

# **World Tools**

**CS4  
InDesign Plug-in**

version 1.0

last revision: December 13, 2008

## Contents

- 4 What is World Tools?**
- 4 What World Tools is NOT!**
- 7 Installation**
  - Enabling and Disabling Plug-ins
- 9 Purchasing Licenses and Activation**
- 12 Introduction**
  - Directional Settings
  - World-Ready Composer
- 15 Working with World-Ready Documents**
  - Existing ME Documents
  - New Documents
  - Existing Documents
- 17 Character Settings**
  - OpenType Settings
  - Kashidas
  - Digit Types
  - Diacritic Positioning
  - Character Direction
  - Keyboard Direction
- 19 Paragraph Settings**
  - Paragraph Direction
  - Paragraph Numbering Formats
  - Paragraph Justification Options

## 21 Style Settings

## 22 Find/Change Options

## 24 Other Options

- Table Direction

- Story Direction

- Footnote Numbering Options

- Chapter Numbering Formats

- Page Numbering Formats

- World-Ready Composer

## 25 Additional Options

- Apply Language Styles

- Straighten Quotes

- Switch Story Direction

- Number by Spread

- Undoing Spread Numbering

## 29 Addendum

- What is “APID ToolAssistant”?

## 31 Acknowledgements

## 32 License Agreement

# World Tools

## What is World Tools?

Prior to InDesign CS4, the only way to work with documents which contain right-to-left components (which are necessary for Arabic or Hebrew composition) was by using the ME (Middle Eastern) version of InDesign. With CS4, this has all changed. Adobe has included an additional composer called the World-Ready Composer which is capable of composing right-to-left languages. The World-Ready Composer also has the added capability of composing Indic languages.

Under the hood, all of the functionality of the ME version of InDesign is there in every version of InDesign CS4. Adobe has decided to keep this functionality hidden. The ME capabilities are only apparent when one tries to open ME documents (they open flawlessly in CS4). The composer which is enabled by default is the regular composer used in previous versions of InDesign which does not support right-to-left text.

*World Tools* was created to expose this dormant capability within CS4. It enables the World-Ready Composer and provides a user interface to be able to use it. It was created to enable all users of InDesign to edit documents with Arabic, Hebrew, and Indic text.

## What World Tools is NOT!

*World Tools* is **not** a full replacement for the ME version of InDesign. There are many reasons why one would want or need to purchase the ME version of InDesign.

First of all, *World Tools* is based on technology which Adobe considers unsupported. Adobe did not expose the World-Ready Composer because they

# World Tools

are not ready/willing to support it yet. We have tested the technology to the best of our ability, and it works well, but there *are* bugs in the composer which the ME version addresses. If any of these bugs are show-stoppers, then the ME version is the only solution. We will address bugs in the user interface to the best of our ability, but any bugs in the underlying technology, are beyond our abilities to address. There is no guarantee by Adobe that they will even attempt to fix ME related bugs in incremental updates of CS4. This being said, we would like to receive any information on ME related bugs, so we can try to analyze them and alert Adobe of their existence.

Also, *World Tools* does not attempt to achieve the level of integration that the ME interface has. As a result, the interface of the ME version is much smoother and more familiar.

If you need control of right-to-left text in Photoshop, Illustrator, or Dreamweaver, it might pay to buy the ME version of the Creative Suite

Some advantages of *World Tools* are: 1) price – you don't need to buy a whole new program just for right-to-left composition. 2) Timely updates – historically, the ME updates took much longer to be released than the regular ones. 3) Use of right-to-left functions in the CJK versions of InDesign. The ME versions and CJK versions of InDesign are mutually exclusive. 4) Localized interfaces – *World Tools* can be used with any version of InDesign – no matter what the language of the user interface might be. The ME version only has English (IE), French, Hebrew, and Arabic interfaces.

*World Tools* also includes the functions of *Multi-Lingual Tools*. *Multi-Lingual Tools* is included free with every copy of InDesign ME purchased on the InTools website.

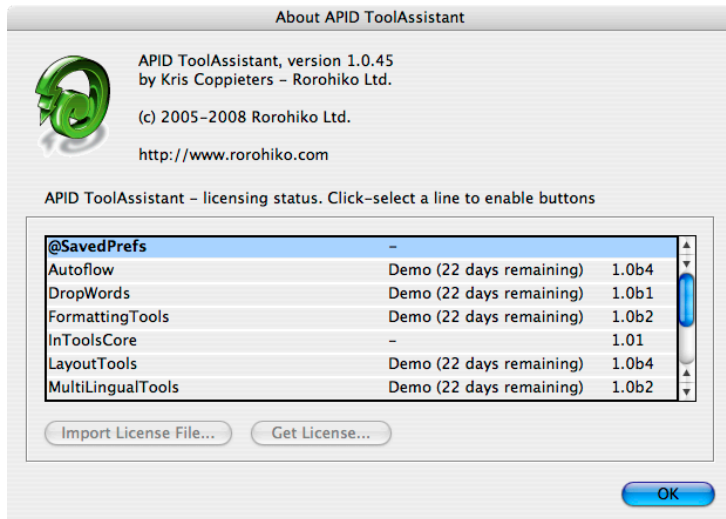
# World Tools

Currently *Multi-Lingual Tools* includes the following functions:

1. Apply Hebrew Character Style: This will apply a user-defined character style for Hebrew text within a non-Hebrew paragraph.
2. Apply Latin Character Style: This will apply a user-defined character style for text which uses the “Latin” writing script within a non-Latin paragraph. (“Latin” includes: English, Spanish, French, etc.)
3. Straighten Quotes: This is for making quotes “dumb”. Useful for languages which don’t use curly quotes, such as Hebrew.
4. Switch Story Direction: This provides a menu item for reversing story direction. The menu item makes it possible to assign a keyboard shortcut to reverse the direction from right to left and left to right.
5. Create Spread Numbering: This creates “spread numbering” in which both pages on a spread will be assigned the same number. The numbers will only increase every other page.

