Badia Duplica XT

Version 1.0

Powerful XTensions software for copying, pasting and duplicating attributes and items in QuarkXPress 4.

User's Guide and Tips

Mac OS

badia software

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1. Introduction

Badia Duplica is an XTension for Mac OS QuarkXPress 4.0 that expands the functions of copying, pasting and duplicating attributes and items, allowing you to:

- copy almost any kind of attribute applied not only to characters and paragraphs, but pictures, boxes, lines and pages as well, and paste them into other parts of the same or another document without altering the contents of the Clipboard;
- copy unstyled text (text without character or paragraph attributes) and paste it elsewhere, applying the text attributes of the new insertion point;
- clone boxes and lines any number of times, and specify not only an offset, but several of their attributes as well, including width, height, angle, skew, corner radius, frame and shade;
- paste cloned copies behind or in front of the previous clone;
- clone and rotate boxes and lines around a point within the page;
- repeat the last paste or clone action with a single keystroke. For example, if you have to change the font of several non-contiguous words, you can just keep "pasting" the new font attribute that you previously copied.

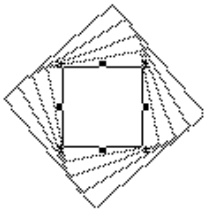
An **attribute** is a characteristic that defines and changes the way text, pictures, items and pages in a document look or behave. The size and color of the text are text attributes, whereas the frame and the blend color of a box are box attributes.

By *attribute* we mean a characteristic that defines and changes the way text, pictures, items and pages in a document look or behave. You are already familiar with several text and paragraph attributes, such as font, type style and leading. Duplica expands the category of attributes further to include picture, box, line and page attributes. Thus, with Duplica the scale and offset of a picture are picture attributes; the angle and background color of a box are box attributes; the width and style of a line are line attributes; the horizontal and vertical guides are page attributes. There are a total of 82 different attributes that you can choose from and combine.

Copying attributes means that you can retain attributes temporarily from a document element and apply or *paste* them into other elements later on. Duplica does not use the Clipboard to store these attributes – instead think of having additional clipboards that maintain related attribute information: a clipboard for storing text attributes, one for paragraph attributes, one for box attributes, and so on. These *attribute clipboards* act independently from each other and their contents remain unchanged until you override them

by doing a new copy operation, or until you quit QuarkXPress. In this way, you can close and switch documents and still paste the attributes that you copied previously.

With the **Step and Repeat** command in QuarkXPress you can duplicate items, specifying an offset for each step. With Duplica's **Clone** command, you can specify several other attributes as well that can change in each step: width, height, angle, skew, corner radius, line width, item shade, frame width and frame shade. By using *incremental offsets*, each duplication will add the specified amount to the selected attribute every time a new cloning is performed. For example, you can clone a box 10 times with an angle offset of 5°: each step will not only duplicate the box, it will rotate it 5° from the previous one.



A box cloned 4 times with Width, Height and Angle ***incremental offsets.***

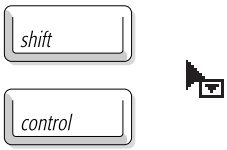
You can also clone an item by rotating it around a point within a page and apply any of those offsets in each rotation. As well, you can specify whether to paste the cloned copies behind or in front of the previously cloned item.

How Duplica Integrates with QuarkXPress

At Badia Software we believe that integration with QuarkXPress is a crucial part in the development of an XTension. For starters, Duplica can **Undo** and **Redo** paste and clone operations just the way you expect it to – with no hidden surprises.

Unlike other commercial XTensions, Badia Duplica can undo and redo paste and clone operations just the way you expect it to – with no hidden surprises.

Most of the commercial XTensions available today don't give you the opportunity to undo the XTension operation you just performed. You are forced to save the document first, just in case you are not satisfied with the results. Others have an 'Eraser' or similar tool, but may behave awkwardly, and there are always cases in which you cannot use the tool or in which the results are unpredictable. Duplica takes a simple and straightforward approach: it makes it feel as if it's just another QuarkXPress command that has been performed. Just press **Command-Z** or select **Undo** from the Edit menu. Press **Command-Z** or select **Redo** from the Edit menu to redo the operation again.

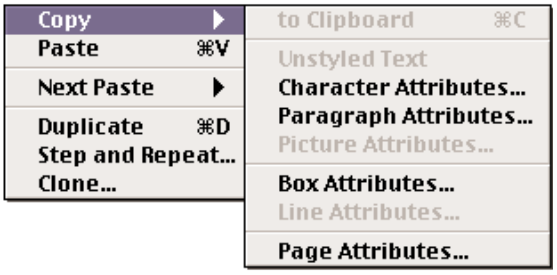


Pressing the Shift and Control keys changes the XPress cursor to Duplica's pop-up cursor.

Duplica also makes your QuarkXPress experience easier by offering for the first time a *contextual pop-up menu* that shows up when you hold the Shift and Control keys and click anywhere in a document.

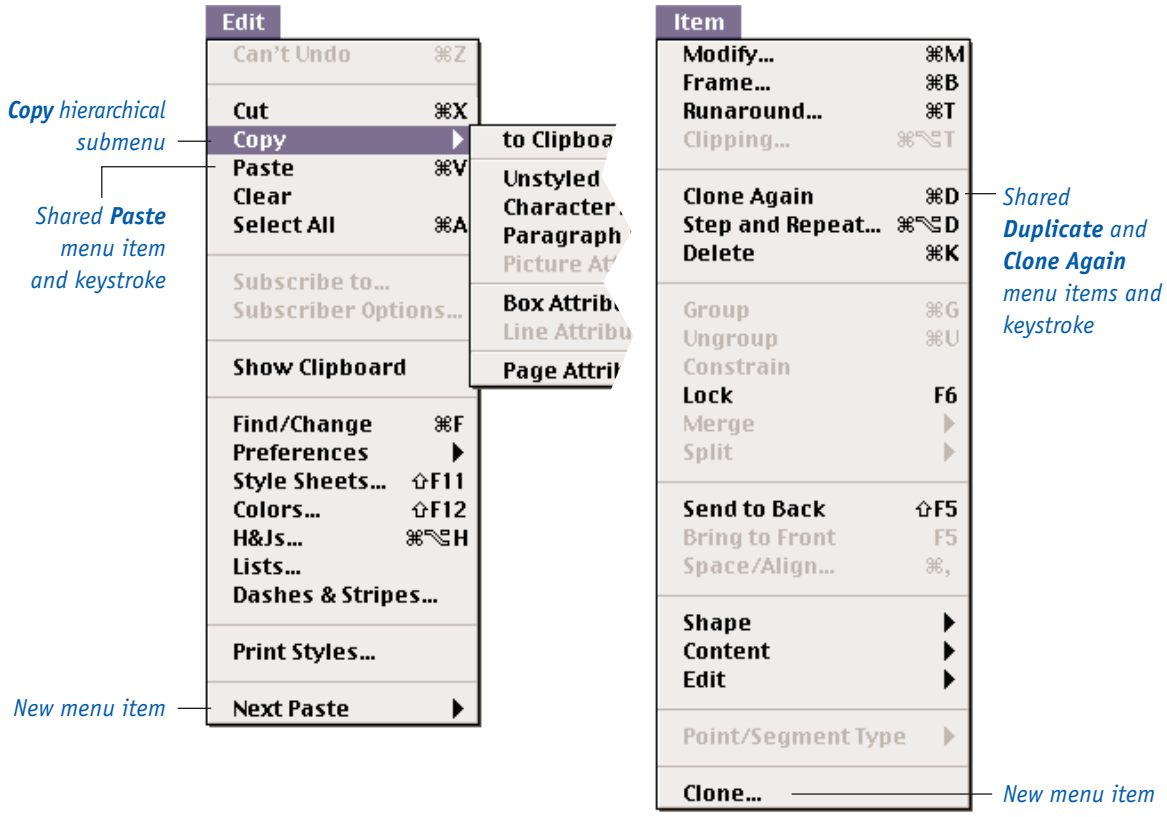
Duplica's pop-up menu appears only when you need it and it gets out of the way when you don't. No need to open new floating palettes that clutter your already packed working screen.

