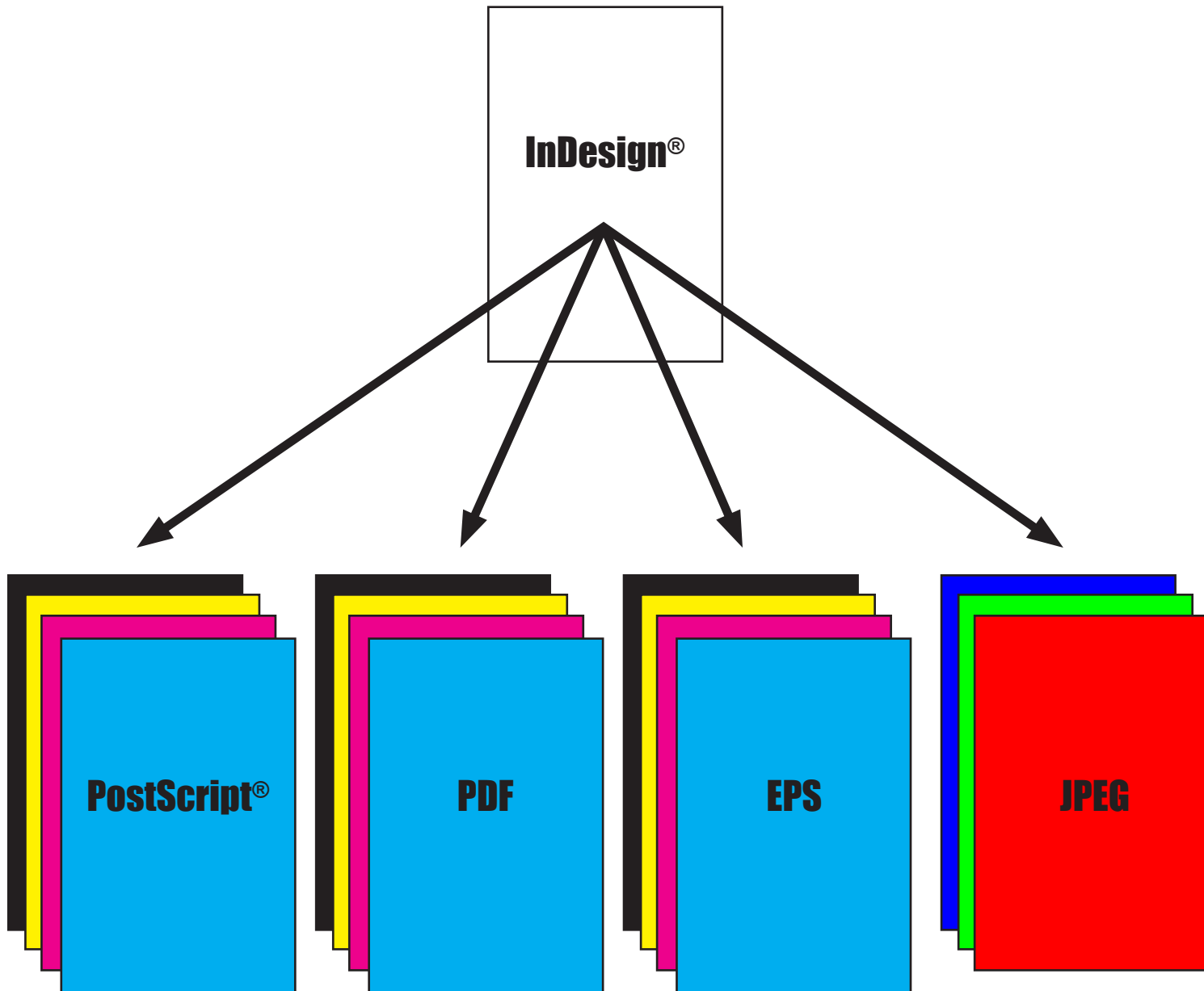


# Page Exporter Utility





# Page Exporter Utility

for Adobe® InDesign® CS2 and CS3

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[szanelli@lonelytreesw.com](mailto:szanelli@lonelytreesw.com)

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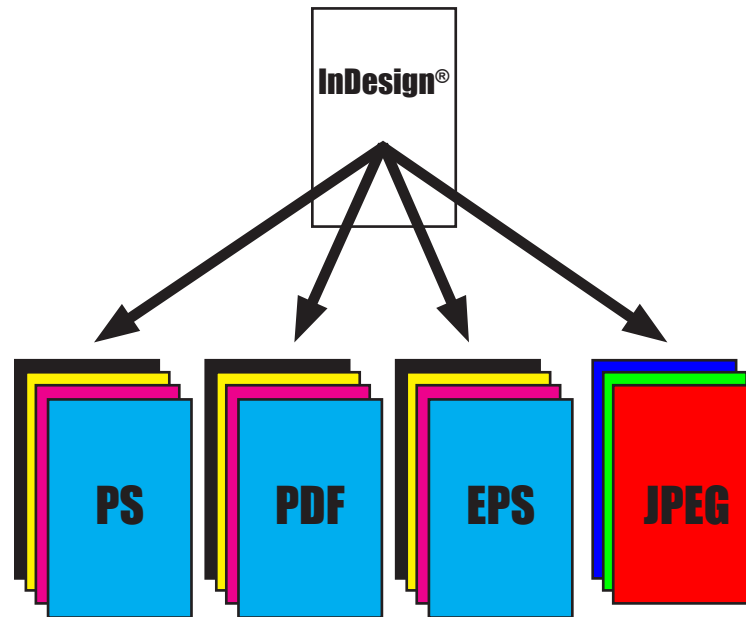


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# Introduction



# Introduction

## Purpose

The purpose of this JavaScript is to allow pages in an Adobe® InDesign® document to be exported as PostScript®, PDF, EPS or JPEG files as single pages or as an entire document (PS and PDF only) using various naming options. Layer versioning and batch exporting options are supported in this version.

## Preparation/Prerequisites

In order for the JavaScript (script) to work, there must be at least one InDesign document open. The script gathers information from the open document(s) to fill in sections of the dialog window. If there is no document open, the script will state this and quit. To continue, open a document and relaunch the script.

Before using this script, it is highly recommended to have any destination server(s) and/or drive(s) mounted or errors will result from the destination path not existing. If a PostScript workflow is used, at least one Print Preset needs to be set up using a printer of “PostScript® File.” See the “PostScript” subsection of the “Output Formats” section for more information on this restriction.