# World Tools

## Installation



*World Tools* is different from most plug-ins. It was developed using a product called “APID ToolAssistant” created by Rorohiko. This provides a central controller that performs much of the low-level processing. *If you are interested in the technology behind the development of this product, you can read the addendum in the back of the manual.*

There are five different files which must be installed for *World Tools* to function properly: **1.** APIDToolAssistantCSx.xxx (the exact name depends on your version) **2.** @SavedPrefs.spln **3.** WorldTools.spln **4.** LtRTemplate.idml **5.** RtLTemplate.idml.

All of these files need to be copied to InDesign’s plug-ins folder, and files #3,#4, and #5, must be in the same sub-folder! We recommend copying the World Tools Folder in its entirety to your plug-ins folder. This insures that the correct files stay together.

*Please note:* APID ToolAssistant replaces an older version of the plug-in. In the past, there were two versions of the API plug-in distributed by Rorohiko. Active Page Items Developer (APID), was the version developed to work with externally developed plug-ins. The free Active Page Items Runtime (APIR), was for plug-ins developed internally at Rorohiko. If you have either of these two plug-ins installed, you must remove them and install the APID ToolAssistant instead. The older APIR or APID plug-ins will not work. You must have the most current version of the APID ToolAssistant installed (version 1.0.46).

Shown on the previous page is the “About” window of API. This window can be brought up in two ways: 1. Select InDesign → About Plug-Ins → Rorohiko Ltd. → APID ToolAssistant... 2. API → APID ToolAssistant...

In-Tools plug-ins do not show up separately in the “About Plug-Ins” menu. Information on installed In-Tools plug-ins is only displayed in the “About” window of API. If the plug-ins are properly installed you should see the displayed window (or the equivalent Windows version).

Please note the API version number near the top of the window. Your version number must say 1.0.46 or higher. Additionally it must say “APID ToolAssistant”. If it says “Active Page Item Developer” or “Active Page Item Runtime”, you have the wrong version installed. As mentioned above, both of these versions have been replaced with APID ToolAssistant.

When in doubt: search your plug-in folder for a file whose name contains “ActivePageItem”, and replace it with the new one.

In the “About” window, there is a list of all installed plug-ins and their status. The first column lists the plug-ins. The second column shows the license status. If the plug-in is licensed, “Licensed For APID” will be displayed. If the



# World Tools

plug-in is in demo mode, the word “Demo” will be displayed along with the number of days remaining until the plug-in expires. The third column shows the plug-in’s version number. When trying to determine that you have the most current version of a plug-in, please refer to the version number listed in this column.

## Enabling and Disabling Plug-ins

To enable or disable any individual plug-in, simply move the file into or out of your plug-ins folder. One simple solution would be to create two folders, one within your plug-in folder named “API”, and the other in the InDesign application folder (but outside the plug-ins folder) named “API disabled”. You can then easily move files back and forth.

After installing In-Tools plug-ins, InDesign should be restarted to avoid possible conflicts.

*Please note:* In-Tools plug-ins are unique, in that menu items will not appear until a document is opened. The plug-ins will appear in the plug-in list in the “About” window, but menu items only appear after a document is opened or created.

## Purchasing Licenses and Activation

There are two ways to purchase In-Tools plug-ins: They can be purchased from the In-Tools web site prior to activation, or they can be purchased directly from within InDesign. If the plug-ins are purchased from the web site without being referred by InDesign, you will establish a login and password for activation at the time of purchase. If you purchase the plug-ins from within InDesign, the payment and activation both occur simultaneously. If you plan to purchase a plug-in package, or would like to purchase a number

of plug-ins in one transaction, you should purchase them from the In-Tools web site before you initiate the activation process.

No matter how you purchase the plug-ins, the process from within InDesign is the same:

1. Select the plug-in you would like to activate.
2. Click “Get License”. This will take you to the log-in page of the In-Tools web site.

The image shows two web forms. The top form is titled "Customer Login" and contains the text "Please login using your email address and password to continue." It has two input fields: "Email Address:" and "Password:". Below the fields is a "Login" button. The bottom form is titled "If you do not yet have an In-Tools account, create one below." and contains the text "Please enter your email address and choose a password. You will use this password to login to your account in order to install a license from within Indesign." It has four input fields: "Name/Company:", "Email Address:", "Choose a Password:", and "Confirm Password:". Below the fields is a "Submit" button.

If you already have an In-Tools account, fill in your login and password. Otherwise create an account now. If you already paid for your plug-ins, make sure you fill in the login information you provided at the time of purchase. You *must* provide a valid e-mail address or you might not receive your license file.

3. If you have not yet paid for the plug-in you will be taken to a PayPal payment page. On successful completion of the payment, you will be returned to the log-in page.

# World Tools

4. After successfully completing the log-in procedure, you will receive a link to download a license file. Once you have purchased a license to an In-Tools plug-in, you can download the license file at any time, by logging into your In-Tools account and clicking on “Show License” next to any activated license. The license file is specific to the installation from within which you have activated the license. It will not work on a different installation, even with the same serial number. We recommend naming your installations on your account page so you will be able to identify each installation you might have in the future. **If you need to use In-Tools plug-ins with more than one installation of InDesign, you will need to purchase an additional license for each installation. Therefore, even if you have a personal copy of InDesign on both your desktop and laptop with the same serial number, you will need to purchase two licenses.**

5. Once you have your license file, go back to the “About” window in InDesign, select the plug-in you are activating and click on “Import License File”. Locate the file on your hard drive and click “Open”. The status next to your plug-in will change to “Licensed”.