Note that certain menu items are dimmed: Duplica shows you all the possible options, but you can select only the ones that are applicable to the current selection in the document.



Duplica integrates seamlessly with QuarkXPress and incorporates the first pop-up contextual menu in the history of Quark XTensions.

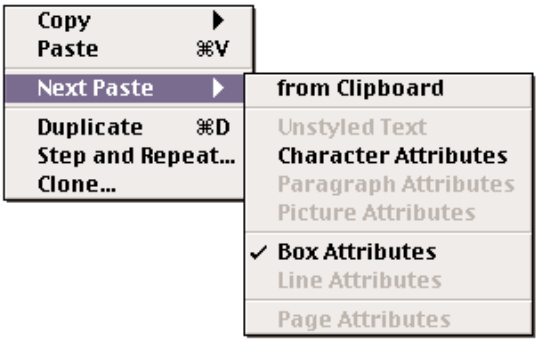
You won't have to remember any new keyboard commands either. Duplica *shares* common keyboard commands and menu items with QuarkXPress and adds just a couple of new menu items. Here are the modified Edit and Item menus:



Sharing a menu item indicates that its meaning changes depending on whether the last operation was a QuarkXPress operation or a Duplica operation. For instance, after copying paragraph attributes,

Paste or **Command-V** means "Paste Paragraph Attributes." If you now copy text to the Clipboard, **Paste** retains its XPress meaning of "Paste the Contents of the Clipboard." Similarly, after cloning an item, **Duplicate** or **Command-D** changes to **Clone Again**. After using the XPress **Step and Repeat** command, **Clone Again** switches back to **Duplicate**.

A unique and powerful Duplica feature allows you not only to store **Copy** operations in separate "clipboards," but also to switch between them, specifying which one will be used the next time you perform a **Paste** operation. You do this by using the **Next Paste** submenu which is discussed later.

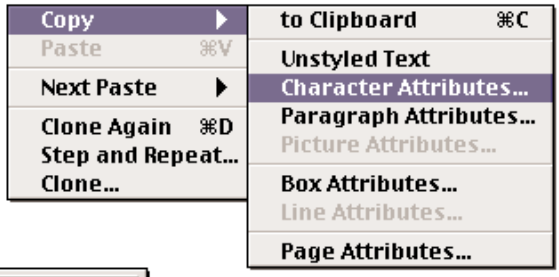


*The **Next Paste** submenu allows you to specify what will be pasted the next time you perform a **Paste** operation.*

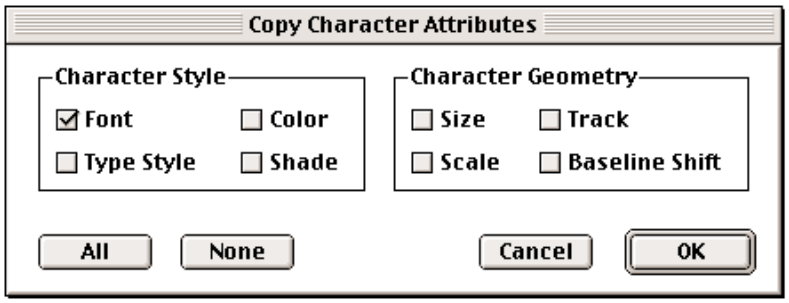
2. Copying and Pasting with Duplica

In addition to copying and pasting text and items "the old-fashioned way," you can now copy and paste a variety of attributes without changing the contents of the Clipboard.

Copying and Pasting Character Attributes

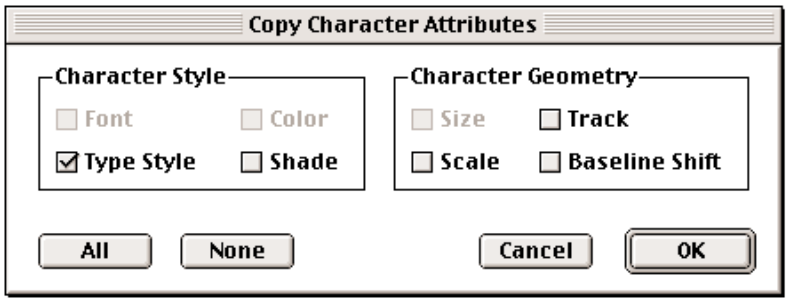


If you select a character or group of characters, you will be able to duplicate their attributes and paste them into other sections of the document. Choosing **Copy Character Attributes** brings up this dialog:



You can select any combination of these attributes by checking or unchecking their respective check buttons. Only the attributes that you choose will be copied and duplicated when you perform **Paste** later on in other parts of the document.

If you select text that has different instances of the same attribute (for example, the color attribute, but different colors), that attribute will be dimmed, telling you that you cannot copy it. In the following example, the selection contains different instances of each of the attributes Font, Color and Size.



You cannot copy the Font, Color and Size attributes because the selection contains different instances of each of those attributes.

Duplica Tip

Every Duplica attribute dialog has the buttons **All** and **None**. Clicking **All** will select all the possible attributes; clicking **None** will deselect them all. Note that in order to OK a dialog, at least one check button must be checked.

Duplica offers an easygoing approach when there are conflicting attributes – *it lets you copy and paste as many attributes as it can*. Other commercial XTensions do not allow you to copy at all, or they give you a message "punishing" you for what you have just selected.

List of Character Attributes

Font The characters' Font. You can paste this attribute even after the font is no longer available in your system (though a substitute font will be used).

Type Style The characters' Type Style, such as Bold, Underline, etc. Note that overriding a type style with the *same* style will toggle the style on and off. For example, if you paste the Italic style into text that already has Italic applied, you will be converting the text back to Roman.

Color The characters' Color. You cannot paste this attribute if the color no longer exists in the document after it gets copied (for example, if you delete the color or switch to a document that does not contain the color).

Shade The characters' Shade.

Size The characters' Size.

Scale The Horizontal or Vertical (but not both) characters' Scale percentage.

Track The characters' Track. Note that you can even copy this attribute if the selection contains only an insertion point: the track will be copied, not the kern.

Baseline Shift The characters' Baseline Shift, as a percentage of the original type size. Note that pasting this attribute into text with different sizes will result in different baseline shifts.

Example

Changing the Color and Font in one column of a table

Let's suppose you have the following QuarkXPress table and you want to quickly change the 1997 figures to a bolder font in a different color:

QuarkXPress Tip

When you have to "squeeze" a line of text to make it fit within a box, try not to change the tracking too much, since the difference may become obvious. Instead, change the Horizontal Scale to, say, 98% (⌘ **Option [** decreases the scale by 1%) and/or the Word Space Tracking (⌘ **Option Shift Control [** decreases the word space by 1 track unit). (You will need the free **Type Tricks** XTension to apply word space tracking.)

