

**Windows/Mac/UNIX: Sometimes I need to provide people outside my department with a copy of a FrameMaker document that contains confidential information. Is there a quick way to disguise sections of text without significantly changing the flow?**

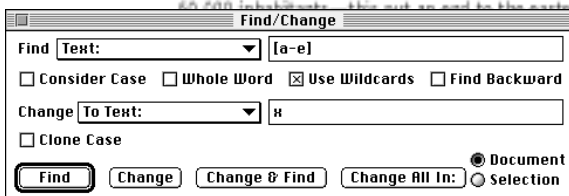
Yes—it's easy. All you do is replace certain ranges of the alphabet with a single letter. You can't undo the change, however, so you must make a copy of your document before following the steps below.

1. Select the text you want to disguise. If you want to disguise all of your text, you don't need to select anything.
2. Choose Find/Change from the Edit menu. In the dialog box, select Use Wildcards, which lets you specify a range.
3. Choose Text from the Find pop-up menu, and in the field to the right, type in a range of the alphabet inside square brackets, separating the start and end of the range with a dash. For example, to replace the letters *a* through *e*, type [a–e]. The range (or ranges) you choose depends on how varied you want the resulting text to look.
4. Choose To Text from the Change pop-up menu, and in the field to the right, enter a single character.
5. Select Document if you want to change the entire document, or Selection if you want to change just the text you selected in step 1. Click Change All In.
6. Repeat steps 3–5 for a second (and third) range of the alphabet, if needed. Now your text can no longer be understood by anyone except, perhaps, a gifted psychic.



## Constantinople,

founded by Argives, B.C. 658; besieged and destroyed, 193; received its present name from Constantine the Great, who removed there the seat of the Eastern Empire, 324; suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and an earthquake, that overturned its walls and towers, 446; had first an emperor, 1268; taken from the Greeks by Mahomet II., who slew the emperor and



## xqqstxqtqqqqqx,

qqqqqx xy xqqqx, x.x. 658; xqqqx xq xstxyx, 193; xqqqx qts qnsxq qqx qqq xqstxyx tq xst, wq qqxqx tqx tq xst qd tq xstxq xqqx, 324; xqqqx xstxy xy qqx, xstxyx, xqqx, xq xstxyx, tqx qnsxyx qts wqqs xq tqx, 446; qx qst xy xstxy, 1268; tqx qd tq xqqx xy qnsxq qd., wq qxw tq xstxy xq 60,000 xqqx—tqx out xq xq tq xstxy xqqx, xqqx xqqx wq qd tq xstxy, 395, xq xstxy 1055 xq; tq xstxyx xqqx qd xstxy xqqx xqqx 20, 1829.

*Text was disguised with two substitutions: x was substituted for letters a through e, and q for letters f through p. The result is definitely unreadable, but the double substitution keeps the paragraph easy on the eye, preventing it from being a distraction to those reading undisguised areas.*

**Windows/Mac/UNIX (5.5 only): I've opened a number of FrameMaker 5.1 documents in version 5.5 and successfully checked spelling in many of them. But occasionally I get the error "Cannot open the hyphenation and spell-checking data files." What's going on?**

It's very likely that in some of your version 5.1 documents, the Text Line tool was used to create text with formatting that isn't constant (more than one color, for example). Unfortunately, Adobe FrameMaker 5.5 doesn't automatically assign a language to a text line that contains changes in formatting, so FrameMaker 5.5 can't check spelling on any word in the text line—which is why you're getting the error.

But don't worry—you won't need to hire someone to check your spelling. You can get around the problem in a couple of different ways. If your document contains only one or two text lines with formatting changes, you can simply use a new FrameMaker 5.5 feature to manually assign a language to them. Select the text line(s), choose Designer from the Characters submenu of the Format menu, choose the appropriate language from the Language pop-up menu, and then click Apply.

If that seems too much of a burden (in other words, your document contains too many such text lines), you can convert your file to an ASCII-based Maker Interchange Format (MIF) file. All the text in an MIF file, including text lines, is assigned the document's language—which means that you can check spelling on the text in the MIF file, and then save the document as a normal FrameMaker file. Here's how to do it.

1. In FrameMaker 5.5, open the document, choose Save As from the File menu, and then choose MIF from the Save as Type (Windows) or the Format (Macintosh and UNIX) pop-up menu. Change the filename extension to .mif and click Save, and then close the document.
2. Open the MIF document you just saved, check and correct spelling, and then choose Save As from the File menu.
3. Enter the original filename with the .fm extension in the File Name text box, and choose Document from the Save as Type or the Format pop-up menu. Click Save, and then click OK when prompted to overwrite or replace the original file.

**Windows/Mac/UNIX: In the Paragraph Designer, Character Designer, and Table Designer, there's a setting called As Is. What exactly does it do?**

The As Is setting has a couple of different purposes. If you've selected multiple paragraphs, text items, or tables that have different values for the same properties, you'll see the As Is setting in the pop-up menus for those properties when you open the appropriate Designer window. For example, if you select a sentence that contains both bold and nonbold characters, the Weight setting in the Character Designer will be As Is. For other properties that don't use pop-up menus, a different indicator is used as a reminder—properties that use text boxes, such as Stretch and Spread, display as empty; checkboxes (character styles) contain a grayed-out check mark (Windows) or a horizontal line (Macintosh), or appear as a white outline (UNIX).

You can also use the As Is setting to restrict changes to certain properties when you create or apply a format. For example, to create a character format that italicizes text while leaving the current font family and size intact, you would choose As Is for both the Font Family and Size properties. ♦