page 76.
- New feature: mixed versions per surface can be output. See page 83.
- New feature: change content can be output on proofs in a different color to distinguish it from common content. See page 85.
- Instructions to view the seps per version grid in Kodak Prinergy Virtual Proofing software added to page 87.
- Chapter 3, *Input File Requirements and Models*, was incorporated into Chapter 2, *LPV Terms and Concepts*. Linking information specific to input file models moved to Appendix A.
- To see changes in LPV views after importing an LPV job, you no longer need to manually refresh the window.
- Description of how to link a contributing page to multiple versioned pages for the Range box of the Link to Layers dialog box added to page 60.

Prinergy 3.0.3.0

First release.

Required Software and Licenses

In order to run the Layered PDF Versioning software, your system must be upgraded to Prinergy 3.0.3 or later, and must include the Prinergy Regional Versioning license.

The Prinergy Regional Versioning license enables two versioning systems: the Prinergy legacy versioning system and the Layered PDF Versioning system.

Layered PDF Versioning is not available on Mac OS 9 operating system software.

Optional licenses

The following are optional licenses for the Prinergy versioning systems:

- For the Prinergy Layered PDF Versioning system:
  - To automate assignment of pages in Prinergy, you need the license: Advanced Production Automation (APA) (part number, 22-0174).

    Note: You can autolink refined pages to build versioned pages using the same APA syntax; however, the APA license is not required.
  - To automate generation of versioned pages in Prinergy, you need the license: Rules-Based Automation (part number, 632-00289A).
- For the Prinergy legacy versioning system, to merge separations across version files for proofing, you need the license: Color Proofing System (CPS) software (part number, 20-0065)

For more information about licenses, please contact your sales representative.

Layered PDF Versioning

Layered PDF Versioning (LPV) is a prepress versioning system that is flexible in its input file requirements, and efficient in its ability to output multiple versions without manual workarounds. LPV is a system that extracts content from refined pages by color, and merges them as necessary to output multiple versions (or editions). Content can extracted from pages by layer if using layered input files.

LPV Advantages

Prinergy LPV provides:

- Support for several different input file models, including models that support layered input files
- A similar workflow for all supported input file models
- Versioning plans that manage versions and layers
- A new type of Prinergy layer for isolating change content, and the ability to extract change content:
  - From a refined page by color (for non-layered input files)
  - From an input file by layer (for layered input files)
- Simplified and reduced operator steps, including:
  - The ability to output plates for all versions from one process
  - A simplified plate output process that eliminates the need for physical or digital double burns
  - A simplified output process that eliminates possible errors caused by turning on and off separations for output
  - The ability to output proofs for all versions from one process as well as the ability to output proofs for individual versions
  - No need to import imposition plans multiple times
- Proofs that match the plates
- The ability to output proofs in which all or selected versions can be overlaid. This allows you to merge separations across version files. (Proofing no longer requires Color Proofing System (CPS) to merge separations across version files.)

- The ability to output multiple versions per surface
- Viewing of multiple versions of a page in a single layered PDF 1.5 file in Adobe Acrobat® 6 or later
- Support for automation—Different levels of automation are supported. For more information, see "Chapter 5, Automating LPV Jobs".

Legacy Versioning vs. LPV

Prinergy Regional Versioning includes two versioning systems:

- Prinergy legacy versioning (introduced in Prinergy 2.1), which uses layers, multiple imposition plans, and color separations to manage and output versions.



For more information on Prinergy legacy regional versioning, see the Prinergy Regional Versioning Workflow User Guide.

- Prinergy Layered PDF Versioning (LPV), the versioning solution introduced in Prinergy 3.0.

Use the Prinergy legacy regional versioning workflow for Prinergy versioning jobs created in Prinergy 2.1 or later. Prinergy LPV cannot process Prinergy legacy versioning jobs. If you do not have any Prinergy legacy versioning jobs or are creating new versioning jobs, we recommend that you create new versioning jobs using LPV.

For More Information

- Visit the Kodak eCentral Internet portal for documentation, training courses, downloads, and service and support contacts at

  https://ecentral.creo.com/

2

LPV Terms and Concepts

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Understanding LPV....12
Multiple Bases....20
Input File Requirements....22
Input File Models Supported....23

Versioning Terms

Review the following terms in order that you can fully understand the information provided in this guide.

Version—One variation of a publication that has some content in common with another variation of the same publication and some content that is unique.

For example, a publication that has common images, but one variation has English text and the other has Spanish text, can be said to have an English version and a Spanish version. See Figure 1.

Base content—Content that is the same in (common to) all versions.

For example, if two versions of a publication have the same images, the base content is the common images.

In a job with editions, each edition can have a different set of base content.

Change content—Content that is unique to a version.

For example, if a publication has common images, but one variation has English text and the other has Spanish text, the change content is the English text and the Spanish text.

In a job with editions, change content is content that is unique to a version, or an edition, or both.

Layer—A single thickness of a page that contains page content. Each layer of a page has the same page specifications as other layers of that page, but different content. A page usually consists of two or more layers. See Figure 1.

Base layer—A layer that contains base content.

Change layer—A layer that contains change content.

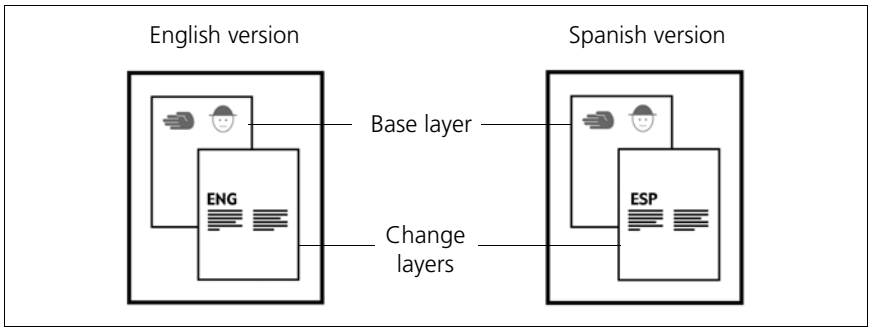


Figure 1: Versions and layers

Versioned page—A collection of refined pages that make up *all versions of a single page,* including the required layers for each version.

Edition—An edition is a set of versions, which has different base content from another set of versions of the same publication. Essentially, editions occur when you have versions within a version. Each edition includes multiple versions. See Figure 2.

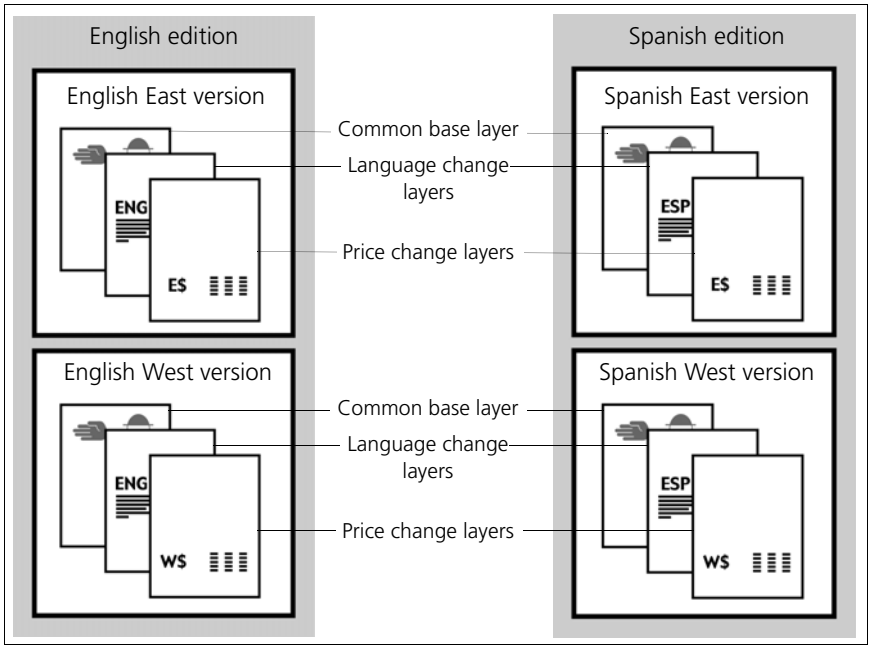


Figure 2: Editions with versions—the English and Spanish editions each have two versions for East and West pricing

Understanding LPV

To understand the LPV workflow, you must understand several new Prinergy tasks:

- Creating a version plan. See "Version Plan Creation", next.
- Linking refined pages to versioned pages. See "Refined Page Linking" on page 16.
- Generating versioned pages. See "Versioned Page Generation" on page 18.

You must also understand how layers are related to plates. See "Layers vs. Plates" on page 18.

This section describes conceptual information. For procedural information, see "Chapter 3, Setting Up an LPV Job".

Retail Catalog Scenario

To describe what happens in an LPV job, we need to consider a sample versioning job. This scenario has already been introduced in the edition definition and Figure 2.



Attention: The following scenario is used throughout this guide.

A retailer wants to publish a catalog in two editions: English and Spanish, and each edition has two versions based on eastern prices and western prices. Prices do not change between languages; therefore, only one west price layer is required and one east price layer is required in the job. All versions use the same base images.

Version Plan Creation

The version plan is a table in each LPV job that you must set up to reflect the layers required for each version. A version plan is similar to the production plan.

To create a version plan:

You must:

- Identify the versions required for the job.
- Identify the layers required for each version.
- Define the contents for each layer by:
  - Listing the colors to be extracted from refined pages in order to identify the contents for each layer (if using non-layered input files). See "How Each Color Relates to Content Layers" below.

    Note: If using layered input files, content for each version plan layer is already defined by the content in each input file layer.
  - Specifying the final output (plate) color of each layer. See "How Each Content Layer Relates to Plates" on page 14.

For the retail catalog scenario, you must create in the version plan:

- Four versions (*EngEast, EngWest, EspEast, EspWest*)
- Five layers (*common* for images, *Eng* for English text, *Esp* for Spanish text, *East* for eastern pricing, and *West* for western pricing)

Pre-requisite Information

How Each Color Relates to Content Layers



Important: In order to define the contents for each layer, you must know what colors are in each refined page, the content that the color represents, and the final color (plate) to which the content must be mapped.

In this scenario, you must know or have already determined that:

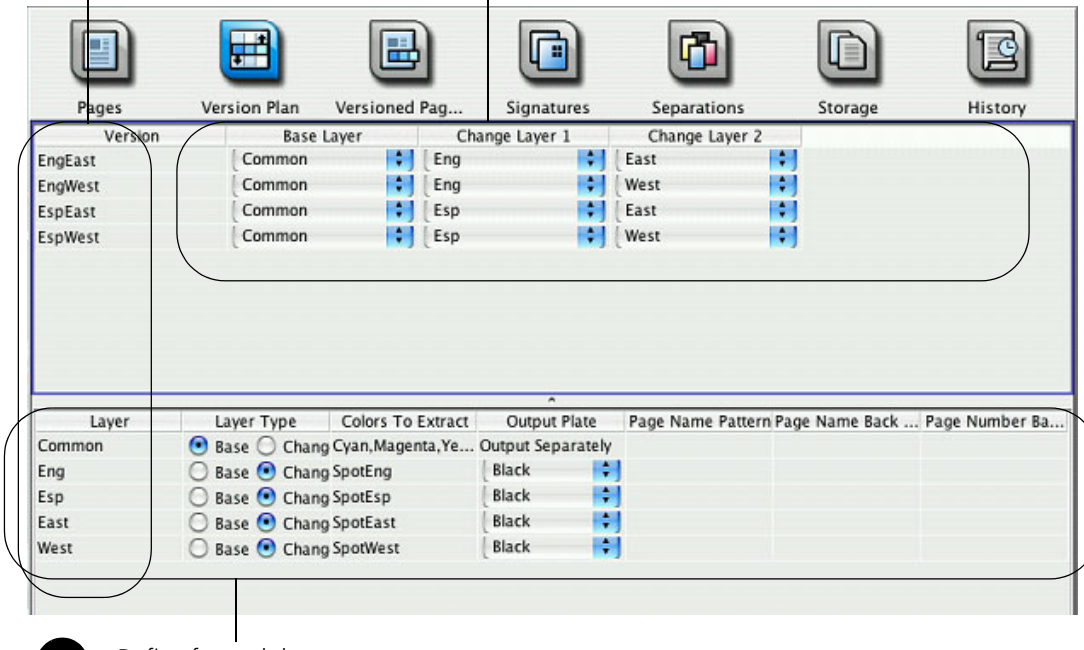
Refined Page Color	Is Used to Indicate
CMYK	common content
SpotEng	English text
SpotEsp	Spanish text
SpotEast	Eastern pricing
SpotWest	Western pricing

How Each Content Layer Relates to Plates

You must also know to which color (plate) the content must be mapped.

In this scenario, all change content must be printed to the black plate; and the base content must print as is: as CMYK. In this scenario, there is only one base layer because the images are common to all versions.

The following diagram shows the version plan for the retail catalog scenario.



3 Define for each layer content:

- The colors to extract from the refined pages. This identifies the base and the change content in the refined pages.
- The mapping of each color-to-extract to the ink colors used for final output.
- The page name pattern and back references if using automatic linking of refined pages to versioned pages.

Note: The use of page name patterns is discussed in "Chapter 5, Automating LPV Jobs".

Figure 3: Version plan

Refined Page Linking

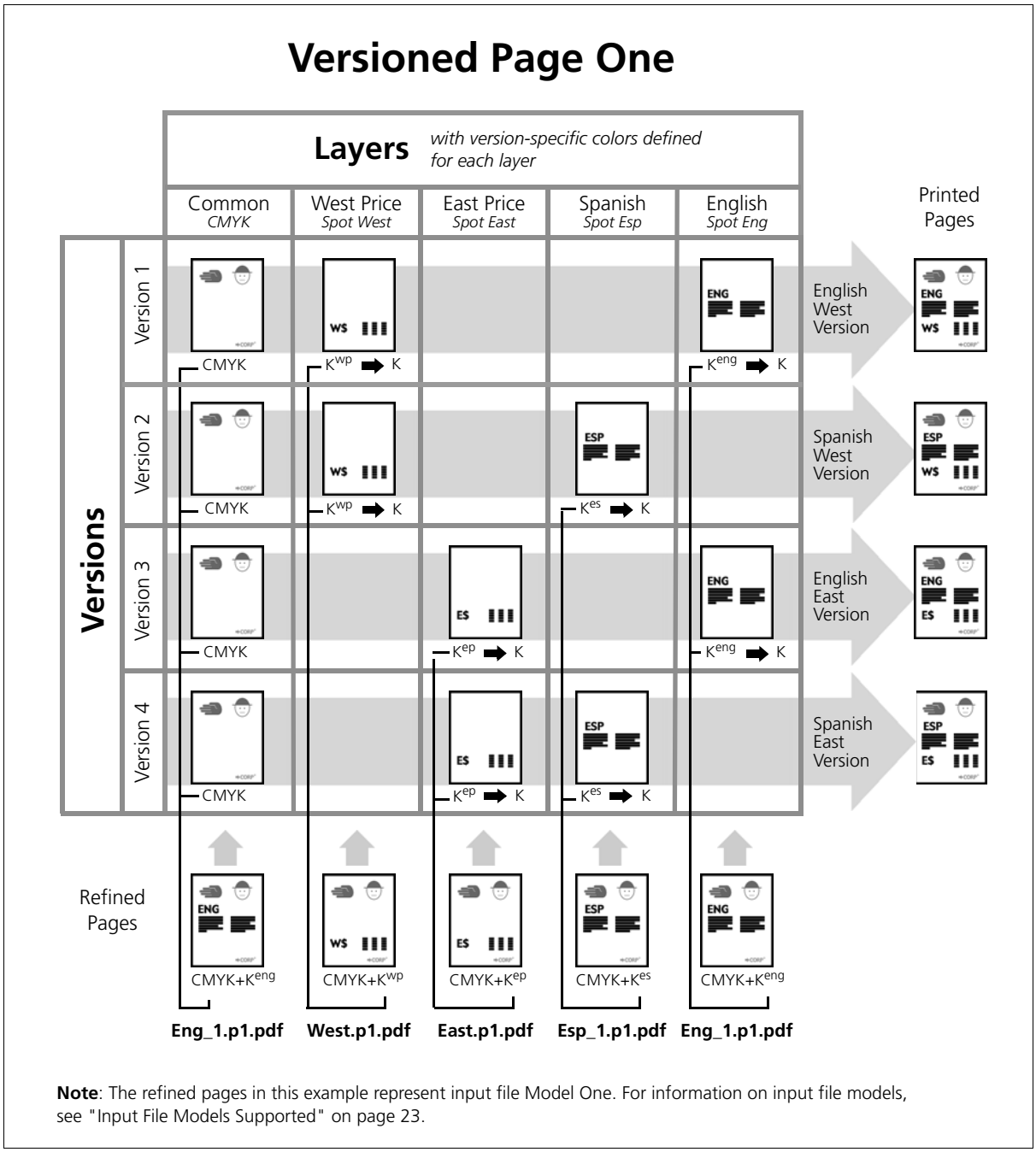
Linking is performed after the version plan is created. Linking associates a refined page to the appropriate layer of a versioned page. This is how Prinergy knows from which file to extract content for a layer.

The following table shows how refined pages must be linked to different layers of versioned page 1 in the retail catalog scenario:

Table 1: Linking for versioned page 1

The Refined Page	Is Linked to the
Eng_1.p1.pdf (In this scenario, because all refined pages contain the image content, any one of them can be linked to the common layer)	common layer
West.p1.pdf	West layer
East.p1.pdf	East layer
Esp_1.p1.pdf	Esp layer
Eng_1.p1.pdf	Eng layer

Figure 4 also shows how each version of page 1 is created based on the layers as specified in the version plan.



Note: The refined pages in this example represent input file Model One. For information on input file models, see "Input File Models Supported" on page 23.

Figure 4: Example of versioned page one, containing all required layers and contributing pages for all versions of page 1

Versioned Page Generation

Generation is performed after refined page linking to produce a layered PDF file for each versioned page. You must use a generate process template to perform this task. After you perform the generate process, you can use an output process template to output content and view the versioned pages in Acrobat.

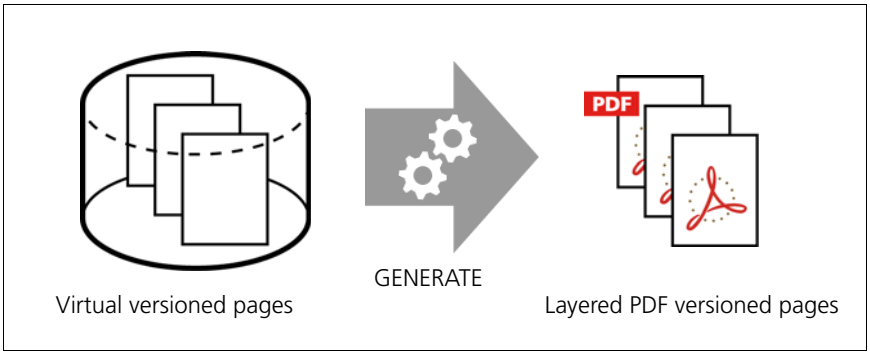


Figure 5: Generate process converts metadata to layered PDF files

For more information, see "Generating Versioned Pages" on page 62.

Layers vs. Plates

In Prinergy LPV, base and change content are grouped differently in the following:

- **Version plan layers**—are virtual layers that are defined in the version plan and that are associated with content after linking refined pages
- **PDF layers**—are layers in a PDF 1.5 file that is created after versioned page generation. PDF layers can be viewed in Adobe Acrobat 6.0 or later.
- **Separated output**—Proofs or plates that are created after starting an output process for final output or for separated proofs)

This section describes conceptual information. For procedural information, see "Chapter 3, Setting Up an LPV Job".

Using the retail catalog scenario, the following figure illustrates how base and change content appear in version plan layers, PDF layers, and plates.

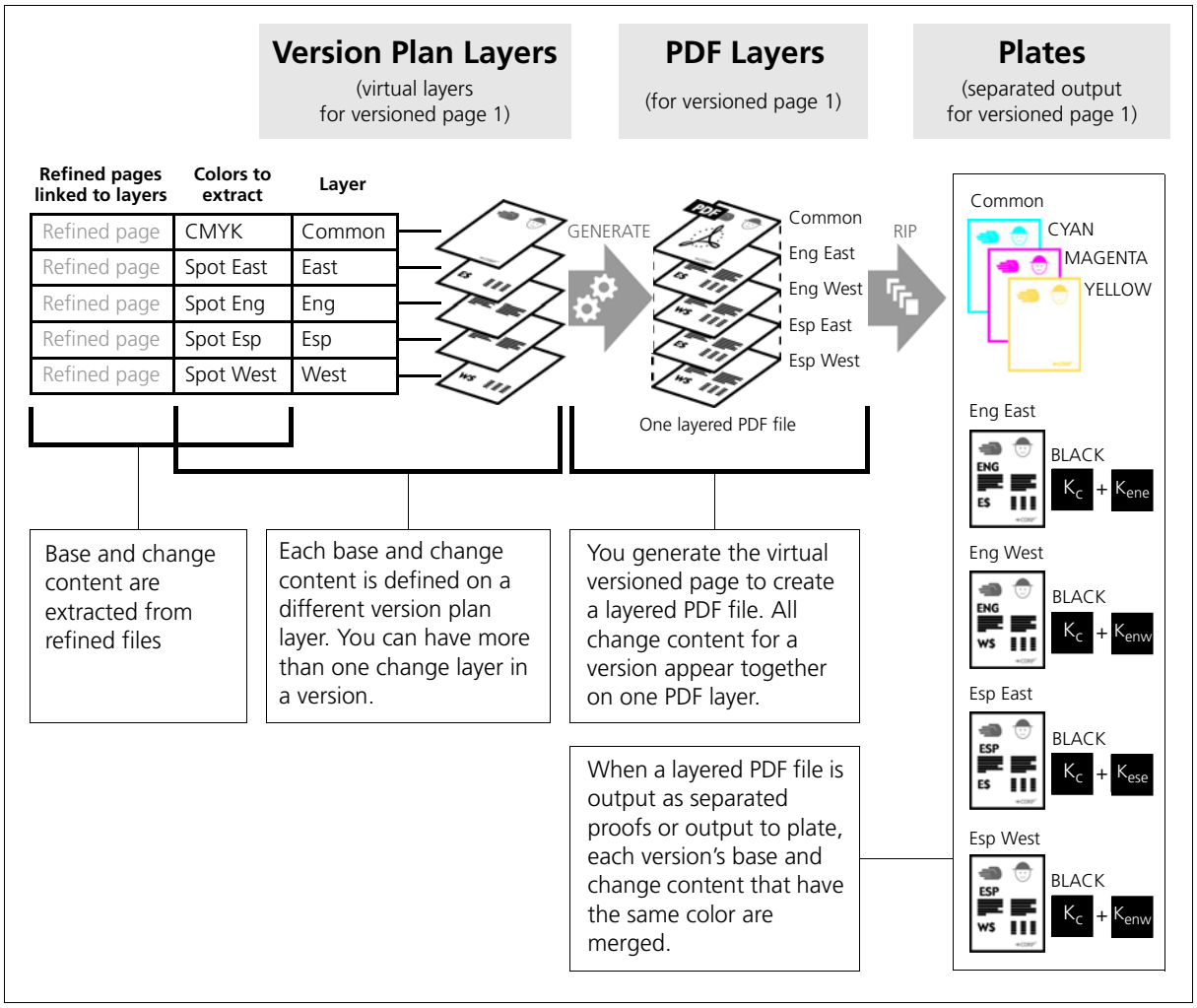


Figure 6: Content on version plan layers, PDF layers, and plates for versioned page 1

Multiple Bases

If necessary, you can use multiple bases in your job.