Duplica Tip

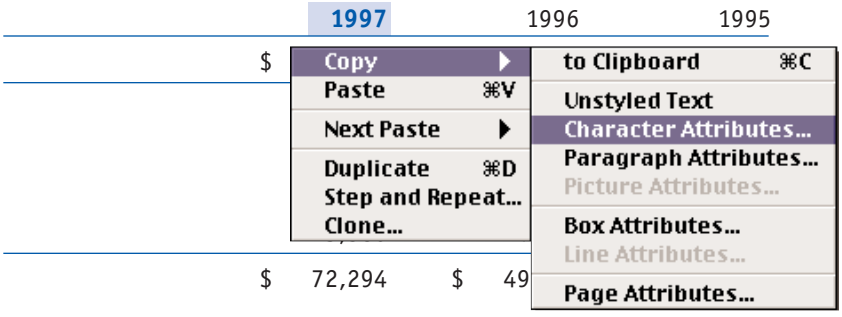
When you copy the **Baseline Shift** character attribute, its value is expressed as a *percentage* of the selected text type size. That percentage is then used when you perform **Paste**.

	1997	1996	1995
	$ 12,827	$ 4,000	$ (15,992)
	33,508	33,980	35,909
	11,822	8,679	7,202
	3,154	1,433	724
	15,380	7,965	(2,046)
	$ 72,294	$ 49,599	$ 22,997

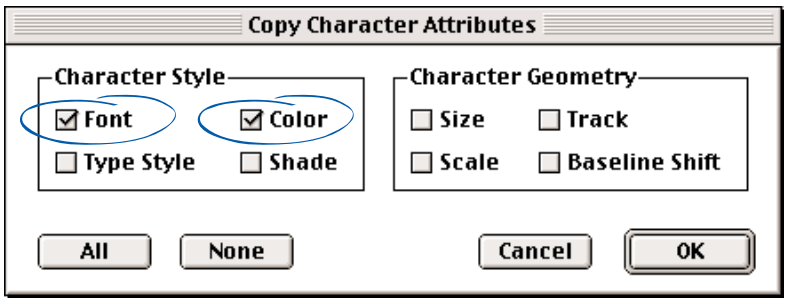
Though you could create a character style sheet, there's an even easier and faster way using Duplica's **Copy Character Attributes**. Begin by changing just one of the figures into the new font and color (in this case, "1997"):

	1997	1996	1995
	$ 12,827	$ 4,000	$ (15,992)
	33,508	33,980	35,909
	11,822	8,679	7,202
	3,154	1,433	724
	15,380	7,965	(2,046)
	$ 72,294	$ 49,599	$ 22,997

Hold down the Shift and Control keys to bring up Duplica's pop-up menu:



Select **Copy Character Attributes** and, when the dialog appears, check **Font** and **Color:**



QuarkXPress Tip

Always choose the font weight from the Font menu instead of changing the type style to bold or italic. Though this might seem slower, it guarantees that the font weight does exist and that it will print correctly. Also, if you are using kerned font sets, there may be different values for each of the weight pairs, which will not be applied if you use the regular font and then change its type style to bold or italic.

Now, select "$ 12,827" in the next line. Choose **Paste** or press **Command-V**:

	1997	1996	1995
	$ 12,827	$ 4,000	$ (15,992)
	33,508		35,909
	11,822		7,202
	3,154		724
	15,380		(2,046)
	$ 72,294		22,997

Continue selecting the remaining items in the column and choose **Paste** or **Command-V** until you reach the last line:

	1997	1996	1995
	$ 12,827	$ 4,000	$ (15,992)
	33,508	33,980	35,909
	11,822	8,679	7,202
	3,154	1,433	724
	15,380	7,965	(2,046)
	$ 72,294	$ 49,599	$ 22,997 ■

Duplica Tip

Duplica "remembers" the buttons that you checked after closing a dialog. Next time you perform a copy operation, those options will be checked by default. (Click the **None** button if you want to start over.)

Duplica vs. Style Sheets

At this point, you may be asking yourself, *Is Duplica a replacement for XPress' paragraph and character style sheets?*

The answer is, of course, no. Duplica was created to **complement** XPress' style sheets, not to replace them. You should use style sheets as much as possible, because they help make the document more consistent in style and it's a breeze to make global document changes.

However, there are lots of cases in which style sheets may not be the final answer – when creating an ad, for example, in which several styles may be used but each appears only once or twice.

Or when you want to copy only paragraph rules from one paragraph to another. Creating a style sheet with rules *only* is impossible: you have to specify all the other paragraph settings as well.

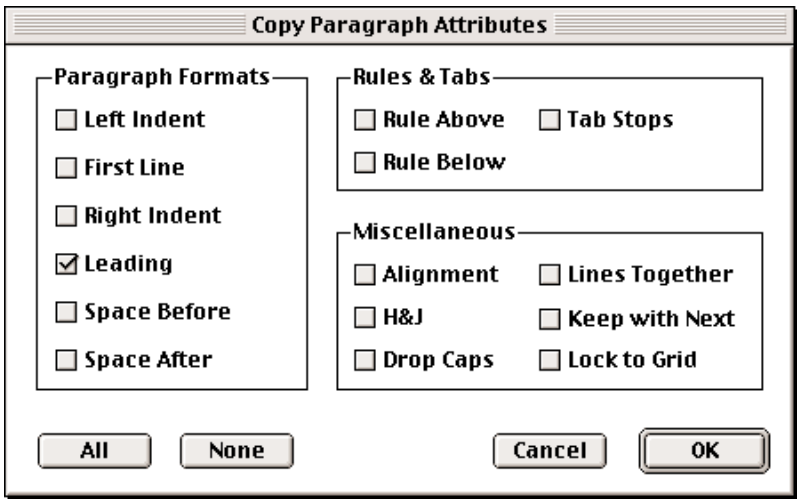
And of course, let's face it, we all begin creating style sheets religiously, but after a document gets revised and edited (and the client wants to see a proof *right away*), you may end up having text here and there that has no style sheets applied. Or you may have *hundreds* of style sheets with names like *caption 1*, *caption new*, ...

Those are the cases in which Duplica comes in handy: a quick way to duplicate the type settings from one place to another.

More importantly, Duplica expands this concept beyond character and paragraph settings to include picture, box, line and page attributes, something that is not possible using XPress style sheets. We will explain this later.

Copying and Pasting Paragraph Attributes

When a paragraph or group of paragraphs is selected, choosing **Copy Paragraph Attributes** brings up this dialog:



If you select several paragraphs, some of the attributes may be greyed-out, indicating that there are different instances of that attribute. Also, if the selection contains no tab stops, the **Tab Stops** attribute will be disabled.

List of Paragraph Attributes

Left Indent The paragraph Left Indent.

First Indent The paragraph First Indent.

Right Indent The paragraph Right Indent.

Leading The paragraph Leading.You can copy and paste absolute, relative and auto leadings.

Space Before The paragraph Space Before.

Space After The paragraph Space After.

Rule Above The paragraph Rule Above complete settings, such as Width, Color, etc. This option will be dimmed if the selection contains several paragraphs with rules above that have conflicting settings.