The script will only function properly if InDesign’s page numbering is set to “Section Numbering”. This can be found in the “General” section of the preferences, under the “View” pop-up menu of the “Page Numbering” sub-section. This is more a problem with the script than with InDesign and due to time issues, will not be resolved.

Though it is long, it is also recommended to read through the entire manual. At the minimum, read the chapter on changing preferences.

## Installation

Move or copy the script to the following location depending on your platform and version of InDesign:

### CS2

Mac OSX:

Applications\Adobe InDesign CS2\Presets\Scripts

PC:

C:\Program Files\Adobe\InDesign CS2\Presets\Scripts (this can depend on where your Application is located)

### CS3

Mac OSX:

Applications\Adobe InDesign CS3\Scripts\Scripts Panel

PC:

C:\Program Files\Adobe\InDesign CS3\Scripts\Scripts Panel (this can depend on where your Application is located)

## Progress Bar

As of version 5.0, the Page Export Utility supports a progress bar (See Figure 1). To enable this support, the Active Page Item Runtime plug-in from Rorohiko needs to be downloaded and installed. There is a version for both CS2 and CS3 and both PC and Mac included in the same download. Please follow the directions included with the plug-in for installation. This plug-in is strictly optional; the Page Exporter Utility will still work without it installed.

As of August 13, 2007, the plug-in can be downloaded from the following address: <http://www.rorohiko.com/activepageitemsruntime.html>

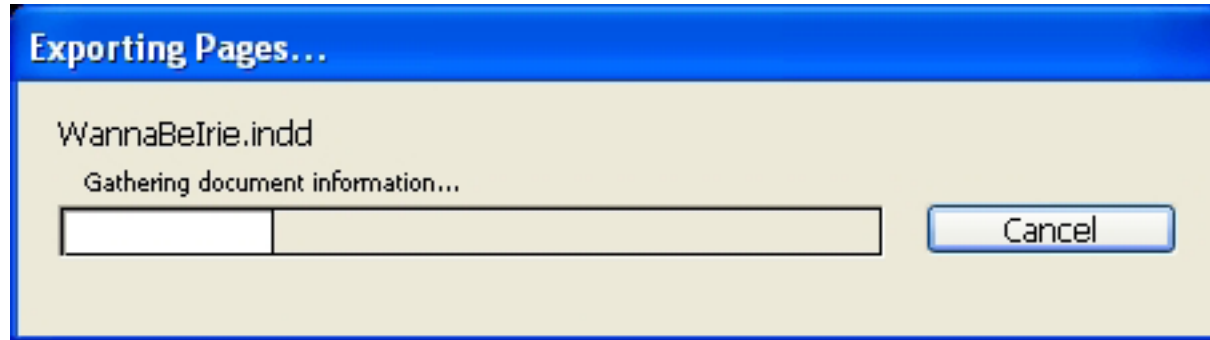


Figure 1. The Rorohiko progress bar from the Active Page Items Runtime plug-in.

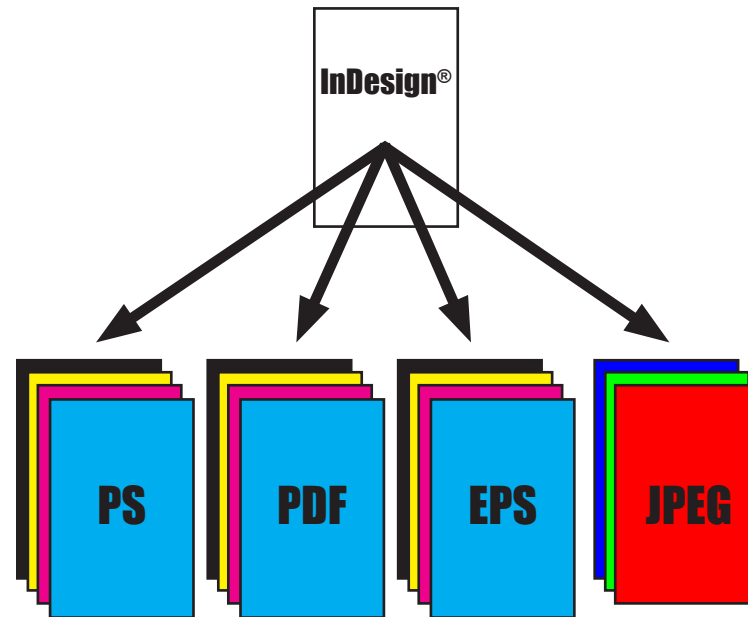
If a script error occurs when using the Rorohiko plug-in, InDesign® will be effectively locked up. To free the application, you must do the following to dismiss the progress bar:

- 1) Open the ExtendScript Toolkit (CS3 needs “Toolkit 2”).
- 2) Link to InDesign CS2 or CS3 in the pop-up menu via the ExtendScript Toolkit.
- 3) Enter the following line and hit the run button (or choose “Run” from the “Debug” menu):

```
app.setProgress(999999);
```



# Script Operation



## Script Operation

After launching the script, the Page Exporter Utility main dialog box is shown. This dialog box allows several options to be set in order to control the name of the output files (See Figure 2). The following sections explain each option, an example when it can be used and optionally, how the pages in the document should be named. Please note that in the following examples of each subsection the separation characters are periods. The period can be changed to another character as needed. Please see the “Separator Character” subsection in the “Changing Preferences” chapter for more information.