For example, consider the retail catalog scenario, but with different images for the English and the Spanish editions. This would require two bases.

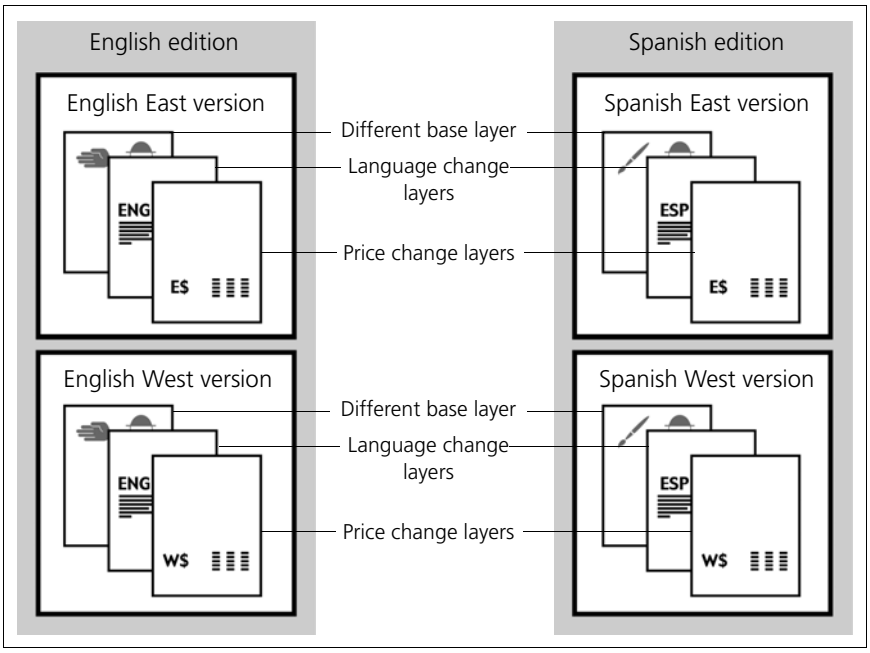
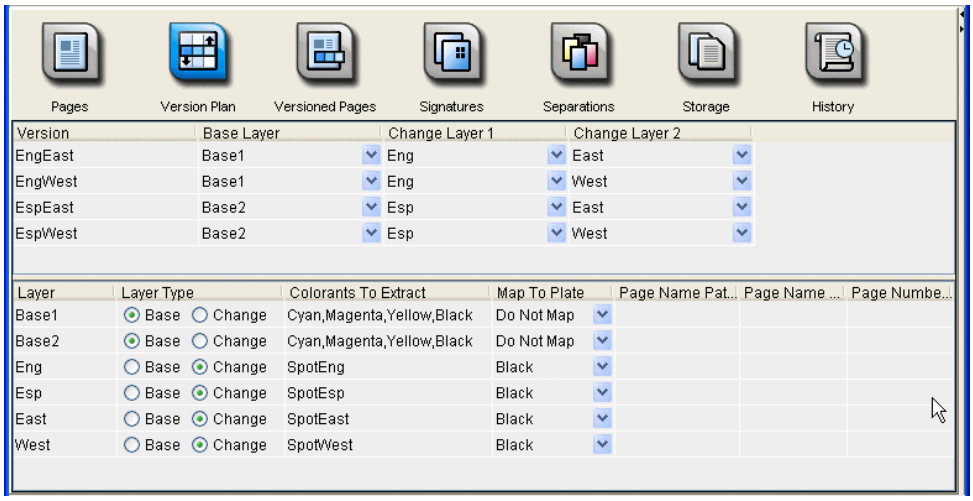


Figure 7: A Job with Two Bases

The version plan would be set to the following:



Note: This example represents input file Model One. For information on input file models, see "Input File Models Supported" on page 23.

Figure 8: Version Plan with Two Bases

Input File Requirements

Ensure that your input files are of the supported types and comply with one of the supported models.

Input File Types Supported

Prinergy LPV supports the following types of input files:

- Composite *PostScript* files
- Composite PDF files (layered and non-layered)
- Pre-separated *PostScript* files
- Separated PDF files

Prinergy LPV offers limited support for contone/line work (CT/LW) and CEPS files.



Note: Once a *PostScript* input file has been added into Prinergy and refined, it becomes a PDF page (composite, or separated).

Layered PDF Input Files

When possible, use layered PDF input files instead of non-layered PDF input files for LPV jobs. Using layered PDF input files generally reduces the number of steps involved in setting up an LPV job:

- Reducing the number of files reduces the potential errors made during the adding and linking steps.
- When you refine layered PDF input files, Prinergy automatically adds and defines the layers in the version plan according to the contents of the input files.

Layered PDF Input File Requirements

Layer names and content in input files should reflect how you want them in the version plan; however, layers can be mapped to other layers during refine. See "Mapping Input File Layers" on page 40.

Input File Models Supported

Input files can be created in a variety of ways. LPV supports different input file models based on how the files are created. The models can be divided into the following categories:

- **Category One**—Input files of category one models:
  - Are non-layered files
  - Each contain the entire contents (base and change content) for a version.

  Category one models are illustrated on page 25.
- **Category Two**—Input files of category two models:
  - Are non-layered files
  - Each contain either base or change content; not both.

  Category two models are illustrated on page 26.
- **Category Three**—Input files of category three models include layered input files. Category three models are illustrated on page 27.

Input file models affect how you build versioned pages. After versioned pages are generated, workflows are the same. For more information, see "Appendix A, Working with Input File Models".

Conventions

This chapter explains input file models using the following conventions:

- Change content is represented as **Kspot**, **K**, or **S**.
  - **K** represents change content in a file that does not contain content for other versions. **K** can be any process or spot color.
  - **S** represents change content in a file that also contains content for other versions. **S** can be any spot color.
- **[ ]^{n}** represents additional files of the same format. The number of additional files varies by model and depends on the number of versions required and/or the number of layers in input files.
- **[S^{n}]** represents multiple spot colors in a file.
- **CcMcYcKc** represents common content in single base scenarios. In multiple base scenarios, **CbMbYbKb** and **CcMcYcKc** represent different base content.

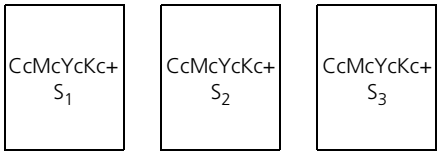
Category 1

Input files of category 1 models are non-layered input files, and each contains the entire contents (base and change content) for one or more versions.

The following illustrations assume that you have one base. For jobs with two bases, see "Models with Two Bases" on page 29.

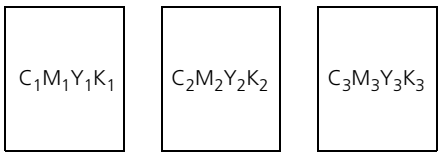
Model 1: [Cc, Mc, Yc, Kc, S]^n

For each version, provide a single input file that contains a mix of base and change content, where the change content is defined as a spot color.



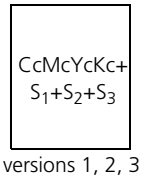
Model 2: [C, M, Y, K]^n

For each version, provide a single input file that contains a mix of base and change content, where all content is in process color. The change content is not identified by color. However, the operator must know which colors contain change content.



Model 3: [Cc, Mc, Yc, Kc + S^n]

For all versions, provide a single input file that contains base and change content, where each version's content is defined with a different spot color.



Category 2

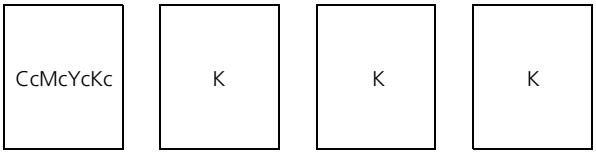
Input files of category 2 models are non-layered files, and each contains either base or change content; not both.

The following illustrations assume that you have one base. For jobs with two bases, see "Models with Two Bases" on page 29.

Model 4: [Cc, Mc, Yc, Kc], $[K]^n$

Provide the following files:

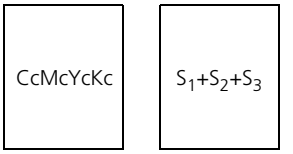
- One file with the base content for all editions and versions
- One file for each version, where the change content is identified using process or spot colors



Model 5: [Cc, Mc, Yc, Kc], $[S^n]$

Provide two files:

- One file with the base content for all editions and versions
- One file with all change content, where the content for each version is identified using a different spot color



Category 3

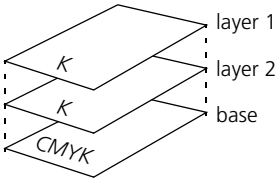
Input files of category 3 models include layered files.

The following illustrations assume that you have one base. For jobs with two bases, see "Models with Two Bases" on page 29

Note: When refining layered input files, multiple layers can be mapped together to simply the file if necessary. See "Adding and Refining Layered Input Files" on page 40.

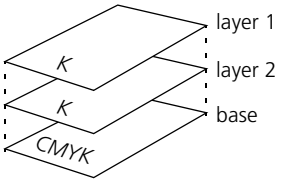
Model 6: [all layers]

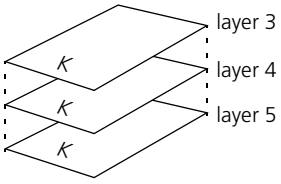
Provide a single layered input file in which each layer in the file represents a layer in the version plan.



Model 7: [some layers]^{n}

Provide two or more layered files in which each file contains two or more layers. Each layer must represent a layer in the version plan and contain either base or version content.

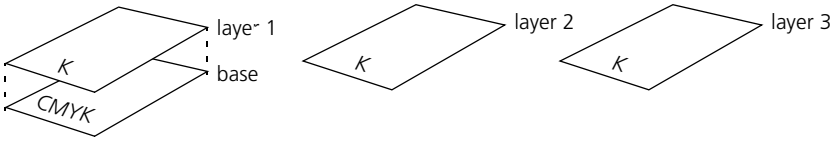




Model 8: [1 base layer+ 1 version layer], [1 layer]^{n}

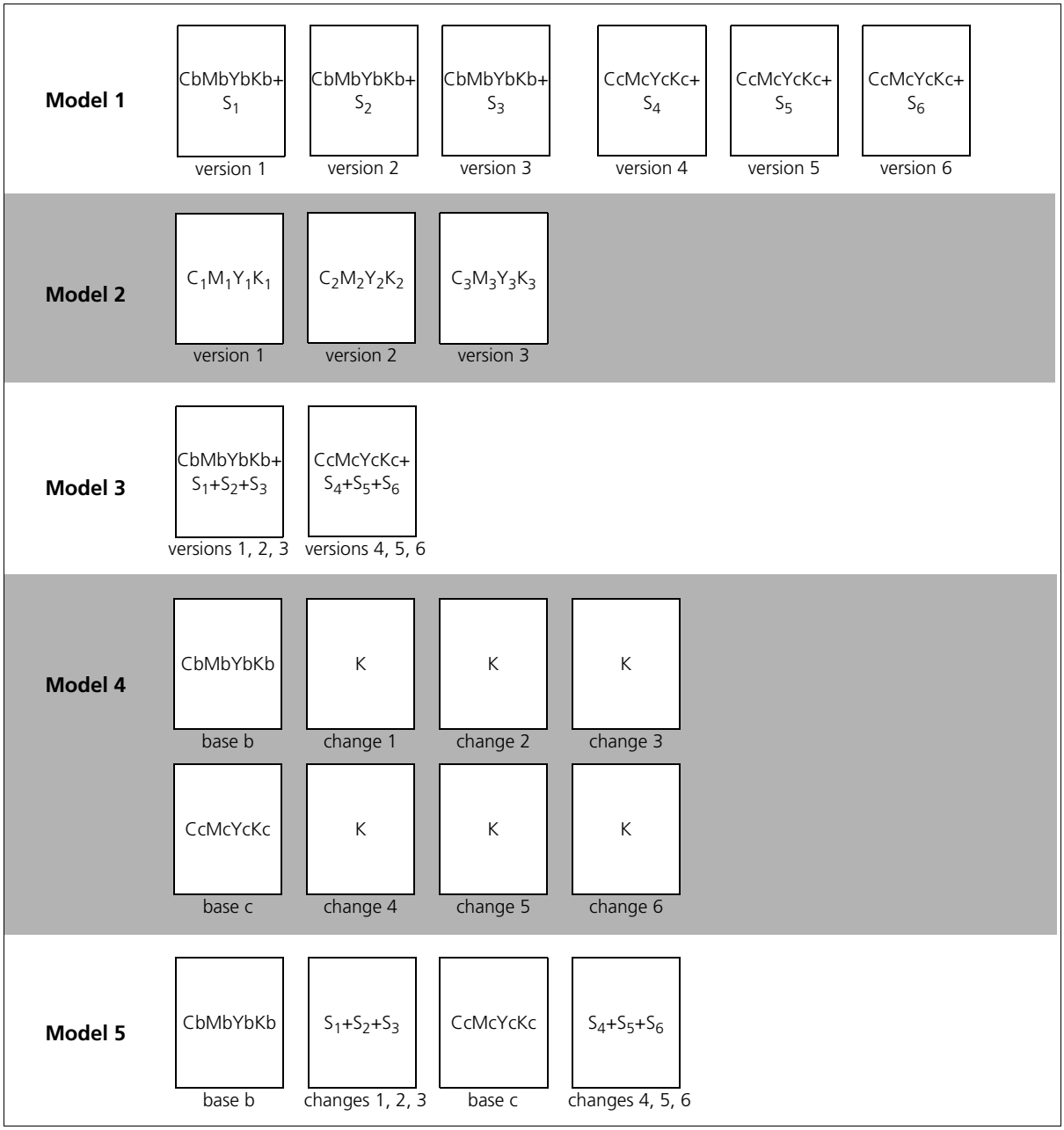
Provide two or more layered files:

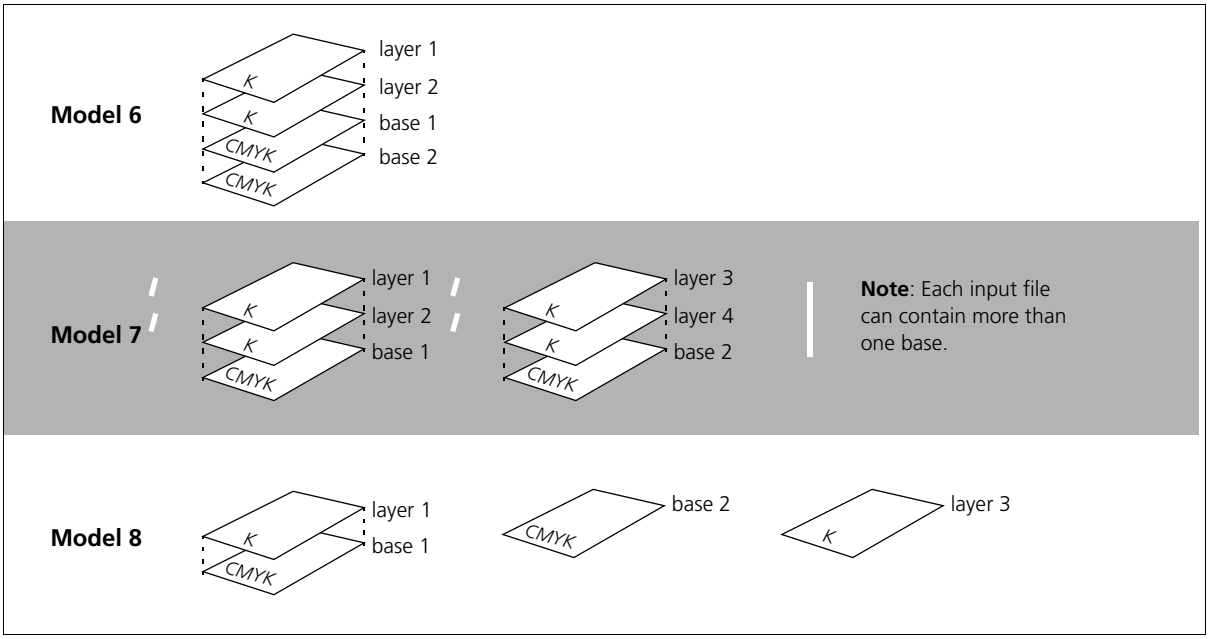
- One file containing two or more layers: one layer with base content and other layers with version content
- One or more files each containing content for only one layer (base or version content).



Models with Two Bases

If you require two bases in your job, simply allow for another set of files in each model. For example:




Model 6
layer 1
layer 2
base 1
base 2
K
K
CMYK
CMYK
Model 7
layer 1
layer 2
base 1
layer 3
layer 4
base 2
Note: Each input file can contain more than one base.
Model 8
layer 1
base 1
base 2
layer 3

3 Setting Up an LPV Job

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Introduction

This chapter describes the core tasks required to set up all Layered PDF Versioning (LPV) jobs, and provides requirements and limitations information. Please read this chapter before reading subsequent chapters.



Tip: The procedures in this guide describe how to perform tasks using the menu bar. However, you can also quickly access many menu items using the context menu by right-clicking inside the Workshop window.

Overview of Core Tasks

To set up and output Prinergy LPV publications, perform the following tasks:

1. Create an LPV job. See page 34.
2. Add and refine input files. See page 39.
3. Create the version plan. See page 42.
4. Add versioned pages. See page 49.
5. Link refined pages. See page 51.
6. Generate versioned pages. See page 62.
7. Assign versioned pages to a page set or imposition plan. See page 75.
8. Output proofs and final output. See page 79.

The following figure is a graphic representation of the core LPV tasks.

Illustrated Overview of Core Tasks

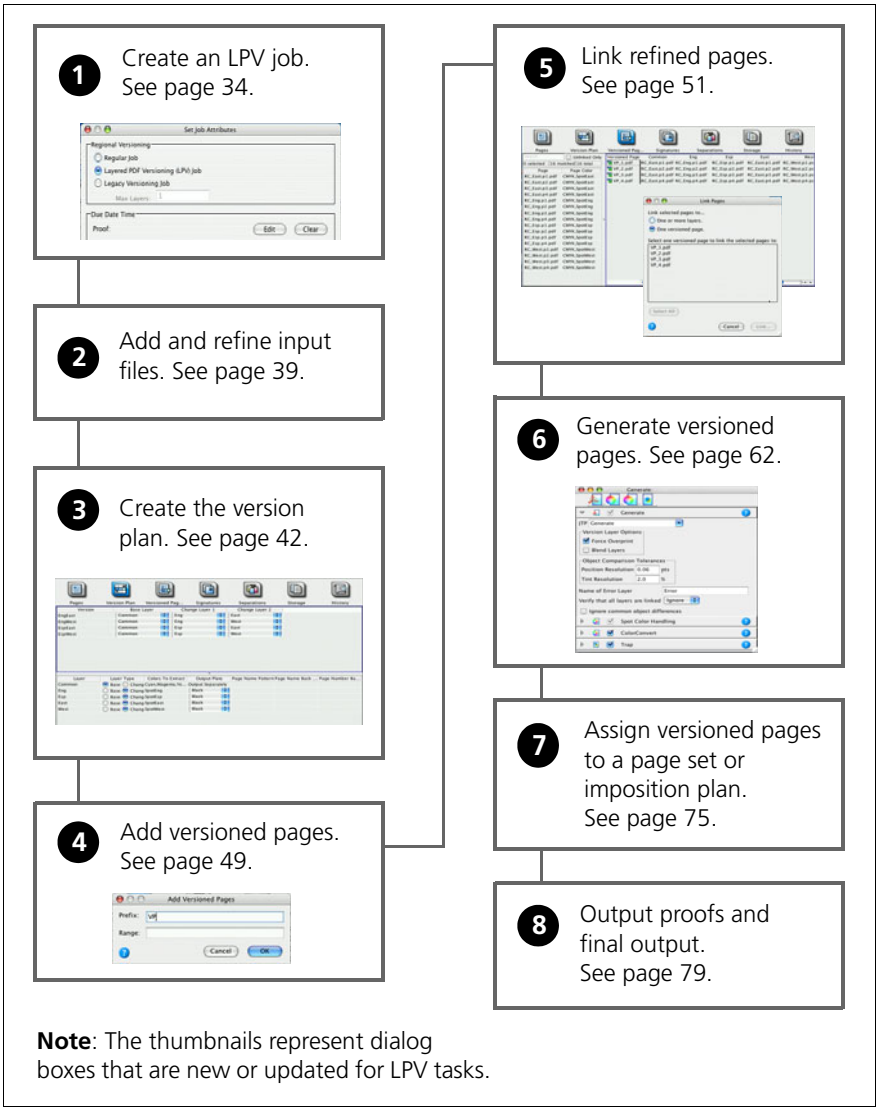


Figure 9: Illustrated overview of core tasks

Creating an LPV Job

The first step to building an LPV job in Prinergy is to create a job or pre-job. You can use one of the following procedures:

- "Creating an LPV Job" on page 34
- "Creating an LPV Job from a Template Job" on page 35

LPV jobs can have a mix of versioned pages and non-versioned pages.