Rule Below The paragraph Rule Below complete settings, such as Width, Color, etc. This option will be dimmed if the selection

Duplica Tip

You can **undo** and **redo** paste paragraph operations by simply pressing ⌘ **Z** or, from the menu, **Edit –> Undo/Redo Paste.**

contains several paragraphs with rules above that have conflicting settings.

Tab Stops The paragraph Tabs, including Position, Fill and Align characters.

Alignment The paragraph Alignment.

H&J The paragraph Hyphenation and Justification.

Drop Caps The paragraph Drop Caps, including Character and Line Count.

Lines Together The paragraph Keep Lines Together, including All Lines In ¶ and Start and End counts.

Keep with Next The paragraph Keep with Next ¶.

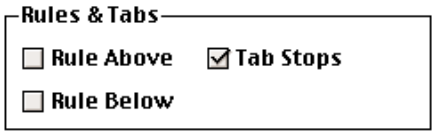
Lock to Grid The paragraph Lock to Baseline Grid.

Example

Copying and pasting tab settings

There are plenty of occasions when you want to copy the tab setting from one paragraph to another, even from different stories or documents. If the paragraph is in the same story, you could use the keyboard command **Option Shift Click** to copy the tabs, but this also copies all the other paragraph settings, including rules, etc.

Duplica allows you to copy and paste only the tabs from a story or document and paste them somewhere else. Place the cursor anywhere in the paragraph whose tabs you wish to copy and select **Copy Paragraph Attributes**. When the dialog shows up, check only **Tab Stops**:



Now, insert the cursor anywhere in the paragraph in which you want to place the tabs, or select a group of paragraphs, and choose **Paste**. That's it! All the tab settings will be pasted. ■

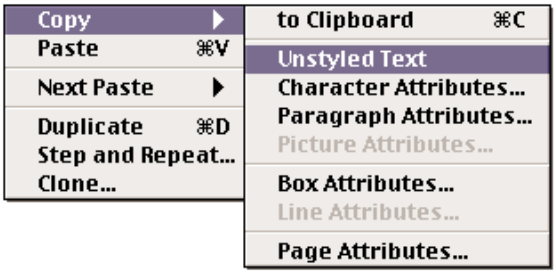
QuarkXPress Tip

The document's **View** percentage determines the number of decimals used when placing and modifying XPress tabs manually (rather than mathematically). For example, with pica units, at 100% view scale you can move tabs with 1pt increments; at 200%, .5pt increments; at 300%, .333pt increments; at 400%, .25pt increments and at 800%, .125pt increments. Any other irregular percentage view will result in useless decimals.

Copying and Pasting Unstyled Text

In QuarkXPress, if you copy text and then paste it somewhere else, its attributes also get pasted. Though this can be handy in certain cases, there are times when you wish you could copy *only the characters* and apply the attributes already in use in the area where you are pasting them.

You can do this now with Duplica: select the text whose characters you want to copy and choose **Copy Unstyled Text**. Locate the place where you want to place it, select **Paste** or **Command-V**. The pasted text now has the attributes of the new insertion point.



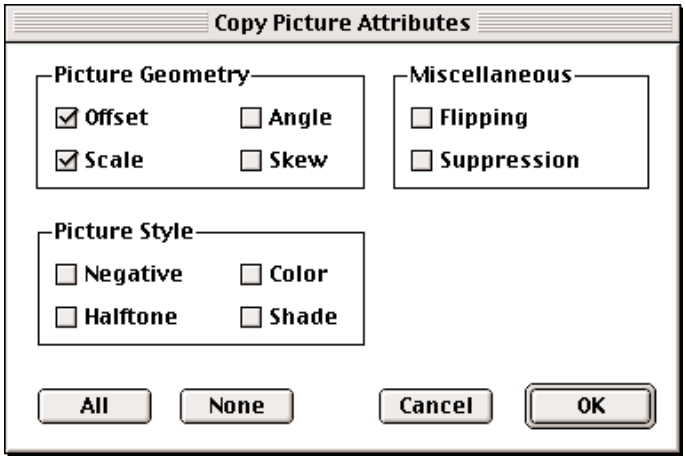
Remember that the contents of the Clipboard *are not altered* when you copy unstyled text. As well, you can always undo and redo the paste operation.

Note: You can copy and replace up to 50,000 characters at once. If you try to copy more, only the first 50,000 characters will be copied. ■

Copying and Pasting Picture Attributes

Duplica allows you to copy and paste picture attributes, much the same way you can copy and paste character and paragraph attributes. For example, the Offset and the Color of a picture are picture attributes.

Choosing **Copy Paragraph Attributes** brings up this dialog:



Duplica Tip

You can either use Duplica's pop-up menu or **Edit –> Copy –> Picture Attributes.**

You can copy picture attributes only when a picture box is selected with the Contents tool and the box contains a picture. However, you can *paste* picture attributes even if the picture box is empty.

List of Picture Attributes

Offset The picture Offset Across and Offset Down within the picture box.

Scale The picture Scale Across and Scale Down.

Angle The picture Angle.

Skew The picture Skew.

Negative The picture Negative setting. Only available if the picture format allows this control.

Halftone The picture Halftone settings, including Frequence, Angle and Function. Only available if the picture format allows this control.

Color The picture Color. Only available if the picture format allows this control.

Shade The picture Shade. Only available if the picture format allows this control.

Flipping The picture Flip Horizontal and Flip Vertical.

Suppression The Suppress Picture Printout status.

Note: The current version of Badia Duplica does not support copying and pasting the Contrast or Clipping picture attributes. ■

Example

Replacing a low-resolution picture with a high-resolution picture, retaining the settings and cropping

Let's suppose you have a low-resolution picture that you have cropped and scaled for position only. You now want to replace it with the high-resolution version of the image retaining the settings of the low-resolution image.

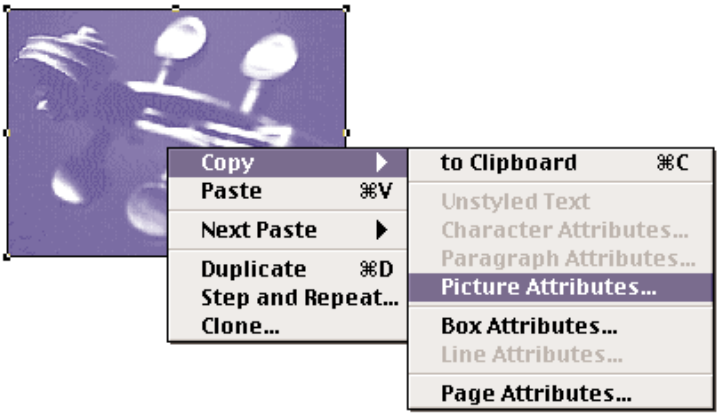
continues

QuarkXPress Tip

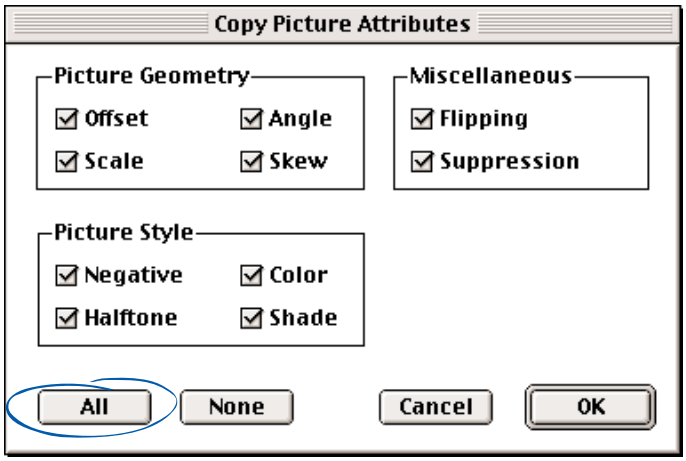
When using **Get Picture** to import a **TIFF** image, if you hold the ⌘ key and click **Open**, a color TIFF image will be imported as a gray scale image, and a gray scale image will be imported as a bitmap image.

