Quite Imposing Plus 6.0 / Quite Hot Imposing 6.0 PRERELEASE beta 2

Release Notes

Thank you for participating in the Quite Imposing Plus 6.0 Prerelease. Please note the following:

1. There may be errors and problems. THIS IS NOT DESIGNED AS PRODUCTION SOFTWARE. Please report all problems, but also please keep 5.0 installed so you can use it in case of issues.

2. This prerelease is TIME LIMITED and will stop working at a specific date. The date given is NOT THE RELEASE DATE. The time limit is short, so that you may see new prerelease versions as they change.

3. We do not guarantee to provide more prerelease versions, or to release at any time.

4. If we do release 6.0 it will be a chargeable upgrade.

We really welcome your feedback, especially on the things which work well for you in your workflow. Thanks again.

Co-existence with 5.0

Quite Imposing Plus 5.0 can be installed and run at the same time. Both will show up in the Acrobat menus. But please note these cautions

- The first time you run 6.0, it will import the sequences and settings from 5.0, but after that the 6.0 settings and sequences will be separate.

- New features set up in sequences using 6.0 will not work correctly in 5.0, but will not give an error in 5.0.

Quite Hot Imposing 5.0 and 6.0 can also both be installed, and 6.0 will import the settings from 5.0. Notes

- You can only run one version of Quite Hot Imposing at a time.

- The Windows app is now 64-bit. This means you will probably see version 5 in c:\Program files (X86)\Quite while you see version 6 in c:\Program files\Quite.

- If using Enfocus Switch you will need to update the location of the Quite Hot Imposing executable in the Switch palette.

What's new in version 6

Latest changes are in blue

- Define Bleed

    o There is now the option to generate bleed, when increasing the bleed area. Sometimes it is necessary to put some content into the bleed area, even if it is not perfect. QI now has three options when adding bleed

- - To do nothing, as in earlier releases (this is the default)
  - To use a mirror of the edge of the page to fill in the bleed.
  - To scale the trim box up to fill the bleed box.
  - A new option "Generate bleed only" can be used with these choices to mirror or scale the trim box to fill the bleed box. This can be used when the trim box and bleed box are already correct, but you need to put information to fill this area.
  - When you add bleed outside the visible edge of the page, you now have the option to make the enlarged bleed area visible. This is especially important if you are generating bleed, so you can check the results.
  - Bleeds are highlighted while the Define Bleed tool is active in Quite Imposing Plus. This is now shown as a red line with white edges, so it should show up clearly on any background.
  - Sometimes a page has a zero bleed area (trim box the same as bleed box) which is smaller than the page. This can cause surprises, as the page may be cut off to the bleed area, even though it is the same as the trim area. We improve handling in two ways in Quite Imposing Plus:
    - The Define Bleed tool now shows a narrow strip where there is actually a zero width strip
    - The page monitor now reports on this case specially.
- Tile Pages
  - Larger limits. Can now tile up to 100 x 100 rows x columns. There is now a warning if this will create a very large number of pages.
  - Undoing a booklet. Sometimes a booklet is received that a customer has already imposed, but it needs to be split up so it can be imposed again. Tile Pages now has an option for simple 2-up booklets which were intended for perfect bound or saddle stitched booklet. This cuts up the original and shuffles the pages, so the original does not need to have been made with Quite tools.
- Page monitor enhancements
  - Page monitor now shows bleed margin, as well as bleed box size
  - Copy page size report to clipboard
  - Show page scale (UserUnit) information and scaled sizes
- User interface
  - Menus (Quite Imposing Plus)
    - In 5.0 the menus were rearranged into submenus because the full menus were too long for some screens. You now have the option to turn back on the long menus if you prefer them. This option is in Preferences
  - Panels (Quite Imposing Plus)
    - Control panel and custom panels can be set to show at startup
    - New master panel with a list of custom panels

- o Tool buttons (Quite Imposing Plus)
  - ▪ The tool buttons can be added to Quick Tools. These have been the QI+ button, which repeats the Plug-in menu (with one click to show the menu instead of 2 clicks), and the Page Monitor button. We have added the QI+ Control Panel button, which can be used to open the Control panel with one click. (In fact it will reopen the most recently used panel of Control/Sequences/Info/Manual).
  - o Current page size (Quite Imposing Plus)
    - ▪ It is sometimes useful to set up a custom page size from an existing page. This can now be done by entering new page size setup and clicking Set from current page.
  - o Lists of files, fonts etc.
    - ▪ The list of fonts, recent files, or fields to stick on pages may become full of things that are no longer needed. The oldest items are automatically deleted, but now you can choose Manage List from these lists to clear them.
- • Page scaling/User Units (set in Imposition Preferences)
  - o Page scaling is a PDF feature that allows pages larger than 200 inches/5040 mm. It is officially called "UserUnit".
  - o Not all apps, devices or plug-ins will support this, and will see scaled pages as smaller.
  - o Adobe Illustrator 24.2 will use page scaling if the new "large artboards" feature is used, even if the PDF saved is a smaller design. This is starting to cause issues.
  - o Quite Imposing Plus now fully supports page scaling/user unit for all functions, and can use it if a page needs to go over the 200 inch/5040 mm limit. The scale needed is set automatically.
  - o A preference setting defines whether page scaling "just works", gives a warning, or is forbidden. The default is a warning. This setting will be available in Quite Hot Imposing too, including via command line.
  - o Page scaling status can be checked with the page monitor. You can choose whether to apply the scaling, or just report it.
- • Variable data merge enhancements
  - o Text blocks
    - ▪ Text block handling of long lines
      - • In 5.0, long lines are just cut off
      - • By default, in 6.0 long lines are scaled to fit, with a warning message if anything is reduced below 50% (half original size).
      - • You can set options on each text block, and override for single lines (for example, you may be happy for an address to be reduced to half size, but not a barcode font). The options:

- o Scale down text. You will by default get a warning if it is scaled below 50%. You can set the percentage for warnings (for example choose 80% if you don't want it reduced below 80% of original size).

    - o Cut off text as in earlier versions. You will by default get a warning

    - o Fail (stop with an error message) if lines are too long

    - o You can turn warnings off. In Quite Imposing Plus, you will get a chance to continue. In Quite Hot Imposing, it will always continue, but add a warning to the log.

  - Block Preview now highlights in red any text that is either too long to fit, or in blue which has been scaled

  - Block Preview now has a Find function that allows you to search for long lines.

- ▪ Text block formatting: left/right/centre (by line)

- ▪ Text block fields can override general block settings, to set justification, font or colour on single elements. Working with a barcode font, a barcode can be embedded in a block.

- ▪ Preview navigator for text blocks - view different rows

  - Text block navigator can search for cells containing a string

  - Text block navigator can choose a row by number (eg show row 172)

- ▪ Text blocks can now be rotated by 90/180/270 degrees on the page.

- ▪ Text blocks can be set up containing only fixed text, for example for a "Return address" block. If there is only fixed text all copies will be the same; this is still allowed but there will be a warning message.

- o Field organising / templating

  - ▪ These options are available by choosing "Show advanced options" in the Fields setup dialog.

  - ▪ Fields can be "disabled" so they are ignored in the merge.

  - ▪ This allows extra fields (including text blocks) to be defined, so you can switch between the fields/blocks needed for specific job

  - ▪ A new Duplicate button allows a field to be duplicated, so its settings can be changed. The copy is always initially disabled.

  - ▪ Fields/blocks can be given a name, to help organize them in the list

  - ▪ Fields can be moved up and down in the list to help organise them.

  - ▪ For multiple similar merges, we suggest making up a sequence with all fields and blocks. This sequence can be duplicated (using Sequences – Manage – Duplicate) and then fields/blocks enabled/disabled as needed.

- o Hebrew text support (also in Stick On Text)

- - Greek text support (also in Stick On Text)

  - Major reduction of file size for some files, especially those heavy in vector art

  - More emphasis for error messages when the source file is not usable

- N-up Pages/ Step & Repeat enhancements

  - Align rows separately (option), so single rows in a layout can be centred or right justified if they are shorter than the other rows.

  - Align dialog enhanced to give detailed visual example

  - Crop marks now have an option to set a white background (in custom crop mark set up). This is useful when the crop marks need to contrast with an existing background. This also applies to crop marks in Manual Imposition and Create Booklet.

- Step & Repeat enhancements not in N-up Pages

  - Rotating pages for better fit

    - Step & Repeat has the option (on screen 3) to rotate pages to make more pages fit on a sheet.

    - The option is not available for N-up or when pages are scaled.

  - With the "allow rotation" and "row by row" options, step & repeat of identically sized pages should now back up front and back pages correctly (but without changes it is fully compatible with 5.0).

- Shuffle Pages For Imposing enhancements

  - Shuffle assistant previously only worked for double sided. Now there is an option for single sided.

  - Shuffle assistant up to 20 x 20 grid (maximum rows x columns = 100)

  - Shuffle assistant gives feedback on the type of shuffle that will be generated.

  - Advanced stacks (including in assistant).

  - Recognises more layouts in Shuffle Assistant

  - Improved error messages to help usability

- Stick on Text and Numbers enhancements

  - Insert page labels (i, ii etc.) using Stick on Text

  - Hebrew text support

  - Greek and Cyrillic text support

  - Option to number pages in reverse order

- Split/Merge (partials) enhancements

  - Multiple duplicates of entire file. Partial sequences can delete unneeded pages. Good for choosing ranges to work on (for example work on last 10 pages, by deleting pages 1 to LAST-10; work on front and back covers by deleting pages 2 to LAST-1).

- Partials defined with List pages to split can already list pieces with range of pages such as 7..10. You can now include LAST or LAST-2 or similar in the list of pages. For example, 2..LAST-1 will cover every page except the first and last pages. To list LAST..1 will cover all pages, in reverse order.

- Since partials defined with List pages now can use LAST, the check on number of pages is optional. You can choose whether or not to check the number of pages. You can also choose whether or not a bad page number (beyond the last page number) gives an error or is ignored.

- When separate documents are produced, instead of merging, the file name patten can include <C> for the count of pages in the part, or for example <4C> for a 4 digit number of the count of pages. (This is not listed in the user interface.)

- Manual Imposition enhancements
  - In Quite Imposing Plus, the target area is highlighted while the Define Bleed tool is active. This is now shown as a red line with white edges, so it should show up clearly on any background. The page has a corner mark, so rotation should be easy to see.
  - Significant speed up when using Smart Crop Marks, especially on manual layouts with many complex pages.

- Hebrew language support
  - Use Hebrew in variable data merge source
  - Use Hebrew in stick on text
  - Number pages in reverse order in Stick on text and numbers

Quite Hot Imposing features

Features will include the above, where relevant, and these Quite Hot only features:

- Filename filters
  - You can set up multiple queues on the same input folder, and set a filename filter. For example one queue could handle files starting BOOK A4 and another could handle BOOK A5. The filters would just be "BOOK A4*" and "BOOK A5*".