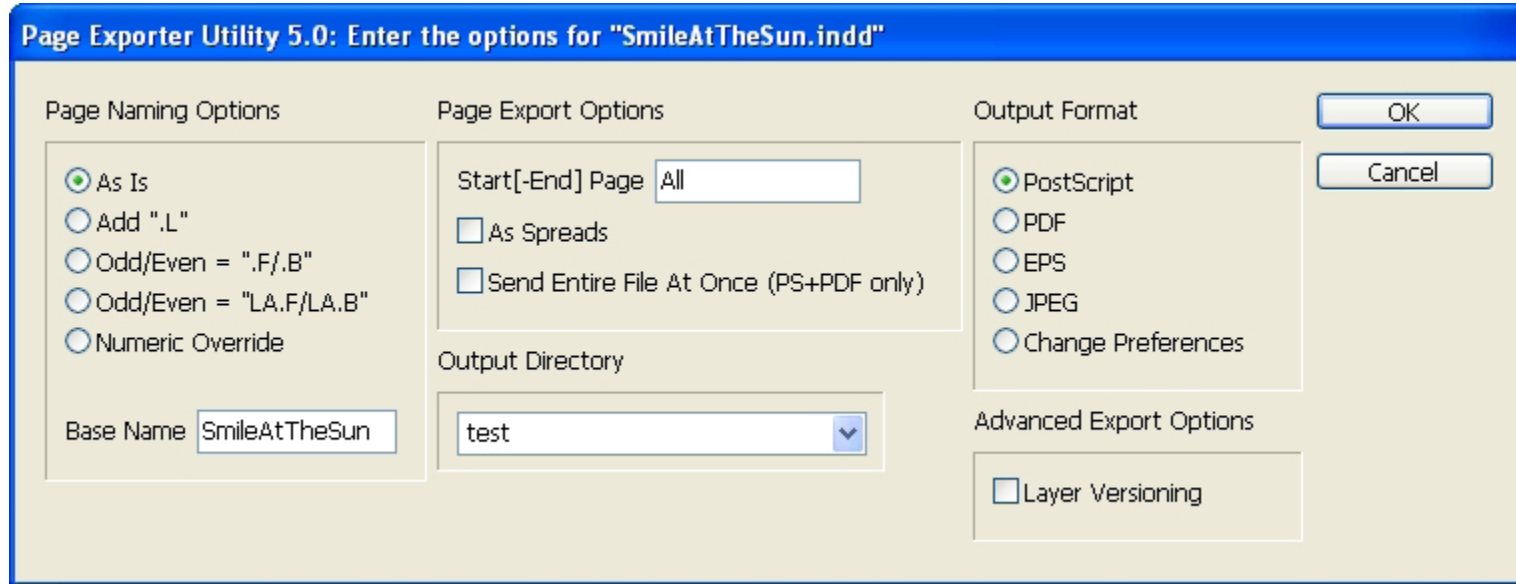


Figure 2. The main dialog of the Page Exporter Utility.

### Page Naming Options

The Page Naming Options section allows the user to choose from five naming conventions. The chosen naming convention is used to name each individual page/spread as it is being exported. If a document has only one page, just the base name is used to name the exported page.

#### As Is

This option names the exported pages exactly as they are named in InDesign<sup>®</sup>, including any Section Prefixes if they are used and the “Include Prefix when Numbering Pages” option is selected in InDesign’s “Numbering and Section Options”. If the pages are numeric (1, 2, etc.) and the “Add Leading Zero(s)” option is set to “Yes” (See the “Changing Preferences” chapter) then the pages are formatted as explained in the “Force Page Numbers to Normal/2/3 Digits” subsection of the “Changing Preferences” chapter. The “Add ‘P’” option also works with this option (See the “Add ‘P’” subsection in the “Changing Preferences” chapter).

### Add “.L”

This option names the exported pages with a leading “.L” for each page name (numeric or otherwise). The “.L” is short for “.Lot.” For example, Lot A, Lot B, etc. thus become LA, LB, etc.

An example when to use this option is when there are multiple versions in one InDesign® document and the versions are all one sided (such as several single-sided business cards in one file). In InDesign, name the pages as letters using a section start and using letters as the style and enable the “Include Prefix when Numbering Pages” option in the “Numbering and Section Options”. When renaming pages, it is a good idea to uncheck the “Allow Pages to Shuffle” option in the pop-up menu in the InDesign Page pallet.

### Odd/Even = “.F/.B”

This option names the exported pages with a “.F” or “.B” depending on the page number. If it is the first page, it is named with a “.F”. The second page is treated as the back and is named with “.B”.

An example of when to use this option is with a normal two-page document that is a front and back. The actual page names are ignored when using this option. Be aware that this option will overwrite the output if there are more than two pages in the document (Page 1 and page 3 would both be named the same, so page 3 would overwrite page 1).

### Odd/Even = “.LA.F/LA.B”

This option names the exported pages in the following format: “.L” plus a letter in ascending alphabetical order plus a “.F” for odd pages or a “.B” for even pages. For example, the output of a four page document would be named as follows: “.LA.F”, “.LA.B”, “.LB.F”, and “.LB.B”. The actual page names are ignored when using this option. See the “Lot Naming Type” subsection of the “Changing Preferences” chapter for an additional option involving this naming convention.

An example of when to use this option is with an InDesign document that has multiple versions with fronts and backs for all versions (such as several two-sided business cards in one document). If one of the versions only has a front, the pages after it will be named incorrectly. Inserting a blank page will fix this situation.

### Numeric Override

The Numeric Override option works similar to the “As Is” option but ignores any section starts. The document is treated as if it starts at page one and continues for however many pages there are in the document. This option is used to export pages without being named using the document’s sectioning options. The “Add Leading Zeros” and “Add ‘P’” options work with this option.

### Base Name

This is not really an option, as it is required. This is the text that the exported page names will be added on to. The name of the InDesign document (minus .ind(d)) is the default name automatically placed in this box. A separator character is added automatically between the Base Name and page names, therefore do not include one at the end of the Base Name. Examples are “6565” or “6565.LA”.

## Page Export Options

### Start[-End] Page

This text box allows various combinations of pages to be exported. The actual page names should be entered when using any of the naming options except “Numeric Override” and when exporting spreads. The entered name can either include the Section Prefix or not, the correct page will still be exported. In the case of “Numeric Override”, the offset from the beginning of the document should be entered and with spreads, the spread number should be entered.

The following page range conventions are supported:

- Single page: Exports the single entered page/spread.
- Dash: Exports from the page/spread before the dash to the page/spread indicated after the dash (i.e. “1-3” or “4-4”).
- Comma: Allows non-contiguous pages/spreads to be exported (i.e. “3,5,8,12” or “2-4,7,9-12”).

### As Spreads

When checked on, this exports the pages as spreads. A spread can be any number of pages across. It is recommended that if you are using a PostScript® workflow and plan on using the spreads option that the page size should be set to “Auto” in the Printer Preset. This will allow InDesign® to increase the page size as needed by differing sized spreads. Please note that the PPD must support custom page sizes if the page size is to be set to “Auto”.