For information about switching between versioning jobs and regular jobs, see page 37.

Creating an LPV Job

To create an LPV job or pre-job:

1. Perform the following as appropriate:

To	Do This
Create a job	In Job Finder, in the **Jobs** view, select **File** > **New Job**.
Create a pre-job	In Job Finder, in the **Pre-jobs** view, select **File** > **New Pre-job**.

2. In the Create New Job dialog box, navigate to the group in which you want to create a new versioning job.
3. In the **Create new Job as** box, type the name of the versioning job.
4. Click the triangle beside the **Options** heading to expand the options.
5. In the **Options** section, select the **Job Attributes** check box.
6. In the Set Job Attributes dialog box, select the **Layered PDF Versioning Job** check box, and then click **OK**.

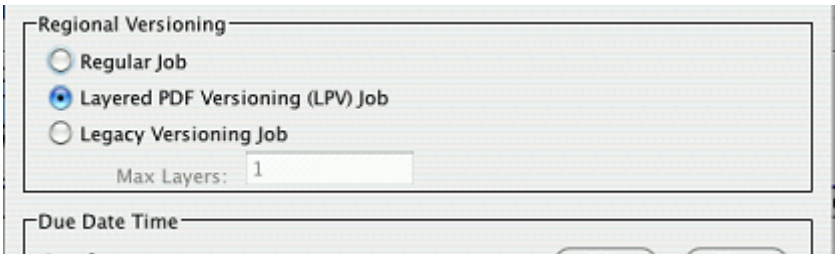
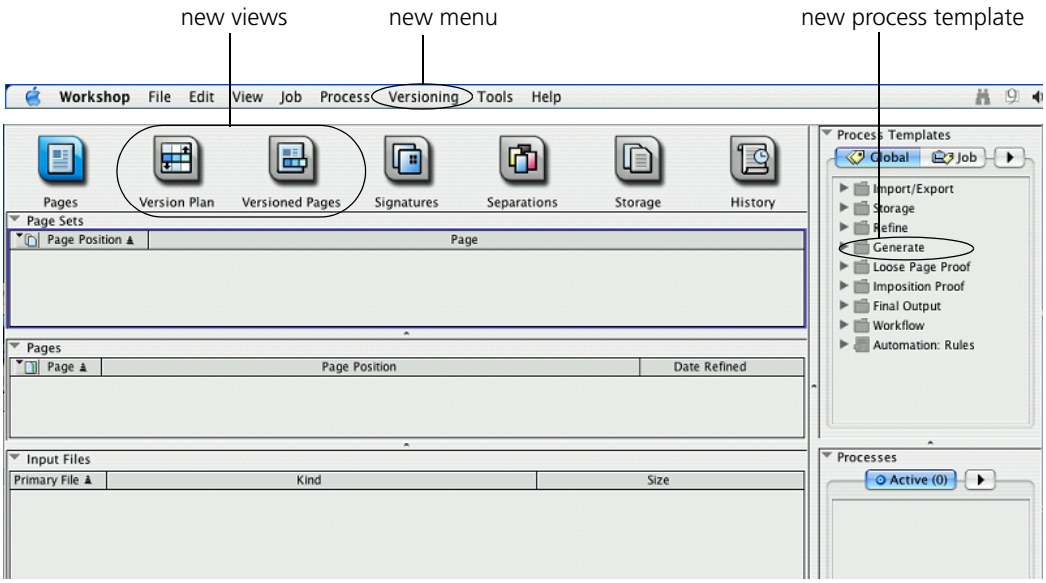


Figure 10: Set Job Attributes dialog box

7. In the Create New Job dialog box, select other options as required, and then click **Create**.

   The Job Manager appears as in the following figure.



Note: The **Import Versioning Imposition** option in the **File** menu is disabled, because it applies only to legacy versioning jobs.

Figure 11: New UI elements in LPV jobs

Creating an LPV Job from a Template Job

Create an LPV job from a template job when you have already produced a very similar job, for example, if you are producing a versioned weekly flyer. This enables you to reuse version plans.

Supported Template Job Types

When creating an LPV job from a template job, you can use either a non-versioning job or an LPV job as the template.

Note: You cannot use a legacy versioning job as the template.

LPV Job Attributes in the Template

If the template job is an LPV job, you can use LPV job attributes from a template job.

The new job can adopt the entire versioning plan from the template job. The LPV job attributes are all elements that are viewable from the Version Plan view, including the:

- Versions and layers
- Colors to extract (from the refined page)
- Plate mapping
- Page name patterns



Attention: Elements in the Versioned Pages view are not adopted in the template job.

To create a versioning job or pre-job from a template job:

1. Perform the following as appropriate:

To	Do This
Create a job	In the Job Finder, in the Jobs view, from the **File** menu, select **New Job**.
Create a pre-job	In the Job Finder, in the Pre-jobs view, from the **File** menu, select **New Pre-job**.

2. In the Create New Job dialog box, navigate to the group in which you want to create a new versioning job.
3. In the **Create new Job as** box, type the name of the versioning job.
4. Click the triangle beside the **Options** heading to expand the options.

5. In the **Options** section, select the **Template Job** check box.
6. In the Select Template Job dialog box, ensure the **Layered PDF Versioning (LPV) Version Plan** check box is selected.
7. Navigate to the job you want to use as the template, and click **OK**.
8. In the Create New Job dialog box, select other options as required, and then click **Create**.

Creating an LPV Job using a Smart Hot Folder

You can set up a smart hot folder to automatically create LPV jobs. This enables you to drag and drop input files into a smart hot folder (in your file management software), and if the input file names match the name of the source file name pattern, the smart hot folder automatically:

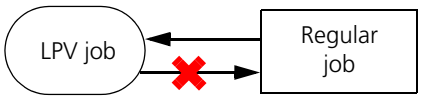
- Creates a job with the target job name from the template job, and saves it in the same group as the template job
- Adds the input files to the job



For more information about smart hot folders, see the Prinergy Workshop online help.

Switching Between Job Types

You cannot switch LPV jobs to regular or to legacy versioning jobs. For example, you must recreate the entire job if you want to switch your LPV job to a regular job.



You can switch jobs from:

- Regular to LPV or to legacy versioning
- Legacy to a regular or to LPV

To change a regular job to a versioning job:

1. In Job Finder, select the regular job that you want to change to an LPV job.
2. From the **Edit** menu, select **Edit Job Attributes**.
3. In the Edit Job Attributes dialog box, select the **Layered PDF Versioning (LPV) Job** option or the **Legacy Versioning Job** option.

To change a legacy versioning job to a regular or LPV job:

1. In Job Finder, select the regular job that you want to change from a legacy versioning job.
2. From the **Edit** menu, select **Edit Job Attributes**.
3. In the Edit Job Attributes dialog box, perform the following as appropriate:

If you want to switch the job to a	Then
LPV job	Click **Layered PDF Versioning (LPV) Job**.
Regular job	a. Click **Edit** > **Edit Job Attributes**. b. In the **Max Layers** box, type **1**, replacing the existing number, and click **OK**.

Adding and Refining Input Files

Add the input files to Prinergy in order that Prinergy can access the source content. Refine the files to prepare pages for LPV job use, and to determine what colors are in the input files.

If you are using layered input files, see also "Adding and Refining Layered Input Files" on page 40.



For general information on how to add and refine input pages, see "Processing Input Files" in the Prinergy Workshop online help.

LPV Requirements for Refined Pages

Refined pages must have spot color naming differences resolved.



Tip: The only colors that should be in refined pages are those that will be mapped in the version plan to an output color.



Note: Refined pages must be refined from input files that comply with requirements as listed in "Input File Requirements" on page 22.

File Name Best Practices

For each refined page, use file names that identify the associated page position or folio number, and the associated layer. This helps make the linking task faster and easier.

Trim Box Best Practices

All refined pages for a versioned page should have the same geometry settings, such as the trim box settings.

If you have differences between the trim box sizes (of the refined pages of one versioned page), you can remove these differences by editing the geometry on the pages, and refining a second time. If you do not remove the differences, you will receive a warning in the Generate process information.



For information on modifying your trim box settings, see the Prinergy Workshop online help.

Alternate Workflow

If you do not have the input files ready, but you know what colors will be in the files, and to what inks the layer colors are to be mapped on output, you can perform the next task (creating the version plan) before you add and refine the input pages.

Adding and Refining Layered Input Files

If you are using layered PDF input files:

- Ensure that you set the **PDF 1.4-1.6 (Acrobat 5-7)** box in the **Normalize** section of the refine process plan to **Leave as is**.

  Layered input files should be trapped at the time of generating instead of refining.

- Version layers and colors are automatically determined and populated in the version plan. In order to have the correct layers and colors populated:

  - ❒ Ensure that the colors in the refined files are the correct separation colors to be used in final output.
  - ❒ Map input layers to other layers using the **PDF Layer Selection** button on the **Start Process** dialog box.
  - ❒ Ensure that versioned pages are not used as input files. Pages that were previously refined as versioned pages are not yet supported as input files.

Note: Advantages of layered PDF input files are described on page 22.

Tip: *You can determine the layers in a refined PDF by selecting the refined PDF in the Pages view, and clicking* ***File*** > ***Get Info****. You can also go to the* ***View*** *menu and select* ***Visible Columns*** *to obtain the same information.*

Mapping Input File Layers

You can map layers from one layer to another. However, you will want to map all input layers to a version plan layer.

For example, if a layer was spelled correctly in the first layered input file, but spelled incorrectly in a second input file, you could map the incorrectly spelled layer to the correct one. See Figure 12.

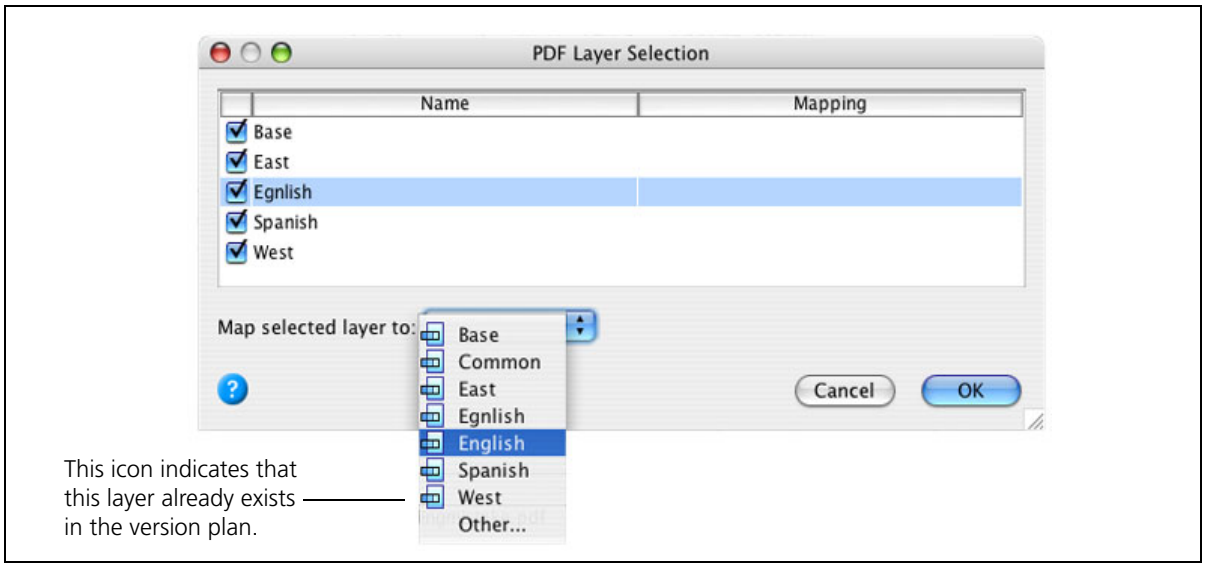


Figure 12: PDF Layer Selection dialog box: mapping input layers

Another reason to map input file layers is if the input file contains multiple layers that contain base content. During refine, you can map all base content layers to the base version layer to simplify the input files.

To map input file layers

1. Start a refine process on a layered input file.
2. In the **Start Process** dialog box, click **PDF Layer Selection**.
3. In the **PDF Layer Selection** dialog box, click the layer that you want to map, and in the **Map selected layer to** box, select the target layer.

Rerefining Layered Input Files

When you rerefine input files or refined files, remapping input layers does not remove any unwanted layers from the version plan. You must remove any layers from a version plan manually.

In addition, any colors that were mapped or converted to process during a rerefine may still appear in the Colors to Extract column of the version plan. If you need to make any changes, they must be done manually.

Creating the Version Plan

You must create the version plan to configure versions, layers, and color mappings. This task is critical to publishing the correct content in each version. For conceptual information about version plans, see "Version Plan Creation" on page 12.

Requirements for Version Plans

- You can have only one version plan per LPV job, and only one job can be associated with a version plan. (When using template jobs, a copy of the version plan is created.)
- Every version plan must have at least one base layer; however, the base layer for a versioned page can be empty, which means that each version of that page is unique.
- If you are using non-layered input files, you must know what colors are in each refined page, the content that the color represents, and the final color (plate) to which the content must be mapped.



Note: If some colors in a refined page are not assigned to a layer in the version plan, these unassigned colors will be placed on an error layer in Acrobat for the versioned page after it has been generated.

If you are using layered input files, colors are automatically determined and populated in the version plan. Ensure that the colors in the refined files are the correct separation colors to be used.

Version Name Best Practices

The length of each version name is limited to 64 characters. However, we strongly recommend that the length of version names be minimized, especially if you are using Apple Filing Protocol (AFP).

Version Name Best Practices for AFP

If you are using AFP, and you plan to output proofs to file, the version name is only one of several components that make up the output file name. This means that the output file name can very easily exceed 31 characters. We recommend that version names be as short as possible, especially if you have many versions in your job. See "Output File Name Best Practices for AFP" on page 93.

Two Version Plan Creation Methods

You can create a version plan in two ways, using:

- **Version Plan Quick Builder**—is fast and easy to use, but assumes that:
  - ❒ You want to give the layers the same name as the versions
  - ❒ You want only one change layer for each version.
  - ❒ You want all bases to have CMYK extracted, and to be output separately.
  - ❒ You want all layers to have black extracted, and to be output as black.

  If any of these assumptions are not true for your job, you can modify the version plan accordingly using manual procedures.
- **Manual procedures**—allows you to control all aspects of the version plan, such as removing layers, adding change layers, and editing layer and version names.

If you are using non-layered input files, we recommend that you create a version plan using the Version Plan Quick Builder, and then modify it accordingly with manual procedures.

If you are using layered input files *and* each version corresponds directly to a layer, we recommend that you use the Version Plan Quick Builder to complete the version plan. Otherwise, complete the version plan manually.



Tip: The procedures in this guide describe how to perform tasks using the menu bar. However, you can also quickly perform many tasks using the context menu by right-clicking inside the Workshop window.

Creating a Version Plan using Quick Builder

Use the Version Plan Quick Builder to help you quickly set up versions and layers. Use the **Tab** key to quickly access successive boxes in the Version Plan Quick Builder.

For Version Plan Quick Builder assumptions, see "Two Version Plan Creation Methods" on page 43.

To create a version plan using the Version Plan Quick Builder:

1. In Job Manager, click the **Version Plan** view.
2. In the Version Plan view, from the **Versioning** menu, select **Version Plan Quick Builder**.
3. In the Version Plan Quick Builder dialog box, click **Replace existing Version Plan**.
4. In the **Base Layer** box, type the name of the base layer.
5. In the **Number of Versions** box, type the number of versions that require the base layer that you named in the previous step.
6. In the **Version Names** box, type a version name. Repeat to name the remaining versions, and click **Create Versions**.
7. Perform the following as appropriate:

If you have more than one base

If your job requires	Then
Only one base	Click **Close**. Go to step 8.
More than one base	Click **Add to Version Plan**, and repeat steps 4 to 6 for each additional base, and then click **Close**. Then, go to step 8.

8. If any assumptions that the Version Plan Quick Builder makes is wrong, in particular, the one change layer assumption, modify the version plan using manual procedures. See below.

Modifying the Version Plan

You can use the following manual procedures to help create or modify your version plan:

- Add versions. See page 45.
- Add and define layers. See page 45.
- Copy a layer. See page 46.
- Add change layer columns. page 46.
- Apply layers to versions. See page 46.
- Deleting versions and layers. See page 47.

To add versions:

1. In Job Manager, click the **Version Plan** view.
2. In the **Version Plan** view, click in the **Versions** (top) section to make it active, and then from the **Versioning** menu, select **Add Version**.

   Tip: You can also right-click the Versions pane to open the context menu, which allows you to add versions.
3. Double-click in the new version row under the **Version** column to type the name of the version.
4. Repeat this procedure for each additional version you want to add.

To add and define layers:

1. In the **Version Plan** view, click in the **Layer** (bottom) section, and then from the **Versioning** menu, select **Add Layer.**

   Tip: You can also right-click the Versions section to open the context menu, which allows you to add layers.
2. Double-click in the new layer under the **Layer** column to type the name of the layer. The layer name is limited to 64 characters.
3. Under the **Layer Type** column, select either **Base** or **Change** to define the layer type.
4. Under the **Colors To Extract** column, select the cell to open the **Select Colors To Extract** dialog box.
5. In the Select Colors To Extract dialog box, select the colors that are representing the content for this layer.

   Alternate workflow: If you are building the version plan before your input files are refined, you can add color names to the list by clicking the **Add** button, and completing the **Add New Colorant** dialog box.



Important: The color name in the refined pages must match the color name specified in the **Colors to extract** column. Color names are case-sensitive.

6. Under the **Output Plate** column, select the ink in which the layer content should print.

   Select **Output Separately** if you do not want the colors to be mapped, for example, when a base layer requires CMYK to be extracted, or when you want to output content to a unique separation.

   Note: You cannot extract more than one color to the same separation on one version plan layer. See "Extracting Two Colors to One Separation on One Version Plan Layer" on page 47.

7. If you want to use automatic linking, see the next chapter for information on the **Page Name Patterns**, **Page Name Back Reference**, and **Page Number Back Reference** boxes. See "Linking Refined Pages Automatically" on page 99.

8. Repeat this procedure for the remaining layers.

To copy a layer:

- In the **Version Plan** view, click in the layer that you want to copy, and then from the **Versioning** menu, select **Duplicate Layer.**

  Tip: You can also right-click the layer to open the context menu, which allows you to duplicate layers.

To add change layer columns:

- From the **Versioning** menu, select **Add Change Layer**.

  If you require more than one change layer column, repeat for each additional change layer column required. For example, if each version is made up of two change layers and a base layer, you need to add two change layer columns to the version plan.

To apply layers to versions:

1. In the Version Plan view, in the **Versions** section, on a version row and under the **Base Layer** column, select the base layer for the version from the list.

   Note: Only layers that you have defined as a base layer appear in the list.

2. In column **Change Layer 1**, select the required change layer for each version.

3. If required, select additional change layers for each version in columns **Change Layer 2**, **Change Layer 3**, and so on.

For conceptual information about version plans, see "Version Plan Creation" on page 12.

Deleting Versions and Layers

You can delete a *version* at any time. However, before you can delete a *layer*, you must disassociate the layer from all versions and unlink all refined pages from that layer. See "Linking Refined Pages" on page 51.

To delete versions:

1. In the Version Plan view, select the version that you want to delete.
2. From the **Versioning** menu, select **Delete Version**.

To delete layers:

1. In the Version Plan view, select the layer that you want to delete.
2. From the **Versioning** menu, select **Delete Layer**.

Extracting Two Colors to One Separation on One Version Plan Layer

When extracting more than one color, the system does not allow you to output two colors to the same separation using one change layer. You must output the colors separately if using one change layer.

For example, you cannot extract black and spot red to the black separation using the same version plan layer. If you extract two colors on one version plan layer, Prinergy automatically sets the output to **Output Separately**. For example:

Layer	Colors To Extract	Output Plate
English	Black, SpotRed	Output Separately
Espanol	Black	Black

To work around this restriction, create another layer for the second color in the English layer. For example:

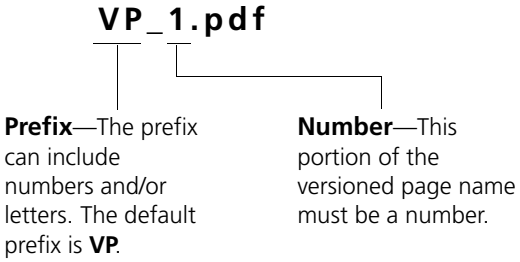
Layer	Colors To Extract	Output Plate
EnglishBlack	Black	Black
EnglishSpotRed	SpotRed	Black
Espanol	Black	Black

Adding Versioned Pages

In the Versioned Pages view, add the required versioned pages to the job. Versioned pages allow you to connect multiple refined pages to one page set position.

Versioned Page Names

All versioned page names are composed of a prefix and a number, which are separated by an underscore (_):



Using the Add Versioned Pages dialog box, you can specify the prefix for your versioned pages.



Important: In the next procedure, linking refined pages, you can also create versioned pages if using the Link to Layers dialog box. For more information, see "Linking to a Column" on page 59.



Note: If using automatic linking, you can define the versioned page name prefix using a back reference. See "Using Back References" on page 105.

To add versioned pages:

1. In the Versioned Pages view, from the **Versioning** menu, select **Add Versioned Pages**.
2. In the Add Versioned Pages dialog box, in the **Prefix** box, type the prefix for the versioned pages if you want to define a prefix. Do not type the underscore. Prinergy automatically adds the underscore character between the prefix and the body of the file name.

   Tip: Use a prefix which sorts versioned pages to the top of the Pages pane of the Pages view, for example, **1VP**, in order to make versioned pages easily accessible during a subsequent task.

   WARNING: If you use more than one prefix for your versioned pages, only link, at one time, versioned pages of one prefix.
3. In the Add Versioned Pages dialog box, in the **Range** box, type the range of versioned pages that you want to add. For example, **1-5, 9, 15-20**.

Linking Refined Pages

Link the refined pages to versioned pages in order specify the content file for each layer of each versioned page. Linking is performed in the **Versioned Pages** view.

Note: You must first add versioned pages before you can link refined pages manually.

The linking task can be performed in a variety of ways. This section describes the different ways you can perform the subtasks:

- **Selecting refined pages**. See next.
- **Linking methods**. See page 54.

For scenarios showing how you link refined pages for different input file models, see "Appendix A, Working with Input File Models".