- Quite Hot XML editing.
  - You can now edit XML files directly in Quite Hot, instead of having to Import to a sequence, edit the sequence, and export to XML again.
  - There are new options File > New XML and File > Edit XML. These are especially intended for users of Enfocus Switch, who need to edit XML files without setting up queues.
  - In queue setup, the option to edit an XML is given. You could duplicate a queue, then edit the XML and give it a new name, for the queue to pick up. There is also an option to choose from recently used XML files, and an option to start a new XML file.
  - The right click - Change XML setup option offers these options too.

- Variables
  - Variables are an advanced feature of Quite Hot Imposing, where a command sequence or XML file can be set up to use variable names instead of fixed values. For example, a Step & Repeat function could, instead of using 2 x 3 rows and columns, could set rows to NUMROWS and cols to THECOLUMNS. You choose the names.
  - The variables can be passed in a number of ways, including by setting a filter on file names. For example *-< NUMROWS >-< THECOLUMNS > could take a file called ANYNAME FILE-3-2 and would set NUMROWS to 3, and THECOLUMNS to 2.
  - Variables can also be set by including a file listing the variable values. For example a file could contain
    NUMROWS=3
    THECOLUMNS=5
  - Enfocus Switch users can arrange to set the variables directly in Enfocus Switch, particularly in scripts, using Private data.
  - Expressions (calculations) can also be used like NUMROWS * 2 or LEFT(TITLE,3).
  - Some commands can return information as results, which can be returned in a file, or passed back as Enfocus Switch Private Data.
  - Conditions can be set, to decide which commands to execute depending on the variables or expressions, for example you could check NUMROWS = 3, or ISODD(TARGET_PAGES), or CONTAINS("M23",JOBNAME())
- Datasets (for Enfocus Switch and Command line)
  - Datasets are a feature in Enfocus Switch. They are files which are attached to a job. Quite Hot Imposing can now directly use datasets as input for
    - Page backgrounds
    - Stick on PDF pages
    - Insert PDF pages
    - Data source (CSV etc.) – a model file must be specified so the field names are known at setup time.
  - Other third party workflows using Quite Hot Imposing may also find it useful to work with the dataset concept. Datasets can be defined on the command line.
- Replacement files
  - This is another way to specify files at a late stage. For example to provide a file for stick on pages which is different for each job. This can be page backgrounds, files for stick on pages or insert pages, or a data source.
  - Replacement files are available:
    - When working with job folders (input is folder not a single PDF), by creating a subfolder REPLACE. To replace a file, use a file with the same name (ignoring folder) in the REPLACE folder.

- When working with the command line, replacements for individual files can be listed.
- Removal of Quite Metadata
  - You use a command line option to remove Quite metadata from pages, or the stored command list in a file. You can do this before the file is processed, or after the file is finished.

Quite Imposing/Quite Hot Imposing 6.0 Manual updates

Variable data merge enhancements (6.0)

There are many enhancements to Variable Data in 6.0, especially for managing text blocks.

- These include justify (centre, right), rotating blocks, scaling long lines, overriding font and other info for part of a block.

- Also improvements to the block preview, to allow browsing through records, showing problems with long lines, and searching for text.

- Blocks can be set up containing only fixed text.

In addition, there are new features to prepare complex data merges, especially to make templates of blocks which can be duplicated or disabled for later use.

As with Stick On Text And Numbers, Hebrew, Greek and Cyrillic are supported.

There are also major reduction of file size for some files, especially those heavy in vector art

Version 6.0 gives more control over text blocks, and more tools for looking for problems (particularly text that is too long to fit in the block).

Justification in text blocks (6.0)

You can now set justification options for a text block. By default, they are left justified, but they can also be centred or right justified. You can set this for an entire block, but single lines can have a different justification.
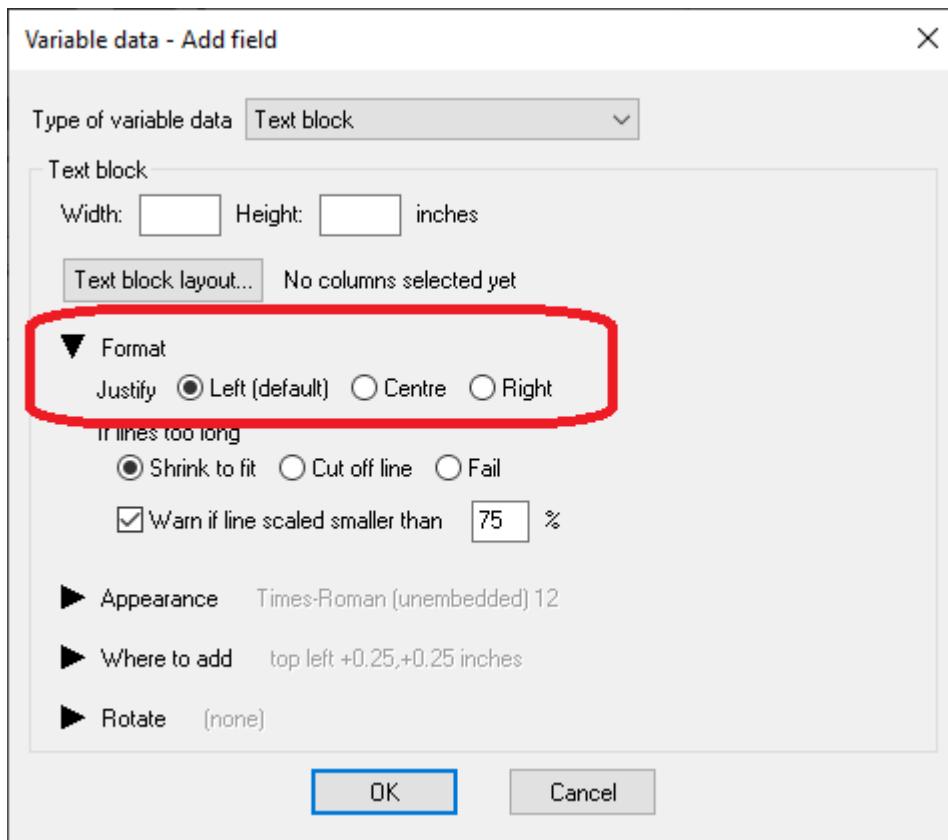
Overrides in text blocks (6.0)

You can override

- Justification

- Behaviour if lines are too long (for instance there may be certain fields which it is acceptable to cut off, and you don't want constant warnings).

- Font options: font name, size and text colour.
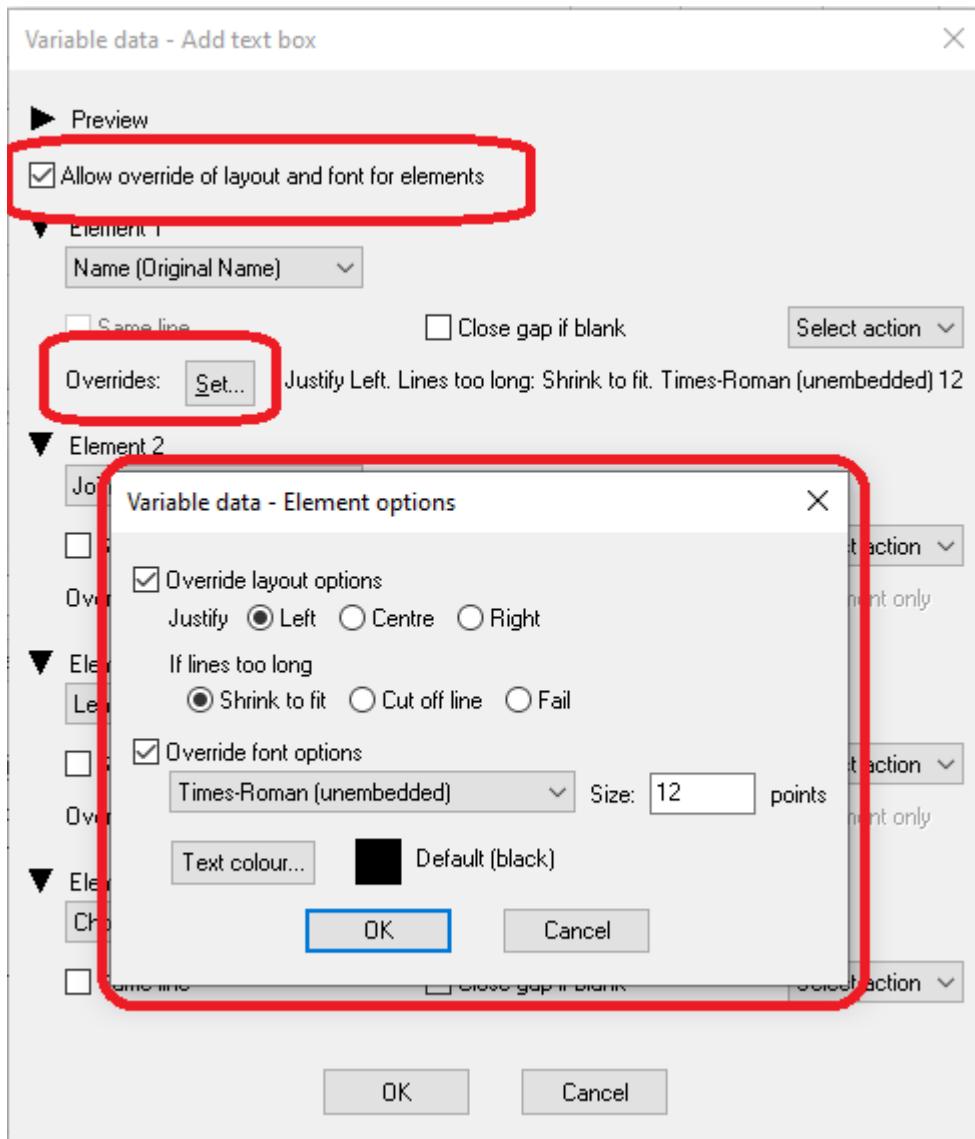
Text block handling of long lines (6.0)

Data sources may contain lines that are too long to fit in the text block. In 5.0, long lines are just cut off without warning