*Please note:* Under certain circumstances while trying out our plug-ins, you might see the APID ToolAssistant listed as unlicensed. There is no need to purchase a license for the APID ToolAssistant if you plan on purchasing any In-Tools plug-ins. The licensing of APID ToolAssistant is handled completely transparently when you purchase an In-Tools plug-in. An In-Tools license will automatically license APID ToolAssistant as well. The end result will be a licensed copy of APID ToolAssistant, but you will not see (or need) any license file for it.

## Introduction

### Directional Settings

There are many different levels of directional controls when dealing with right-to-left text. Below is an overview of what each type of control does.

1. **Document Direction:** Controls the binding direction (i.e. which way the book opens). When a book lays with the front cover up, a left bound (Roman) document has the spine on the left side, while a right-bound document has the spine on the right. Document direction can only be set by *World Tools* when creating the document.
2. **Story Direction:** Controls which way the columns flow in a multicolumn text frame. The story direction is controlled in the ME version by using the ME text frame tool when creating the story, or changing the story direction in the story panel. In *World Tools*, it's controlled by using the Switch Story Direction menu option, it's a toggle control which switches back and forth.
3. **Table Direction:** Controls the column direction within tables. In the ME version, it's controlled by a button on the tables panel, in *World Tools*, it's controlled by the Table direction menu options.

*Please note:* There is no option for setting the table direction in table styles. Table direction must be set manually for each table.

4. **Paragraph Direction:** Do not confuse this with paragraph alignment. The paragraph direction controls the overall direction of a paragraph. For example: if you type an English word and then a Hebrew/Arabic word followed by a period, if the paragraph direction is left to right the English word will be on the left, the Hebrew/Arabic word will be to the right of that, while the period will be all the way on the right. If the paragraph direction is right

# World Tools

to left, the direction will be reversed with the English word on the right, the Hebrew/Arabic word to the left of that, with the period all the way on the left. If there is not a mix of directions within the paragraph (i.e. all English text), the only effect of paragraph direction will be on the punctuation at the end and the position of drop caps/numbering/bullets.

▣▣▣▣ ➔ There is a difference in behavior between the ME version and *World Tools*. In the ME version, when you change the paragraph direction, the paragraph alignment is automatically reversed as well. We have found this behavior annoying (we think the alignment should be kept as it's defined!) so we changed it in *World Tools*. The alignment can be manually set to whatever you want.

5. Character Direction: This controls the direction of characters. "Word" will come out "droW" when set to right to left. "Default" determines the direction based on the writing script. When set to "Default" neutral characters (like punctuation) are determined by the surrounding characters.

6. Keyboard Direction: In CS2 version 4.0.2, Winsoft introduced "Keyboard Direction". The idea sound nice at first, but one which we believe is ill conceived. Basically Keyboard direction does the same thing as Character Direction (although character direction trumps keyboard direction when there's a conflict). The difference is that keyboard direction can be set automatically while typing. There's an option to have the keyboard direction on neutral characters inferred by the keyboard layout used when typing. If a right to left keyboard layout is used, the keyboard direction is set to right to left and vice versa. The problem is (besides the double functionality) that people don't always use the correct keyboard layout while typing. When

switching between languages, it's very common to not switch keyboard layout until starting to type. The neutral characters then have their direction set by the user. The real problem is directional neutral characters (like parenthesis, brackets, etc.) The appearance of the characters are affected by their direction. For example: (parenthetical statement) will be encoded <0028>parenthetical statement<0029> if the parenthesis are right to left and <0029>parenthetical statement<0028> if the parenthesis are left to right. This really gets messy once you start doing search and replaces, etc. Things get really messed up and the user has no idea why...

To make matters worse, the keyboard direction settings do not show up as style overrides so there's no indication that they are applied unless you go and check the keyboard direction menu listing...

We have not included the ability to set keyboard direction because we are opposed to its existence. We strongly advise anyone receiving files from an outside source to use the "Remove Keyboard Direction Overrides" command to ensure there are no keyboard direction settings anywhere in the document.

## World-Ready Composer

As stated above, InDesign's World-Ready Composer creates the ability to properly compose right-to-left text and all related features. It is our understanding that the World-Ready Composer is based on Winsoft's ME code base, so for the most part, the functionality should be similar to the ME version. Any features relating to text composition which are available in the ME version, but have not been available in the Roman version, will only be properly composed if the World-Ready Composer is enabled. Any bugs which might be related to the World-Ready Composer will also only be an

# World Tools

issue if the World-Ready Composer is enabled for specific text. Some examples of features which are only available with the World-Ready Composer are: localized digits, diacritic positioning, Hebrew / Arabic numbering, etc.

*Please note:* The World-Ready Composer and the Japanese Composer of the CJK (Chinese, Japanese, and Korean) versions of InDesign are mutually exclusive. The World-Ready Composer does not support CJK line breaks or the other CJK features, and the Japanese Composer does not support right-to-left text or other ME features. This means that you must choose whether you need proper ME / Indic composition, or CJK composition. Each paragraph can be set with a different composer. For paragraphs with mixed CJK and ME / Indic text, you must decide which composition rules are more important. The Japanese Composer is only available in the CJK versions of InDesign.

## Working with World-Ready Documents

There will be three instances where you would be working with a World-Ready document. 1) You are working on an existing ME document (created in the ME version). 2) You are creating a new document which will have right-to-left text. 3) You are editing an existing Roman or CJK Document, and would like to add right-to-left text to the existing document.

### Existing ME Documents

Existing ME documents will open correctly in any version of InDesign. You do not even need *World Tools* for this. The World-Ready Composer will be enabled by default and you can even make minor edits to the ME text. For any edits which require control over ME features, though, you would need either *World Tools* or the ME version of InDesign.

## New Documents

By default, new documents in InDesign do not have the World-Ready Composer enabled. To enable the World-Ready Composer, you can simply create a new document and select the World-Ready Composer instead of the regular composer. There is also “Enable World-Ready Composition” in the menu options which enables the World-Ready Composer for all text and paragraph styles in the document.