Selecting Refined Pages

Select refined pages in the list of refined pages (left-hand pane) of the **Versioned Pages** view. See Figure 13.

To select	Then
A continuous range	Click the first page you want to link, and then press **Shift** and click the last page you want to link.
A noncontiguous range	Press **Ctrl** on your *Windows* computer (or **Cmd** on your *Macintosh* computer) and click the pages you want to link.

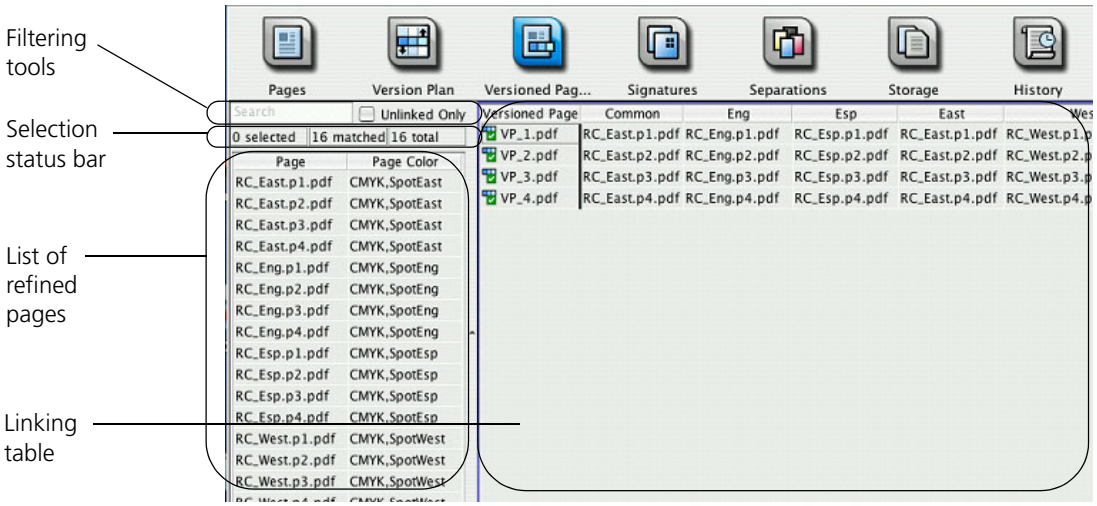


Figure 13: Versioned Pages view

Selection Status Bar

Use the selection status bar to quickly see the number of total refined pages in the job, the number of pages that match the criteria set in the filtering tools (see below), and the number of currently selected pages.

Filtering the Refined Pages

Because you can link multiple pages (pages for a row or column) at one time, use the filtering tools to reduce the number of pages in the list and to help you quickly select the appropriate pages.

Figure 13 identifies the filtering tools which are the:

- **Search** box
- **Unlinked Only** check box

Search Box

Use the **Search** box to show only those pages that have matching characters in their names. Because the filter is based on the refine page file names, you should have given refined files names that identify the associated page number and layer. See "File Name Best Practices" on page 39.

Type the common portion of the file name in the **Search** box, for example, **p1** or **common**. Once you filter for a layer or for a versioned page, click **Edit > Select All** to select them for linking.

For example, if all of your refined pages for the English layer are named with the letters, Eng, then you can type `Eng` in the Search box, to see only those refined pages in the list.

Unlinked Only Check Box

Use the **Unlinked Only** check box to display those refined pages that are not yet linked to a versioned page.

Linking Methods

This section describes the names of different parts of the linking table, and describes the different ways of linking:

- **Drag-and-drop**. See page 55.
- **Context Menus**. See page 56.
- **Versioning Menu**. See page 56.

Linking Table

In the Versioned Pages view, linking of refined pages to layers and versioned pages is represented in a table. Each layer is a column in the linking table, and each versioned page is a row in the linking table.

The following figure shows the parts of the table:

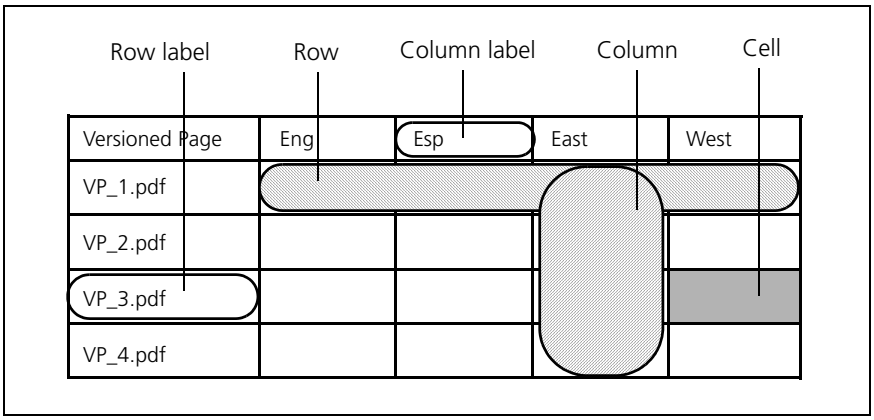


Figure 14: Parts of the linking table

When this guide refers to parts of the table, it is helpful to keep in mind that:

- Row = versioned page
- Column = layer
- Cell = one layer of a versioned page

Drag-and-drop

You can drag the selected refined pages and drop them in the appropriate cells on the **Versioned Pages** tab. You can drop pages into:

- **A cell**—Drag one refined page to one cell.
- **A column or a row**—A continuous range of cells. To drop into a row, press the **Ctrl** key on a Windows computer (or **Cmd** on your *Macintosh* computer) while dropping.

  Note: If you drag a set of pages to an area that is too small to hold all of the selected pages, the extra pages are not be linked.
- **A column label**—Opens the Link to Layer dialog box, allowing you to select a noncontiguous range of cells within a column.
- **A row label**—Opens the Link to Versioned Pages dialog box, allowing you to select a noncontiguous range of cells within a row.

Dropping onto Row Labels or Column Labels

Dragging-and-dropping onto a row or column label opens a dialog box, which allows you to link pages to a noncontiguous range and allows you to correctly drop pages into columns that have not been sorted alphabetically.

For example, if your layer columns are not in alphabetical order, refined pages that must be linked to different layers of a versioned page cannot be linked correctly using drag-and-drop because the pages are placed in alphabetical order. See the following table for an example of incorrect results when pages are dropped into a row.

Table 2: Example of incorrect drag-and-drop results

	Versioned Page	EspWest	EngEast	EspEast
EngEast.p1.pdf	VP_1.pdf	**EngEast.p1.pdf**	**EspEast.p1.pdf**	**EspWest.p1.pdf**
EngEast.p2.pdf	VP_2.pdf			
EngEast.p3.pdf	VP_3.pdf			
EspEast.p1.pdf				
EspEast.p2.pdf				
EspEast.p3.pdf				
EspWest.p1.pdf				
EspWest.p2.pdf				
EspWest.p3.pdf				

Context Menus

Instead of using drag-and-drop, you can use context menus, which are accessed by right-clicking in specific areas of the window. After selecting one or more refined pages, open a context menu by right-clicking in:

- **A cell**—With one page selected, allows you to **Link** (to a cell). With more than one page selected, allows you to **Link Right** (to a row), or **Link Down** (to a column).
- **A column label**—Allows you to **Link to <column>**, and opens the Link to Layer dialog box. See "Linking to a Column" on page 59.
- **A row label**—Allows you to **Link to <versioned page>**, and opens the Link to Versioned Page dialog box. See "Unlinking Refined Pages" on page 61.
- **A refined page**—Allows you to **Link...** (to a column or a row), and opens the Link Pages dialog box. See "Link Pages Dialog Box" below.

Versioning Menu

After selecting one or more refined pages, instead of dragging-and-dropping or using context menus, you can use the **Versioning** menu, which is located on the menu bar.

Link Pages Dialog Box

When using the **Versioning** menu to link, the **Link Pages** dialog box appears. In the **Link Pages** dialog box, you must choose to link selected pages to one of the following:

- **One or more layers of a versioned page**—linking to a row

Versioned Page	Layer	Layer	Layer
VP_1			
VP_2			
VP_3			
VP_4			

- **The same layer of one or more versioned pages**—linking to a column

Versioned Page	Layer	Layer	Layer
VP_1			
VP_2			
VP_3			
VP_4			

To link refined pages using menus

1. In the **Versioned Pages view**, select refined pages in left-hand pane. See "Selecting Refined Pages" on page 51.
2. Select **Link** either in the **Versioning** menu or in the context menu.
3. In the **Link Pages** dialog box, perform the following as appropriate:

If you want to	Then, click the
Link to a row	**One versioned page** button, click the versioned page to which to link the pages, and then click **Link**. The **Link to Versioned Page** dialog box appears. See "Linking to a Row" on page 58.
Link to a column	**One or more layers** button, click the layer to which to link the pages, and then click **Link**. The **Link to Layer** dialog box appears. See "Linking to a Column" on page 59.
Link to all columns (Applicable to model 3; link to all layers of more than one versioned page)	**One versioned page** button, and then **Select All**. Click **OK**. The **Link to Layer** dialog box appears. See "Linking to a Column" on page 59.

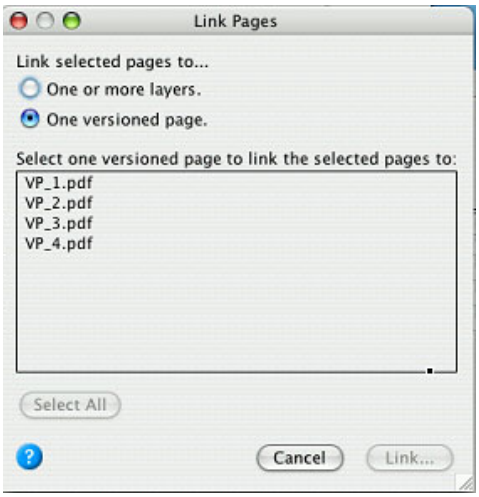


Figure 15: Link Pages dialog box

Linking to a Row

When linking to a row, you are linking to one versioned page (and many layers). Use the **Link to Versioned Page** dialog box when linking to a row. See the following figure.

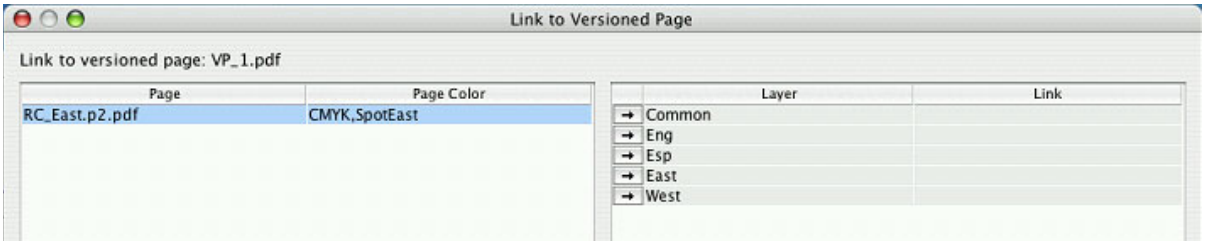


Figure 16: Link to Versioned Page dialog box

To link refined pages to a row:

1. In the **Link to Versioned Page** dialog box, in the left table, select a refined page, and click the **arrow** button → beside the layers to which it must be associated.

   Tip: If you select the wrong arrow button, select the **back** button ↵ to unlink the refined page.

2. Repeat for the remaining refined pages required for the selected versioned page.

If you have finished linking all the refined pages, your next step is "Generating Versioned Pages" on page 62.

For linking scenarios of different input file models, see "Appendix A, Working with Input File Models".

Linking to a Column

When linking to a column, you are linking to one layer (and many versioned pages). Use the **Link to Layer** dialog box when linking to a column. See the following figure.

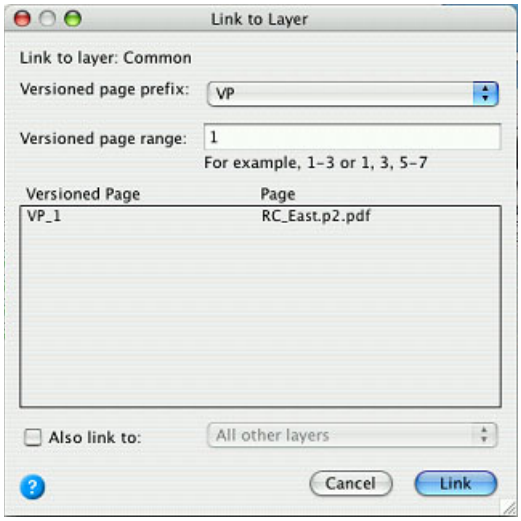


Figure 17: Link to Layer dialog box

To link refined pages to a column:

1. In the **Link to Layer** dialog box, in the **Range** box, type the range of versioned pages to which you want to link the refined pages.
2. If you want to link also to other layers, click the **Also link to** check box, and select the layers from the list.
3. Click **Link**.



Tip: For more information about the Range box, see "Range Box in the Link to Layers Dialog Box" on page 60.

The refined pages appear in the table of linked pages.

If you have finished linking all the refined pages, your next step is "Generating Versioned Pages" on page 62.

For linking scenarios of different input file models, see "Appendix A, Working with Input File Models".

Range Box in the Link to Layers Dialog Box

When using the **Link to Layers** dialog box, note that you can use the **Range** box to link:

- **Each contributing page to a single versioned page—specifying each versioned page**

  For example: **1, 3, 6**
  This links the first selected contributing page to versioned page 1, the second selected contributing page to versioned page 3, and the third selected contributing page to versioned page 6.

- **Each contributing page to a single versioned page—identifying the versioned pages as a range**

  For example **1-3, 6**
  This links the first selected contributing page to versioned page 1, the second selected contributing page to versioned page 2, the third selected contributing page to versioned page 3, and the fourth selected contributing page to versioned page 6.

  Note: This syntax does *not* create versioned pages. For example, if versioned page 2 does not exist, it is not created. If versioned page 2 does not exist, then, the example would link the first contributing page to versioned page 1, the second contributing page to versioned page 3, and the third contributing page to versioned page 6.

- **Each contributing page to multiple versioned pages—using parentheses**

  For example **(1,3), 6**
  This links the first contributing page to versioned pages 1 and 3; and links the second contributing page to versioned page 6.

  For example **(1-3), 6**
  This links the first contributing page to versioned pages 1, 2, and 3; and links the second contributing page to versioned page 6.

Unlinking Refined Pages

1. In the Versioned Pages view, in the right-hand table, select the refined pages that you want to unlink.

   Note: To select a non-contiguous range, hold down the CTRL key while selecting the refined pages.

2. From the **Versioning** menu, select **Unlink**.

   Tip: You can also right-click to open the context menu, which allows you to unlink refined pages.

Viewing a List of Contributing Pages

To view a list of the contributing pages to a versioned page

1. Select the versioned page in the **Pages** pane of the **Pages** view.
2. Click **File** > **Get Info**.

   In the **Get Info** dialog box, the **Linked Pages** heading is followed by a list of contributing pages.

To view a list of the versioned pages using a contributing page

1. Select the contributing page in the **Pages** pane of the **Pages** view.
2. Click **File** > **Get Info**.

   In the **Get Info** dialog box, the **Linked To Versioned Pages** heading is followed by a list of versioned pages.

Generating Versioned Pages

You must perform the Generate process on versioned pages in order to convert the versioned page metadata into layered PDF pages. After you perform the Generate process, you can output content and view the versioned pages in Acrobat.

The Generate Process

The Generate process performs the following for each versioned page:

- According to the colors mapped in the version plan:
  - ❒ Compares each contributing page to identify base content (for input file models 1 and 2 only)
  - ❒ Extracts base objects onto a PDF layer named according to the base layers in the version plan
  - ❒ Extracts unique objects onto a PDF layer named according to the versions specified in the version plan
- For input file models 1 and 2, tries to match the objects on change layer contributing pages that are meant to be identical to base content. If objects do not match within the tolerances set, both the base layer object and the corresponding unmatched change layer object are extracted onto a PDF layer, which is, by default, named **Error**.

  For more information, see "Objects on the Error Layer" on page 70.

  Note: The error layer name can be user-defined. See "Generate process template options" on page 64.
- Finds any objects with colors that are not specified in any layer of the version plan, and extracts them onto the error layer.
- Saves the layered PDF versioned page in the \Job\Subpage directory

Generate Process Template

The generate task requires you to use a Generate process template, which is shown in the following figure.

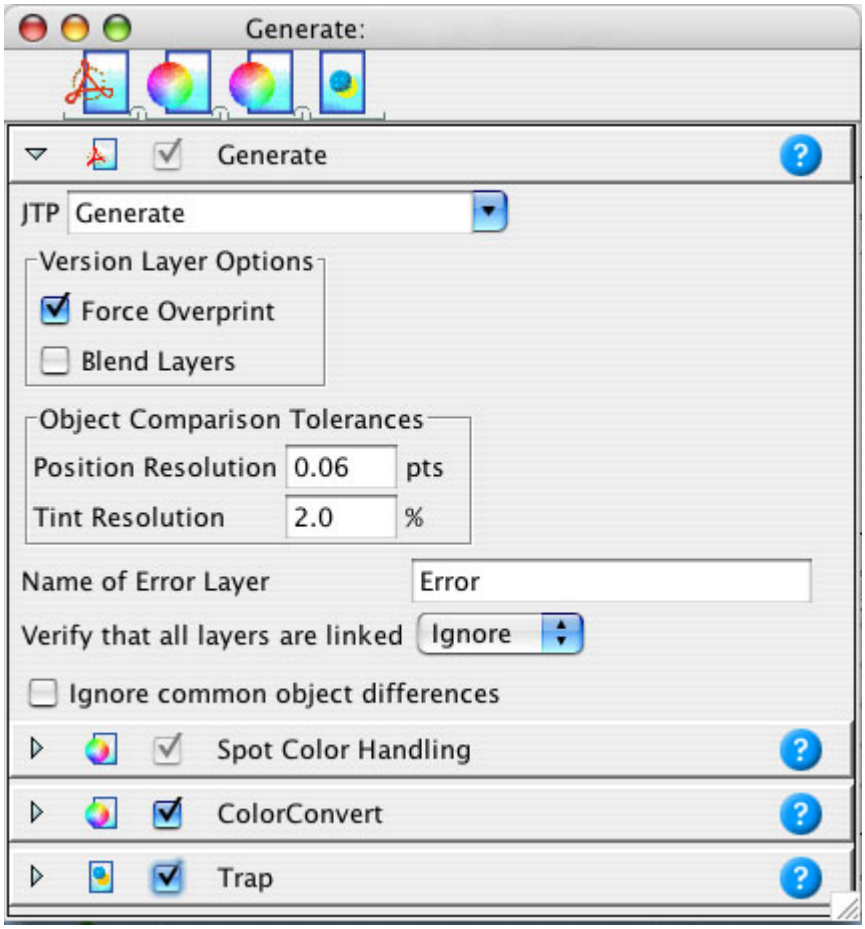


Figure 18: Generate process template

For descriptions of the Generate section of the process template options, see the following table.

For descriptions of the remaining sections, see the Prinergy Workshop Online Help descriptions of the refine process template, which has the same sections.

Table 3: Generate process template options

Option	Description
JTP list	Select the job ticket processor (JTP) you want to use for generating version pages.
Version Layer Options • **Force Overprint** check box • **Blend Layers** check box	Use these options to quickly correct knockout/overprint problems. **Force Overprint** check box—Select this check box when an object on a change layer creates a knockout in the base layer, and where the knockout is not the same on each version. This check box sets all change objects to overprint, where change objects are objects on pages that are linked to layers other than the base layer. For example, if you have English and French text printing in black over a CMYK image on the base layer, the text in each language must overprint; otherwise, the base CMY plates will have knockouts in both languages and the black text will not fit. **Note:** One hundred percent (100%) white objects are treated differently and may still create knockouts in some separations. See "Versioned White Objects" on page 76. **Blend Layers** check box—Select this check box when an "invisible" object (an object colored with 0% ink sitting on a blank area of the page) on a change layer obscures or creates a knockout in one or more of the base layer's separations. This check box uses the PDF Transparency feature to blend layers and to simulate the double burn technique of imaging data on a plate by exposing it multiple times. The check box makes the white or clear areas of versioned objects transparent, and ensures that the colored/tinted versioned objects can only make the area darker. **Note:** If a page has text that is only partially over an image, you may notice, after selecting the **Blend Layers** check box, differences between characters that are on the image and those that are not on the image at low resolutions such as 300 dpi. These differences should not appear at higher resolutions such as 1200 dpi or if you choose the Adobe PDF Print Engine as the RIP in the RIP Options section of the Edit Jobs Attributes dialog box.

Option	Description
Object Comparison Tolerances • **Position Resolution** box • **Tint Resolution** box	If you are using input file models 1 or 2, in the **Position Resolution** box, enter the maximum distance between two identical objects (on different pages) at which the objects are considered the same. If you are using input file models 1 or 2, in the **Tint Resolution** box, enter the maximum percentage tint difference between two identical objects (on different pages) at which the objects are considered the same.
Name of Error Layer box	Type the name that you want for the PDF layer containing all objects (in the contributing pages) that are not mapped in the version plan.
Verify that all layers are linked list	Select **Warn** to receive messages when a versioned page has at least one empty layer. The messages appear in the Process Info dialog box, and in the History view. Select **Ignore** if you do not want to receive these messages.
Ignore common object differences check box	If you are using input file models 1 or 2, select this check box to ignore differences between 'common' objects—objects on change layer contributing pages that paint in the colors assigned to the base layer. **CAUTION:** We recommend that you select this check box only if you are dealing with problematic files that cannot be fixed by adjusting the pages in a creative application. An object may be visually identical, but have differences in construction, perhaps due to different versions of creative applications in which it was created. You can override these differences by selecting this check box. **Important:** If you select this check box, the software that automatically checks the fit of common objects is disabled, so we recommend that you proof the versioned pages to ensure that all change layer objects are in register with the base layer.

Generating Versioned Pages

To generate versioned pages:

1. In the Pages view or Versioned Pages view, select the versioned pages that you want to generate.
2. From the **Process** menu, select **Generate**, and then select the generate process template that you want.
3. In the Start Process dialog box, modify the options as desired.

   If desired, modify the process template before starting the process by clicking **Edit Process Template**, modifying the process template, and clicking **OK**. For process template option descriptions, see Table 3 on page 64.
4. Click **OK** to begin processing.