By default, in 6.0 long lines are scaled to fit, with a warning message if anything is reduced below 50% (half original size).
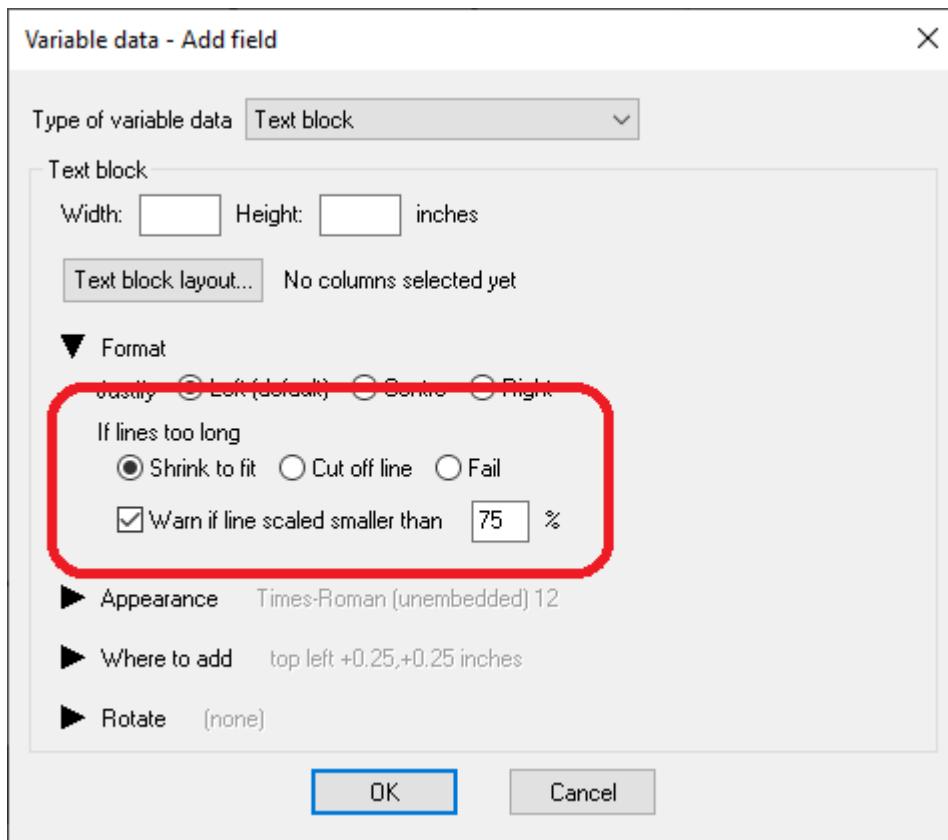
You can set options on each text block, and override for single lines (for example, you may be happy for an address to be reduced to half size, but not a barcode font). The options:

- You can scale down text (the new default). You will by default get a warning if it is scaled below 50%. You can set the percentage for warnings (for example choose 80% if you don't want it reduced below 80% of original size).

- You can choose to cut off text as in earlier versions. You will by default get a warning

- You can choose to fail (stop with an error message) if lines are too long

You can turn warnings off. In Quite Imposing Plus, you will get a chance to continue. In Quite Hot Imposing, it will always continue, but add a warning to the log.

Text block preview (6.0)

Version 5.0 shows a preview of the text block for the first row in the data source. The preview has many new features in 6.0.

Navigator. You can now look at different rows from the data source using the navigator buttons below the preview. There are first / previous / next / last buttons.

View specific record. There is a Go button in the navigator to preview a specific row by number.

Find text. There is a Find button in the navigator. It searches for a row containing your text, and previews that row. The Next button continues the search.

Find long lines. The Find button also allows you to search for long lines (too long for the text block). If text is cut off it will be previewed in red (on screen only, not in the final result). If the text is scaled (which is the default), it is highlighted in blue.

Other text block enhancements (6.0)

Because you can switch font in a text block, you can now have a line in an address using a barcode font. Note that barcode fonts usually have special rules for each font, and may need extra software to generate the string to use. You can't usually just type the barcode number.

Rotation. The entire text block can be rotated on the page. This does not affect the view on screen.

Fixed text. A text block can now contain only fixed text, so it is always the same. This might be used for a return address or special message that can be easily changed. There must be at least one field (other than the text block) with a column reference, otherwise all the pages would be the same.

Data block field organising/templating (6.0)

New features in 6.0 allow more control over organising fields. These options are available by choosing "Show advanced options" in the Fields setup dialog.

This allows fields to be disabled, so they do not appear on the page, but they remain available so they can quickly be added to another job. You can have multiple versions of the same text block, and work on experimental new text blocks without removing the old setup. Fields can also be given names to help you organise them.

When you click Show advanced options, the following extra options appear:

- In the Add Field or Edit Field dialog, a new choice Disabled appears. A disabled field does not appear in the merged pages.

- In the Add Field or Edit Field dialog, a new choice for Name appears (this is optional). You can use the Name to make a description of the field, which may be essential when there are multiple similar fields to choose from.

- In the list of fields, a new Duplicate button appears. When a field is duplicated, it is automatically disabled so the two fields don't just overlap each other.

- In the list of fields, new Move up and Move down buttons appear, to organise the list.

For multiple similar merges, we suggest making up a sequence with all fields and blocks. This sequence can be duplicated (using Sequences – Manage – Duplicate) and then fields/blocks enabled/disabled as needed.

Bleed enhancements (6.0)

Generating content for bleed area (6.0)

There is now the option to generate bleed, when increasing the bleed area. Sometimes it is necessary to put some content into the bleed area, even if it is not perfect. There are now three options when adding bleed.

1. To do nothing, as in earlier releases (this is the default). The bleed area may be filled with white space – however – depending on other settings – content that was cropped off may be exposed.

2. To use a mirror of the edge of the page to fill in the bleed. This is often a good choice, but can produce strange effects at the edge of some graphics.

3. To scale the trim box up to fill the bleed box. This reduces optical effects, but it may mean that important details are cut off.

This illustration shows the effect of these three choices for the same original image, with exaggerated settings. They are in the same order as above.

Bleed that is added is not visible if there were already graphics in the space where they are generated. In other words, generated bleed is always sent to the back.

When you add bleed you can choose the option Bleed is outside the currently visible area. This is usually needed when generating bleed, since otherwise the edge of graphics you can already see is used. When you add bleed outside the visible edge of the page, you now have the option to make the enlarged bleed area visible. This is especially important if you are generating bleed, so you can check the results.

Sometimes the bleed space has already been added, but it is discovered that graphics are cut off and an unwanted border appears when printing and trimming. A new option "Generate bleed only" can be used with these choices to mirror or scale the trim box to fill the bleed box. This can be used when the trim box and bleed box are already correct, but you need to put information to fill this area.

When using "Generate bleed only" the option "Make bleed area exactly visible (set crop to bleed)" is available. Since you can also set "No extra info added" this is a simple way to *just* set the crop box to the bleed box and no other change. When using "Generate bleed only" the option "Make bleed area exactly visible (set crop to bleed)" is available. Since you can also set "No extra info added" this is a simple way to *just* set the crop box to the bleed box and no other change. (The effect of setting the crop box to the bleed box is that the size you see on screen is exactly the outside of the bleed – any extra contents or labels are no longer visible, though they are not deleted).

Dealing with a zero bleed area (6.0)

Sometimes a page has a zero bleed area (trim box the same as bleed box) which is smaller than the page. This can cause surprises, as the page may be cut off to the bleed area, even though it is the same as the trim area. We improve handling in two ways

- The Define Bleed tool now shows a narrow strip where there is actually a zero width strip.

- The page monitor now reports on this case specially.

N-Up and Step & Repeat enhancements (6.0)

Step & Repeat rotation to fit more pages (6.0)

Step & Repeat has the option (on screen 3) to rotate pages to make more pages fit on a sheet. Example: 5 x 2 on 9 x 14. Tall: 7. Wide/best: 8. With rotate, tall: 10. With rotate, wide/best: 11.

The option is not available for N-up or when pages are scaled.

Layout: tall
Allow rotation:
off
Total pages: 7
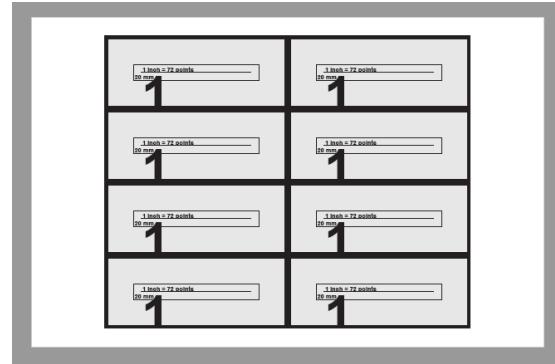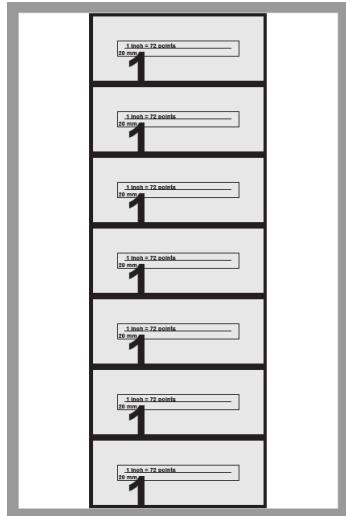
Layout: wide / best.
Allow rotation: off
Total pages: 8

Layout: tall
Allow rotation:
on
Total pages: 10
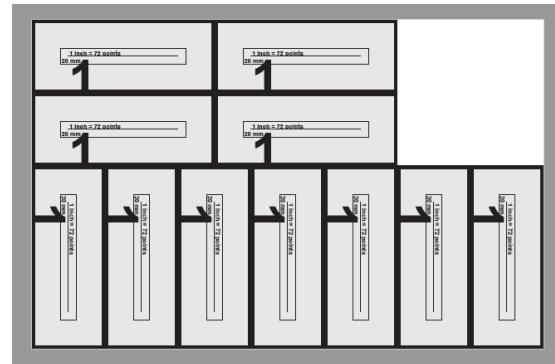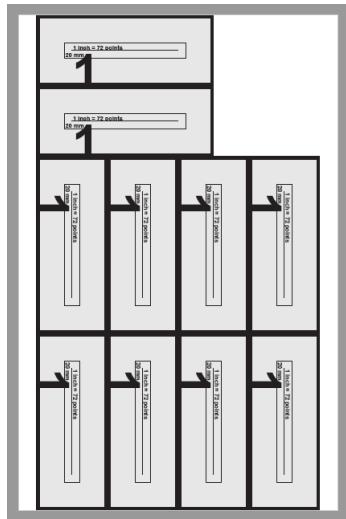
Layout: wide / best.
Allow rotation: on
Total pages: 11

This example shows the effect of the different settings with a 5 x 2 inch page placed with Step & Repeat on a 9 x 14 inch sheet. Notice how the pages are still laid out from top left, running horizontally, even if individual pages are rotated. It may be useful to note that rotation is always applied to a whole row at a time, never single pages in a row.

Note that you might prefer to see the short rows centred, rather than forced to the left, if you are going to print the step and repeat sheets double sided. This can now be done using the "align row by row" option described below. This option can always be set but will have no effect unless there are short rows, and there can normally only be short rows if using rotation is allowed.

When rotate pages is selected, it makes certain changes to the default processing, even if no pages are actually rotated. These changes are complicated, but should mean things just work and pages back up when using the "mirror layouts" options. It should also mean that if no new options are chosen, then the layout is exactly the same as in 5.0, so it is fully compatible.

To summarize, if you want a step & repeat to back up (front pages lining up with back pages), choose both the options "allow rotation if it will fit more pages on a sheet" and "align row by row" in the Align dialog.