If this option is used, the script will automatically enable the spreads option when exporting files and will reset it back to the original when exiting.

The naming convention when exporting as spreads changes depending on the Page Naming Option that was selected:

- “As Is”: Pages are named as the page range of the spread using the actual InDesign page names.  
Examples: 6565.P02.P03.P04, 6565.P04.P01, 6565.BC.FC
- “Add “.L””: Not supported. An error dialog is displayed if this combination is used.
- “Odd/Even = “.F/.B””: The first spread is considered the front and the second as the back. More than two spreads will cause files to be overwritten with the same name.  
Examples: 6565.F, 6565.B
- “Odd/Even = “.LA.F/LA.B””: Odd spreads are fronts and even spreads are backs. Probably will never be needed.  
Examples: 6565.LA.F, 6565.LA.B, 6565.LB.F, etc.
- “Numeric Override”: Not supported. An error dialog is displayed if this combination is used.

### Send Entire File At Once

Instead of single pages being exported, the entire document is sent as one file and is named using just the base name. This option only works with the PostScript and PDF formats.

## Output Directory

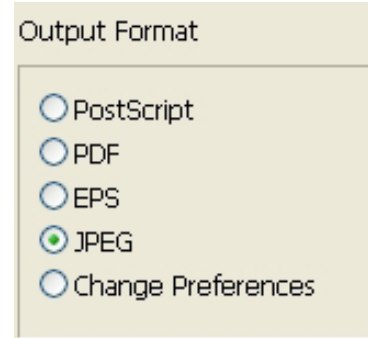
This section contains a pop-up menu that allows the output to be saved to a user specified directory. If the directory resides on a network volume, be sure that it is mounted before using this script or an error will result from InDesign® not being able to find the needed volume. The “Specific Directory” selection brings up a “Browse for Folder” dialog that allows the user to direct the exported pages to a specific output directory. Please see the “Changing Preferences” chapter for instructions on how to add/delete entries to/from the “Output Directory” pop-up menu.

## Output Format

The Output Format section allows the user to choose between four output formats: PostScript®, PDF, EPS or JPEG. Please see the “Changing Preferences” chapter for more information on the fifth option, “Change Preferences”. For the PostScript and PDF formats, if crop marks are being used on a document 4.6875 inches (119.0625mm) or less, the page information marks make the pages being exported off-center vertically (the tags do not fit between the crop marks). To prevent this from occurring, the information tags are turned off by the script for documents of this size.

### PostScript

When this radio button is chosen, the pages are exported as PostScript files. *Please note that if there are no Print Presets with the printer set to “PostScript® File”, this option will not be listed in the dialog box.*



After the OK button is clicked, the PostScript options dialog box is shown (See Figure 3). In this dialog box there are three options that can be used:

### Print Presets

This pop-up menu allows various Print Presets to be chosen. In order for a preset to be listed, the Printer of the preset must be set to “PostScript® File.” (This restriction stems from the fact that it is not possible to rename a job that goes to an actual printer. Imagine trying to rename a job after being sent to a laser printer.) A PPD that supports custom page sizes is required if you plan to use the “Override PS Page Size” option. It is recommended to use InDesign’s “Auto” setting for page sizes instead of entering the size in the PostScript Options dialog box all the time.

### Override PS Page Size

This section allows the user to specify a page size different than the one set in the Print Preset. Both width and height must be a positive non-zero number. If either width or height is zero, the override size is ignored. The PPD used in the Print Preset chosen in the pop-up menu must support custom page sizes for this option to work correctly. If the PPD doesn’t support custom sizes, the script will show an alert dialog stating this and the exported pages will all default to the page size set in the Print Preset.

### Add “.ps” to end of file name

Setting this option to “No” stops the “.ps” suffix from being added to the PostScript file name. This option is intended for an OPI workflow where the OPI server adds its own “.ps” suffix after performing the hires merge. It thus prevents a double suffix: “fileName.ps.ps”.

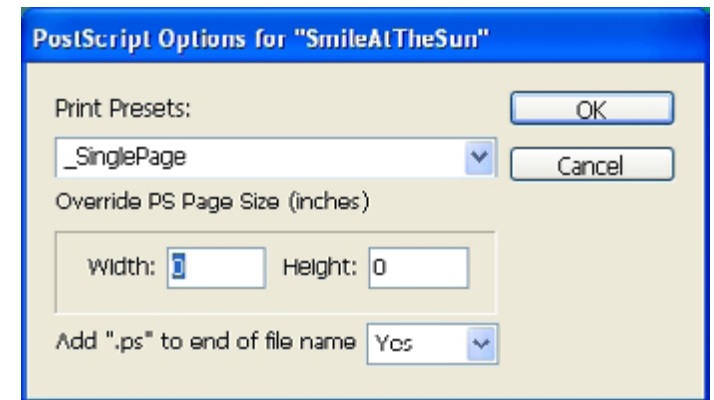


Figure 3. The PostScript Options dialog box.

## PDF

Choosing this radio button makes the script export pages in PDF format. After the OK button is clicked, a dialog is presented with a pop-up menu (See Figure 4). Choose the desired PDF preset and click the OK button.

Spread settings are taken care of by the script, therefore the PDF Preset doesn't necessarily have to have spreads enabled/disabled. The original spread setting of the preset is reset before the script exits.

## EPS

Choosing this radio button formats the exported pages as EPS files. Clicking the OK button brings up the EPS Options dialog box (See Figure 5) where the user can change the settings as needed. The EPS options mirror those available in InDesign®'s EPS export dialog. Please see the InDesign documentation for more information on these options.

Spread settings are taken care of by the script and the original EPS spread setting is restored before the script exits.

## JPEG

This radio button formats the exported pages in JPEG format. Selecting this option and clicking the OK button brings up the JPEG Options dialog box (See Figure 6). Select the "Quality" and "Encoding Type" as needed and click the OK button.

Explanations of these two settings can be found in the InDesign documentation.



Figure 4. The PDF Options dialog box.