The best way to create a World-Ready Document though, is by selecting File → New → World Ready Document. Keep in mind these commands will not show unless you have previously opened a document in your current InDesign session. If your document is to be right bound select File → New → Right Bound Document. The difference between creating a fresh World Ready Document and selecting “Enable World-Ready Composition” is in the root style. The root style (what is referred to as “No Paragraph Style”) of an existing document cannot be changed. An new World Ready document will have the root style set to the World-Ready Composer as well.

*Please note:* Binding direction can only be set by creating a new right bound document. If you need to change the direction of an existing document, we recommend creating a new document with the correct binding direction, setting the page size to the size equal to the original document and copying all the pages using the pages panel.

## Existing Documents

To add ME or Indic text to an existing Roman or CJK document, you must enable the World-Ready Composer. For Roman Documents, you can simply select “Enable World Ready Composition”. This will change any instance of the regular Paragraph Composer or Single-line Composer to the corre-



# World Tools

sponding World-Ready Composer. For CJK documents, selecting this option will not have an effect on text that has the Japanese composer applied. Instead you must select the World-Ready Composer for the appropriate paragraphs or Paragraph Styles.

## Character Settings

### OpenType Settings

There are a number of OpenType settings not normally available in the Roman version of InDesign. *World Tools* makes these settings available under the Character menu. The OpenType features require a font which supports them. The additional features available are as follows: 1) Historical Forms: These are special forms of letters which are generally somewhat archaic. 2) Justification Alternates: These are special stretched forms of glyphs which are generally used to better justify text. These are the forms used by “Naskh Justification”. 3) Localized Forms: There are different forms of glyphs in some languages. This feature applies the localized form. 4) Mark Positioning: Presumably this applies mark positioning programmed using the “mark” OpenType feature. In our tests, we have not seen any effect by changing this setting. We recommend using the Diacritic Positioning settings instead. 5) Overlap Swash: This enables swashes to *overlap* the following glyph preventing unsightly spacing. This is commonly used in Arabic. 6) Stretched Alternate: Enables the stretched forms of glyphs. 7) Stylistic Alternate: Uses the glyph form programmed with the “salt” OpenType feature.

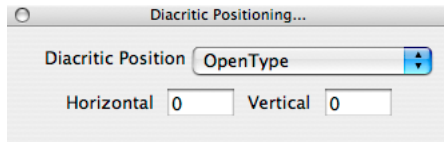
### Kashidas

This option enables the use of kashidas in Arabic fonts. Kashidas are extended elements of glyphs which are used when justifying Arabic text.

## Digit Types

Different languages around the world use different digit formats. The most commonly used format for digits is what we call Arabic digits (1,2,3, etc.). The World-Ready Composer supports 18 different digit formats.

## Diacritic Positioning



The Diacritic Positioning dialog is a non-modal dialog which controls the position of diacritic marks. For automatic OpenType positioning of marks, select “OpenType” from the upper drop-down list. If you are using an older non-OpenType font, you can select any one of the other options. The “Loose”, “Medium” and “Tight” settings affect the vertical placement of diacritics in Arabic. In addition to the automatic placement, the diacritic can be manually moved by editing the Horizontal and Vertical values. These values are measured in 1/1000 em units.

## Character Direction

Character direction controls which characters are considered right-to-left and which ones are considered left-to-right. Under normal circumstances Roman characters (as well as most writing scripts in the world) are left-to-right. Arabic and Hebrew are the primary examples of scripts which are right-to-left. When the character direction is set to “Default” InDesign tries to determine automatically what the correct character direction is. For the most part, this is simply a function of which Unicode range the glyph falls within. If it’s in the Hebrew or Arabic range, it will be right-to-left, otherwise, it will

# World Tools

be left-to-right. For neutral characters (i.e. punctuation), InDesign uses an algorithm to determine if they should be right-to-left or left-to-right. This is based on the paragraph direction as well as the surrounding characters. Generally the Character Direction should be left with the default setting, unless the default behavior puts neutral characters in the wrong place.

## Keyboard Direction

In *World Tools* we did not include the ability to set keyboard direction. We do not recommend its use, and we recommend removing all keyboard direction overrides on existing documents by selecting API → World Tools → Character Direction → Remove Keyboard Direction Overrides.

## Paragraph Settings

### Paragraph Direction

The paragraph direction sets the overall direction of the paragraph. A common mistake is to associate paragraph direction with paragraph alignment. A right-to-left paragraph can be left aligned or left justified and a left-to-right paragraph can be right aligned. The paragraph direction controls the placement of blocks of text. For example: if you type an English word and then a Hebrew/Arabic word followed by a period, if the paragraph direction is left to right the English word will be on the left, the Hebrew/Arabic word will be to the right of that, while the period will be all the way on the right. If the paragraph direction is right to left, the direction will be reversed with the English word on the right, the Hebrew/Arabic word to the left of that, with the period all the way on the left. If there is not a mix of directions within the paragraph (i.e. all English text), the only effect of paragraph direction will be

# World Tools

on the punctuation at the end and the position of drop caps/numbering/bullets.

Here are some examples of left aligned left-to-right paragraphs:

- A bulleted paragraph.

“עברית” is “Hebrew”.

“العربية” is “Arabic”.

Here’s a few left aligned right-to-left paragraphs:

.A bulleted paragraph

.“Hebrew” זה “עברית”

.“Arabic” يكون “العربية”

## Paragraph Numbering Formats

Besides the standard Roman Numbering Formats for numbered lists, *World Tools* includes six ME numbering formats as well as eleven CJK formats.