Monitoring Generation Status

Once a versioned page is generated, it may need to be generated again if you make changes to any related data such as removing a link. Prinergy LPV helps you track which versioned pages need to be generated by displaying a status icon beside each versioned page.

Changes that Require Regeneration

The following actions require you to regenerate the affected versioned pages:

- Changing the version plan (for example, if you add or remove a layer or a version; or if you change the color mappings)
- Changing links (for example, if you link or unlink a refined page)
- Refining a contributing page after the associated versioned page has been generated
- Changing the geometry using the Set Page Geometry dialog box



Important: If you change a contributing page in Acrobat, you must refine the page again and generate the associated versioned page again.

Prinergy does not alert you when a contributing page modified in Acrobat needs to be refined again.

Viewing Generation Status

Once you start to generate versioned pages, view generation status in the Pages view or in the Versioned Pages view. Versioned pages that require generation cannot be output.

Pages View

The Pages View shows two types of generation information for each versioned page:

- **Generation requirement**—Whether or not you must generate
- **Generate process result**—Whether or not the last generate process was successful

Generation Requirement

The following columns show whether or not you must generate the versioned page:

- **Page** and **Page Position** columns—with icons as shown in the following figure.
- **Versioned Page Status** column—with one of the following phrases: 'Requires Generation' or 'Generated'.

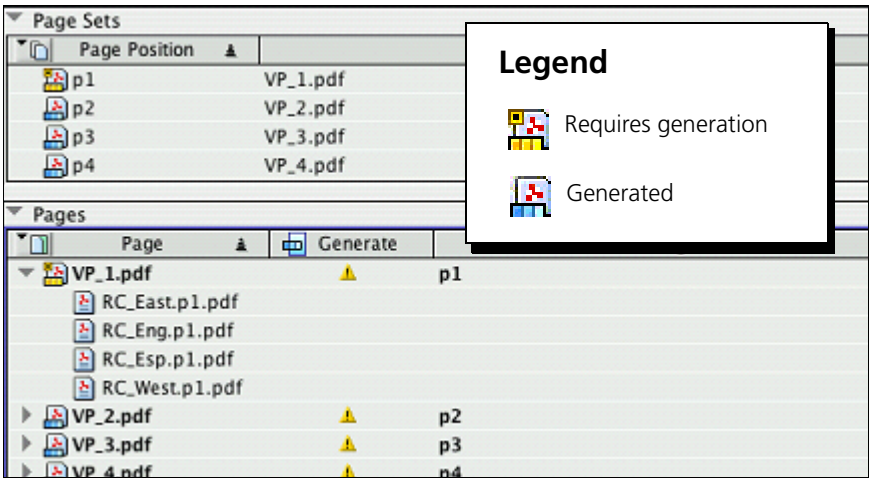


Figure 19: Generate status icons on Page view

Generate Process Result

The **Generate** column identifies the success or failure of the last generate process. This means that if you make a change that requires regeneration, the icon in this column does not change. This icon would only be affected by a generate process.

The icons used in this column are standard for other process snap-in columns.

Note: The column name is taken from the process template group name. For example, if you use a generate process template in the `Dave` group of process templates, the column identifying the versioned page generation status is named `Dave`.

Recommended visible columns in the Pages view

In many jobs, it is important to note the differences in certain file attributes between pages. Thus, we recommend that you make the following columns visible in the **Pages** pane of the **Pages** view:

- Versioned Page Status
- Page Colors
- Trim Size
- Media Size
- Offset

Note: In LPV jobs, in the Pages pane of the Page view, the **Group by Input File** button is no longer available. The **Group by Assignment** button continues to be available.

Versioned Pages View

In the Versioned Pages view, the icons indicate both generation requirement and the generate process result. The icons appear as in the following figure.

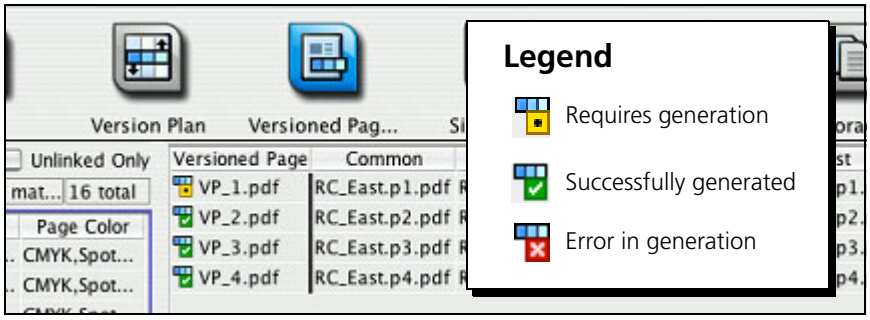


Figure 20: Generate status icons on Versioned Pages view

Investigating Generate Warnings

Your generate process can be successful yet still have warnings regarding contributing pages with errors. If you have contributing pages with errors, Prinergy reports the name of the page in the **Process Information** dialog box and in the **History** view.

Problem File Affecting Others in the Process

For input file models 1 and 2, when Prinergy finds a problem in a contributing page during generation, Prinergy also finds errors in all subsequent pages of the same process. These files may not have errors.

To confirm whether or not the files have errors, remove the problem file and regenerate the remaining files. The files will process successfully if they do not have errors.

The reason why Prinergy finds errors in all files after the first problem file is because it compares each file to the ones previously processed. Thus, when one file contains problems, all remaining files in the process are compared to it, and will, therefore, not match even when they do not have errors.

Objects on the Error Layer

Prinergy LPV extracts the following objects onto a PDF layer, which is, by default, named **Error**:

- Objects that have been defined with colors that are not specified in the version plan. For example, if no version plan layer is set to extract the color Spot5, then any objects colored with Spot5 are placed on the error layer.
- For input file models 1 and 2, objects from different contributing pages that are meant to be common, but that do not exactly match. For example, if an object in a change layer contributing page has been incorrectly positioned, sized, or colored, but is otherwise the same as the base layer object, both objects (control and test objects) are extracted to the error layer. These objects are extracted to the error layer in order to prevent potential misregistration on press.

To view errors, in the Pages view, in the Pages pane, open the problem layered PDF page (VP_xxx.pdf) in Acrobat. View the error layer in the problem page, remembering to clear the display of all other PDF layers to isolate the objects in error.

When trying to determine why an object does not match the first set of base objects, remember to compare the following attributes:

- Position
- Font
- Color
- Associated ICC profile
- Clipping path
- The order in which an object is stacked in relation to other objects on the page (z-order)

If you are unable to determine why objects are appearing on the 'error' layer, use Prinergy PDF Compare, a licensed Acrobat plug-in, to help you find the differences between objects.



Note: If you do not want the objects in the error layer to print, you do not need to take any action. Simply leave the objects in the error layer.

Fixing a Contributing Refined Page

If a contributing page has errors, you may want to fix the problem at a later time if the problem is not obvious, and you want to continue generating other pages. To continue generating other pages, you must unlink the problem versioned page.

If the reason for the error is obvious and easy to fix, you may want to fix the error immediately.

To fix the contributing page:

1. Perform the following as appropriate:

If you want to fix the contributing page	Then
Immediately	Go to the next step.
Later	Unlink the contributing page from the versioned page. See page 61. Continue to generate other contributing pages. When you are ready to fix the problem file, go to the next step.

2. Perform the following as appropriate:

If	Then
You can fix the error in Acrobat	Open the contributing page by double-clicking the page, and fix the object.
You must fix the error in the original creative application such as QuarkXPress® or Adobe Illustrator®	Open the original file in the creative application, and fix the object. Add the corrected file to the Prinergy job.

3. Refine the corrected contributing page (not the versioned page) again.
4. Perform the following as appropriate:

If	Then
You have not unlinked the problem page in step 1	Go to the next step.
You have unlinked the problem page in step 1	Link the corrected and refined page to the appropriate versioned page.

5. Regenerate the versioned page.

Prinergy lists the versioned pages that require generation. See "Generation Requirement" on page 68.

Viewing Generated Pages in Acrobat

Once versioned pages have been successfully generated with Acrobat 6.0 or later, you can view the layered PDF files. Layered PDF files allow you to view all versions of a versioned page in one window.

The layers in layered PDF files do not correspond to layers in the version plan. The following types of layers are available in layered PDF files (Acrobat):

- Base layers—contain base content (This is the same as the base layers that are used in the version plan.)
- Version change layers—contains the content for each version excluding the base content. In other words, a version change layer is a combination of all change layers for a version.

For example, you would see the following layers for the retail catalog scenario.

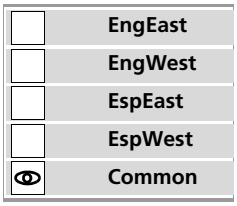


Figure 21: PDF Layers in Acrobat

By default, the layered PDF page opens in Acrobat showing only the error layer (if any) and the base layer. To see the version change layers, select the check boxes beside the corresponding version change layer.

Multiple Base Layers in Acrobat

When you have more than one base layer in a job, each base layer appears as a separate layer in Acrobat. For example, you are able select the following layers in a layered PDF file (in Acrobat).

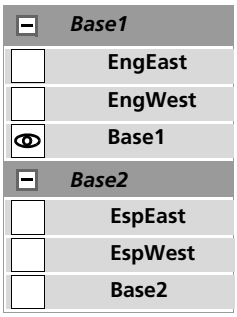


Figure 22: Multiple base layers in Acrobat

Important: Often, you will not be able to see two or more base layers at a time because one will entirely cover the others. Ensure that you have selected only one base layer. If you select two base layers to view, the base layer that is listed first in the layers tab appears on top.

In Acrobat, version change layers are grouped according to their associated base layer, as shown in Figure 22.

By default, the versioned page opens with only the first base layer visible. To see the other base layers and change layers, select the check boxes beside the corresponding layers.

Assigning Versioned Pages to a Page Set or Imposition Plan

After you have created a versioned page, assign the versioned pages to a position in a page set or an imposition plan.

In LPV, you assign versioned pages in the same way as you assign non-versioned pages



Important: Note that you must assign the versioned page—not the contributing pages of the versioned page—to the page position.



Tip: Versioned pages that have not been generated can be assigned to a page set or an imposition plan. However, the page cannot be output until it has been generated.

As in a regular job, there are four ways in which you can assign versioned pages to a page set:

- Create page sets and assign versioned pages independent of an imposition plan and then import an imposition plan with the **Use existing page set** option selected
- Import an imposition plan which creates the page sets, and then assign the versioned pages to the page positions in the imposition plan
- In the Job Manager, from the **File** menu, select **Create New Imposition** to create a new imposition plan using Preps software, or other qualified imposition software, and assign the versioned pages to the page positions in the imposition plan page set
- Import a new imposition plan and use Prinergy APA to automatically assign the versioned pages to the page set.

Once you have refined a page, you can output a loose page proof. Once all page positions in your imposition plan have been assigned, you can output the imposition. For information about outputting from LPV jobs, see the next chapter.



For information about how to add page sets, use Prinergy APA, import imposition plans, and configure integrated imposition software, see the Prinergy Workshop online help.

Versioned White Objects

When versioned white objects are designed to be seen on top of another colored object, the colors that make up the colored object must be extracted in the version plan. (Versioned white objects are white objects that do not appear on all versions.)

For example, with the following objects (white text on cyan boxes) in your files, you must extract cyan for each affected version in the version plan.

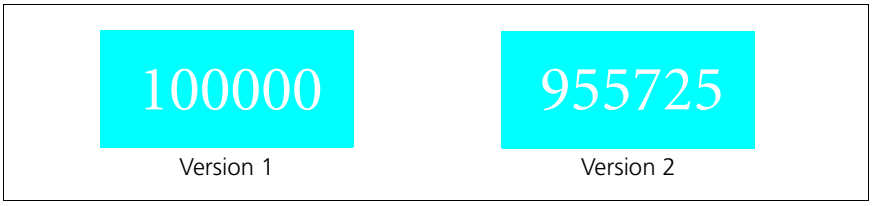


Figure 23: Versioned white objects

Version	Colors To Extract	Map To Plate
Common	CMYK	Output Separately
Version 1	CK	Output Separately
Version 2	CK	Output Separately

Background Object Color Not Extracted

If you do not extract the colors that make up the background object in the version layers, your output may not appear as intended. See the following examples.

Force Overprint OFF

When cyan is *not* extracted in the version layers, you receive the following results when the **Force Overprint** check box is OFF (cleared):

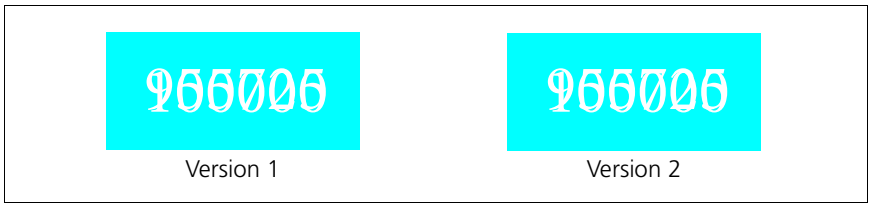


Figure 24: Versioned white objects: Force Overprint OFF

The white objects are included on the 'common' layer in Acrobat so that you can see them.

Force Overprint ON

When cyan is *not* extracted in the version layers, you receive the following results when the **Force Overprint** check box is ON (selected):

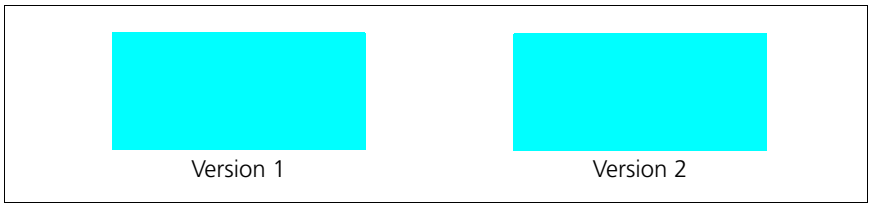


Figure 25: Versioned White objects: Force Overprint ON

4 Outputting from an LPV Job

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Importing and Exporting LPV Jobs 95

Introduction

This chapter describes the options and considerations for outputting Layered PDF Versioning (LPV) jobs that are in addition to those options and considerations for outputting non-LPV jobs:

- Output options. See page 81.
- Outputting PDF vector files. See page 86.
- Outputting Prinergy Virtual Proofing software files. See page 87.
- Final output and plate mapping. See page 88.
- Variable marks. See page 90.
- Prinergy-defined output file names. See page 92.
- Output file name best practices. See page 92.



Tip: The procedures in this guide describe how to perform tasks using the menu bar. However, you can also quickly access many menu items using the context menu by right-clicking inside the Workshop window.



For general information about how to create proofs and final output, and how to start a process, see the Prinergy Workshop online help.

Output Options

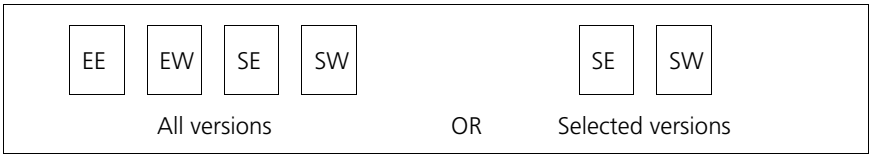
In LPV jobs, the following options are available when outputting from an LPV job:

- **Output selected versions**. See page 82.
- **Overlay all versions**. See page 82.
- **Output multiple versions on one surface**. See page 83.
- **Versioning proof mapping color**. See page 85.

Note: In the examples below, versions are represented as:
EE = EnglishEast, EW = EnglishWest, SE = SpanishEast, and SW = SpanishWest

Output All or Selected Versions

By default, all versions are output. However, when creating proofs, you can select individual versions to output. For example,



To output selected versions

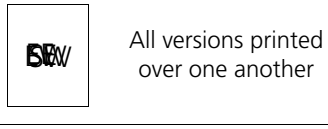
1. Perform the following as appropriate:

If outputting	Then
Loose page proofs	Select the desired versioned pages in the **Pages** pane of the **Pages** view.
Imposition proofs	Select the desired surfaces in the **Imposition Plans** pane of the **Signatures** view.

2. Start the output process.
3. In the **Start Process** dialog box, expand the **Options** area, click **Output Selected Versions**, and select the desired versions.

Overlay All Versions

When creating proof output, you can choose to overlay all versions of a page together. This creates proofs in which all versions are printed over one another. For example,



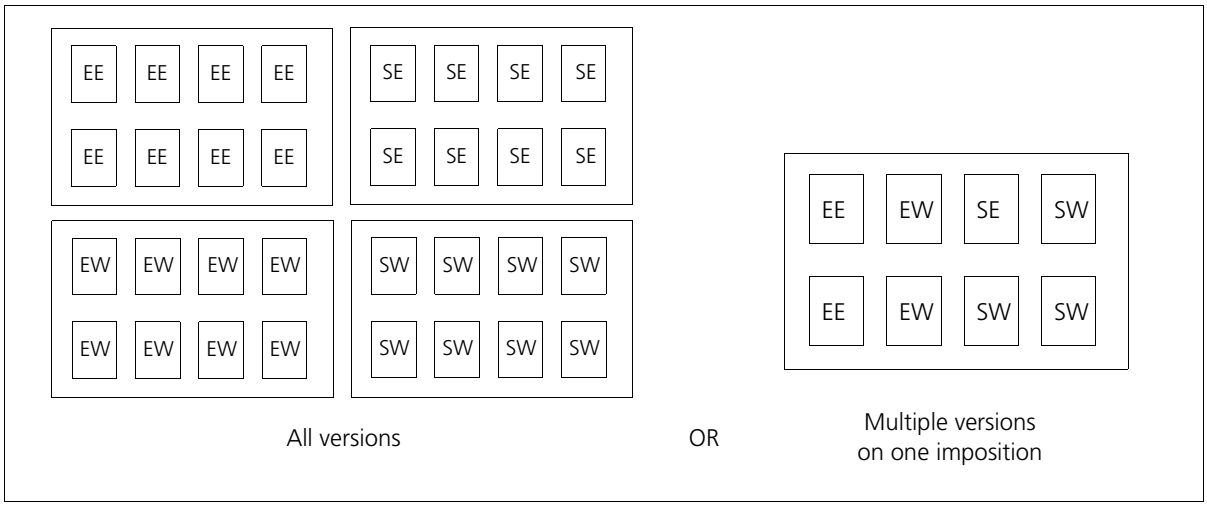
To overlay all versions

1. Open the output process template that you want to use to proof the overlaid versions.
2. In the output process template, in the **Render** section, select the **Overlay Versioned Content** check box.

3. Start the output process using the process template that you have just modified.

Output Multiple Versions Per Surface

When outputting surfaces (imposition proofs and final output), you can output pages of different versions on a single surface. By default, all pages of a surface are output with the same version.



Conditions of this feature are:

- For each surface, all pages must be either:
  - **All versions**—This provides one imposition for each version in the version plan. Each imposition is output with the same version in each page position.

    OR
  - **One specific version**—This provides a single imposition in which the content in each page position can be a different version.

Tip: Use the LPV marks for separations (see page 90) to identify the different versions on an imposition. These marks are replaced with the version(s) associated with the page position that is closest to it.

Attention: If you try to output a surface in which the pages are a mix of 'all versions' and specific versions, the following error message appears:

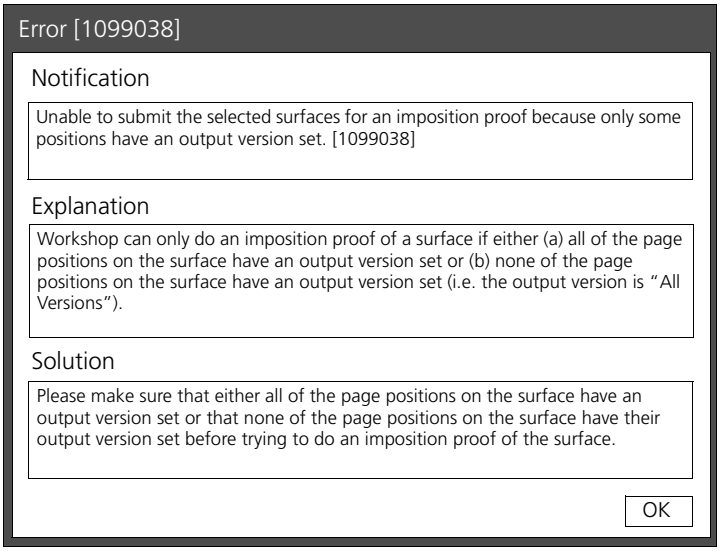


Figure 26: Error message for mixed output version types in an imposition

- Output versions on page positions can be set only in the Signatures view.
- If all page positions on a surface are set to **All versions**, you can choose to output selected versions as described in "Output All or Selected Versions" on page 82.
- If you change an imposition plan and reimport it using the same name (as the imposition plan already in the job) and you selected the **Keep existing page set and imposition** setting in the import process template, the output version settings are retained. Conversely, if you change the name of the imposition plan and/or select **Create alternate page set and imposition** in the import process template, the associated output version settings are changed to **All versions**.
- Imposition plans using the same page set are not restricted to outputting the same versions. For example, if imposition plans A and B are using the same page set, imposition plan A can output all versions, while imposition plan B outputs a mix of English and Spanish versions.

To set an imposition plan to output multiple versions

1. In the **Imposition Plans** pane of the Signatures view, ensure that you can see the:
   - **Output Version** column
   - Individual page positions of the surface
2. Select the page positions for which you want to change the output version to one version, and click the **Versioning** menu, **Set Output Version**, and then the desired version.
3. Repeat step 2 for those page positions which you want to output as another version.
4. Start the imposition proof or final output process.

Tip: You can also right-click within the **Imposition Plans** pane (after selecting page positions) to open the context menu, which allows you to set the output version.

Versioning Proof Mapping Color

When outputting proofs, you can select a color to output change content to distinguish them from common content.

For example, if both the EngWest version and the common layer extracted CMYK in the version plan, you could distinguish the change black from the common black by outputting all the change content in a special color such as hot pink.

The color name that you choose must have a recipe in the color library. If Prinergy cannot find the color recipe, the change content will be output in green color. To add a recipe to the color library, see the Prinergy Workshop online help.

To create a proof process template that distinguishes change content

1. Open the proof process template that you want to use.
2. In the **Render** section, in the **Versioning Proof Mapping Color** box, type the color name that you want the change content to appear in.
3. Save the process template.

   Use this process template when you want to create proof output in which the change content paints in the specified color.