A low-resolution picture placed for position only.

Select the low-resolution picture with the Contents tool and choose **Copy Picture Attributes**:



When the dialog shows up, click the **All** button to check every possible picture attribute:



Now, import the high-resolution picture into the picture box:

With the picture still selected, choose **Paste** or **Command-V**:

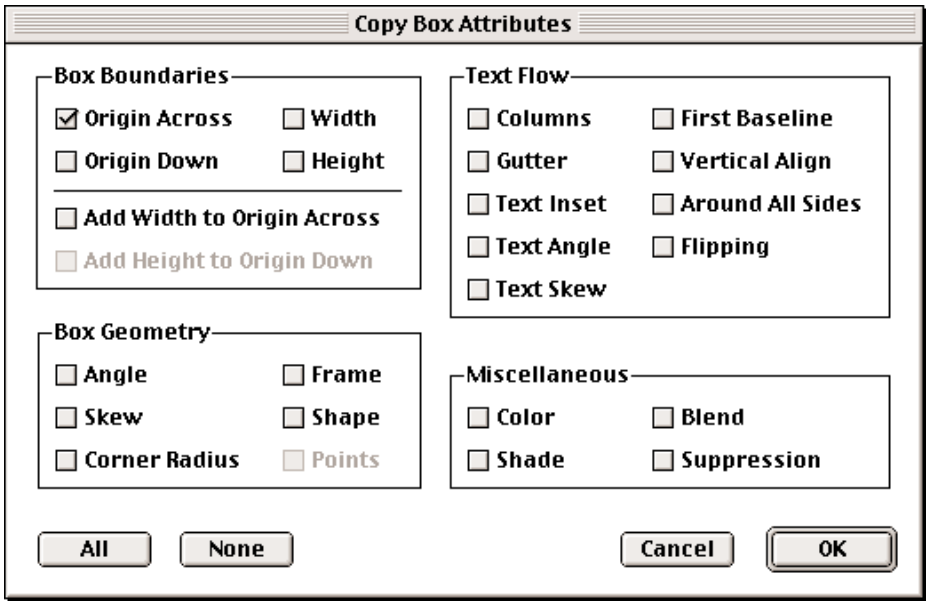
This example assumes that the dimensions of both the low- and high-resolution pictures are the same.

Duplica Tip

Every Duplica attribute dialog has the buttons **All** and **None**. Clicking **All** will select all the possible attributes; clicking **None** will deselect them all. Note that in order to OK a dialog, at least one check button must be checked.

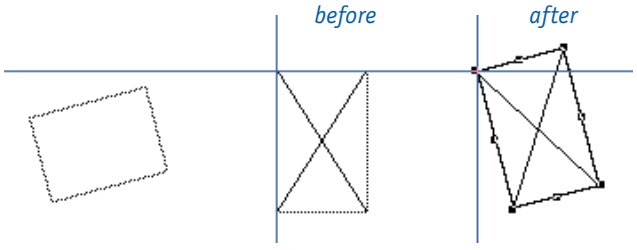
Copying and Pasting Box Attributes

Duplica allows you to copy and paste a variety of attributes for all kinds of boxes, including anchored boxes. When a box is selected – either with the Item or Content tool – you can choose **Copy Box Attributes**. The following dialog appears:



You can copy box attributes only when a single box is selected, not a group of boxes. However, you can *paste* box attributes into a single or group of boxes.

When you paste a certain box attribute with Duplica, all the other attributes that you are not pasting *remain unchanged*. For example, if you paste only the **Angle** attribute, the across and down offsets of the box will still be the same.



*We copied the **Angle** attribute from the box on the left and pasted it onto the picture box. Note that the X and Y coordinates of the picture box remain the same – only its angle has changed.*

Duplica Tip

When you **Paste** a certain box attribute with Duplica, all the other attributes that you are not pasting *remain unchanged*.

List of Box Attributes

Origin Across The box Origin Across, measured from the *left side* of the page (not the spread). This is an *absolute* value, independent of the ruler origin location. You can even copy – but not paste – this attribute with anchored boxes.

Origin Down The box Origin Down, measured from the *top* of the page (not the spread). This is an *absolute* value, independent of the ruler origin location. You can even copy – but not paste – this attribute with anchored boxes.

Width The box Width.

Height The box Height.

Add Width to Origin Across This is not an attribute *per se*. When you check this option, the box width will be added to the origin across value (only available if you check **Origin Across** first, and for boxes with no angle or skew applied).

Add Height to Origin Down This is not an attribute *per se*. When you check this option, the box height will be added to the origin down value (only available if you check **Origin Down** first, and for boxes with no angle or skew applied).

Angle The box Angle.

Skew The box Skew.

Corner Radius The box Corner Radius.

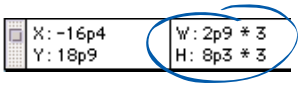
Frame The box Frame settings, including Width, Style, Color, Shade and Gap. When you **Paste** this attribute, the frame will be drawn inside or outside the box, depending on the status of the **Framing** document preference (**Edit -> Preferences -> Document -> General -> Framing**).

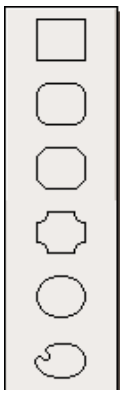
Shape The box Shape, including Rectangle, Rounded-corner, Beveled-corner, Concave-corner, Oval and Bézier. Note that for Bézier boxes, in most cases you will select this attribute along with the **Points** attribute, to guarantee that the box Bézier points are also duplicated.

Points (Bézier boxes only) The Bézier points that make up the actual Bézier box. Note that, in most cases, you will select this attribute along with the **Shape** attribute, to guarantee that the box is converted

QuarkXPress Tip

When placing and modifying boxes, you can always use the arithmetic operands **+** (add), **–** (subtract), ***** (multiply), and **/** (divide) in any of the box coordinate fields. For example if you want to make a box 3 times larger, your could multiply the **W** and **H** fields by 3 using the ***** operand:





*The **Shape** attribute refers to any of these box shapes.*

to a Bézier box. That is, if you paste the **Points** attribute of a Bézier box into a rectangular box without pasting the **Shape** attribute, nothing will happen, because a rectangular box cannot contain Bézier points (you must change its shape first).

Columns (Text boxes only) The number of Columns.

Gutter (Text boxes only) The Gutter Width between columns.

Text Inset (Text boxes only) The Text Inset offset.

Text Angle (Text boxes only) The Text Angle.

Text Skew (Text boxes only) The Text Skew.

First Baseline (Text boxes only) The First Baseline settings, including Minimum and Offset.

Vertical Align (Text boxes only) The Vertical Alignment settings, including Type and Inter ¶ Max.

Around All Sides (Text boxes only) The Run Text Around All Sides status.

Flipping (Text boxes only) The Flip Horizontal and Flip Vertical text settings.

Color The box background Color.