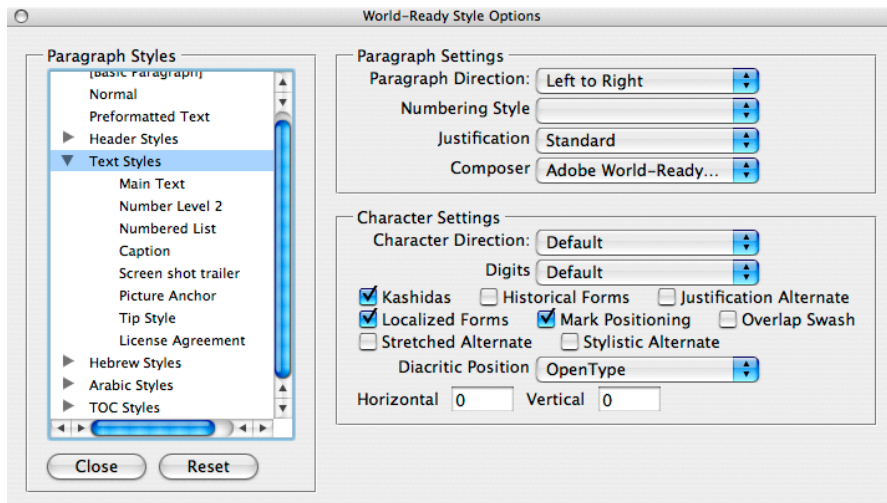
## Paragraph Justification Options

There are three different paragraph justification options available. These are all applicable when the text is set to “justified”. The “Standard” setting simply adds space to justify text. The “Arabic” option will use kashidas to take up space if kashidas are enabled. The “Naskh” option will use naskh justification. If an OpenType font has justification alternates (jalt) programmed into the font and “Naskh” is selected, these alternates will be used to justify the text. The algorithm used is unpredictable. The justification alternates will work in any language, but it requires the font to be programmed with justification alternate glyph. There are a number of Hebrew fonts programmed

# World Tools

with stretched justification alternate glyphs which will be used automatically when “Naskh” is selected. The same would be true with Roman fonts programmed with justification alternates, but we do not know of any fonts which currently have such capabilities.

## Style Settings

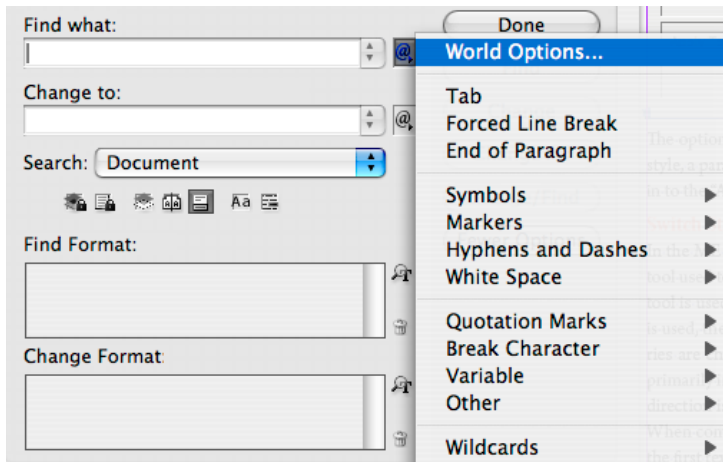


*World Tools* has a unique dialog for applying World-Ready options to your existing Paragraph and Character styles. Shown above is the paragraph style dialog. The character style dialog is similar, but without the paragraph level attributes. The list on the left shows the styles in your document, with World-Ready attributes on the right.

To set style attributes, select a style on the left and select the appropriate attribute on the right. Any selections will be applied immediately. In addition, style groups can be selected. When a style group is selected, the attri-

butes will reflect all the styles and sub-styles in the group. If there are conflicting settings, the drop-downs will be blank and the check-marks will not be checked. When selecting an attribute for a style group, the attribute will be immediately applied to the entire group including styles within any subgroup. This is a quick way to apply attributes to many styles at once. If you wish to undo settings applied, you can press the “Reset” button underneath the listing of the style tree. The “Reset” button will reset all attributes listed back to the settings of the based-on style. For character styles that are not based on another style, it will reset the attributes to be not applied.

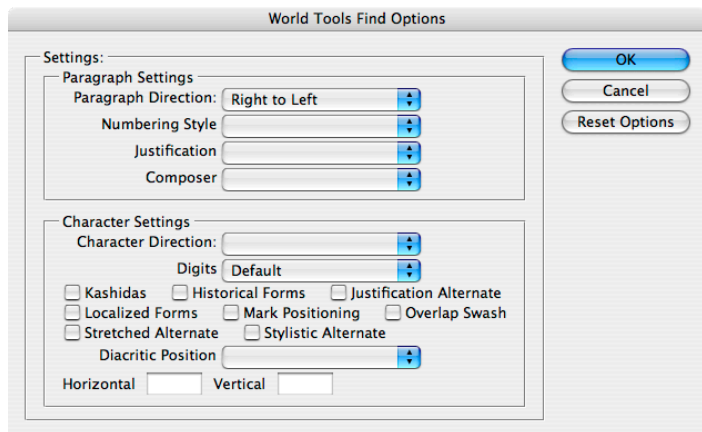
## Find/Change Options



*World Tools* enables the use of additional World-Ready options in the Find/Change dialogs. To set these additional options you must call up a special dialog for selecting these options. There are four different such dialogs which can be called up: **1)** Find Text Options, **2)** Change Text Options, **3)** Find Grep Options, and **4)** Change Grep Options. The dialogs are identical

# World Tools

and they are each called up from the metadata drop-down next to the corresponding input field. Shown above is the Find Text metadata drop-down menu with the “World Options” menu option selected.



Above is a screen shot of the Find Text dialog. As you can see, the options are the same as the style setting dialogs. On the top are the World-Ready paragraph options, while the bottom contains the World-Ready character options. After selecting the appropriate options, click “OK” and the selected options will be applied to the Find/Change attributes. If you would like to reset the World-Ready options to “no” value, simply select “Reset Options”. This will remove all World-Ready attributes from the currently selected Find/Change options.