The changes are:

- When selecting "mirror layouts horizontally", the rotated pages are rotated clockwise on front (odd numbered) sheets and rotated counter-clockwise on back (even numbered) sheets.

- When selecting "mirror layouts vertically", the rotated pages are rotated clockwise on both front and back sheets. However, the *unrotated* pages are actually rotated by 180 degrees on the back (even numbered) sheets. This is needed so that the unrotated pages and rotated pages both back up correctly

- When selecting "mirror layouts vertically", the back (even numbered) sheets will include the rotated rows before the unrotated rows, the opposite of the front (odd numbered) sheets.

- It is possible to select "mirror layouts horizontally" and "mirror layouts vertically" at the same time. This combines both settings.

N-Up & Step and repeat: more alignment choices (6.0)

A new choice is available in 6.0 under the Alignment options (click Align on dialog 3). The option is "align row by row".

The effect of this option is to look at each row of pages as it is placed on the sheet, and align it according to the horizontal alignment (left, right or centre). Normally, the pages are considered as part of a sheet or as part of the entire document.

This may be especially useful when a layout includes a partial row, and the requirement is to have the pages on front and back of the sheet line up. It would often be used with aligning the rows in the centre. Otherwise, it is the entire page of sheets which is aligned in the centre, and the short row will align to the left of the other pages.

There are now a lot of choices and it can be hard to visualize the effect. So the Align dialog now shows a guide to the effect of your options. This is NOT a preview of actual pages, but designed to show the effect of your settings with different types of page layout (for example, full rows or short rows; all pages the same or pages different sizes).

A key concept is the *alignment box.* This is the area that is aligned according to your "Align where" settings. It is shown by a dotted line in the pictures. The pictures show two sheets (four sheets if front and back are mirrored). The first sheet shows pages all the same size, and the second sheet shows different mixed sizes.

The sheet independence and row by row options are important, but if each sheet is filled with pages of the same size they will have *no effect at all.* You only need to consider these options if the pages are not completely filled, or you have a mixture of different sizes.

Here is an example of just one case – bottom right alignment – with the different settings for align each sheet independently and align row by row).

- Align row by row controls whether
  - The alignment box is aligned, but the rows are left aligned in the alignment box (NO)
  - The alignment box is aligned, and each row is also horizontally aligned (YES)

- Align each sheet independently controls whether
  - the alignment box is the same on each sheet (NO) or
  - The alignment box is as small as possible on each sheet (YES).

In these pictures, the orange boxes are the pages on the white box (sheet). The alignment is bottom right, but you can see there is a small margin, the same on each example.
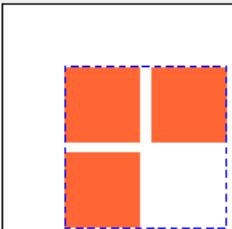
	This shows the effect of having both sheet independent and align row by row settings off. • Align row by row: NO • Align each sheet independently: NO The alignment block (dashed line) is the same on each page. The software scans the whole document to find the tallest and widest box needed, and uses it for all pages. The general alignment here is *bottom right*. Notice that only the alignment box is fully in bottom right. • Short rows are always left aligned in the alignment box • Layout starts at the top of the alignment box, so there may be extra space if the rows have different sized pages.
	This shows the effect of having sheet independence only • Align row by row: NO • Align each sheet independently: YES The alignment block (dashed line) is different on each page. It is the box needed to hold the pages on the current sheet. The general alignment here is *bottom right*. Notice that only the alignment box is fully in bottom right. • Short rows are always left aligned in the alignment box • Layout starts at the top of the alignment box, but because the alignment box is only as large as it needs to be, the tallest page in the last row will be bottom aligned.
	This shows the effect of using row by row without sheet independence • Align row by row: YES • Align each sheet independently: NO The alignment block (dashed line) is the same in all sheets. The general alignment here is *bottom right*. Notice that only the alignment box is fully in bottom right. • Short rows are aligned row by row, so since the sheet is to be right aligned, each row is right aligned. • Layout starts at the top of the alignment box, so there may be extra space if the rows have different sized pages.
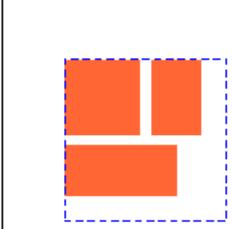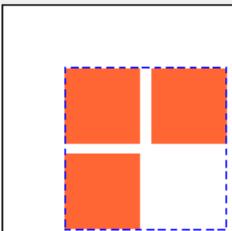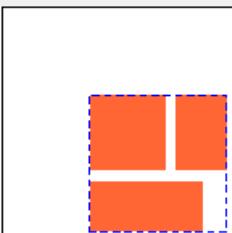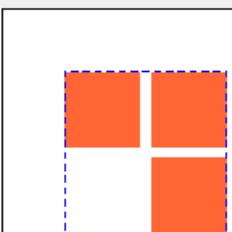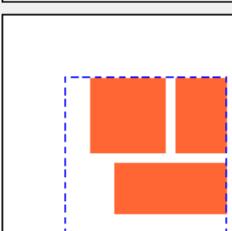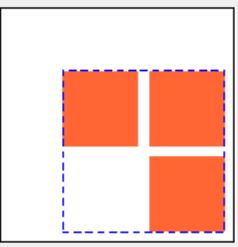
	This shows the effect of using row by row and sheet independence
	• Align row by row: YES • Align each sheet independently: YES The alignment block (dashed line) is different on each page. It is the box needed to hold the pages on the current sheet.
	The general alignment here is *bottom right*. Notice that only the alignment box is fully in bottom right. • Short rows are aligned row by row, so since the sheet is to be right aligned, each row is right aligned. • Layout starts at the top of the alignment box, but because the alignment box is only as large as it needs to be, the tallest page in the last row will be bottom aligned.
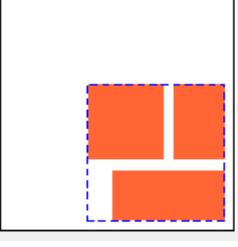
Remember this is just an example of one alignment value, and page layout not mirrored. You can use the alignment dialog to see the effects of all the different values.

Crop mark enhancements (6.0)

Crop marks now have an option to set a white background (in custom crop mark set up). This is useful when the crop marks need to contrast with an existing background. This also applies to crop marks in Manual Imposition and Create Booklet.

The colour is "almost white", in fact 1% white. This is chosen to avoid issues where whites may disappear if overprinted. The background thickness is the same as the mark thickness.

Peel Off Crop Marks also peels off any background.

Page scaling (User Unit) preference (6.0)

Acrobat has long limited page sizes to 200 x 200 inches / 5040 x 5040 mm. To allow larger pages, a PDF feature was added called "user unit" or "page scaling". In recent years more apps have come to support the page scaling feature. Quite Imposing Plus and Quite Hot Imposing 6.0 will (optionally) support these large page sizes too. But since not all apps support page scaling, it is best to know something about how it works, and what happens in different apps.

The idea is that the page still has a size limited to 200 x 200 inches / 5040 x 5040 mm, but it can also have a scale. The scale defaults to 1.0, so the default size limit is to 200 x 200 inches / 5040 x 5040 mm.

- By using a scale of 2.0, a size up to to 400 x 400 inches / 10080 x 10080 mm is possible.

- By using a scale of 10.0, a size of up to 2000 x 2000 inches / 50400 x 50400 mm is possible.

- Other scales are possible.

- Apps may use very specific scales. For example, Adobe Illustrator uses a scale of 1.0 (normal) or 10.0 (large documents).

If an app does not understand page scaling, it may show the underlying size. For example, if a large document was designed in Illustrator, it might have a size of 300 x 300 inches . To make this work, Illustrator would use a size of 30 x 30 inches, and a scale of 10.0. So Illustrator and Acrobat would see the size of 300 x 300, but some other apps might still see this as 30 x 30 inches.

You may even find apps that support page scaling for part of their functionality, and ignore it for other parts!

There is no easy way in Acrobat to check whether page scaling is in use. The Quite Imposing Plus Page Monitor now shows this information (both the scale and the effective size). This is an option – right click on the monitor if you want to change the "Show scaled sizes" option.

Setting page scaling in Quite Imposing and Quite Hot Imposing (6.0)

Version 6.0 supports this new preferences setting. The default is "Allow page scaling".
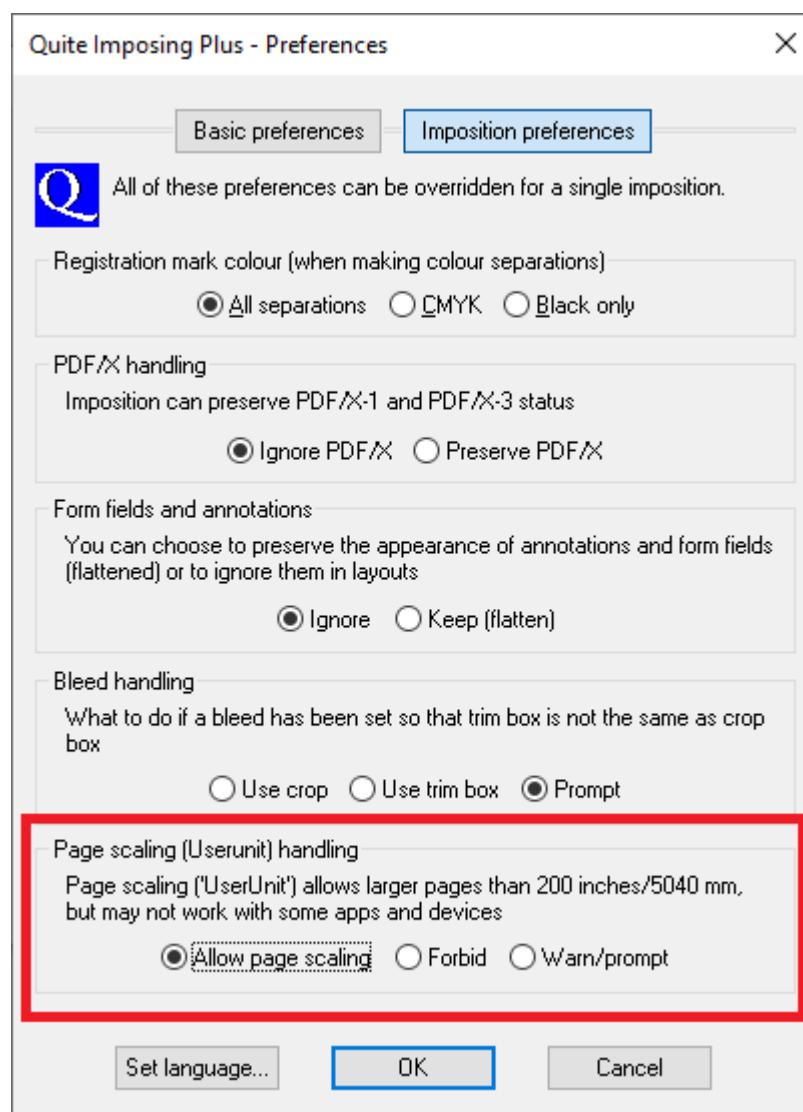
- With "Allow page scaling" page size allow for the page scaling, and this is used in all features. Page sizes larger than 200 x 200 inches (5040 x 5040 mm) can be created and set page scaling automatically.