Outputting PDF Vector Files



For information about PDF vector files, see “About Supported Output Formats” in the Prinergy Workshop online help.

When outputting to PDF vector files, ensure that:

- You select the **Preserve PDF Layers** check box in the **File Format** section of the process template if you want to preserve PDF 1.5 layers. This prevents the file from writing as a PDF 1.3 file, in which the layers are flattened.
- You select the required **Document Format** option (**Multipage** or **Single Page**) in the **File Format** section.
- Output file names will be unique. See "Output File Name Best Practices" on page 92.

Note: Prinergy does not support vector PDF imposition proofs with preserved PDF layers on surfaces with multiple versions.

Outputting Virtual Proofing Files

The Kodak Prinergy Virtual Proofing software, which allows you to soft proof (preview) pages, has been updated to support LPV files.

When outputting LPV pages to the Prinergy Virtual Proofing software, ensure that you select the **Advanced TIFF Tags** check box in the **File Format** section of the proof process template. This enables the Prinergy Virtual Proofing software to automatically sort the separations into versions.

In Prinergy Virtual Proofing software, you can preview each separation, or any combination of separations. The Prinergy Virtual Proofing software also provides a grid showing the separations required for each version. To view the seps per version grid, click the information button on the **Separations** palette.

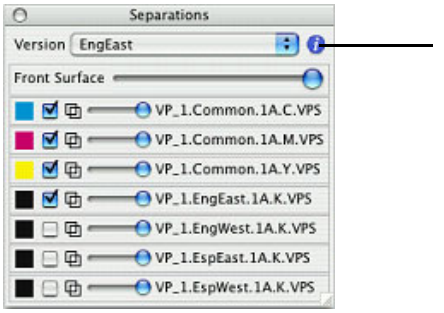


Figure 27: Prinergy Virtual Proofing software separations palette

The following figure shows the seps per version grid.

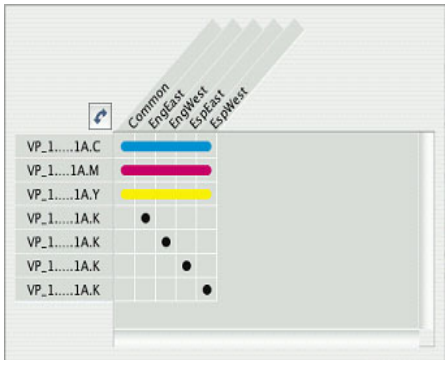


Figure 28: The seps per version grid in the Prinergy Virtual Proofing software

For more information on using Prinergy Virtual Proofing software with LPV jobs, see the Prinergy Virtual Proofing Online Help.

Final Output and Plate Mapping

When producing final output for LPV jobs, separations that are common to different versions are output only once. Also, base and change content of the same color are merged.

Example

In the nationwide catalog example introduced on page 12, because all change content is mapped to black, the C, M, and Y plates are common to all versions.

Also, the black separation for each version contains both base black content and change content. For example, for the English East version, the black final output separation contains the English content, the East pricing content, and any base black content. See the following figure for an illustration of how separations are handled.

Figure 30 shows the **Separations** view of the nationwide catalog job.

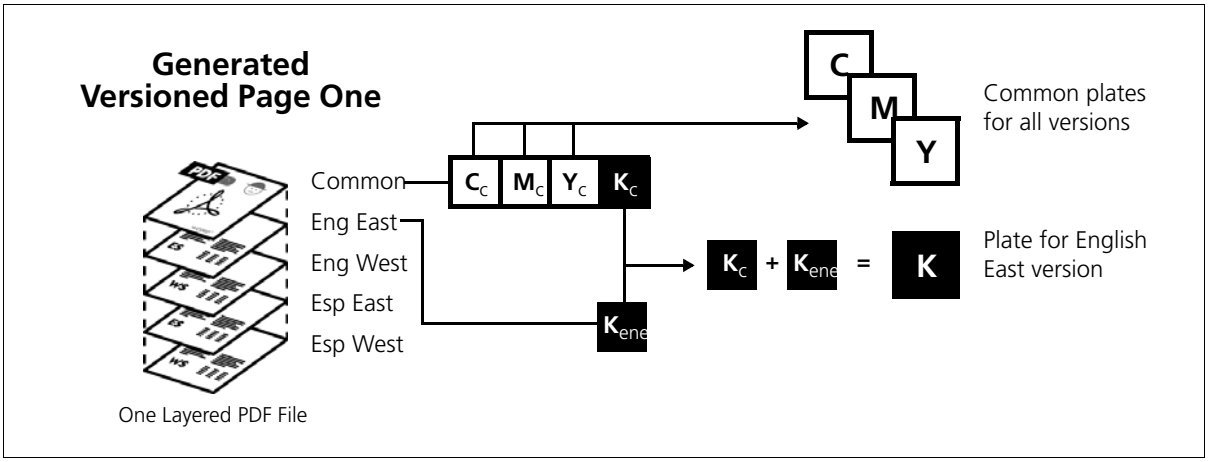


Figure 29: Separations for English East versioned page one

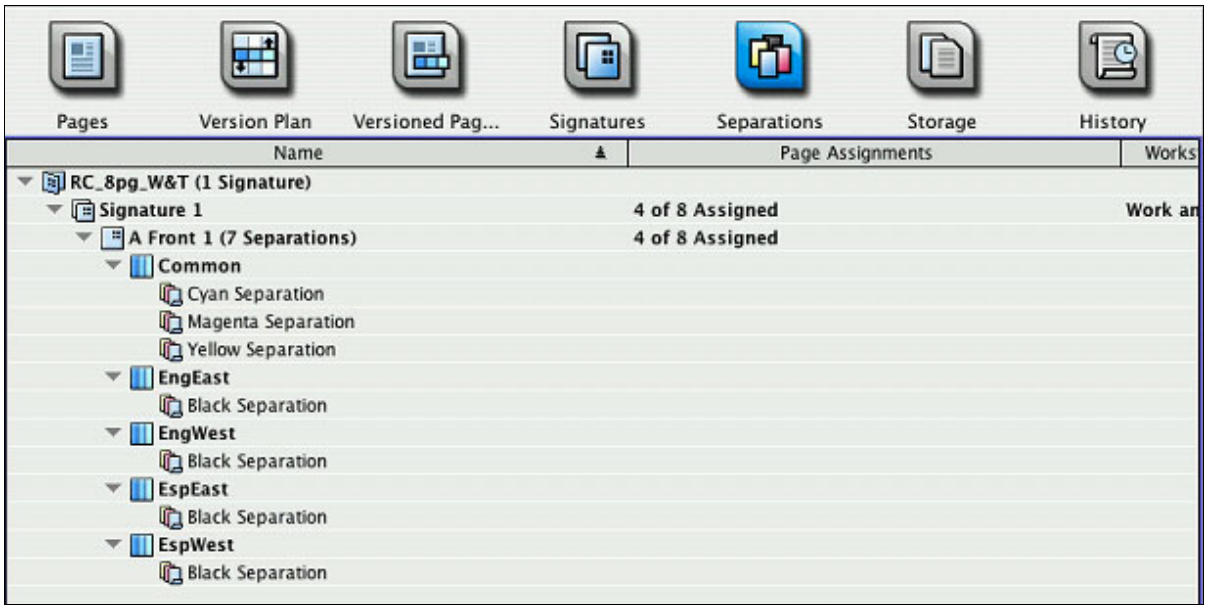


Figure 30: Output separations for nationwide catalog

Variable Marks

As with other variable marks with potentially long values, ensure that you leave plenty of space for the value that replaces the mark.

Variable Marks for LPV

Additional variable marks are available in LPV jobs. They are:

Mark	Description
$[BaseLayer]	This mark is replaced with the name of the base layer associated with the version. You can use this mark on composite and separated output. If outputting to separations, the corresponding base layer name appears on all separations. This mark is not useful for output of multiple versions per surface. This mark prints nothing if used on multiple version surfaces.
$[SurfaceVersion]	This mark is replaced with the name of the version that is output. On output of multiple versions per surface, this mark is replaced with the version name of the page position that is closest to the mark. Use this mark for composite proofs only; do not use this mark for separated output.
Marks for separations: Use the following LPV variable marks for separations only. Note: When placed on output of multiple versions per surface, each of the following marks is replaced with the version(s) associated with the page position that is closest to the mark.	
$[SeparationVersion]	On all separations, this mark is replaced with the names of the versions to which the separation contributes. For example, if a separation applies to the English and French versions, but not the Spanish version, the file name component would be English_French. **Note:** This mark may be replaced with different text on different separations. This means that once a printed page is produced from the separations, the text will overprint each other, for example, English on English. To avoid this, use $[SeparationVersion_Offset].

Mark	Description
$[SeparationVersion_Offset]	This mark is the same as $[SeparationVersion] except that it is offset on different separations so that the marks do not overprint each other once a printed page is produced.
$[SeparationVersionUnique]	This mark is replaced with the name of the version to which it contributes if the separation is unique to only one version. For example, if a separation contributes to only one version, this mark is replaced with the version name. If a separation contributes to two versions, this mark is replaced with an empty space.
$[SeparationVersionCommon]	On common separations (separations used in all versions), this mark is replaced with the word 'common'. On separations that are not used in all versions, this mark is replaced with an empty space.
$[SeparationVersionNoCommon]	On non-common separations, this mark is replaced with the names of the versions to which it applies. For example, if a separation contributes to the English and French versions, but not the Spanish version, the file name component would be English_French. On common separations, this mark is replaced with an empty space. **Note:** This mark may be replaced with different text on different separations. This means that once a printed page is produced from the separations, the text will overprint each other, for example, English on English. To avoid this, use $[SeparationVersionNoCommon_Offset].
$[SeparationVersionNoCommon_Offset]	This mark is the same as $[SeparationVersionNoCommon] except that it is offset on different separations so that the marks do not overprint each other once a printed page is produced.

Prinergy-defined Output File Names

When you output to file, for example, when creating soft proofs, ensure that the output file names are unique and meaningful. In LPV jobs, the default (Prinergy-defined) file names for output use the following patterns:

For loose page proofs

```
%page%.%SeparationVersion<20>%.%signature%%surface%.%color%%dotversion%%extension%
```

For imposition proofs and final output

```
%imposition%.%SeparationVersion<20>%.%signature%%surface%.%color%%dotversion%%extension%
```

where,

%SeparationVersion% is composed of the names of the versions to which the separation applies.
For example, if a separation applies to the English and French versions, but not the Spanish version, the file name component would be English_French. Thus, a possible output file name would be **1VP_1.English_French.1A.K.1.pdf**, which is exactly 31 characters long.

%dotversion% is a number that indicates the instance of the file among files of the same name. The most recent file does not have a dotversion component, for example, **1VP_1.common.1A.K.pdf**.

A higher dotversion number indicates an older instance.
For example, **1VP_1.common.1A.K.2.pdf** is older than **1VP_1.common.1A.K.1.pdf**.



For definitions of other components in the file name, see the Prinergy Workshop online help.

Output File Name Best Practices

If you are using Prinergy-defined file naming when outputting to file, ensure that the 20 character limit on the %SeparationVersion% tag is sufficient for your output. See "Minimizing the %SeparationVersion% tag" on page 94.

If you are using custom file naming when outputting to file, we recommend that you use the %dotversion% tag to ensure that output files are not accidently overwritten, and that you read "Minimizing the %SeparationVersion% tag" on page 94.

Output File Name Best Practices for AFP

If you use Apple Filing Protocol (AFP) and are outputting to file, you must use custom file naming to ensure that filenames are 31 characters or less.

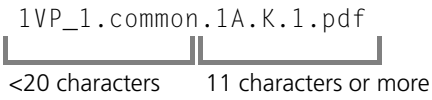


Important: The default (Prinergy-defined) file name pattern does not ensure that file names are 31 characters or fewer.

However, you must minimize the length of the following output file name components if you want to output file names to be unique, meaningful, and 31 characters or fewer:

- For **loose page proof** output names**,** make the combined **%page%** and **%SeparationVersion%** portions of the file names 20 characters or fewer
- For **imposition proof** output names, make the combined **%imposition%** and **%SeparationVersion%** portions of the file names 20 characters or fewer

For example,



Minimizing the %SeparationVersion% tag

Because the %SeparationVersion% tag is composed of names of the versions to which it applies, this file name component can be very long. Thus, we recommended in "Version Name Best Practices" on page 42 that version names be as short as possible, especially if you have many versions in your job. See the example below.

Imposition Separation Output File Name Example for AFP

Before shortening file names

You have four versions for which you use the following version names: **Vancouver**, **Toronto**, **Montreal**, and **Calgary**.

If you have a separation that applies to the Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal versions, the separation name becomes '`Vancouver_Toronto_Montreal`'. The output file name would be the following if you are using the Prinergy-defined file naming:

`Impo_8pg_W&T.Vancouver_Toronto_Mo.1A.K.1.pdf` (44 characters)

After using custom file naming to limit the imposition and SeparationVersion components each to 9 characters,

```
%imposition<9>%.%SeparationVersion<9>%.%signature%%surface%.%color%.%d
otversion%.%extension%
```

the file name is:

`Impo_8pg_.Vancouver.1A.K.1.pdf` (30 characters)

However, this name does not indicate that the separation also applies to the Toronto and Montreal versions.

After shortening version names

If you use the version names: **Va**, **To**, **Mn**, and **Ca**, the imposition separation output file name would be:

`Impo_8pg_.Va_To_Mt.1A.K.1.pdf` (29 characters)

This output file name now indicates all the versions to which it applies.



Note: If you rename a version, ensure that you regenerate all versioned pages that have already been linked and generated.

Importing and Exporting LPV Jobs

Prinergy supports the import and export of entire LPV jobs. Incremental LPV jobs are not yet supported.



Note: LPV jobs cannot be supported with backward compatibility. Because Prinergy versions lower than 3.0.3.0 cannot read the versioning attributes of an LPV job, you will receive an error if the **Backward Compatibility** check box is selected during export of an LPV job.

Hub and Spoke Workflows

In hub and spoke workflows, if a spoke is not licensed for LPV, it can output LPV jobs, but is not able to modify them.

If a spoke is licensed for LPV and has the required software, it has the same abilities to modify an LPV job as the hub. See "Required Software and Licenses" on page 5.

Spokes Without an LPV License

Without a license, the spoke:

Can	Cannot
• Import jobs • Import impositions • Assign/unassign versioned pages to page sets • Output proofs and plates	• View or modify the version plan • Link/unlink contributing pages • Generate versioned pages
CAUTION: Although the spoke is able to refine pages without a license, doing so results in versioned pages that need to be regenerated. Because generation is not available to spokes without a Regional Versioning license, the spoke will consequently be unable to output any versioned pages that it has refined. If a spoke accidentally incurs a Requires Generation state on a versioned page, the spoke must reimport the LPV job and avoid changing the generate status to “Requires generation.”	

If the spoke is not licensed, use one of the following methods of delivering an LPV job to the spoke:

- **Sending an exported LPV job**—Exporting a job generally takes less time than outputting imposed vector files.
- **Sending imposed vector output**—Generally, imposed vector output files are large and take longer to output than an exported job.

5 Automating LPV Jobs

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Linking Refined Pages Automatically 99
Assigning Versioned Pages to a Page Set Automatically 109
Using Rules-Based Automation 110

Introduction

This chapter assumes that you have read the previous chapter, "Setting Up an LPV Job" on page 31. You must read the previous chapter to understand core information before you read this chapter.

This chapter describes Layered PDF Versioning (LPV) tasks that you can automate. You can automate LPV jobs in the following ways:

- Create a LPV job from a template job. See "Creating an LPV Job from a Template Job" on page 35.
- Link refined pages to versioned pages automatically. See "Linking Refined Pages Automatically" on page 99.
- Assign versioned pages to a page set automatically. See "Assigning Versioned Pages to a Page Set Automatically" on page 109.
- Use Rules Based Automation to automatically generate versioned pages. See "Using Rules-Based Automation" on page 110.

Linking Refined Pages Automatically

In Prinergy LPV, you can link refined pages to versioned pages automatically if the refined pages have consistent file naming patterns. You can define a page name pattern in each layer, and then start a refine process on the input files. Prinergy refines the pages and automatically links them to versioned pages. Prinergy also automatically creates version pages if they do not already exist.

Consistent Refined Page Names

If your refined page names are not consistent, you can make them consistent by renaming your refined pages using smart hot folders.



For information on using smart hot folders, see the Prinergy Workshop online help.

General Tasks Required to Link Refined Pages Automatically

The general tasks required to link refined pages automatically are:

- **Define page name patterns**—Define a page name pattern that matches the refined page names for each layer. For information on how to define a page name pattern, see "Page Name Patterns" on page 101.
- **Build the versioned page**—After setting the page name pattern in the version plan, refine the files using the **Build Versioned Page** check box in the refine process template. This check box tells Prinergy to use page name patterns to link refined pages to versioned pages, and to create versioned pages if necessary. For the step-by-step procedure, see page 108.

When you refine input files in a LPV job that uses automatic linking, Prinergy:

- Compares all refined pages against the page name pattern for the first layer
- Based on the wild card value, creates a versioned page for each refined page that matches the pattern—if one has not already been created. For information on how the versioned pages are named, see "Versioned Page Names" on page 49.
- Links each refined page to the layer of the corresponding versioned page
- Repeats the above actions for the remaining layers

Page Name Patterns

Construct the page name pattern carefully to ensure that the automatic linking results are as you intended. After defining a page name pattern, it is important to check that it links refined pages to versioned pages correctly.

What is a Page Name Pattern?

A page name pattern is a set of characters that matches the refined page names for a layer, where wild cards are used to represent the characters that change between each refined page name.



Important: Use page name patterns to match refined page names; not to match input file names. For example, the single page input file, **RC_English.pdf** becomes **RC_English.p1.pdf** after refining.

Wild Cards

The following wild cards are supported:

- **#**—match numbers
- **%**—match letters
- **$**—match letters and/or numbers

Wild Card Rules

- All wild cards must be enclosed in square brackets. For example, [#]
- You can use one or more wild cards in a page name pattern.



Important: Although the pattern matching wild cards are very similar to that used in APA (Advanced Production Automation), you cannot use the APA Editor in Prinergy to create the pattern matching expressions for LPV. You must use the version plan.

Page Name Pattern Errors

If no refined pages match the page name pattern, the refine process completes, the refined pages are added to the Pages view, but versioned pages are not created, and the refined pages are not linked.

After a failed auto-linking process, do one of the following to link your refined pages:

- **Fix the page name pattern**—After correcting the page name pattern, perform a minimal rerefine to apply automatic linking. Ensure that the **Build Versioned Pages** check box (Normalize pane) is selected in the refine process template.
- **Link refined pages to versioned pages manually**—See "Linking Refined Pages" on page 51.

Names of Automatically Created Versioned Pages

When using page name patterns without back references, versioned pages that are automatically created are named with the 'VP' prefix. For example, versioned page one is named `VP_1.pdf`.

If you use back references, you can define the versioned page name prefix. See "Using Back References" on page 105.

Page Name Pattern Examples

The following examples illustrate the results of different page name patterns.

Single Page Input Files Example 1: Correct

Refined Page Names	Page Name Pattern	Linked to Version Page
1_RC_Eng.p1.pdf	[#]_RC_Eng.p1.pdf	VP_1.pdf
3_RC_Eng.p1.pdf		VP_3.pdf
5_RC_Eng.p1.pdf		VP_5.pdf

Single Page Input Files Example 2: Incorrect

Refined Page Names	Page Name Pattern	Linked to Version Page
1_RC_Eng.p1.pdf	1_RC_Eng.p[#].pdf	VP_1.pdf
3_RC_Eng.p1.pdf		A versioned page is not created for these pages (3_RC_Eng.p1.pdf and 5_RC_Eng.p1.pdf) because the refined page name does not match the pattern.
5_RC_Eng.p1.pdf		

Multi-page Input Files Example 1: Correct

Refined Page Names	Page Name Pattern	Linked to Version Page
1-3_RC_Eng.p1.pdf	1-3_RC_Eng.p[#].pdf	VP_1.pdf
1-3_RC_Eng.p2.pdf		VP_2.pdf
1-3_RC_Eng.p3.pdf		VP_3.pdf

Multi-page Input Files Example 2: Incorrect

Refined Page Names	Page Name Pattern	Linked to Version Page
1-3_RC_Eng.p1.pdf	[#]_RC_Eng.p1.pdf	Versioned pages are not created because the refined page name does not match the pattern. That is, the [#] tag does not accept hyphens.
1-3_RC_Eng.p2.pdf		
1-3_RC_Eng.p3.pdf		

Multi-page Input Files Example 3: Incorrect

Refined Page Names	Page Name Pattern	Linked to Version Page
1-3_RC_Eng.p1.pdf	[$]_RC_Eng.p1.pdf	Versioned pages are not created because no integer is provided for the number portion of the versioned page name. That is, VP_1-3.pdf is not a valid name.
1-3_RC_Eng.p2.pdf		
1-3_RC_Eng.p3.pdf		

Padded Digits for Wild Card Values

If you use padded numbers such as 001 to represent numbers in your refined page names, you can specify the pattern to read padded digits and the versioned pages to be named with padded digits.

Indicate padded digits with a colon and a number after the # sign, such as **[#:3]**.



CAUTION: Refined page names with fewer digits than specified are not matched. Refined page names with more digits than specified are read, but only the number of digits as specified is read. See the "Padded Digits Example 2: Incorrect".

Padded Digits Example 1: Correct

Refined Page Names	Use Page Name Pattern	Linked to Version Page
MyFile_0001.p1.pdf	MyFile_**[#:4]**.p1.pdf	VP_0001.pdf
MyFile_0002.p1.pdf		VP_0002.pdf
MyFile_0003.p1.pdf		VP_0003.pdf

Padded Digits Example 2: Incorrect

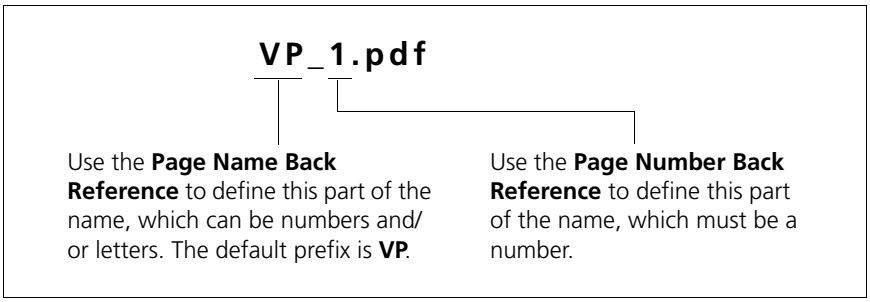
Refined Page Names	Use Page Name Pattern	Linked to Version Page
MyFile_**01**.p1.pdf	MyFile_**[#:4]**.p1.pdf	This refined page is not matched to the pattern because it does not have four folio digits in the name. A versioned page is not created at this time.
MyFile_0002.p1.pdf		VP_0002.pdf
MyFile_0003.p1.pdf		VP_0003.pdf
MyFile_**00011**.p1.pdf		VP_0001.pdf **Important**: This refined page is linked to the VP_0001.pdf versioned page, and not VP_00011.pdf because the pattern reads only the first four digits in the folio number.