As shown above, any World-Ready options selected for Find/Change, will appear in the format list. Clicking the “Trash Can” will clear all options including World-Ready ones.

## Other Options

### Table Direction

The direction of a table determines whether columns start on the left or right. The table direction is set by selecting API → World Tools → Table Direction → (Left To Right / Right To Left). Table direction cannot be set in table styles. The direction must be set manually on an individual basis.

### Story Direction

The story direction controls whether columns of text in multi-column frames flow from the right-to-left or left-to-right. The story direction is indicated by the position of the in-ports and out-ports of text frames. The story direction can be switched at any time by selecting API → World Tools → Switch Story Direction.

### Footnote Numbering Options

Besides the standard Roman footnote numbering formats, *World Tools* includes four ME numbering formats as well as two CJK formats. This setting is a document-wide setting, and is applied to the current document.

### Chapter Numbering Formats

The Chapter Numbering format is also a document-wide setting. *World Tools* includes six ME formats and eleven CJK formats.

### Page Numbering Formats

The page numbering format is the format that the numbers take when using automatic page numbers. Besides for the standard Roman number formats, *World Tools* enables the use of four ME formats. The page numbering format is applied to the section of the current active page.



# World Tools

## World-Ready Composer

World Tools adds two new menu items to the Control Panel and Paragraph Panel drop-down menus. Besides the standard Single-line and Paragraph Composers, you can select the World-Ready variants of these composers. Usually, there's no reason you'd want to use the regular composers over the World-Ready ones. The World-Ready Composer is a super-set of the regular composer. However if you encounter a bug which is specific to the World-Ready Composer, switching to the regular composer would be a work-around the bug (although that would preclude working with ME text.) Also, if you are using the CJK versions of InDesign, you might want to select the Japanese Composer instead. The World-Ready Composer is a parallel composer, and does not support the Japanese aspects of the Japanese Composer.

## Additional Options

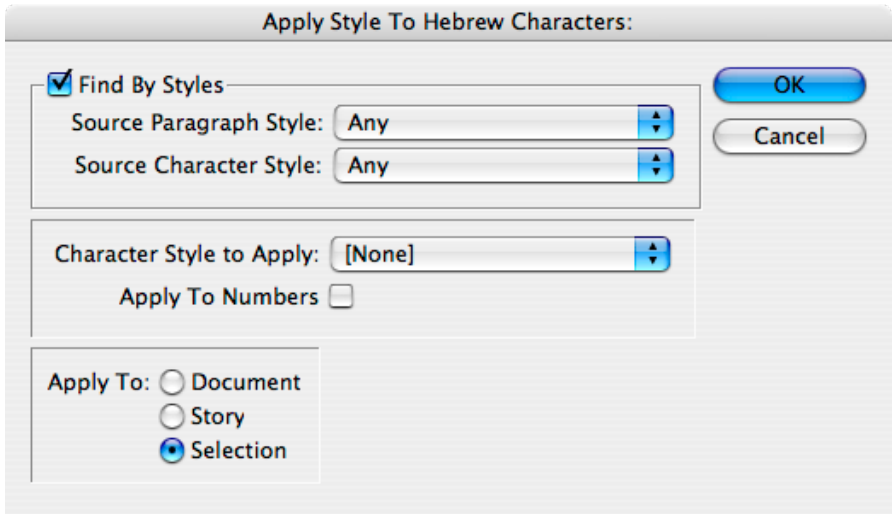
### Apply Language Styles

A “writing script” is the set of characters used by the computer to compose text. Each writing script uses a unique set of characters. Each script is unique, but a script can include more than one language. For example, the Hebrew script is used by Hebrew and Yiddish. The Latin script is used by English, Spanish, French, and many others. The “Apply Style” functions recognize characters based on their script, and apply character styles accordingly.

In the following example, we are showing the “Apply Hebrew Character Style” option. Other language style options are similar. “Apply Hebrew Character Style” should be used when the main paragraph text is in a language other than Hebrew, and the Hebrew text needs its own formatting. It identifies any text belonging to the Hebrew writing script, and takes into

# World Tools

consideration all Hebrew letters, *nikud* (vowel marks), and *taamei hamikra* (cantillation marks). Additionally, it makes all single and double quotes “dumb”, and applies the style to punctuation within Hebrew text. For example the statement: This is ספר “מאוד” מענין! becomes: This is מענין “מאוד” ספר! In this example the Hebrew style is styled with Fontbit’s (a Hebrew font foundry) David font at a reduced size, the quotes within the Hebrew statement had the Hebrew style applied to it and were straightened. The exclamation point immediately after the Hebrew text retains its regular formatting. The character style should be set before running this command.



The above dialog box shows the options for applying the style. In the dialog, there are three general areas. If the “Find by Styles” check-box is *disabled*, the styles will be found based on the current Find Text settings. If the check-box is *enabled*, current find settings will be ignored, and the selected paragraph and character styles selected in the top area will be used instead. In the top area of the dialog, there are two drop-down dialogs. The top drop-down is

# World Tools

for selecting which paragraph style should be searched, and the second drop-down is for selecting which character style will be searched. In the “Source Paragraph Style” drop down list you can either select “Any” or a specific Paragraph Style in your document. Choosing “Any” will apply the character style to any Hebrew text in all the paragraphs of the specified range. Choosing a specific style will limit the application of the style to text styled by that specific Paragraph Style. The same is true for the character style drop-down. You can select both a paragraph style and a character style if desired.