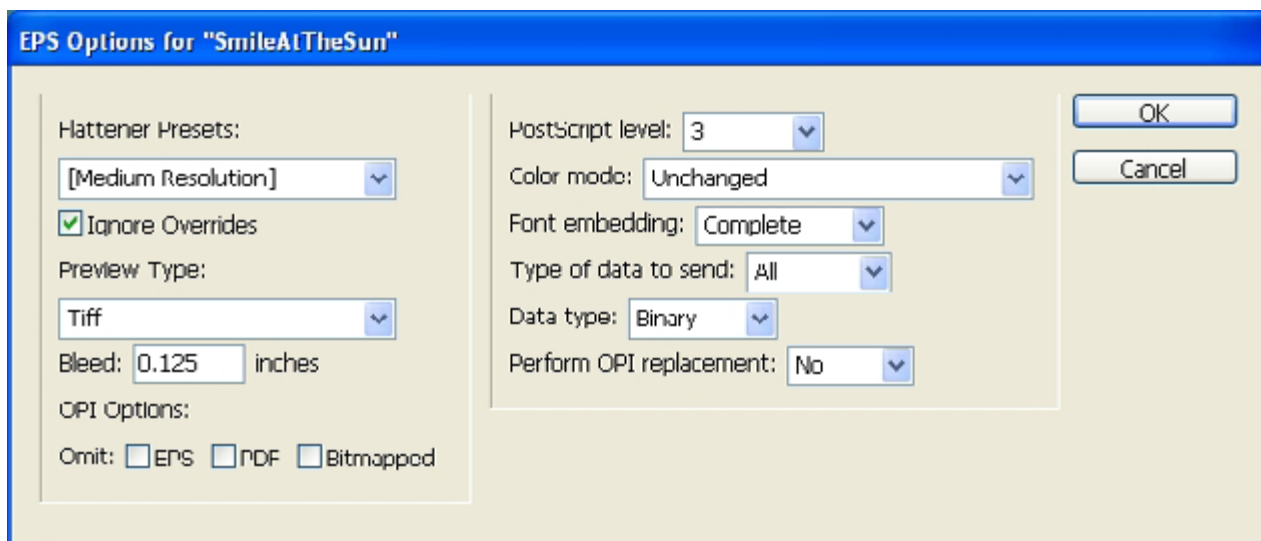


Figure 5. The EPS Options dialog box.

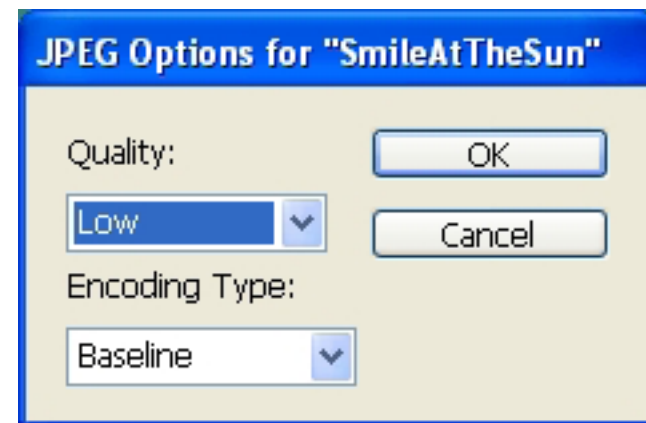


Figure 6. The JPEG Options dialog box.

## Advanced Export Options

The Advanced Export Options section contains three options that extend the functionality of the basic Page Exporter Utility. These options allow layer versioning and batch exporting. The following three subsections explain each of the three options.

### Layer Versioning

This check box enables the Layer Versioning option and brings up the Version Manager dialog (See Figure 7). This Version Manager allows one or more layers to be designated as base layers and for others to be designated as version layers. When exporting, those layers marked as base layers are kept enabled and the rest are disabled. Each page is then exported several times while the version layers are alternately turned on and off. Only one version layer can be turned on at a time, therefore all items for a version must be on a single layer.

A layer cannot be a base layer and a version layer at the same time. If this combination is attempted, an error will be displayed and the user will be returned to the Version Manager where correct layer choices can then be made.

The minimum requirement of the Version Manager is to have one version layer selected. This option cannot be invoked if a document has only one layer. Please see the “Add Layer Name After/Before Page Name” and “Export Base Layer(s) as an Individual Version” subsections in the “Changing Preferences” chapter for more information on two global preferences associated with the Layer Versioning option.

### Batch Export Enabled

The “Batch Export Enabled” check box turns the batch export option on or off. When selected, all jobs currently open are exported. One requirement for batch exporting is that the Page Range must be “All”. If it is not, an alert dialog will appear and the page range will automatically be changed to “All”.

This option will only be displayed if there is more than one job open.

### Set For All Batch Jobs

When this check box is selected, the Page Naming Option, Page Export Options, Output Directory, Output Format and Layer Versioning selections are used for all jobs being batch Exported. Each additional job being batch exported will only ask for a base name to be entered.

When unchecked, each batch job can be set up individually for all options. The title bar of the dialog box will state what document the options are currently being entered for and what document number out of the total number of documents is being worked on.

This option has no affect if “Batch Export Enabled” is not selected and is also only displayed if more than one document is open.