- With "Forbid", then using a page with scaling set will give an error message, and the job will stop. Also, page sizes larger than 200 x 200 inches (5040 x 5040 mm) will not be created.

- With "Warn/prompt", in the interactive plug-in, a warning message is issued, as shown below. In non-interactive settings (such as Quite Hot Imposing), a warning message is issued, and then work continues as if "Allow page scaling" is set.
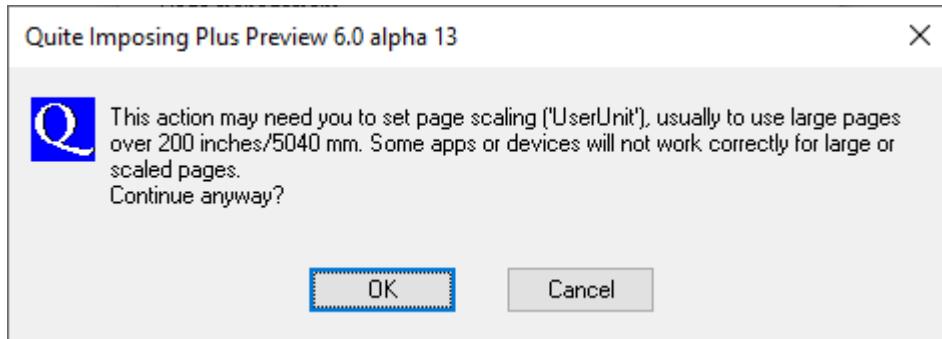
Some functions allow "per imposition overrides" of imposition settings. These functions include Booklet, N-Up, Step & Repeat and Manual Imposition. This allows you to set the Page Scaling option for each job separately.

Quite Hot Imposing handling of page scaling (UserUnit) (6.0)

Quite Hot Imposing handles UserUnit in the same way as Quite Imposing Plus, except that instead of prompting, a warning message is issued. The option can be set as follows

- If using the Quite Hot Imposing queue monitor, the same preference is available in Quite Hot Imposing

- If using Quite Hot Imposing via command line, a new command line option is available (see below)

- If using Enfocus Switch you can also use the new command line option (see below)

- If a per imposition override is used in sequence or XML file, the preference setting is ignored

The new command line option is

-userunit Allow | Forbid | Ignore | Warn (note that this option is case sensitive).

The default is -userunit Warn.

Tile pages enhancements (6.0)

There are much larger limits on the number of pages to be made when tiling. You can now tile up to 100 x 100 rows x columns. There is now a warning if this will create a very large number of pages.

Undo booklet (6.0)

Sometimes a booklet is received that a customer has already imposed, but it needs to be split up so it can be imposed again. Tile Pages now has an option for simple 2-up booklets which were intended for perfect bound or saddle stitched booklet. This cuts up the original and shuffles the pages, so the original does not need to have been made with Quite tools.
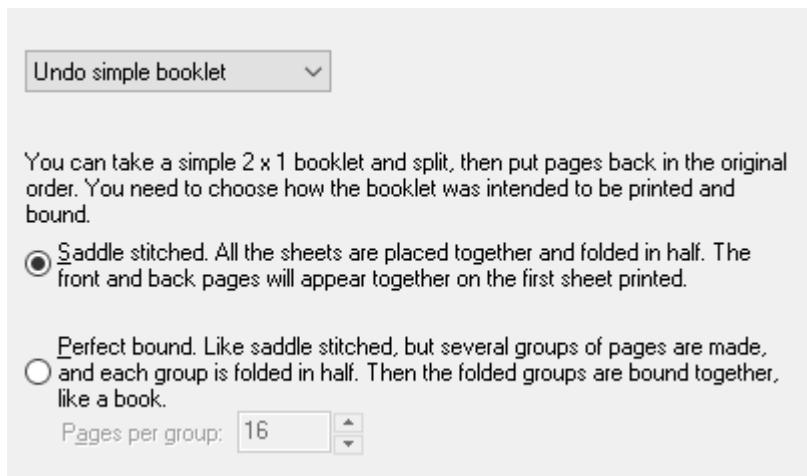
This is only suitable for impositions in these two layouts. You cannot use it for larger number of pages on a sheet, or for cut stacks.

Bleed is not handled or generated. There might already be a bleed area in the layout, and this will become part of the tiled pages.

Control panel and user interface enhancements (6.0)

These do not apply to Quite Hot Imposing.

Menu changes in 6.0

In Quite Imposing 5.0 the menus under Plug-ins were rearranged into submenus, because the full menus were too long for some screens. This unfortunately means one more click is needed to run most commands from the menu. There is now the option to turn back on the long menus if you prefer them. This option "Long menus" is in Preferences. You might find it uses less clicks to work with the control panel or custom panels.

Master panel and custom panels (6.0)

Some users have set up a number of customised panels for different jobs. To speed up opening them you can use the new Master panel list. In the plug-in menu go to My Panels > Master panel list. This has a button for each different panel.

You can also choose to have panels start automatically when Acrobat is started. There are two ways to control this. It is available for the standard control panel, for all the customized panels, and for the master panel list.

- Right click on the panel and choose Show at startup.

- In the plug-in menu go to Show at startup and turn the option on/off for each panel

Sometimes it may not be convenient to start the panels automatically. You can suspend automatic startup of all panels. This option is, as above, available from right clicking on any panel, or from the Show at startup in the plug-in menu.

Tool buttons (6.0)

The tool buttons can be added to Acrobat's Quick Tools. These have been the QI+ button, which repeats the Plug-in menu (with one click to show the menu instead of 2 clicks), and the Page Monitor button. We have added the QI+ Control Panel button, which can be used to open the Control panel with one click. (In fact it will reopen the most recently used panel of Control/Sequences/Info/Manual).

To add tool buttons to Quick Tools in Acrobat, first open a document. The quick tool bar is shown along the top, or left side of the document. Click on a blank part of the tool bar and choose Customize Quick Tools. Scroll down to find the buttons for the current plug-in.

Page monitor enhancements (6.0)

The page monitor shows page sizes and bleed-related information. Use the Monitor button on the control panel, or Page Monitor > Start monitor in the menu.

 The following enhancements have been made.

- The Page monitor now shows the bleed margin, as well as the bleed box size

- Right click on the monitor, to Copy page size report to clipboard

- The page monitor now shows page scale (UserUnit) information and scaled sizes

Stick on Text and Numbers enhancements (6.0)

Stick on Text and Numbers now supports Hebrew, Greek and Cyrillic text.

Pages can now be numbered in reverse order. To select this option click the Advanced option, and the Reverse option now appears near the top of the screen.

Stick on Text also supports page labels (i, ii etc.). It does not set the numbering system, but once you have set page labels you add them by first choosing the Fields tab, then selecting the "Page labels" field.

To add page labels in Acrobat DC, use the Organize Pages tool. Right click on a page thumbnail and choose Page Labels – this is a standard feature of Acrobat. You can set numbering systems for the whole file, for example number the first pages i, ii, iii, iv, then start page 1 on what is actually page 5.

Shuffle enhancements (6.0)

Shuffle and Shuffle Assistant were enanced in several ways for version 6.0.

- Shuffle assistant previously only worked for double sided. Now there is an option for single sided.

- Shuffle assistant now allows up to 20 x 20 grid (max 100 pages)

- Shuffle assistant gives feedback on the type of shuffle that will be generated. This appears below the space where you enter page numbers. This lets you check whether the layout matches your expectations.

- Advanced stacks (including in assistant).

Shuffle Assistant – single sided option (6.0)

Version 6.0 supports a choice of "double sided" or "single sided".
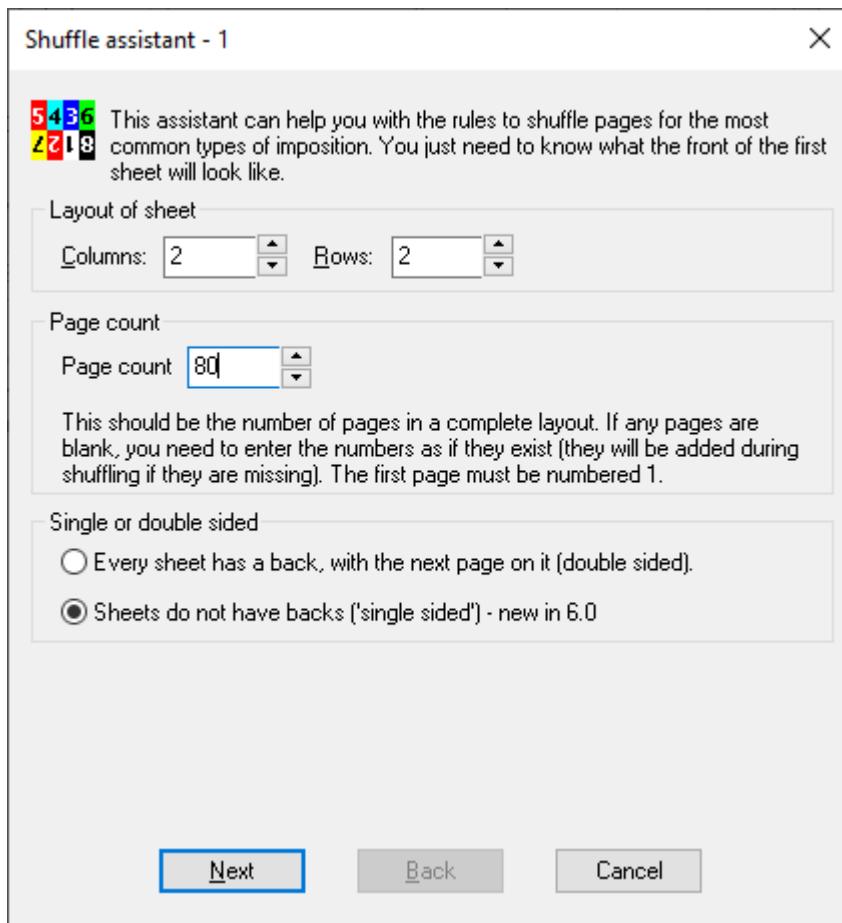
The difference between them is that, when choosing double sided, the back sheet will automatically contain the sheet matching the front of the sheet, but mirrored from right to left. Single sided can be used for simple runs of pages, or for single sided cut stacks. It cannot be used for groups of pages in multiple bindings ("perfect bound").

Advanced cut stacks (6.0)

Cut stacks are used for many purposes. Not just regular books, but stacks of adverts or books of tickets for example. Version 6.0 adds additional types of stack, which meet special requirements.

- Consecutive pages per group (A).