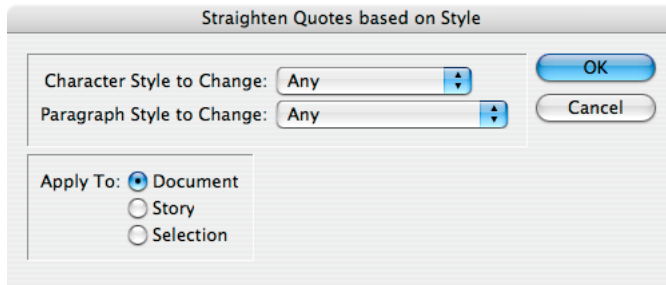
The second area of the dialog has two options. Use the “Character Style to Apply” drop down list to select the Character Style you wish to apply. Select “Apply to Numbers” if you wish to apply the style to numbers within the text range as well.

The bottom section in the dialog allows you to select the text range. The options are context sensitive. If there is nothing selected in the document, the only selectable range will be the document. If there is a story or part thereof selected in the document, the “story” radio button will appear. If there are at least two characters selected, the “Selection” radio button will appear as well. Selections can be either text or text frames.

Currently, there are two writing scripts available in the “Apply Language Styles” list: Hebrew and Latin. We will add more language scripts as they are requested. If there’s a writing script you would like to see, [let us know!](#)

## Straighten Quotes

Hebrew and some other languages do not use curly quotes. Very often, curly quotes can creep into Hebrew text unintentionally. *Straighten Quotes* was created to deal with this issue.



The options in the above dialog box are self-explanatory. Select a character style, a paragraph style, both, or neither. You can also select the text range as in to the “Apply Character Style” dialogs.

## Switch Story Direction

In the ME version of InDesign, story direction is determined by which text tool used to draw the text frame containing the story. If the special ME type tool is used, the story direction will be right-to-left. If the regular type tool is used, the story direction will be left-to-right. The direction of existing stories are changed in the Story Panel. The importance of story direction is primarily in the direction of text flow in multi-column text frames. The story direction is set for the story as a whole, and not on a frame by frame basis. When combining text frames of two stories, the direction is determined by the first text frame in the thread.

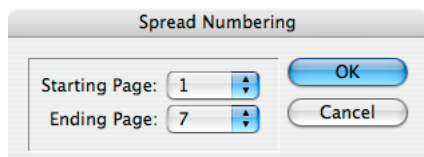
World Tools does not contain the ME text tool or the ability to change the story direction in the Story Panel. Instead, all stories start of being left-to-

# World Tools

right, and the “Switch Story Direction” option provides a convenient way to change the story direction. Since the command is a menu item, it allows you to create a keyboard shortcut make changing story direction even easier.

## Number by Spread

This utility offers the option to increase page numbering once per spread instead of once per page. This is useful when both pages in a spread need to show the same page number.



By default, the starting page will be the first page in the document, and the ending page will be the last. These numbers can be set to any page in the document, thereby giving spread numbering to only part of the document.

## Undoing Spread Numbering

Spread numbering can be undone as well. The numbers in the drop-down list will be the current page numbers — 1,1,2,2, and so on.

## Addendum

### What is “APID ToolAssistant”?

Classically, there are only two ways to automate InDesign. One way is by scripting. Scripts are a series of commands written in one of the three supported scripting languages — AppleScript for the Macintosh, Visual Basic for Windows, or ExtendScript for both platforms. ExtendScript is Adobe’s version of Javascript. For scripts to run, they must be placed in the applica-

# World Tools

tion script folder and explicitly run. For automation to be truly automatic, it requires “event processing”. This means that certain events trigger specific processes to take place. There is limited event-triggered scripting available in CS3 and later.

To achieve true integration, plug-ins must be programmed using C++. Developing C++ plug-ins is a very involved, and lengthy process. APID ToolAssistant is a plug-in which allows very fine grained event processing using ExtendScript. It allows for creation of advanced plug-ins in a fraction of the time required when programming using C++. It also aids in the creation of hybrid plug-ins which mix ExtendScript and C++ for maximum efficiency.

Without the APID ToolAssistant, it would not have been possible to create the collection of plug-ins we offer in the same amount of development time. This increased programming efficiency means more functionality for the end user and lower prices.

Additionally, APID ToolAssistant offers the ability to attach scripts to specific objects. These attached scripts can be run automatically when triggered by specific events. Anyone who has a licensed version of the APID ToolAssistant plug-in installed can create and use these attached scripts. There are also additional scripting properties and methods which are usable by scripters.

For more information see Rorohiko’s web site at [www.rorohiko.com](http://www.rorohiko.com).

# World Tools

## Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the many people who have helped make In-Tools plug-ins possible.

To those who give graciously of their time and expertise on the InDesign scripting forum: thank you for introducing us to automating within InDesign. Most specifically, Dave Saunders, Olav Kvern, and Peter Kahrel.

To Kris Coppieters, thank you for your incredible support throughout the entire development process. Your help with product improvements and with coding tips and techniques has been incredible. Your support has been above and beyond what we could have reasonably expected. It has really been a pleasure working together. Thank you.

Thank you to David Blatner and Diane Burns for your encouragement and valuable advice in creating our World Tools plug-in. Thank you also to Mark Niemann-Ross for your incredible work in helping us developers.

To all our beta testers, thank you for the valuable input which helped shaped our plug-ins.

## License Agreement

**Please read the following document carefully!**

This is a legal agreement (the Agreement) between you and Print Israel LLC (In-Tools), the developer of the In-Tools software. This Agreement pertains to your use of the In-Tools software and documentation which are provided to you by In-Tools (collectively, the Software). By copying, installing, or otherwise using the Software, you accept all the terms and provisions of the Agreement.

### Terms of Use

The provisions of the [In-Tools Privacy Policy](#) are incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

### License

This Agreement grants you a personal, non-exclusive, non-transferable, non-sublicensable right to use one copy of the Software for use on a single computer and/or workstation for each license that you purchase. You may try the Software before purchasing a license, for the specified amount of time in the materials accompanying the Software. YOU UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT BY USING THE TRIAL SOFTWARE, AFTER THE AMOUNT OF TIME YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO CONTINUE TO USE THE SOFTWARE UNLESS YOU PURCHASE A LICENSE.