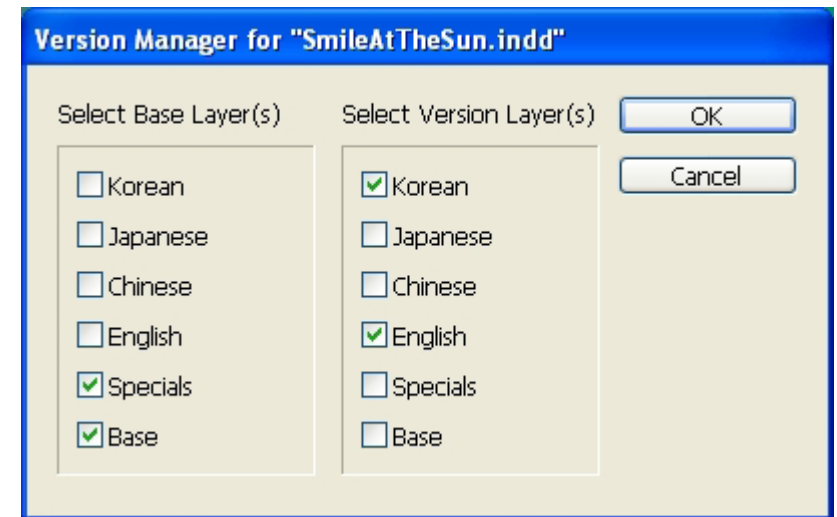
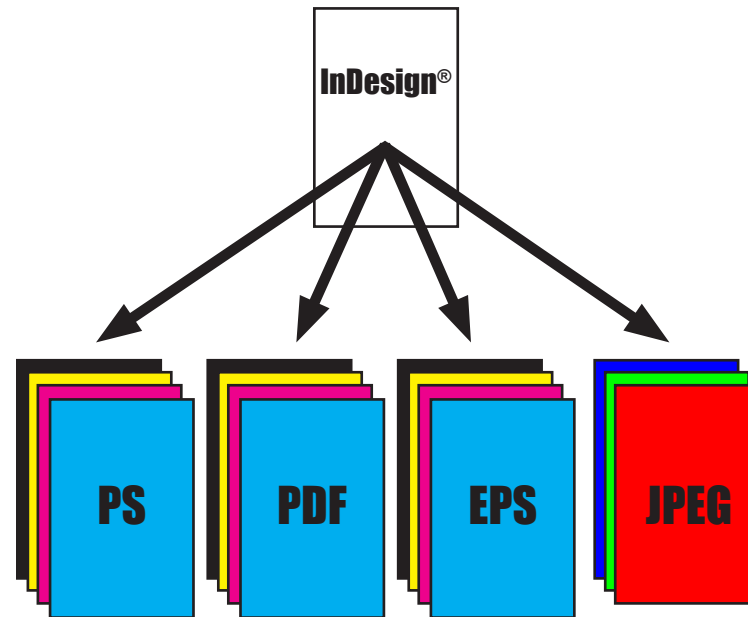


Figure 7. The Layer Versioning dialog box.



# Changing Preferences



## Changing Preferences

The script creates a preference file inside the same folder/directory that contains the script. This allows the script to keep track of settings between uses. There are two types of preferences that the script records: Operational and User Defined.

The Operational preferences refer to the persistent state of several items between executions of the script. This alleviates having to constantly choose items again between executions. There are six items that are recorded as Operational preferences: The “As Spreads” and “Send Entire File At Once” check boxes, the “Output Directory” pop-up menu, the “Output Format” radio buttons and the “Layer Versioning”, “Batch Export Enabled” and “Set For All Batch Jobs” check boxes. Additionally, all the options in the various format dialogs are recorded as Operational preferences.

User Defined preferences refer to several features that do not normally change on a job to job basis. An example is the option of adding a “P” to numeric pages. These options can be set through the “Change Preferences” dialog box (See Figure 8) which is invoked by selecting the “Change Preferences” radio button under the Output Format section and clicking the OK button.

The “Change Preferences” option is only shown once per execution of the script, therefore if more preferences need to be changed after clicking the “OK” button in the “Change Preferences” dialog box, click the “Cancel” button once returned to the main dialog window and run the script again.

The “Add an Output Directory”, “Delete an Output Directory” and “Change Starting Directory” options can all be used at the same time.

The following subsections explain each of the User Defined preferences.

### Add an Output Directory

To add an output directory to the pop-up menu, click on the “Add an Output Directory” check box and then click the OK button. A “Browse for Folder” dialog box is displayed. Navigate to the desired output directory and then click “OK”. Name this new output directory in the “Output Directory Name” dialog box. The entered name will be displayed in the Output Directory pop-up menu in the main dialog box.

If you want to add an additional output directory, click “OK” in the next confirmation dialog or click Cancel to return to the main dialog.

### Delete an Output Directory

To delete an output directory from the pop-up menu, click on the “Delete an Output Directory” check box and then click the “OK” button. Select the Directory to be deleted from the pop-up menu and click “OK”. The “Specific Directory” option cannot be deleted. To delete more than one directory, click “OK” in the next confirmation dialog box or click “Cancel” to return to the main dialog box.

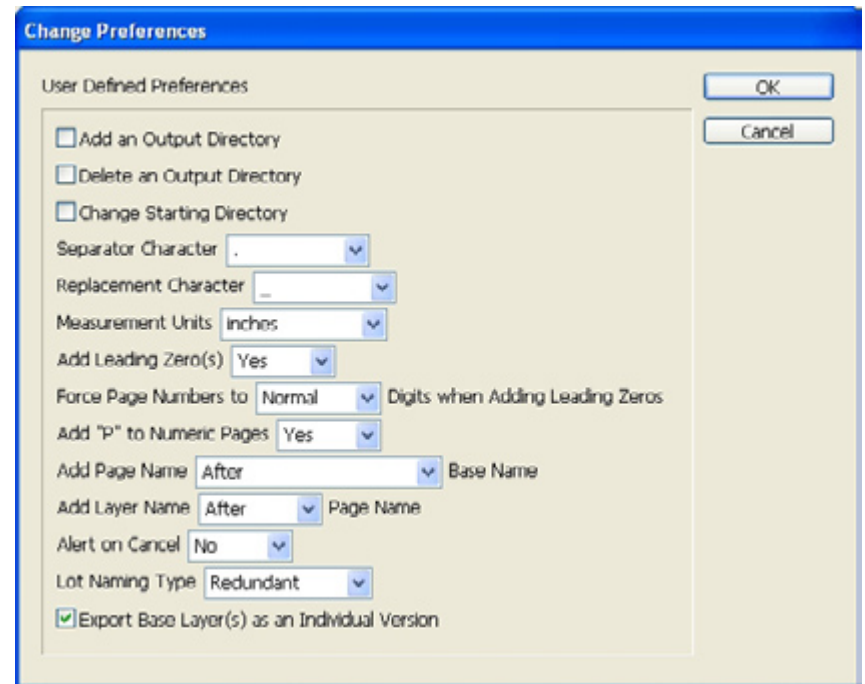


Figure 8. The Change Preferences dialog box.

### Change Starting Directory

The Starting Directory is the directory that the script will start in if “Specific Directory” is chosen for the Output Directory. This is a convenience option and can be ignored if you do not plan on using the “Specific Directory” option. If you do use the “Specific Directory” option, it is recommended to set the Starting Directory to the root of your main volume/directory where the exported pages will be sent.

### Separator Character

The Separator Character is the character that is used by the script when combining the base name with the page and layer names to create the page/spread’s file name. This pop-up menu contains four choices for the Separator Character: a period, an underscore, a space character or nothing at all.