Using Back References

Back references are optional elements in a page name pattern. Back references help you with linking and naming versioned pages. There are two types of back references:

- **Page Name back reference**—This affects the versioned page prefix. This back reference allows you to set the *versioned page name prefix to reflect part of the page name*. See "Back Reference Example 1: Page Name Back Reference (Correct)" on page 107.
- **Page Number back reference**—This affects the versioned page number. This back reference allows you to use two or more wild cards for numbers ([#]) in a page name pattern. This back reference also allows you to add to or subtract from numbers in your contributing page names that are used to define the versioned page number.

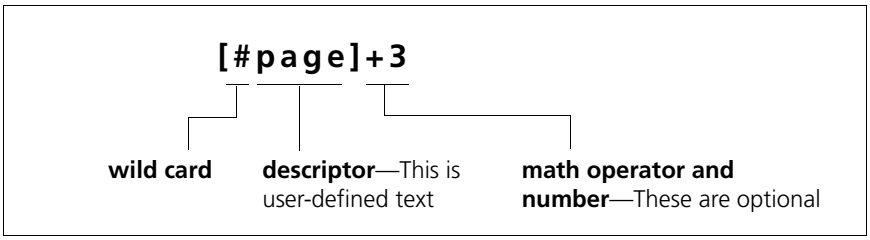
  If your refined pages have two or more sets of numbers in the pattern, and you do not use the page number back reference, Prinergy uses the last [#] wild card as the versioned page number. See "Back Reference Example 3: No Back References (Incorrect)" on page 108.



Important: Ensure that your versioned page names are not specific to a version. For example, do not create versioned page names such as English_1.pdf and French_1.pdf for refined pages that must be assigned to the same versioned page.

Back Reference Syntax

A back reference is a wild card with a text descriptor inside the square brackets. You can use addition or subtraction to alter the number, if applicable. For example:



To create a back reference, type the back reference in the appropriate column of the version plan. For example, to create a page number back reference, type the back reference under the **Page Number Back Reference** column.

Use the addition and subtraction math operators when required.

The following examples show some back reference scenarios and the versioned page names they produce.

Back Reference Example 1: Page Name Back Reference (Correct)

Refined Page Names	Page Name Pattern	Page Name Back Reference	Page Number Back Reference	Linked to Version Page
1-3_RC_Eng.p1.pdf	[$range]_RC_Eng.p[#].pdf	[$range]	Not required	1-3_1.pdf
1-3_RC_Eng.p2.pdf				1-3_2.pdf
1-3_RC_Eng.p3.pdf				1-3_3.pdf
4-6_RC_Eng.p1.pdf				4-6_1.pdf
4-6_RC_Eng.p2.pdf				4-6_2.pdf
4-6_RC_Eng.p3.pdf				4-6_3.pdf

Note: Prinergy LPV automatically uses the [#] wild card as the page number. The result is the same as the following example.

Back Reference Example 2: Page Name and Page Number Back Reference (Correct)

Refined Page Names	Page Name Pattern	Page Name Back Reference	Page Number Back Reference	Linked to Version Page
RC_Eng1-3.p1.pdf	RC_Eng[$range].p[#page].pdf	[$range]	[#page]	1-3_1.pdf
RC_Eng1-3.p2.pdf				1-3_2.pdf
RC_Eng1-3.p3.pdf				1-3_3.pdf
RC_Eng4-6.p1.pdf				4-6_1.pdf
RC_Eng4-6.p2.pdf				4-6_2.pdf
RC_Eng4-6.p3.pdf				4-6_3.pdf

Back Reference Example 3: No Back References (Incorrect)

Refined Page Names	Page Name Pattern	Page Name Back Reference	Page Number Back Reference	Linked to Version Page
1_1234.p1.pdf	[#]_[#].p1.pdf	Not required	Not required	VP_1234.pdf
2_5678.p1.pdf				VP_5678.pdf
3_5678.p1.pdf				System message: `Some versioned pages already have pages linked to the selected layer. Do you want to link these pages anyways?` If you continue to link to layer, the new page link overwrites the previous link.

Page Name Patterns in Template Jobs

If you create a version plan with page name patterns that you can use for other jobs, the job can become a template for other jobs. See "Creating an LPV Job from a Template Job" on page 35.

Setting Refined Pages to Automatically Link to Versioned Pages

To set refined pages to automatically link to versioned pages

1. Create an LPV job. See "Creating an LPV Job" on page 34.
2. Add and refine input files with consistent file names. See "Adding and Refining Input Files" on page 39 and "Page Name Patterns" on page 101.
3. Create the version plan. See "Creating the Version Plan" on page 42.

Defining the page name pattern

4. In the **Version Plan** view, in the **Layers** area, double-click the appropriate box to enter the page name pattern for a layer. Type the page name pattern for the layer. The page name pattern is limited to 100 characters.
5. If required, double-click the appropriate box to enter the page name back reference for a layer. Type the page name back reference for the layer. The page name back reference is limited to 100 characters.
6. If required, double-click the appropriate box to enter the page number back reference for a layer. Type the page number back reference for the layer. The page number back reference is limited to 50 characters.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Repeat steps 4 to 7 for the remaining layers.

Building versioned pages

9. Click the **Pages** view.
10. In the **Pages** view, select all input files, and then from the **Process** menu, select **Process** > **Refine**, and navigate to a refine process template.
11. In the Start Process dialog box, click **Edit Process Template**.
12. In the process template, click the triangle beside **Normalize** to expand the section.
13. In the **Normalize** section, ensure that the **Build Versioned Pages** check box is selected, and click **OK**.
14. In the Start Process dialog box, click **OK**.

    The refined pages are automatically linked to the associated versioned pages.

Assigning Versioned Pages to a Page Set Automatically

You can use Advanced Production Automation (APA) to assign versioned pages to a page set automatically, in the same way as you would use APA to assign non-versioned pages.



For information on using APA, see the Prinergy Workshop online help.

Using Rules-Based Automation

You can use Rules-Based Automation to automatically generate versioned pages after pages have been refined and linked to versioned pages. See the following figure for an example of the rule.

Tip: The refine process should be set up to automatically link pages to versioned pages. If the **Build Versioned Pages** check box is not selected in the refine process template, no files will be available for the generate process.

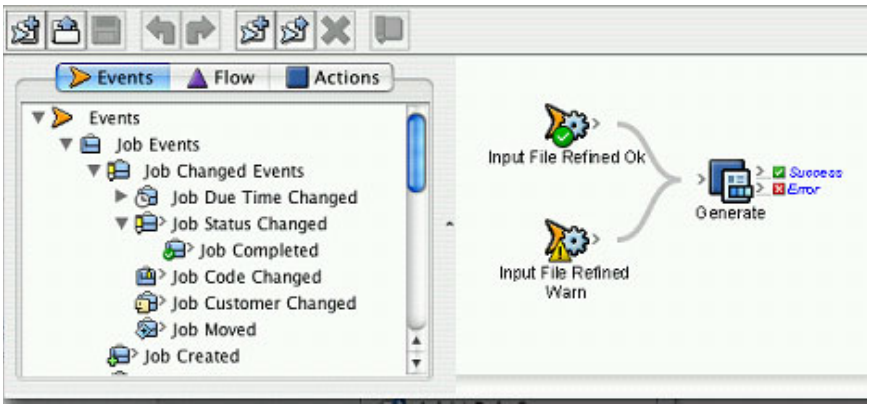


Figure 31: Rule to Generate After Refine

For information on using Rules-Based Automation, see the Prinergy Rules-Based Automation User Guide.

A

Working with Input File Models

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Working With Input File Models

This appendix provides detailed scenarios for linking refined pages in each input file model. Using the retail catalog scenario described throughout the guide, the following examples show how refined pages are linked to a versioned page. For step-by-step procedural information, see "Linking Refined Pages" on page 51.

Model 1 Scenario

In model 1, the version plan would be:

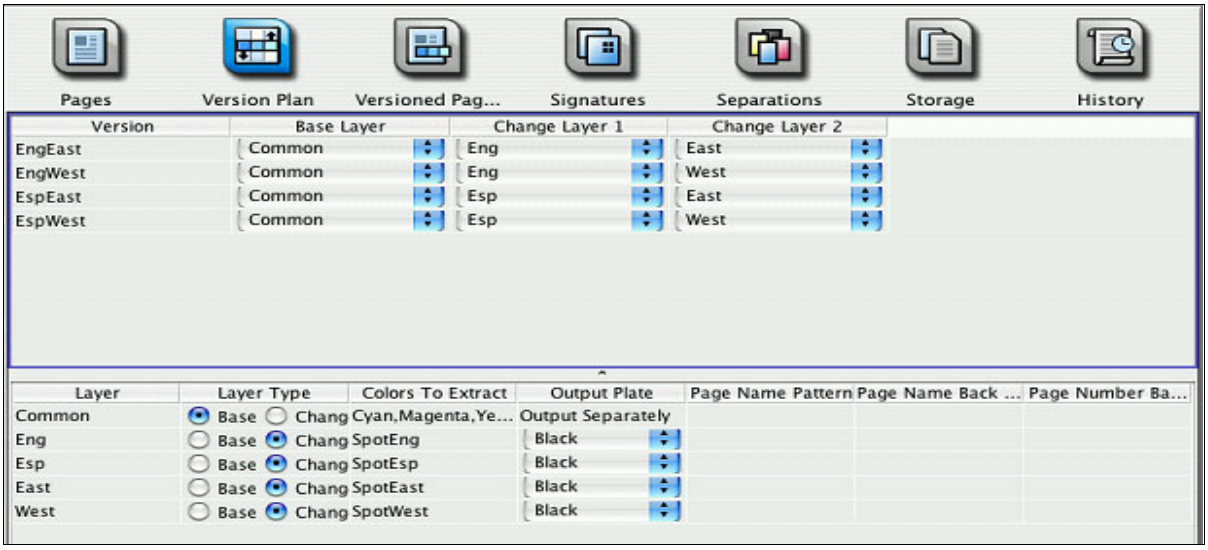
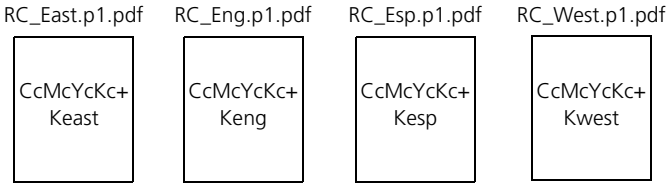


Figure 32: Version Plan for Nationwide Catalog

Using input file model 1, your refined pages for versioned page one of the nationwide catalog would be:



Building Versioned Pages in Model 1

First, link refined pages to the common layer. Because all files contain base content, designate one set of refined pages (one refined page for every versioned page) to provide the base content. This means that these refined pages will be linked to two layers. Thus, link the pages to the common layer and before closing the Link to Layer dialog box, link the refined pages again to the appropriate change layer.

For the remaining versioned content, you can link the refined files by layer or versioned pages. After linking, generate the versioned pages, and the versioned pages are ready to proof.

The following figure shows the refined pages to link to versioned page one.

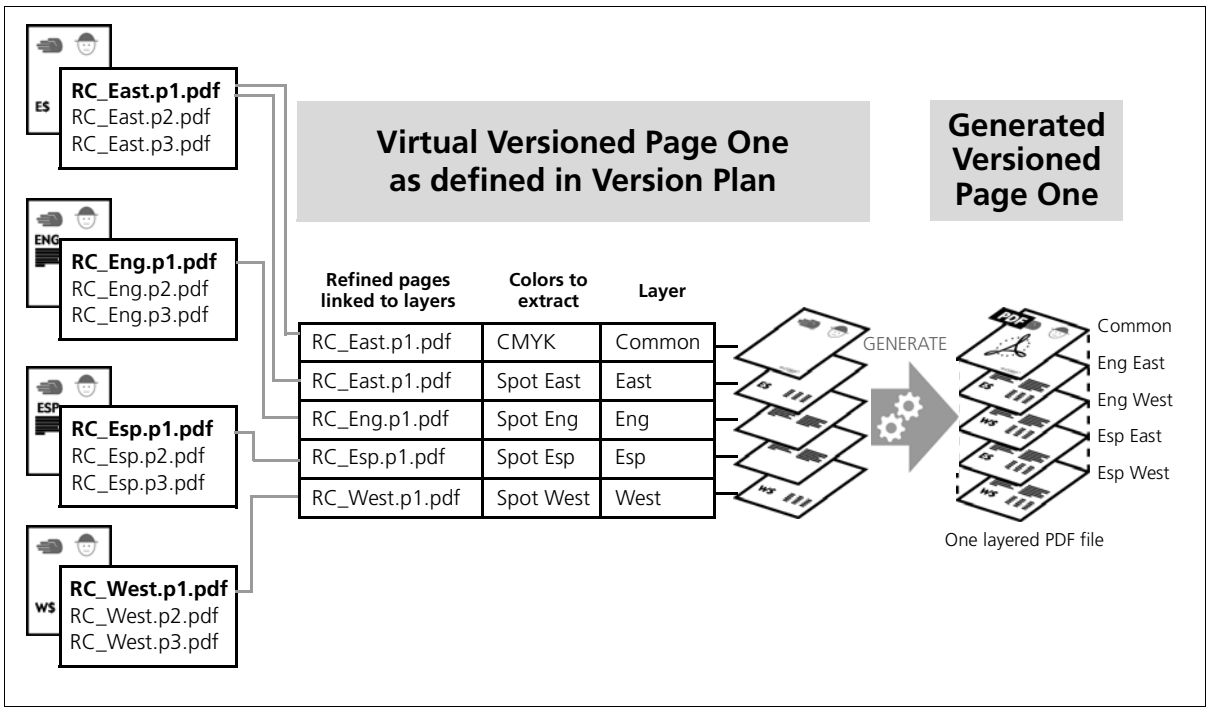


Figure 33: Linking for Model 1

Model 2 Scenario

In model 2, the version plan would be:

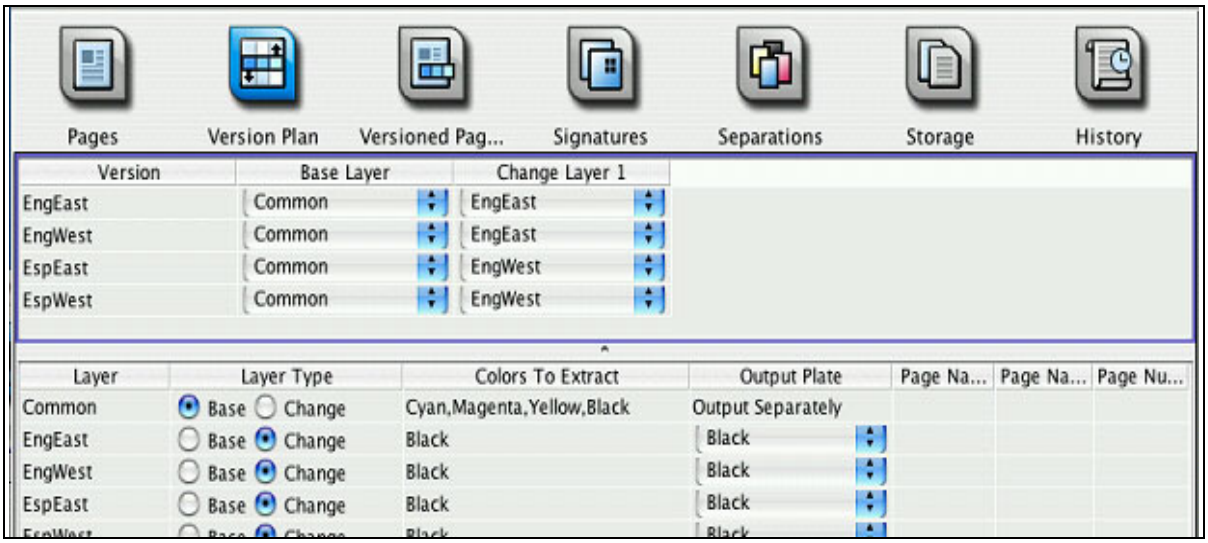
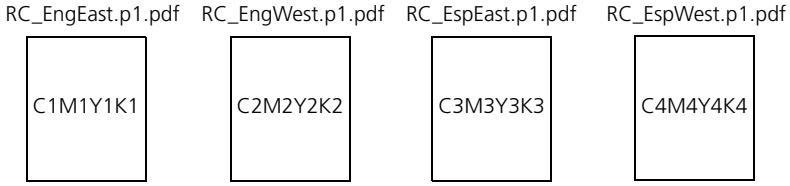


Figure 34: Version Plan for model 2 nationwide catalog

In this example, the black color in all files contains change content. Thus, all files have been set in the version plan to have the black color extracted.

Using input file model 2, your refined pages for versioned page 1 of the nationwide catalog would be:



Building Versioned Pages in Model 2

First, link refined pages to the common layer. Because all files potentially contain base content, designate one set of refined pages (one refined page for every versioned page) to provide the base content. This means that these refined pages will be linked to two layers. Thus, link the pages to the common layer and before closing the Link to Layer dialog box, link the refined pages again to the appropriate change layer.

For the remaining refined files, link each set to the appropriate layer. After linking, generate the versioned pages. and the versioned pages are ready to proof.

The following figure shows the refined pages to link to versioned page one.

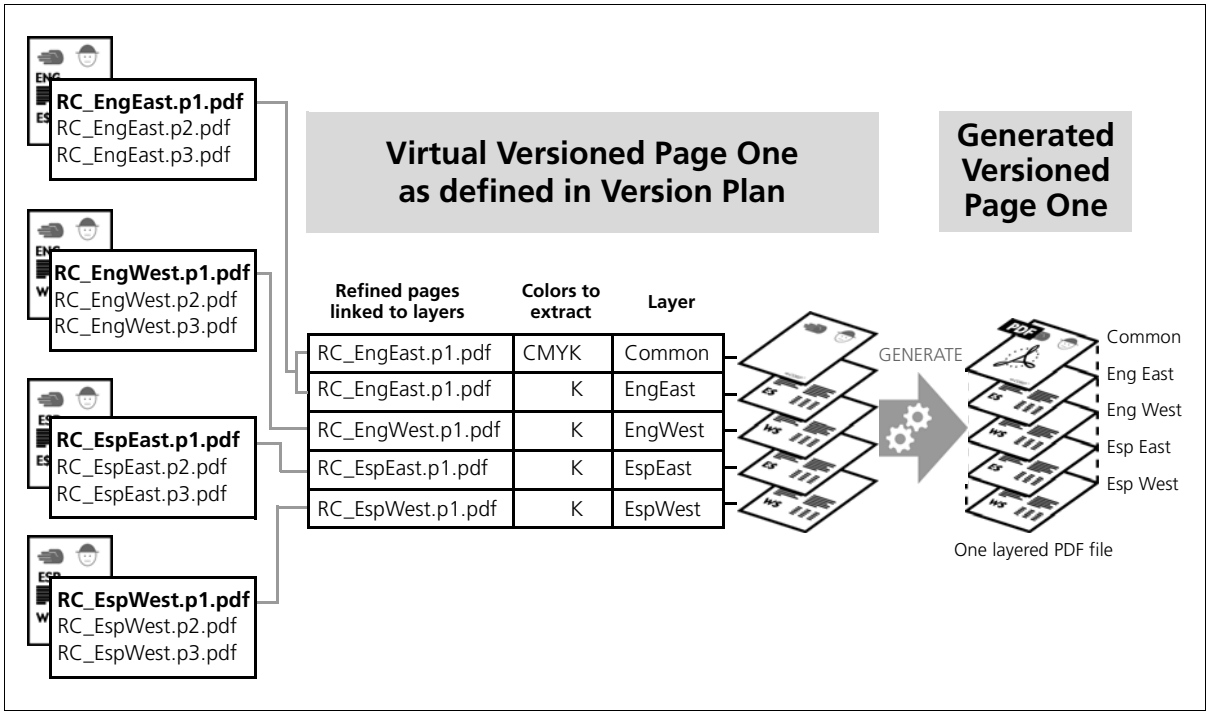


Figure 35: Linking for Model Two

Model 3 Scenario

In this model 3 example, your version plan is the same as in model 1. See Figure 32 on page 112.

Using input file model 3, your refined pages for versioned page one of the nationwide catalog would be:

RC_Alllayers.p1.pdf

CcMcYcKc+
Keast+
Keng+
Kesp+
Kwest

Building Versioned Pages in Model 3

Using model 3, all base and change content for a versioned page are in one refined page. Therefore, link the refined pages to all layers including the common layer because a refined page contributes to all layers.



To link to all layers at one time, use the Link to Layers dialog box, and select the **All layers** option to link a set of refined pages to all layers.

The following figure shows the refined pages to link to versioned page one.