In-Tools reserves all rights in the Software not expressly granted herein, including without limitation ownership and proprietary rights.

### License Restrictions

You may not reverse engineer, decompile or disassemble the Software. The restrictions contained herein apply equally to any updates that may be provided to you by In-Tools.

### Intellectual Property Rights and Third Party Materials

All service marks, logos, trade names, trade dress, and trademarks of In-Tools (collectively Marks) are the exclusive property of In-Tools and nothing in this Agreement shall grant you the license to use such Marks. All intellectual property rights in the



# World Tools

Software are owned exclusively by In-Tools and are protected by United States of America copyright laws and international copyright treaty provisions. Any violation of the terms set forth herein is expressly prohibited by law and may result in severe civil and criminal penalties.

## Disclaimer of Warranties

ALL SOFTWARE PROVIDED BY IN-TOOLS ARE PROVIDED AS IS. IN-TOOLS AND ITS AGENTS, PARTNERS, OR EMPLOYEES MAKE NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY TO YOU OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED, OR STATUTORY, AS TO THE DESCRIPTION, QUALITY, TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, COMPLETENESS, OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE OR PURPOSE AS TO THE SOFTWARE PROVIDED TO YOU, OR AS TO ANY OTHER MATTER, ALL SUCH WARRANTIES HEREBY BEING EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED AND DISCLAIMED.

NEITHER IN-TOOLS NOR ANY OF ITS AGENTS, PARTNERS, OR EMPLOYEES WARRANTS THAT THE SOFTWARE OR SERVICES ARE ERROR FREE OR WILL OPERATE WITHOUT CAUSING LOSS OR INTERRUPTION YOUR COMPUTER USAGE OR DATA. YOU ASSUME TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND RISK FOR YOUR USE OF THE SOFTWARE.

## Limitation of Liability

IN NO EVENT SHALL IN-TOOLS, ITS AFFILIATES, SUBSIDIARIES, PARENT COMPANIES, AGENTS, NETWORK SERVICE PROVIDERS, PARTNERS, OR EMPLOYEES BE LIABLE TO YOU OR ANY THIRD PARTY IN ANY RESPECT FOR ANY COSTS OR DAMAGES ARISING EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM THE USE OF IN-TOOLS SOFTWARE INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY ACTUAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, PUNITIVE, RELIANCE OR SPECIAL DAMAGES, OR FOR ANY LOSS OF REVENUE, PROFITS, USE, DATA, GOODWILL OR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES OF ANY KIND OR NATURE WHATSOEVER, ARISING IN ANY

MANNER FROM ANY CAUSE OF ACTION OR CLAIM RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT, TO THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY IN-TOOLS OR TO THE USE OF THE SOFTWARE. THIS LIMITATION OF LIABILITY APPLIES EQUALLY TO ANY THIRD PARTIES WITH WHOM IN-TOOLS ENTERS INTO A BINDING AGREEMENT TO MARKET, DISPLAY AND/OR DISTRIBUTE THE SOFTWARE TO END USERS AND SUCH THIRD PARTIES SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU OR ANY OTHER THIRD PARTY FOR ANY OF THE DAMAGES SET FORTH ABOVE.

### **Export Control Laws.**

You agree to comply with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the export of the Software. Specifically, you shall not export, re-export or transship the Software, or the direct product thereof, in violation of any United States laws and regulations which may from time to time be applicable. None of the Software or underlying information or technology may be downloaded or otherwise exported or re-exported (i) into, or to a national or resident of, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, Syria or any other country to which the U.S. has embargoed goods; or (ii) to anyone on the U.S. Treasury Department's list of Specially Designated Nationals or the U.S. Commerce Department's Table of Denial Order. By downloading or using the Software, you are agreeing to the foregoing and you are representing and warranting that you are not located in, under the control of, or a national or resident of any such country or on any such list.

### **Jurisdiction and Other Provisions**

This Agreement and the relationship between In-Tools and you shall be governed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. Any dispute between you and In-Tools regarding this Agreement will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state and federal courts in the State of New York. You agree to submit to exclusive jurisdiction in the State of New York, and you expressly waive all defenses to jurisdiction.

This Agreement is the entire agreement between you and In-Tools relating to your use of the Software and supersedes any other communications or advertising with respect

# World Tools

to the Software. If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of this Agreement will continue in full force and effect. In-Tools failure to insist upon or enforce strict performance of any provision of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver of any provision or right. Neither the course of conduct between the parties nor trade practice shall act to modify any provision of this Agreement. In-Tools may assign its rights and duties under this Agreement to any party at any time without notice to you.

## Modifications of Agreement

In-Tools may modify this Agreement at any time without providing notice to you. Such modification will be made by posting a revised agreement on its web site and such modification shall be deemed effective immediately upon posting of the modified Agreement. Your continued access or use of the Software or Services shall be deemed your acceptance of the modified Agreement. You agree to check our web site periodically to review such modifications.

## Termination or Modifications of Software

You may terminate this Agreement at any time. The In-Tools may immediately terminate the Agreement if you breach any representation, warranty, agreement or obligation contained or referred to in the Agreement. Upon termination, you must dispose of the Software and all copies or versions of the Software by destroying the Software. In-Tools reserves the right to modify the Software at any time without providing notice to you. In-Tools right to modify the Software applies to all or any aspect of the Software.

YOU ACKNOWLEDGE THAT YOU HAVE READ THIS AGREEMENT AND UNDERSTAND IT AND THAT, BY USING THE SOFTWARE, WEB SITE, YOU AGREE TO BE BOUND BY ITS TERMS AND CONDITIONS.