- Start stacks again after a maximum number of groups (B)

This information is often shown in a compact form as "Advanced stacks (A,B)". B is zero if the stacks never need to start again. We illustrate this using the shuffle assistant, but a shuffle of this type can also be entered without using the assistant.

Two examples of consecutive pages per group is seen here. They are single sided (no backs). In this example a page count of 1000 is specified.

This might be used to print a book of numbered tickets. In the example below, the printed sheets will be cut once, top to bottom, to make two booklets of 100 sheets, each with five tickets
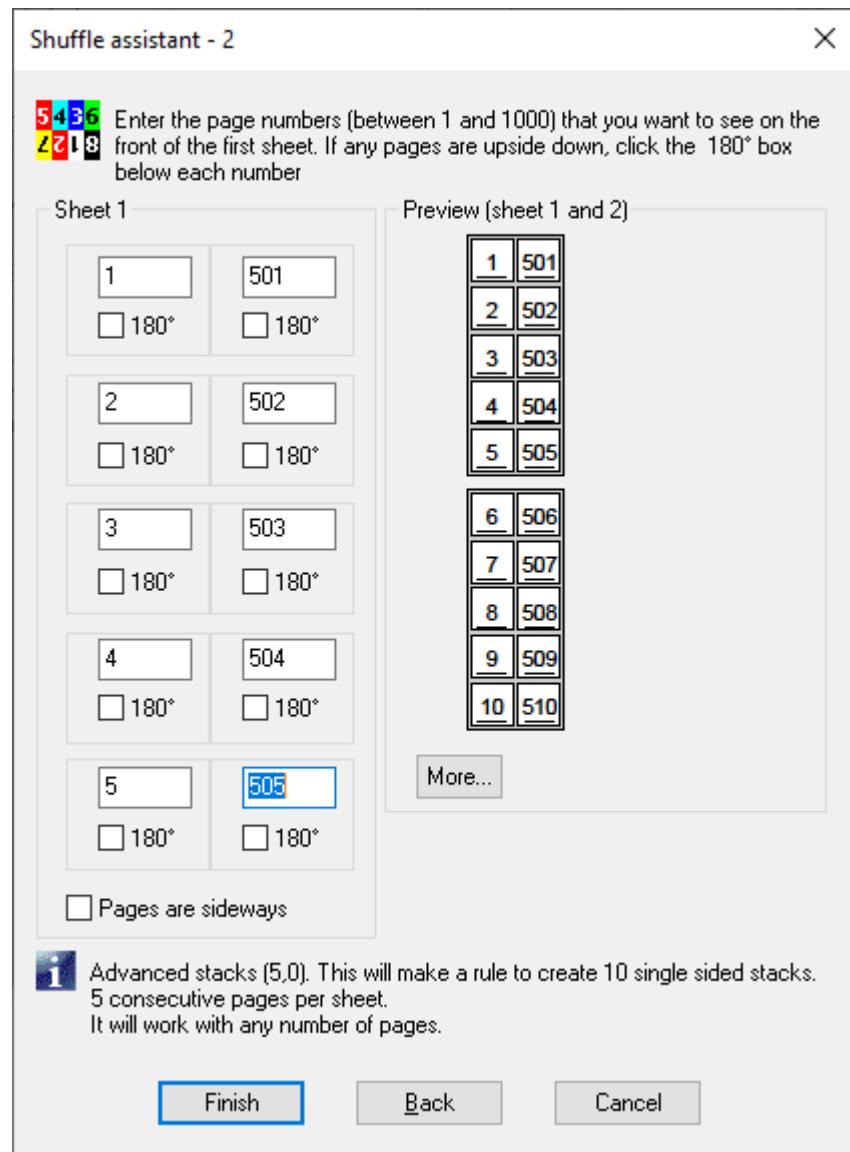
Page count = 1000

Notice that in the example above, the "start stacks again after groups" is zero i.e. the zero in "Advanced stacks (5,0)". This means that the rule will adapt to any number of pages. For example, if it is run with 1600 pages, it will make stacks of 160 sheets.

Now we take an example where the page count is larger – 2000 can be chosen but any number which is a multiple of the pages per sheet and larger than 1000 will do.

Shuffle assistant - 2

5 4 3 6 / 2 7 1 8 Enter the page numbers (between 1 and 2000) that you want to see on the front of the first sheet. If any pages are upside down, click the 180° box below each number

Sheet 1

| 1 | 501 |
| ☐ 180° | ☐ 180° |

| 2 | 502 |
| ☐ 180° | ☐ 180° |

| 3 | 503 |
| ☐ 180° | ☐ 180° |

| 4 | 504 |
| ☐ 180° | ☐ 180° |

| 5 | 505 |
| ☐ 180° | ☐ 180° |

☐ Pages are sideways

Preview (sheet 1 and 2)

1	501
2	502
3	503
4	504
5	505

6	506
7	507
8	508
9	509
10	510

More...

ℹ Advanced stacks (5,100). This will make a rule to create 10 single sided stacks, restarting stacks after 100 sheets. 5 consecutive pages per sheet. It will work with any number of pages.

Finish   Back   Cancel

Page count = 2000

The page numbers typed in the assistant are impossible for a 2000 page layout done as normal stacks. In a 2000 page layout the numbers would need to be 1001-1005 rather than 501-505. So the software knows the stacks must have limited depth. Notice it reads "Advanced stacks (5,100)" – so it is repeated after 100 groups. Since it is single sided, the group is one sheet, and the 100 groups hold 1000 tickets/pages. This layout would be printed, then divided up into exactly 100 sheet stacks. Each stack would then be split vertically, and would yield two booklets.

This layout is also adaptable to any number of pages, but it will always break up into the specified number of sheets, finishing with fewer sheets if needed. To emphasise, in Shuffle Assistant, the decision of which type to use is based on the page count.

Outside shuffle assistant, you can use "start stacks again after groups" to apply to a normal single sided or double sided stack without generating consecutive pages on one side. To do this, use "Pages consecutive per group" of 1 for a single sided stack, or 2 for a double sided stack.

Split & Merge (partials) enhancements (6.0)

New Split how: Complete duplicates (6.-_

Version 6.0 offers a new choice for How do you want to split the document of "Complete duplicates". This creates as many partial documents as you choose, but partial is a misnomer – it is actually multiple copies of the entire document.

You could use this to simply make a duplicate of the document, since if you choose no commands, then merge the documents together, you end up with duplicated runs of pages. But this is done more easily using Duplicate Pages under Page Tools.

Generally you will use a different set of commands on each copy of the original document. Here are some examples:

- On one document use Page Tools to delete pages 3 to LAST-2 (which leaves the first 2 and last 2 pages), and in a second document use Page Tools to delete pages 1 to 2, then pages LAST-1 to LAST (which removes the first 2 and last 2 pages). Then continue to an imposition for each part, allowing you to impose the covers in a different way. The result can be two different documents, or rejoined after imposition.

- Take an original document and make multiple copies, using Stick On Text for each one to label it according to a different distribution.

- Take a variable data merge master document and duplicate it, then do different data merges from different data sources, combining the results or keeping them separate.

Page range enhancements for Split how: list pages (6.0)

In version 5.0, the Split how: List pages to split function requires you to choose an exact number of pages, then list how the document is split. In 6.0 you can work with a variable number of pages. Just type zero (0) for the number of pages, and you will see more options. You can continue to check for an exact page count, but this is now optional.
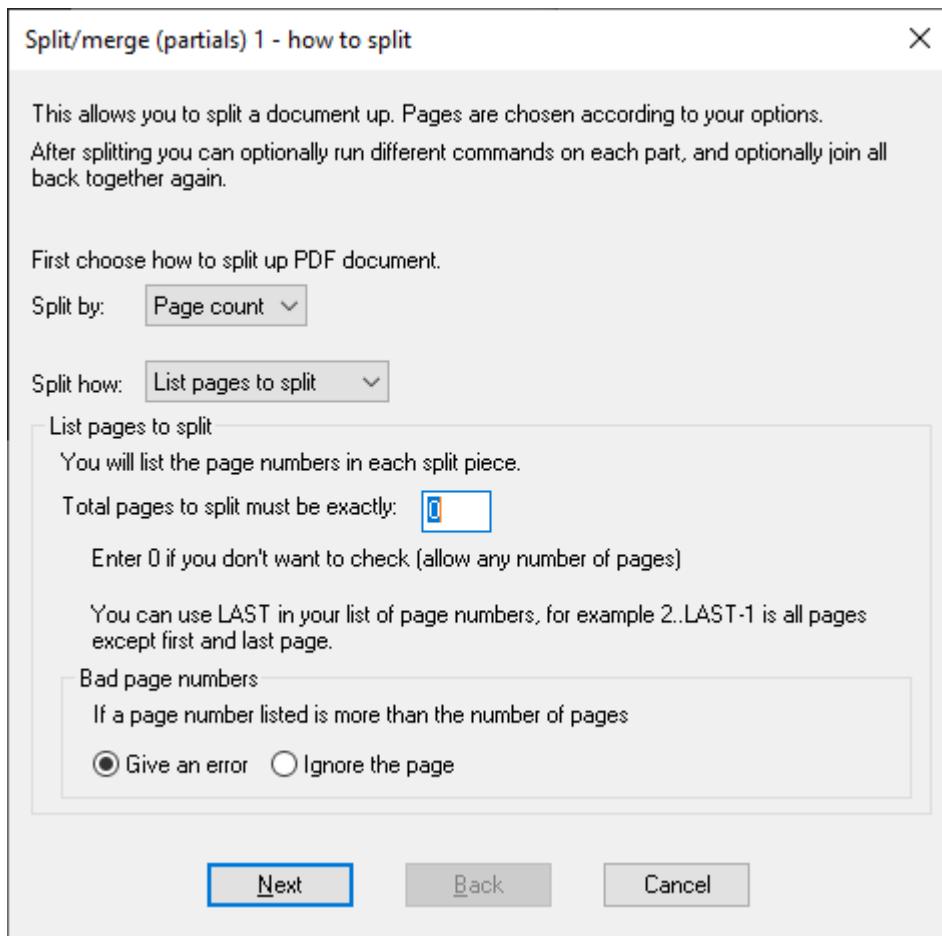
You can now use LAST or LAST-*number* in the list of pages in a piece. For example, you can say 1..LAST-1, which means every page except the last page, or you can say LAST-4..LAST which means the last 5 pages.

You can decide what to do if the page numbers in the list are larger than the number of pages. It is often important to know if a page is missing. But you can also tell the software to just ignore page numbers that are too large.

Quite Hot Imposing – filename filters (6.0)

Before version 5.0 only one queue could be active on the same input folder. (You could define multiple queues with the same input folder, but only one could be active at a time.)

Now, in 6.0, you can set filename filters on each queue. These allow the queues to choose work based on the filename. For example, you could set up four queues on the same folder

1. Filter BOOK A4* (the asterisk - * - is part of the filter name). This picks up all files with names starting BOOK A4 and does work suitable for an A4 book.