### Replacement Character

The Replacement Character is the character that is used by the script to replace any colons that appear in the file name. This replacement is needed because InDesign®’s default section naming contains a colon (for example, Sec:1). File names cannot contain colons and therefore must be replaced or export errors will result (file paths won’t be found). This pop-up menu contains four choices for the Replacement Character: a period, an underscore, a space character or nothing at all.

### Measurement Units

This pop-up menu allows the choice between several measurement units supported by InDesign. If you don’t plan to use the “Override PS Page Size” option when exporting PostScript®, this preference can be ignored as this is the only place in the script where it is used.

### Add Leading Zero(s)

Setting this pop-up menu to “Yes” will add leading zeros to numeric page names. All non-numeric page names will not be affected by this option being selected. The reason to add leading zeros is to properly order the pages in a directory listing. Without leading zeros, a listing could look as follows: name.1, name.10, name.2... With a leading zero, the pages would be listed in correct order: name.01, name.02, name.10. The script will handle this type of numbering for documents 999 pages or less and only works with the “As Is” and “Numeric Override” Page Naming options.

See the next section, “Force Page Numbers to Normal/2/3 Digits” for the second part of this option’s operation.

### Force Page Numbers to Normal/2/3 Digits

This option is used to determine how many zeros are added to a numeric page name when using the “Add Leading Zero” option. There are three choices in this option’s pop-up menu: “Normal”, “2” and “3”.

When “Normal” is chosen, the pages are numbered as follows: For a document with less than 100 pages, single-digit page numbers will have one leading zero added and double-digit page numbers will be left untouched. In documents over 99 pages, single-digit page numbers will have two zeros added to the name and double-digit page numbers will have a single zero added. All other page names are left as is.

When “2” is selected, single-digit page numbers will have a single leading zero added. All other page names are left as is.

When “3” is selected for this option, single-digit page numbers will have two leading zeros added and double-digit page names will have a single zero added. All other page names are left as is.

### Add “P” to Numeric Pages

If this option’s pop-up menu is set to “Yes” the script will add the letter “P” (the “P” stands for “Page” ) to the beginning of numeric pages when using either the “As Is” or “Numeric Override” Page Naming options. With it set to “Yes”, page 1 of a 100+ page document would be named “baseName.P001”. With it set to “No” the same page would be named “baseName.001”. This is used for a visual aid: Instead of a page being named with all numerals, the “P” parses it for easier identification:

123456.121 v.s. 123456.P121

### Add Page Name After/Before/by replacing “<#>” in Base Name

This pop-up menu allows the page name to be placed before or after the base name or where a “<#>” token is found. For example, when set to “After”, page 1 of a 100+ page document would be named “baseName.001”. With it set to “Before”, the same page would be named “001.baseName”. Using the token option with a base name of “base<#>name”, the page would be named “base001name”. Nothing but the page name is added when using the token option, so any periods or other characters must be added before or after the <#> token. Multiple tokens in a base name are allowed.

### Add Layer Name After/Before Base Name

This pop-up menu allows the layer name to be placed either before or after the page name when using the Layer Versioning option. For example, with this option set to “After”, page 1 of a 100+ page document for version layer “English” would be named (assuming Page Name is set to “After”) “baseName.001.English”. With this option set to “Before”, the same page would be named “baseName.English.001”.

### Alert On Cancel

This pop-up menu is a hold-over preference that was used during the testing phase to prevent countless alerts from InDesign® that the user had canceled out of a dialog box. Setting this pop-up menu to “No” will prevent all but a few of these “Canceled” messages from appearing. Setting it to “Yes” will display the messages instead. Nothing but the operator’s sanity is effected by this preference.

### Lot Naming Type

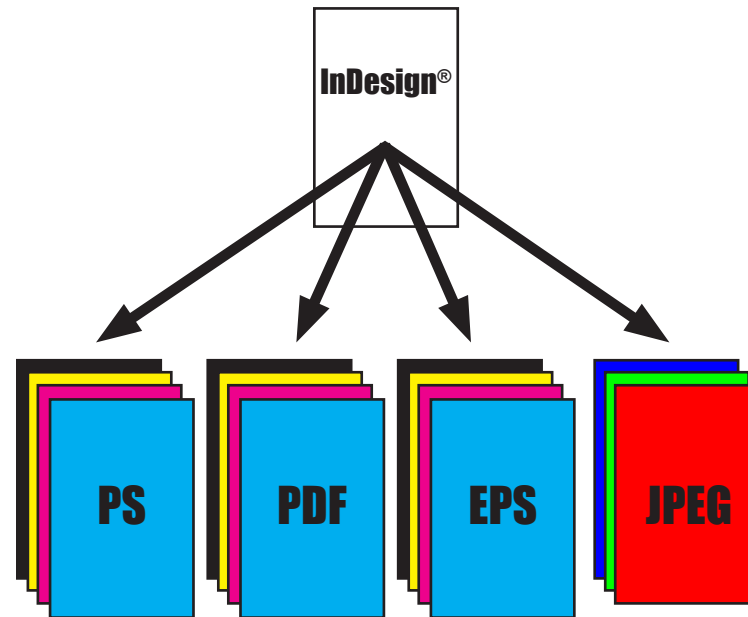
This preference is specifically used by the “Odd/Even = “.LA.F/LA.B”” naming convention described in the “Page Naming Options” section. The pop-up menu allows the user to choose between two types of Lot Naming conventions: Consecutive or Redundant. When the number of lots is greater than 26 (and thus goes past Lot Z), the “Consecutive Lot Naming” option creates lot names by increasing a single letter at a time. For example, the three lot names after the 26th lot would be as follows: LAA.F, LAA.B, LAB.F, LAB.B, LAC.F, LAC.B. When using the “Redundant Lot Naming” option, these same three lots would instead be named as follows: LAA.F, LAA.B, LBB.F, LBB.B, LCC.F, LCC.B. The correct option to use depends on the naming convention used in your current workflow. Redundant Lot Naming is easier to read than the Consecutive Lot Naming.

### Export Base Layer(s) as an Individual Version

When using the “Layer Versioning” Advanced Export Option, selecting this check box exports any base layers as a separate version by themselves. This is done by disabling all the version layers and exporting the page one last time. This option is intended for situations such as a document with price versions and the base layers need to be output as a version without any prices.

If there is more than one base layer selected, the base layer lowest in the Layer Manager list is used for the base version name.