Shade The box background Shade.

Blend The box Blend settings, including Style, Angle, Color and Shade. This is actually the *second* color used for a blend, so make sure that you also copy the **Color** and **Shade** attributes (for the first color) to reproduce the *complete* blend.

Suppression The box Suppress Printout.

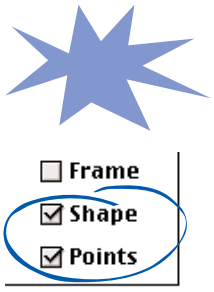
Note: The current version of Badia Duplica does not support copying and pasting the Runaround box attribute. ■

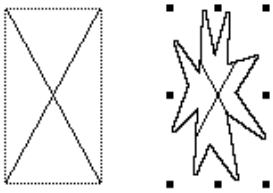
Examples

Example 1. Placing a box precisely below the last baseline of another box

Let's suppose you want to place the top of a box exactly at the baseline of the last line of type of another box. QuarkXpress does not allow you to determine directly the coordinate of the baseline of the

Duplica Tip



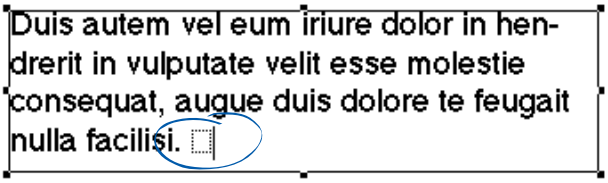


before *after*

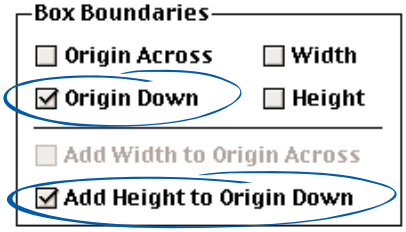
By copying the **Shape** and **Points** attributes from the box at top, you can duplicate the actual "look" of a box from one box to another. Note also that the width and height of the modified box remain unchanged.

last line in a box. If you know the position of the first line baseline, you can figure this out by counting the number of lines multiplied by the leading amount. This can sometimes be cumbersome, yet you can do this easily with Duplica.

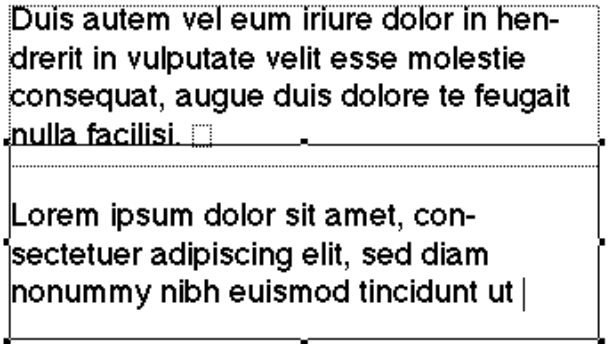
Create a small transparent box with no contents (**Item -> Content -> None**) and, with the Item tool selected, select **Cut** or **Command-X**. Now select the Content tool and paste that box as an anchored box at the end of the last line:



Select the anchored box and choose Copy Box Attributes. When the dialog shows up, select only **Origin Down** and **Add Height to Origin Down**. (You can now delete the anchored box if you wish.)



Now select the box whose top you want to align with that last baseline. Choose **Paste** or **Command-V**:



The top of this box has been positioned exactly at the last baseline of the other text box.

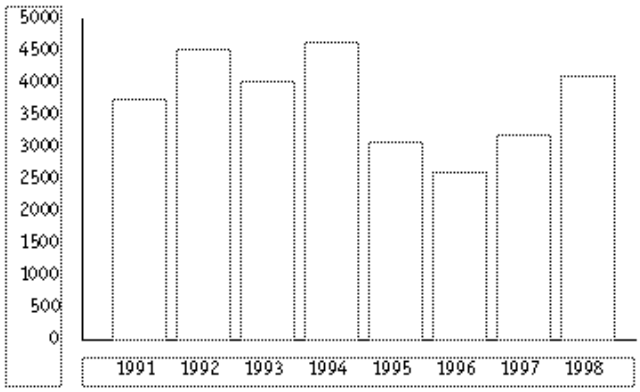
You can now place text on the box below at a precise distance from the last baseline of the other box: just enter the value in the First Baseline field (**Item -> Modify -> Text -> First Baseline -> Offset**). We used 2p6 for this example. ■

Duplica Tip

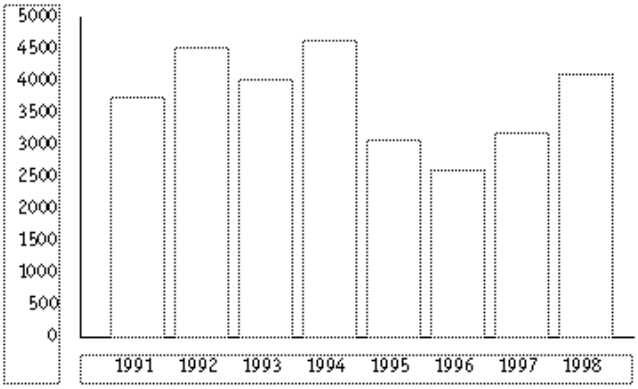
You can also use this technique to place a caption text box precisely under a picture box: copy the **Origin Across**, **Origin Down** and **Width** of the picture box and select **Add Height to Origin Down**. Select the text box, and choose **Paste** or **Command-V**. Use **First Baseline** offset to place the first text baseline at a fixed distance under the bottom of the picture box.

Example 2. Creating a bar chart

In this example, we are going to create a bar chart and modify its design using Duplica. Let's suppose you have the following plain bar chart:



Duplicate any of the bars and create a more interesting design. In this case, we added a linear blend, and changed its shape from rectangular to rounded-corner:



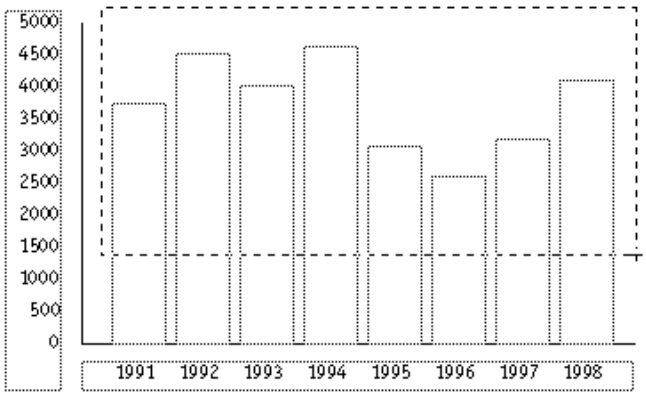
continues

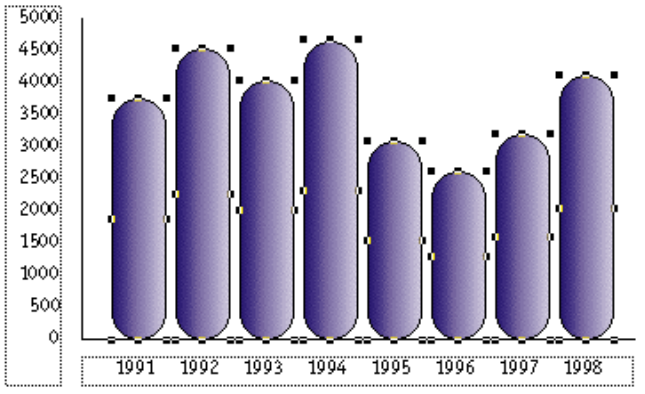
Duplica Tip

Duplica also helps you ensure **consistency** across pages. For example, let's suppose you want to make several boxes that were placed "by eye" begin at the same position on different pages. Just copy the **Origin Across** and **Origin Down** attributes of the "model" box, and then select **Paste** or ⌘ **V** on each of the remaining boxes: the boxes will all have the same origin throughout.