2. Filter BOOK A5*. This picks all files starting BOOK A5.

3. Filter *MONTHLY*. This picks up all files whose names contain MONTHLY. It won't pick up the BOOK A4 and BOOK A5 files, since the first match found is the one that is used.

4. Filter *. This picks up all files, or rather all the files not picked up by any other queue.

The filters on each input folder are independent of each other. Setting a filter is optional. If you do not set a filter, the original rule – only one active queue per input folder – still applies.

You can set filters in two ways. Firstly, they appear on the second setup screen (where the sequence or XML file is chosen).
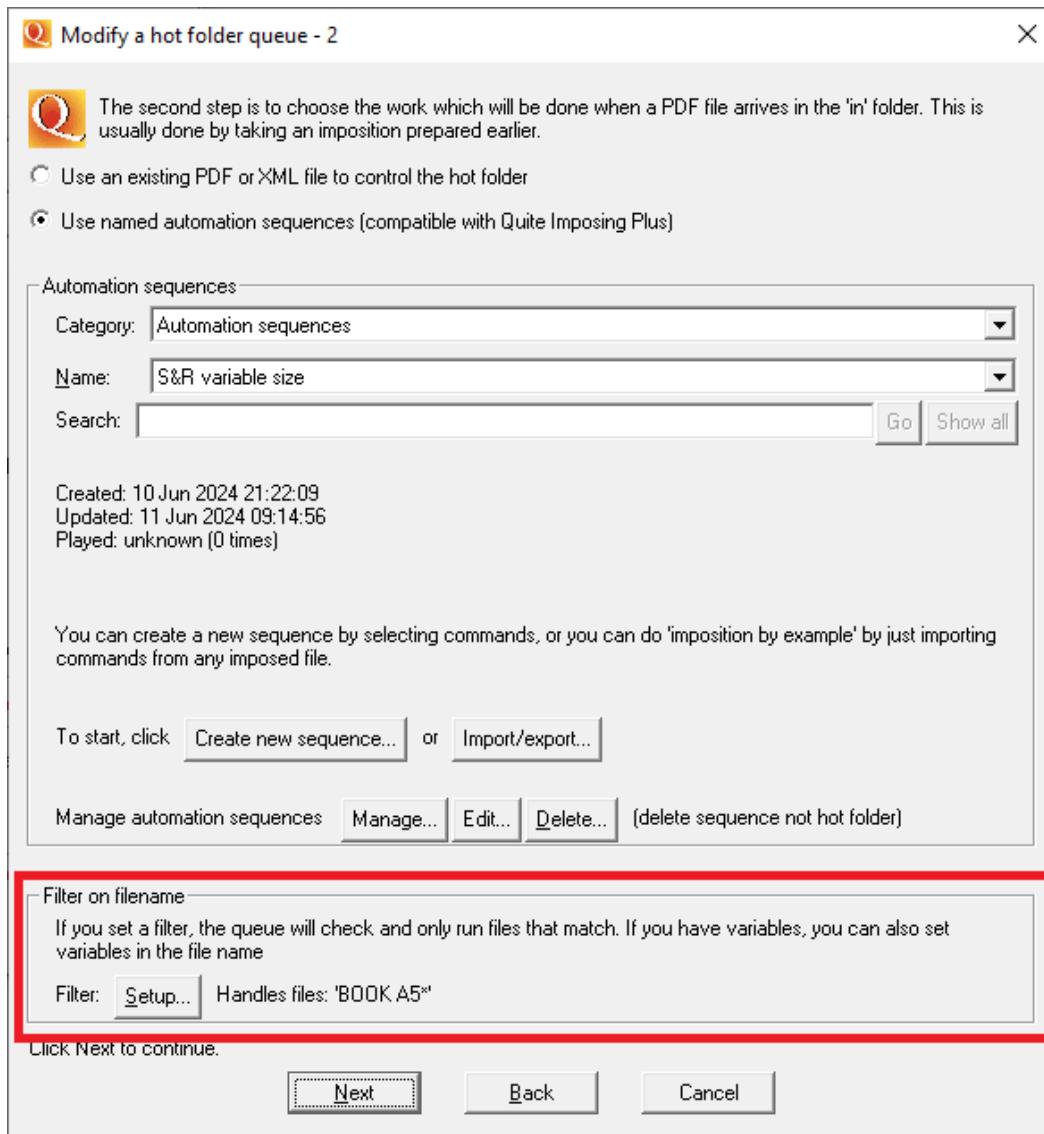

Click the Setup button to change the filter, or to remove the filter so all files are picked up.

Second, you can use the Action pop-up menu for the queue to select Change filename filter
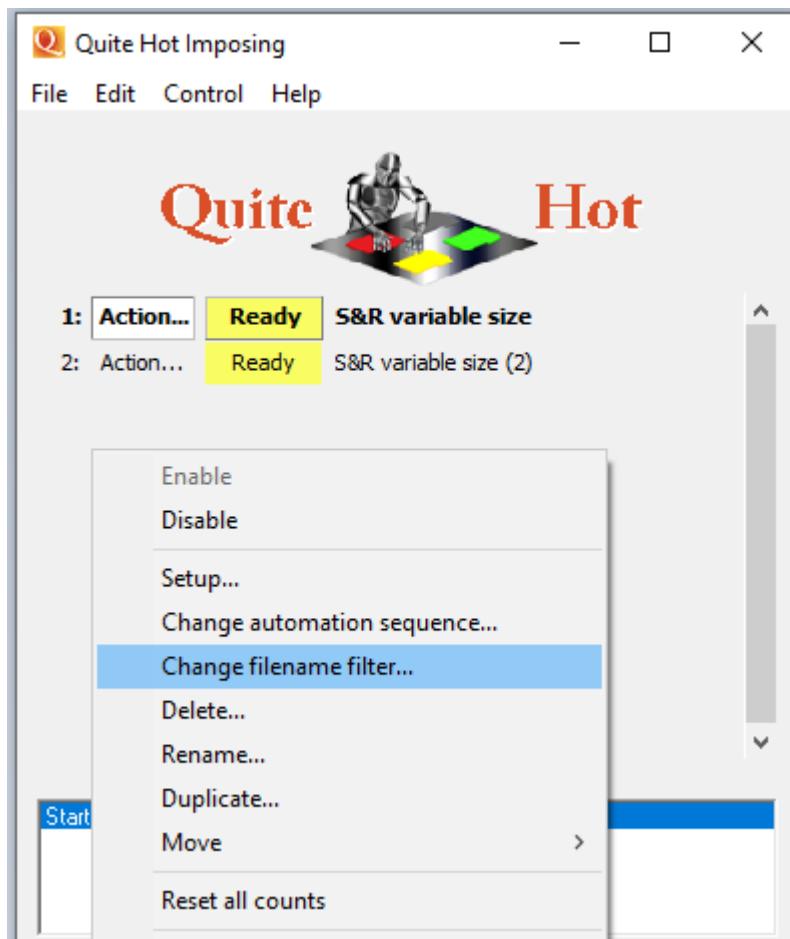
You can quickly check the filter, as well as other information like the input folder, by hovering over the label at the right of the lines in the list of queues. A tooltip giving summary information appears, as shown in this screen shot:
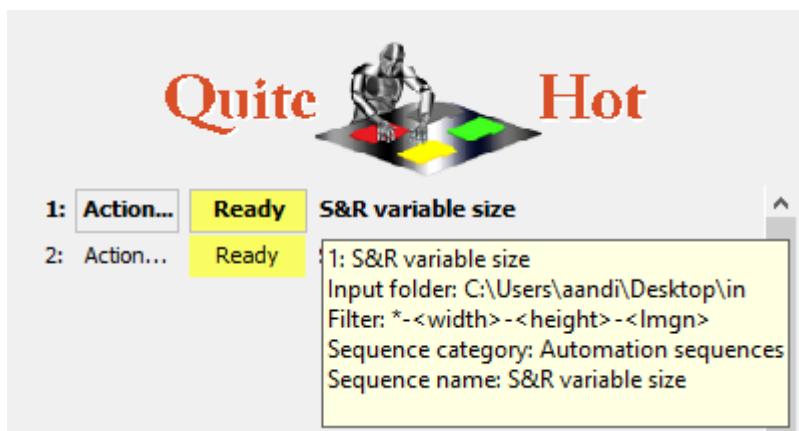
The order of filters is important, since Quite Hot Imposing will check each one in turn until it finds a match. You can add a *final* filter of just '*' meaning 'all other files'. You can use Move in the Action pop-up menu to re-order the queues so the filters are checked in the right order.
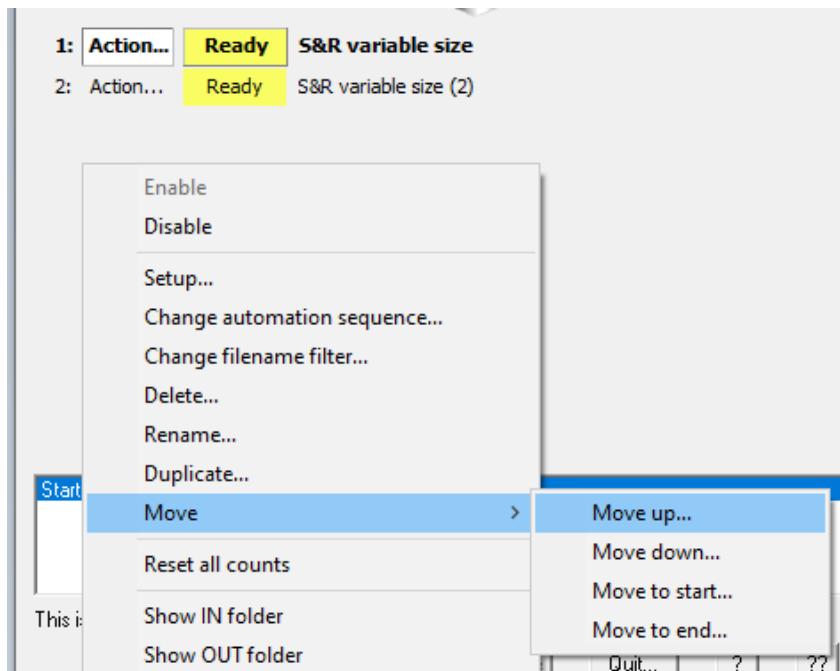
Filters can also be used to set variables, a new advanced feature in Quite Hot Imposing 6.0. For example a filter of *-<rows>-<columns> would pick up variables called 'rows' and 'columns' from a filename. This is described in detail in the separate documentation on variables.

Quite Hot Imposing – XML editing

Working with named automation sequences has been simpler than working with XML, which before version 6.0 needed to be exported from and imported to automation sequences. But some customers want or need to work with XML, especially those using Enfocus Switch or the command line. Ther have been two improvements to make this task simpler in 6.0.