# Known Issues



## Known Issues

~~There is no script-based progress bar in CS2, therefore a dialog will be shown when the script has finished.~~ (New in version 5. CS3 now supports script-based progress bars, but the Rorohiko plug-in was chosen instead to keep compatibility with CS2)

There is no limit placed on the file name length. Be aware of this if you are running a server with old appletalk specs (version < 3) that only allow 32 characters, especially with the Layer Versioning option.

This script has not been tested in InDesign® CS1 and is almost guaranteed not to work.

Absolute Page Numbering (instead of Section Numbering) should not be used in conjunction with this script. It causes errors because InDesign cannot find section named pages. This is an issue with this script and due to time problems, will most likely never be resolved. If you need this functionality, monetary influence may bring about a solution for you. Since the company I wrote this for and used it at no longer uses a single-page workflow, I have no other incentives to correct the problem.

The progress bar from Rorohiko is not perfect. Sometimes the information given in the bar itself is not too precise. For example, when exporting PostScript® files, the progress bar will read “Gathering document information”. In actuality, the page is really being exported. Also, clicking the cancel button often results in an error stating that the disk may be full. These problems are not addressable in this script because they stem from the Rorohiko plug-in’s operation.

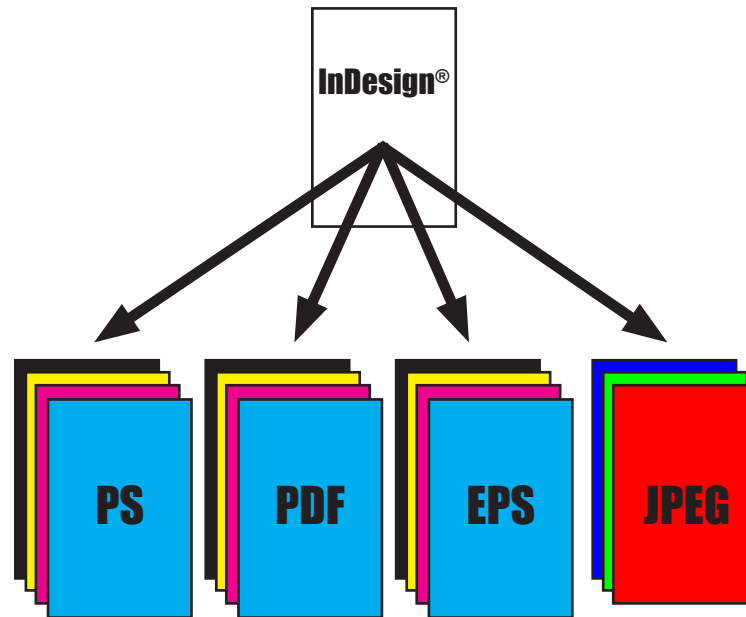
As Edsger W. Dijkstra put it:

“Program testing can be used to show the presence of bugs, but never to show their absence!”

“We must not put mistakes into programs because of sloppiness, we have to do it systematically and with care.”

“If debugging is the process of removing bugs, then programming must be the process of putting them in.”

# History



## History

- 5.0
  - a) Major overhaul to implement extended batch exporting with option for using the same info for all jobs.
  - b) Made several functions more efficient.
  - c) Small fixes to make compatible with CS3 version.
  - d) Layer Versioning now allows any base layers to be exported as a version by itself.
  - e) Added Progress bar support via Rorohiko plug-in.
  - f) PDF export now has user select a preset instead of setting the options manually. This streamlined usage with spreads.
  - g) Streamlined code by splitting into more functions.
  - h) Updated and redesigned the manual, including an extremely cheesy graphic. (8-14-07)
- 4.5 Added Batch export option. Required major rework of splitting stuff off into functions. Never released, more of a proof of concept. (03-04-07)
- 4.1.6 Two bugs fixed: “seperation” changed to “separation” and the print preset for PostScript now uses the selected preset. It was using the old one once before changing the preference to the new one. (9-08-06)
- 4.1.5 Fixed problem with blank pages and separations (gave errors, InDesign problem). (7-15-06)
- 4.1.1-4 A few things fixed such as the dialog not showing on language versions. Added Page Name placement option that inserts the page name where a “<#>” token is found in the base name.
- 4.1
  - a) Added layer versioning option.
  - b) Fixed leading zero problem for documents with exactly 100 pages.
  - c) Fixed problem with spreads and the “Odd/Even = ‘.F/.B’ ” naming convention. (3-22-06)
- 4.0 Incorporated the changes from version 3.0, but ganged in JPEG and EPS formats. New “Numeric Override” option added for naming pages. Bug fixes for things that would only show up in weird circumstances (for example, spreads with numerous section starts caused errors). Section named pages handled correctly. “Send Entire File At Once” option added. Manual rewritten (ugg). (3-14-06)
- 3.0 Only released to a few individuals. Implemented preference file and using actual page numbers for the page range. No more editing the script to change defaults!
- 2.5.1 CS2 needed a File object explicitly created for the output files. Doesn’t do it itself like CS1.(2-22-06).

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- 2.5
    - a) Major screw up fixed (a.k.a bug). When there are no Print Presets, the dialog is setup to ignore the code that allows the user to choose between Print Presets or PDF Export Presets. A highly used variable based on a radio button group from this section was therefore giving errors because it was never created. Thanks to Chris Fennewald for letting me know about this.
    - b) Attempting to set the “Spreads” option for any of the default CS2 PDF Presets ([High Quality Print], etc.) caused an error because these presets are locked and hidden files. This is now possible.
    - c) The default preset for the Print and PDF Preset pop up menus can now be set.
    - d) The various warnings do not quit out of the script any more. Once the warning alert/s is/are issued, the script goes back to the main Print/Export dialog where different options can be chosen and resubmitted.
    - e) When a warning message is issued, the options that were selected in the dialog remain persistent. The item that caused the warning is reset to a proper value.
    - f) The original “Spreads” setting of the used preset is changed back to whatever it was before the script was run. (7-14-05)
  - 2.01 Fixed three lines where there were “curly” quotes instead of “straight” quotes. (7-6-05)
  - 2.0 Converted AppleScript Studio project to JavaScript to allow Mac and PC compatibility.
  - 1.0.1 Fixed a bug with the “Add Leading Zero” option. If unchecked, it would not add the “P”, just the page number. (7-21-04)
  - 1.0 Initial AppleScript Studio project released.