With that box selected, choose **Copy Box Attributes** and check these options: **Corner Radius**, **Shape**, **Color**, **Shade** and **Blend**:

Now select all the bars in the chart and choose **Paste** or **Command-V**. A message will warn you that you will not be able to undo this multiple box paste operation. Click OK:





Note that if you change your mind and decide to create a different design, you can change just *one* of the bars, copy its box attributes and paste them into the remaining boxes. ■

Duplica Tip

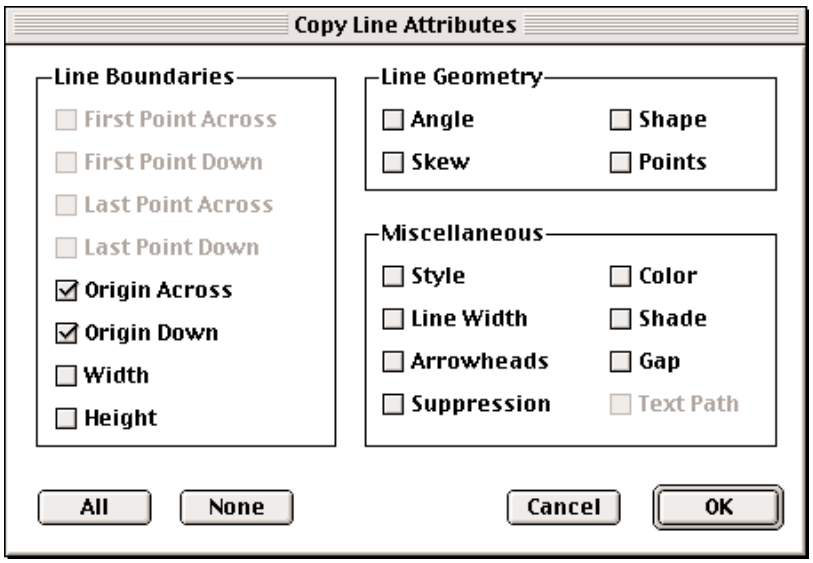
When you copy the **Shape** attribute of a box with corner radius (like rounded-corner or beveled-corner), remember to check **Corner Radius** as well.

Copying and Pasting Line Attributes

In many ways, lines behave much like boxes. For this reason, you will see that copying and pasting line attributes is similar to copying and pasting box attributes.

As with boxes, you can copy attributes only when a single line is selected, not a group of lines. However, you can *paste* attributes into single or grouped lines.

When you select any kind of line – including anchored lines – with the Item or Content tools, you can perform **Copy Line Attributes**. This dialog appears:



Depending on the line shape – regular, orthogonal or Bézier – you will see that certain options are not available. For example, **First Point** and **Last Point** attributes are only available for regular or orthogonal lines, whereas **Angle**, **Skew**, and **Point** are only available for Bézier lines.

Remember also that when you paste a certain line attribute with Duplica, all the other attributes that you are not pasting *remain unchanged*.

List of Line Attributes

First Point Across (Regular and orthogonal lines only) The coordinate across of the first point of the line (First Across), measured from the *left side* of the page (not the spread). This is an *absolute*

Duplica Tip

For regular and orthogonal lines, the **first point** refers to the point that was created when you started dragging the mouse to build the line, and the **last point** is the one you created after you finished dragging.

value, independent of the ruler origin location. You can even copy and paste this attribute with anchored lines.

First Point Down (Regular and orthogonal lines only) The coordinate down of the first point of the line (First Down), measured from the *top side* of the page (not the spread). This is an *absolute* value, independent of the ruler origin location. You can even copy and paste this attribute with anchored lines.

Last Point Across (Regular and orthogonal lines only) The coordinate across of the last point of the line (Last Across), measured from the *left side* of the page (not the spread). This is an *absolute* value, independent of the ruler origin location. You can even copy and paste this attribute with anchored lines.

Last Point Down (Regular and orthogonal lines only) The coordinate down of the last point of the line (Last Down), measured from the *top side* of the page (not the spread). This is an *absolute* value, independent of the ruler origin location. You can even copy and paste this attribute with anchored lines.

Origin Across (Bézier lines only) The line Origin Across, measured from the *left side* of the page (not the spread). This is an *absolute* value, independent of the ruler origin location. You can even copy – but not paste – this attribute with anchored lines.

Origin Down (Bézier lines only) The line Origin Down, measured from the *top side* of the page (not the spread). This is an *absolute* value, independent of the ruler origin location. You can even copy – but not paste – this attribute with anchored lines.

Width (Bézier lines only) The line boundary box Width.

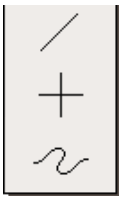
Height (Bézier lines only) The line boundary box Height.

Angle (Bézier lines only) The line boundary box Angle.

Skew (Bézier lines only) The line boundary box Skew.

Shape The line Shape, including Regular, Orthogonal, and Bézier. Note that for Bézier lines, in most cases you will select this attribute along with the **Points** attribute to guarantee that the line Bézier points are also duplicated.

Points (Bézier lines only) The Bézier points that make up the actual Bézier line. Note that, in most cases, you will select this attribute



*The **Shape** attribute refers to any of these line shapes.*

along with the **Shape** attribute to guarantee that the line is converted to a Bézier line. That is, if you paste the **Points** attribute of a Bézier line into a regular line without pasting the **Shape** attribute, nothing will happen because a regular line cannot contain Bézier points (you must change its shape first).

Style The line Style.

Line Width The line Width.

Arrowheads The line Arrowheads.

Suppression The line Suppress Printout.

Color The line Color.

Shade The line Shade.

Gap The line Gap settings, including Color and Shade.

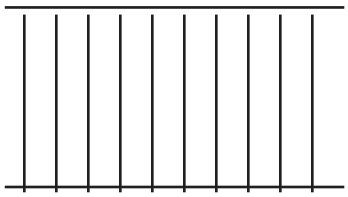
Text Path (Lines with Text Content only) The line Text Path settings, including Text Orientation, Text Alignment and Flip Text.

Note: The current version of Badia Duplica does not support copying and pasting the Runaround line attribute. ■

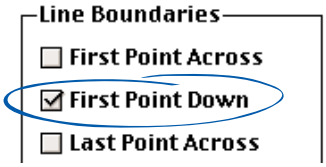
Examples

Example 1. Aligning orthogonal lines

We'll show you how you can align a group of horizontal and vertical orthogonal lines precisely. Suppose you have the following situation – a group of vertical lines that need to butt against two horizontal lines:



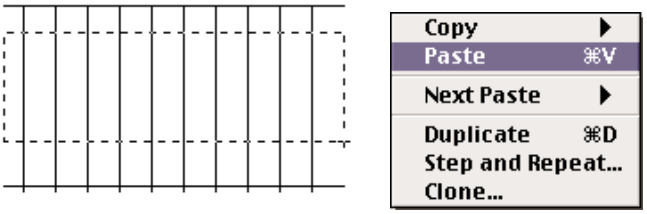
First, select the top horizontal line and choose **Copy Line Attributes**. Check only **First Point Down**:



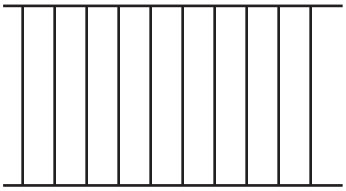
Duplica Tip

Duplica "remembers" the buttons that you checked after closing a dialog. Next time you perform a **Copy** operation, those options will be checked by default. (Click the **None** button if you want to start over.)