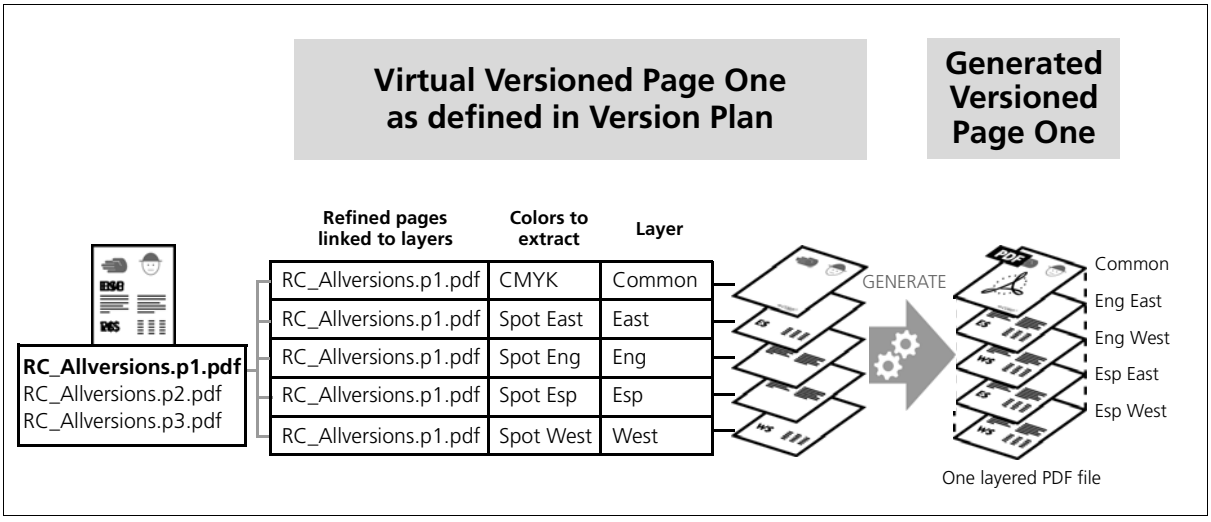
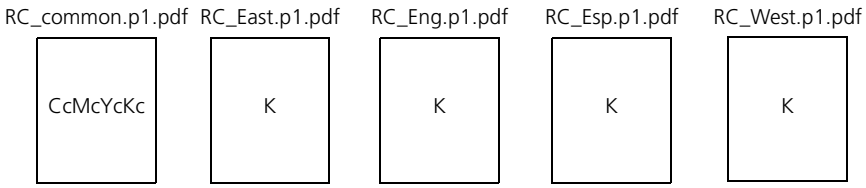


Figure 36: Linking for Model 3

Model 4 Scenario

In this model 4 example, your version plan is the same as in model 1. See Figure 32 on page 112.

Using input file model 4, your refined pages for versioned page one of the nationwide catalog would be:



Building Versioned Pages in Model 4

Link all contributing refined pages to the appropriate layer. You can link the refined files by layer or versioned pages. After linking, generate the versioned pages. and the versioned pages are ready to proof.

The following figure shows the refined pages to link to versioned page one.

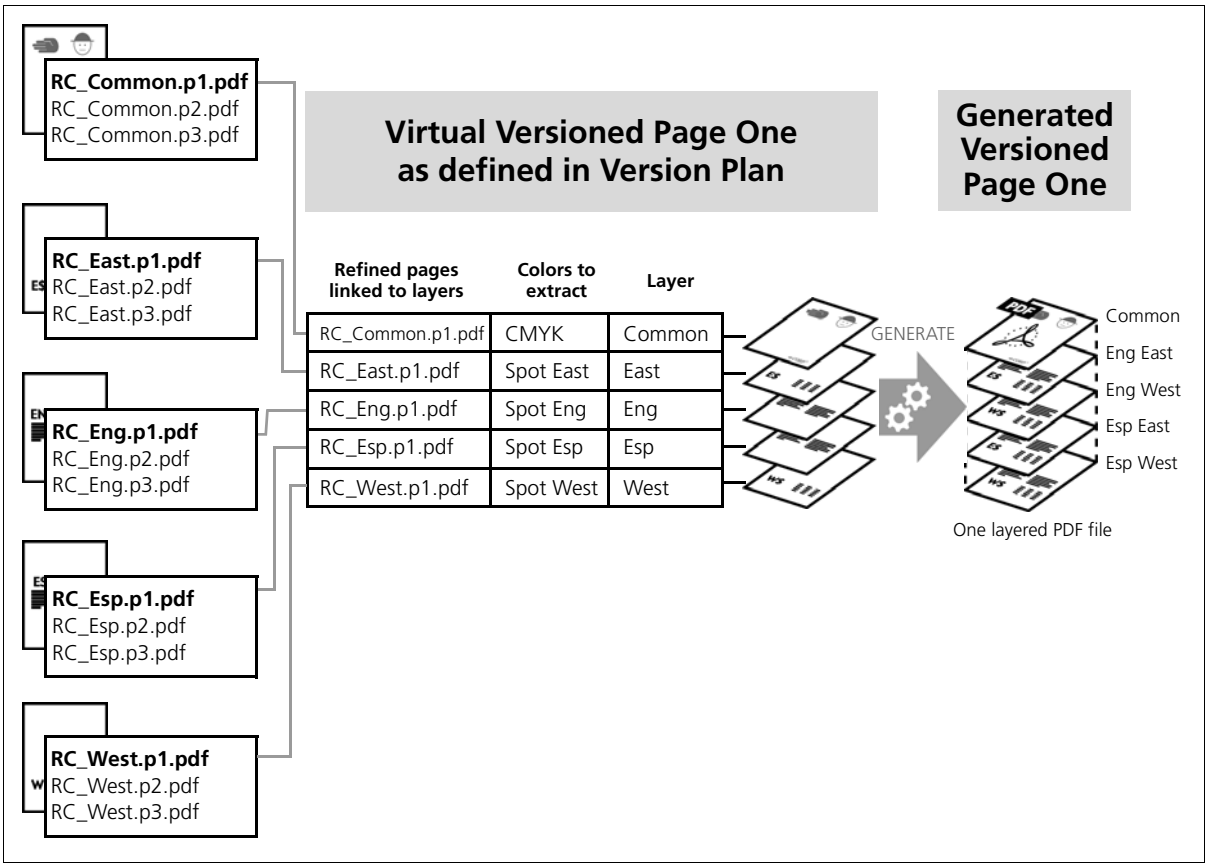
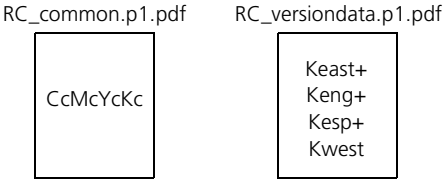


Figure 37: Linking for Model 4

Model 5 Scenario

In this model 5 example, your version plan is the same as in model 1. See Figure 32 on page 112.

Using input file model 5, your refined pages for versioned page one of the nationwide catalog would be:



Building Versioned Pages in Model 5

Link all contributing refined pages to the appropriate layer. You can link the refined files by layer or versioned pages. After linking, generate the versioned pages. and the versioned pages are ready to proof.



Tip: You can link refined pages more quickly if you:

1. Select the refined pages with change content, and in the Link to Layers dialog box, link to all layers using the **All layers** option.
2. Select all refined pages in the common layer and unlink them.
3. Select the refined pages with base content, and link to the common layer.

The following figure shows the refined pages to link to versioned page one.

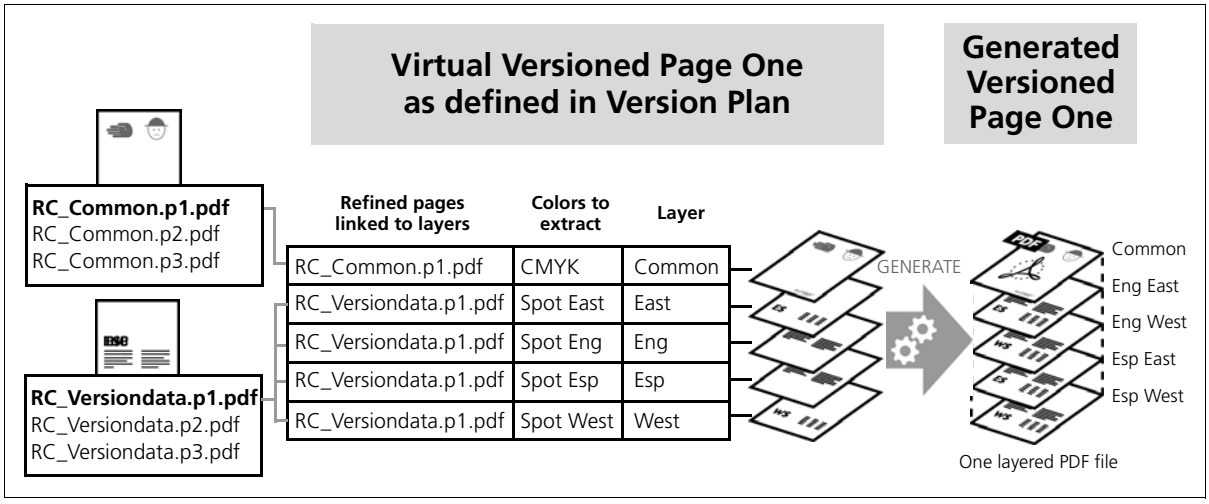
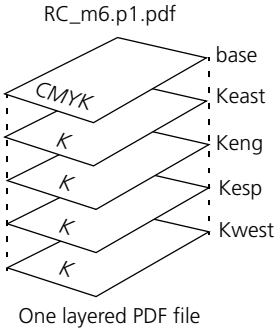


Figure 38: Linking for Model 5

Model 6 Scenario

In this model 6 example, your version plan is the same as in model 1. See Figure 32 on page 112.

Using input file model 6, your refined page for versioned page one of the nationwide catalog would be:



Building Versioned Pages in Model 6

Link all contributing refined pages to the appropriate layer. You can link the refined files by layer or versioned pages. After linking, generate the versioned pages. and the versioned pages are ready to proof.

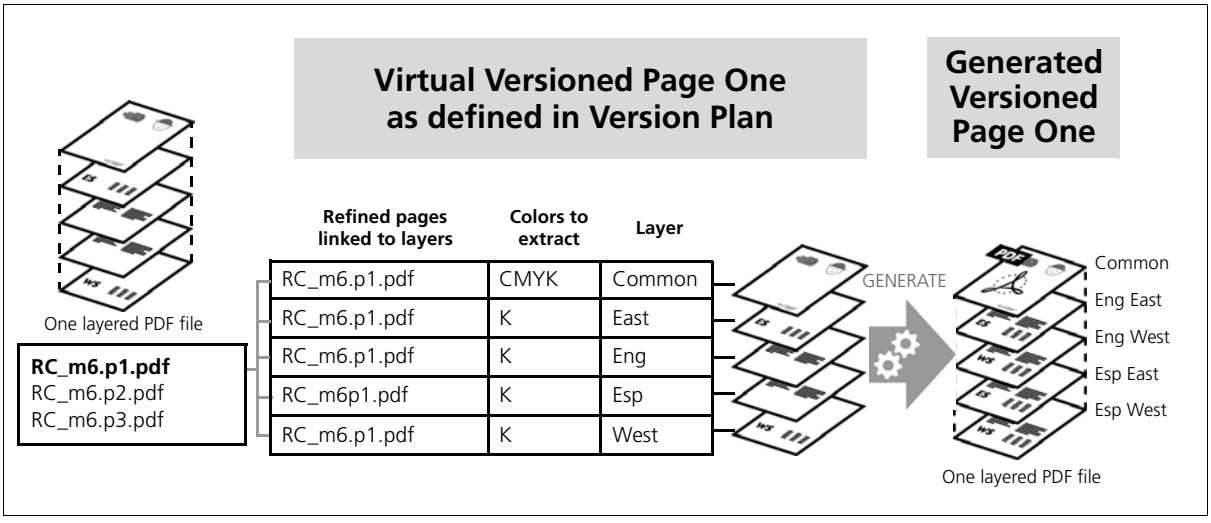
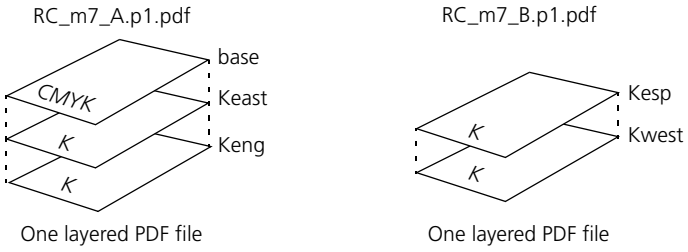


Figure 39: Linking for Model 6

Model 7 Scenario

In this model 7 example, your version plan is the same as in model 1. See Figure 32 on page 112.

Using input file model 7, your refined pages for versioned page one of the nationwide catalog would be:



Building Versioned Pages in Model 7

Link all contributing refined pages to the appropriate layer. You can link the refined files by layer or versioned pages. After linking, generate the versioned pages. and the versioned pages are ready to proof.

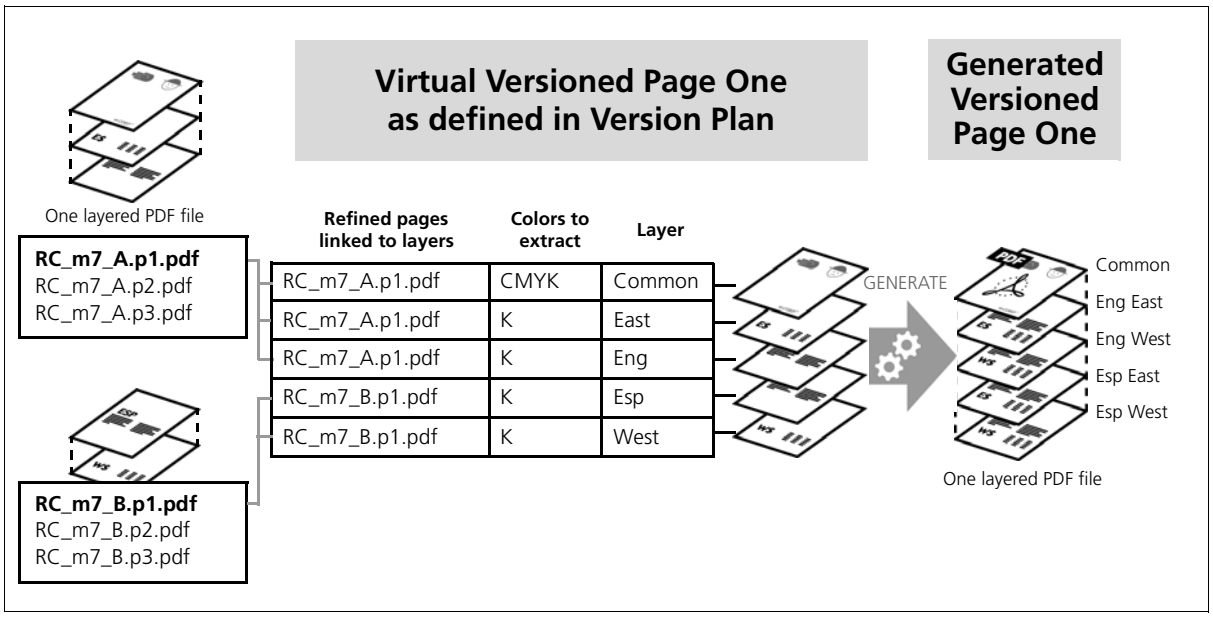
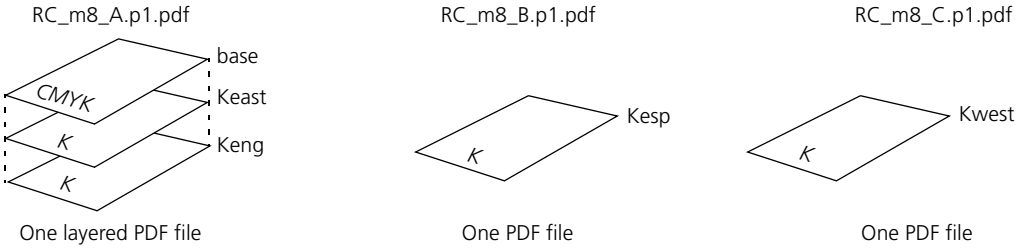


Figure 40: Linking for Model 7

Model 8 Scenario

In this model 8 example, your version plan is the same as in model 1. See Figure 32 on page 112.

Using input file model 8, your refined pages for versioned page one of the nationwide catalog would be:



Building Versioned Pages in Model 8

Link all contributing refined pages to the appropriate layer. You can link the refined files by layer or versioned pages. After linking, generate the versioned pages. and the versioned pages are ready to proof.

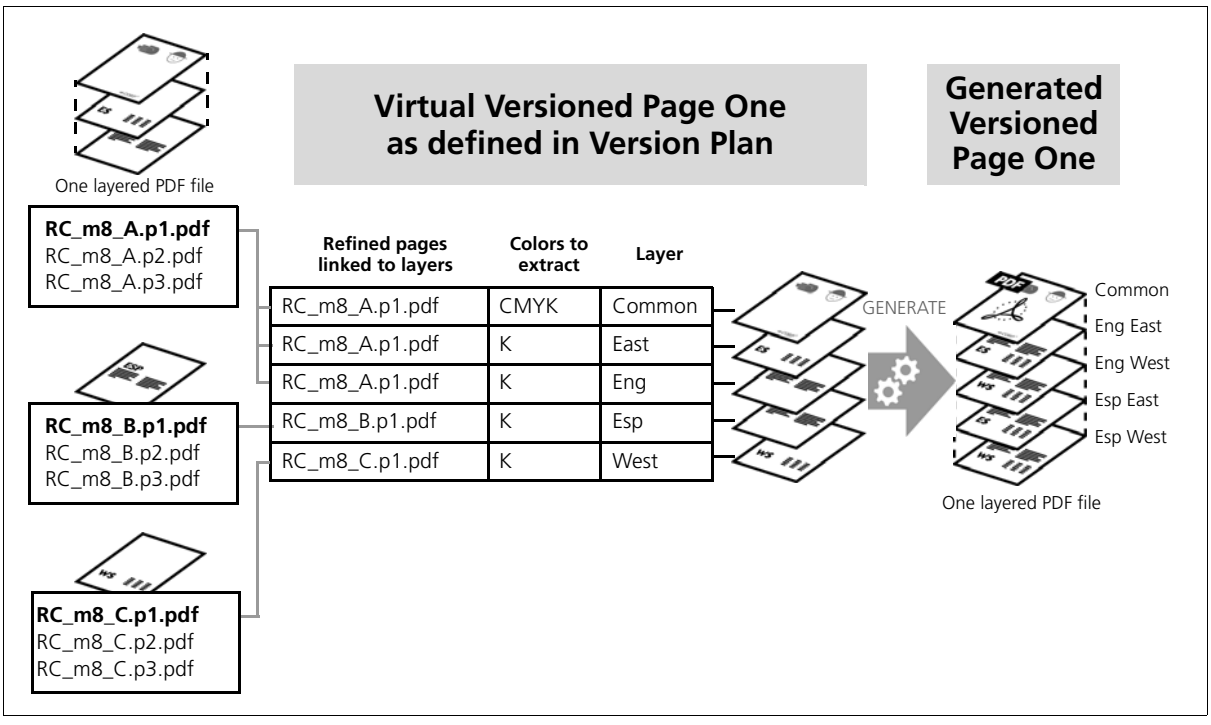


Figure 41: Linking for Model 8

Glossary

Adobe Acrobat	Desktop software that lets you create and edit documents in Adobe's Portable Document Format (PDF).
base content	Content that is the same in (common to) all versions. For example, if two versions of a publication have the same images, the base content is the common images. In a job with editions, each edition can have a different set of base content.
base layer	A layer that contains base content.
change content	Content that is unique to a version. For example, if a publication has common images, but one variation has English text and the other has Spanish text, the change content is the English text and the Spanish text. In a job with editions, change content is content that is unique to a version, or an edition, or both.
change layer	A layer that contains change content.
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.
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"*.
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.

edition	An edition is a set of versions, which has different base content from another set of versions of the same publication. Essentially, editions occur when you have versions within a version. Each edition includes multiple versions. See *versioning* for more information.
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 naming pattern	A pattern (using APA Syntax) that determines in which versioned page refined files will be placed if they match this pattern.
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.
hub and spoke	A hub and spoke workflow occurs when one Prinergy system prepares pages and impositions and then exports the job or pages for another Prinergy system to import and print. The Prinergy system that exports the job is the hub, and the Prinergy system that imports and prints the job is the spoke. This approach is often used in multi-site printer configurations.
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.
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.
job ticket processor (JTP)	Software that performs a specific task to help process an Adobe 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.
layers	A single thickness of a page that contains page content. Each layer of a page has the same page specifications as other layers of that page, but different content. A page usually consists of two or more layers.
loose page proof	The output of a refined page or pages to a proofing device (for example, a laser printer or color copier), or to Prinergy Virtual Proofing software.
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.
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.
optional software	Software that is optional and may be included with your Prinergy system—for example, Prinergy backup software. See also *standard 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.
plate color mapping	The output color mapping required for final output in change layers.
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.
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.
pre-job	Similar to a job but used to store elements that are used in more than one job or handle exported jobs. For example, you can create a pre-job for a customer, add the images the customer often uses to the pre-job, and set the image search paths in the pre-job. When you create a new job for the customer, you can copy the image path from the pre-job to the new job, and the new job will use the images from the pre-job. This way, you only need to add the images to Prinergy the system once, but you can use them many times. To handle exported jobs, you create a pre-job, and attach a hot folder to it. When you drop an exported job into the pre-job hot folder, Prinergy automatically creates a new job from the exported job.
Preps	Imposition software created by Kodak.
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 into 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*.
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 *Microsoft Windows* 2000 operating system only.

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.
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 template	A file containing a collection of options and parameters that tell Prinergy how to perform a task. Because settings are predefined, using process templates provides consistent results. Process templates are created using the Process Template Editor.
Process Template Editor	The tool used to create, modify, and manage process templates. The Process Template Editor can be accessed from the **Tools** menu in the Job Finder and Job Manager in Prinergy Workshop.
proof color mapping	The output color mapping required for proofs in each change layer.
refined pages	When the system refines an input file, it creates a PDF file for each page in the input file. The resulting PDF files are sometimes referred to as refined pages.
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.
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 imposition software such as Preps. See also *composite PostScript or PDF file* or *pre-separated PostScript or PDF file*.
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.

snap-in column	A column that appears in a table only after a related process occurs.
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 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 *optional software*.
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 Kodak iMPAct workflow system.
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 template.
version	One variation of a publication that has some content in common with another variation of the same publication and some content that is unique. A version is an ordered sequence of selected layers. For example, a publication that has common images, but one variation has English text and the other has Spanish text, can be said to have an English version and a Spanish version. See *versioning* for more information.
versioned page	A collection of refined pages that make up *all versions of a single page,* including the required layers for each version
versioning	A system of producing multiple variations of a publication. Versioning is also called regional versioning, and zone versioning.
version plan	A version plan consists of a list of versions and layers. Only one version plan can be associated with a job and only a single job can be associated with a version plan.

Workshop	See *Prinergy Workshop*.
workstation	See *Prinergy workstation*.

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