First, the File menu now includes New XML and Edit XML. These edit the list of commands exactly like automation sequences, but end by prompting to save a file.
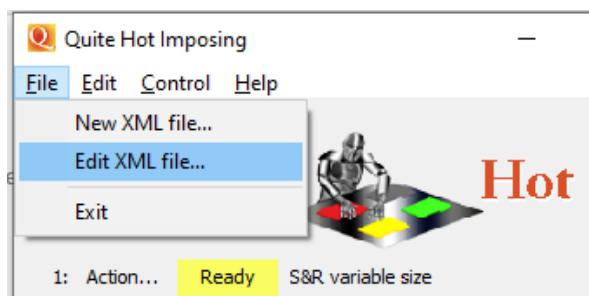
Second, the screens to set up an XML file allow editing and creation of an XML file.
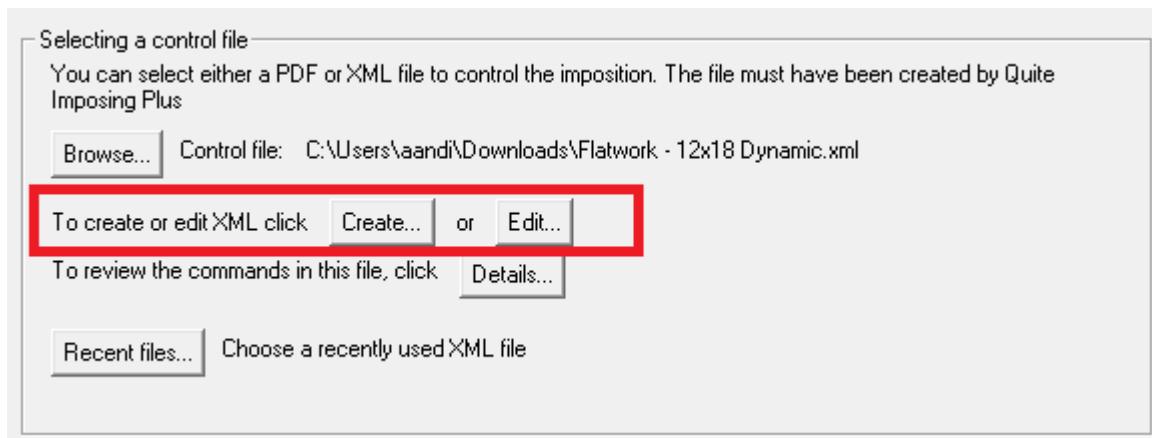
If you use Save As to save a new name, you will be asked whether this is to become the current XML file for this queue. This is also available on the Action menu from Change XML control, without needing to go through the other setup screens.

Quite Hot Imposing – replacement files and datasets (6.0)

Replacement files - Advanced automation (6.0)

Replacement files do not apply in the Quite Imposing Plus plug-in.

When automating work, it may be helpful to replace files used to set up a sequence or XML file. The files used include

- Background files

- Files for Insert Pages

- Files for Stick on Text

- Data source for Variable Data Merge (the replacement must have the same field names)

Replacement files allow you to create a file, typically with the *same name* as the original file, but in a different folder. You can then tell Quite Hot Imposing to use it. There are two ways to provide a replacement. A command line option, or a folder within a job folder.

- One or more of the command line options
    - -replacefile *filename*
    - -replacefile2 *filetoreplace replacementfile*
    - -replacefilefolder *replacementfolder*

- The REPLACE subfolder in a job folder, provided as
    - A folder dragged in the IN folder using Quite Hot Imposing watched folders (the queue must have "Allow job folders" set). This folder contains a REPLACE subfolder.
    - A folder dragging into the input folder in Enfocus Switch (job folders are always allowed). This folder contains a REPLACE subfolder.
    - A folder specified with the -source option in the Quite Hot Imposing command line. This folder contains a REPLACE subfolder.

When you use the command line option -replacefile *filename* then the file is added to a list. Whenever a file is to be used (background, data source etc.) the list is checked, and the replacement file is used if provided. That is, if the file in the XML or sequence has the same filename part as *filename*, then the replacement *filename* is used. The *filename* must include a directory unless it is in the current directory. If the file does not exist, but it would be used as a replacement, there will be an error.

When you use -replacefile2 *filetoreplace replacementfile* it is the same except that the original file in the XML or sequence will have the name in *filetoreplace* but the replacement *replacementfile* need not have the same name. As with -replacefile, the *replacementfile* must include a directory unless it is in the current directory, and must exist. But *filetoreplace* is only scanned to find a file name part; the file does not need to exist. Any file in the XML or sequence with the same name will be replaced.

When you use -replacefilefolder *replacementfolder* the folder *replacementfolder* is scanned. All files found there are specified as if with -replacefile *filename*.

When working with job folders, a folder is placed in the IN folder of Quite Hot Imposing, rather than a single PDF. The job folder contains one or more PDF files, and they will be joined together before running the sequence or XML files. You can create a subfolder REPLACE in the job folder, and provide replacement files inside that folder. This is the same as using -replacefilefolder *sourcefolder\REPLACE* (or /REPLACE on macOS).

An example of this is where a sequence has been set up to use a datasource of ADDRESSES.CSV. The job folder can have this structure

```
+MYJOB
      FILE1.PDF
      +REPLACE
            ADDRESSES.CSV
```

The result file (written to the OUT folder) will be a single PDF called MYJOB.PDF. The entire job folder is moved to the DONE folder. A job folder can also be used via the command line, with -source *jobfolder* and with the Enfocus Switch configurator/app. It is your responsibility to make sure that the replacement file has the same columns as the original file.

Job folders are in earlier versions of Quite Hot Imposing, but they will ignore the REPLACE subfolder.

## Datasets (Quite Hot Imposing Advanced feature for Enfocus Switch and command line) (6.0)

Datasets are simply a way of giving a special name to a file. At some point, you tell Quite Hot Imposing what actual file has this special name. For example, when you use Stick On PDF Pages you could add pages from a dataset "LOGOFILE". Before you can make the result, you have to actually set a file for the LOGOFILE dataset, containing the logo needed for this particular job.

There are two ways to set datasets. One is an automatic feature when used with Enfocus Switch. The other is a command line option. Datasets are not usually relevant when using Quite Hot Imposing with hot folders (though using Replacement Files with a Job Folder may give you a similar function).

To set a command to use a dataset, chose "Dataset…" in any command which accepts a file. This includes

- Stick on PDF pages

- Insert pages

- Page background for N-Up, Step & Repeat

- Variable data merge

Note that in variable data merge you need to choose a model file during the merge setup, to get the column names. It is your responsibility to make sure that the dataset has the same columns as the original model.
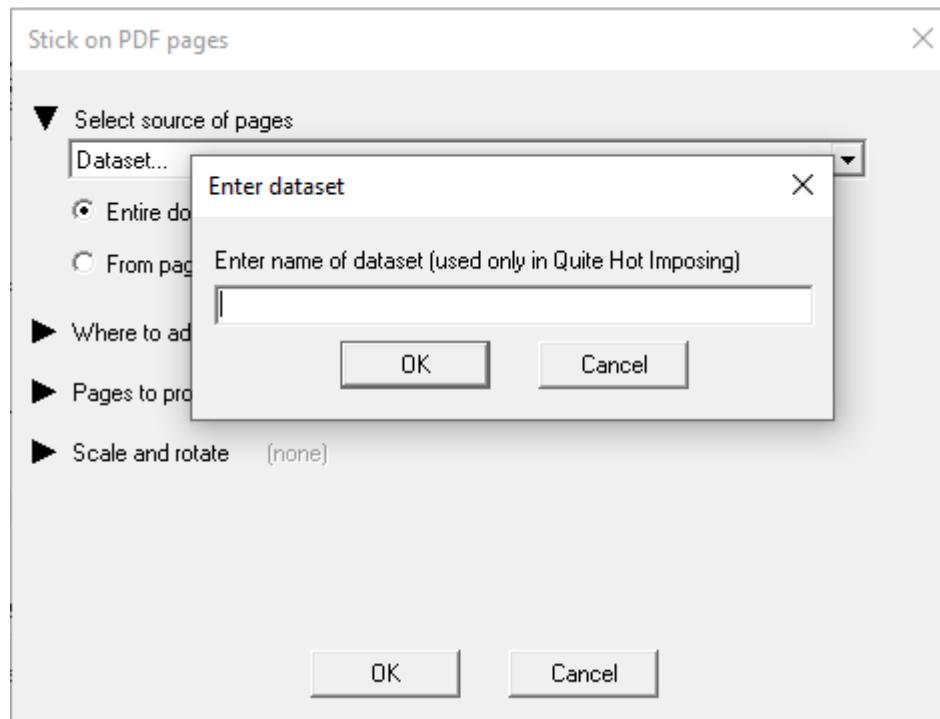
If you have referred to a dataset in a command, but not set up a dataset by that name, you will get a "File not found" error with a filename starting "dataset::…".

Use datasets with Enfocus Switch (6.0)

Datasets are a standard concept in Enfocus Switch. You can add datasets to a job to carry extra information. Often, script steps are added to a flow to create datasets. Recent versions of the Quite Hot Imposing configurator or app for Enfocus Switch have a new option "Connect Switch Metadata". Set this to "Private data and datasets" and all the datasets in a flow are automatically added. (Note: Private data can be used to set variables in Quite Hot Imposing, this is described in a separate document).

Use datasets with the command line (6.0)

Datasets may be useful when Quite Hot Imposing is automated using the command line. The relevant command line options are as follows:

-dataset:*dsname filename* – this defines a dataset called *dsname* which should match a name used in a command (though there is no error for unused datasets).

The following probably only make sense if you are providing a separate interface to set datasets.

-replacefileds *filename dsname* – this allows you to use a dataset reference when a command was set up to use a regular file. The *filename* is the name part, without directory. This does not define the dataset, so you would also typically include -dataset:*dsname newfilename*. These two options would be more simply done using -replacefile2 *filename newfilename*. See the section on using replacement files for more details on this feature.

-vars dataset::*dsname* – this allows you to specify a list of variables is read from a specified dataset, rather than a filename.

QuiteHot Imposing – variables (advanced feature) (6.0)

Variables can be used so you can change the values in setup. So you could change rows, columns, page width, number of copies, caption to add to sheet…

Variables can be set in a number of ways, including

- In the filename (such as Step advert-2-4.pdf for rows 2 and columns 4)

- In a file travelling along with the PDF

- With command line options

- With Enfocus Switch private data

- With XML files from submit points in Enfocus Switch

Expressions (calculations) can also be used like NUMROWS * 2 or LEFT(TITLE,3).

Some commands can return information as results, which can be returned in a file, or passed back as Enfocus Switch Private Data.

Conditions can be set, to decide which commands to execute depending on the variables or expressions, for example you could check NUMROWS = 3, or ISODD(TARGET_PAGES), or CONTAINS("M23",JOBNAME())

Full documentation and movies are on https://www.quite.com/hotimposing/vars/.