Now, select all the vertical rules at once and choose **Paste** or **Command-V**:



Next, select the bottom horizontal line and choose **Copy Line Attributes**. Check only **Last Point Down**. Select all the vertical rules again and choose **Paste**:



Example 2. Working with line shapes

In this example, we are going to create a line design, copy its attributes and paste them into a group of lines.

Let's suppose you have the following design:

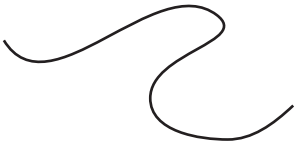
We will modify one of the line's design by adding some segments, and changing its Style, Width, Color, Shade and Text Path settings.

continues

Duplica Tip

Here's an easy way to draw an object along a path:

1. Begin by drawing the path:

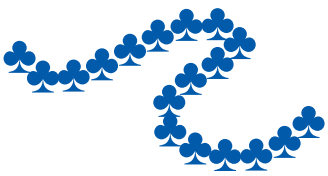


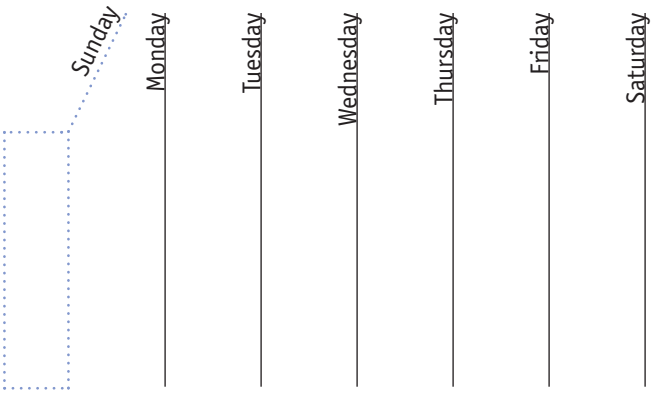
2. Create a new dotted dash with gaps that resemble the spacing between the objects in the path, and paint the line with that style, adjusting its width:

3. Select the line and convert it to a Bézier box (**Item –> Shape –> Bézier box**). Split the outside paths (**Item –> Split –> Outside Paths**) and group the result:

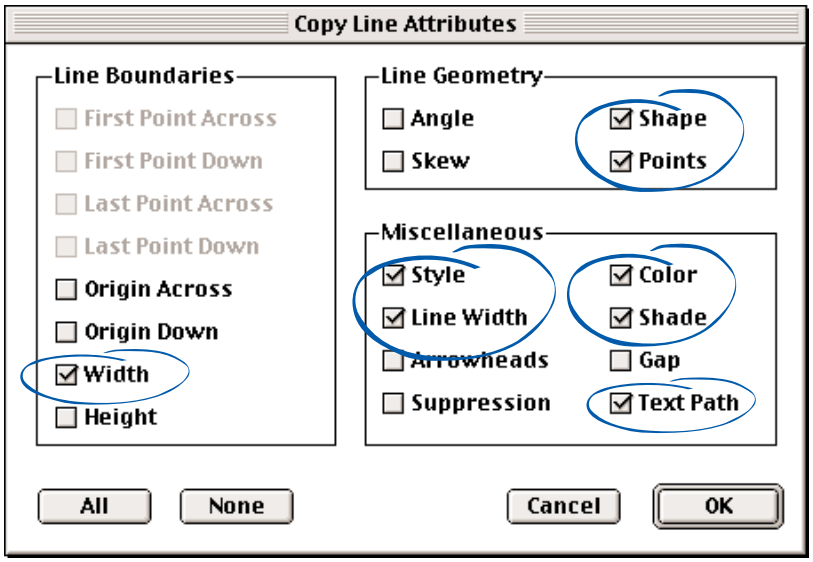
4. Paint the object that you want to use. We used a Zapf Dingbats character converted to box (**Style –> Text to Box**). Copy these box attributes using Duplica: **Width**, **Height**, **Shape**, **Points** and **Color**:

5. Select the grouped dots and choose **Paste**:



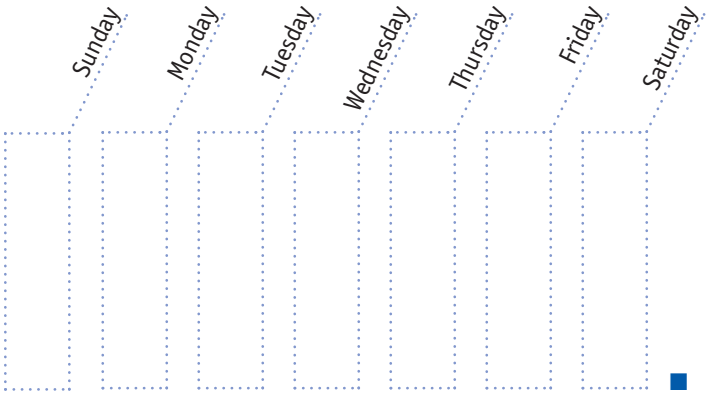


We can now copy the line's style and apply it to the remaining lines. Select **Copy Line Attributes** with these settings:

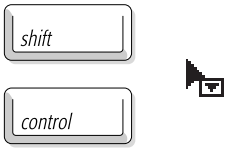


Note that we are also copying the line's boundary **Width**: if you don't specify this attribute, all the lines will retain their existing width (which means that the Bézier points will all be located at the same vertical position).

To finish, select the remaining lines and choose **Paste**:



Duplica Tip

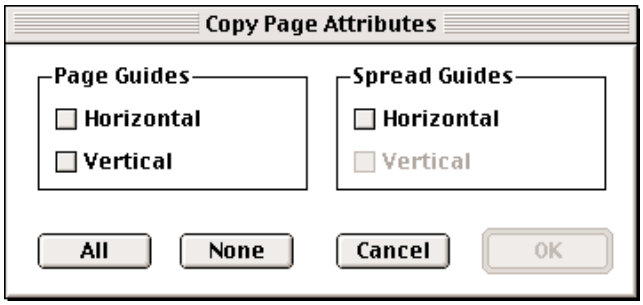


You can also access any of Duplica's menus by pressing the *Shift* and *Control* keys and clicking anywhere in a document.

Copying and Pasting Page Attributes

Duplica even allows you to copy and paste horizontal and vertical guides. These now become "page attributes."

With *any* document open, you can choose **Copy Page Attributes** and the following dialog appears:



Horizontal and **Vertical Page Guides** refer to guides that were created within the page limits; **Horizontal** and **Vertical Spread Guides** are the ones created in the pasteboard area.

Once you copy page attributes, you can go to other pages of the document (including master pages) and choose **Paste** to apply the guides that you copied previously.

The page whose guides you are copying (or pasting into) is the *current page*. You can determine the current page at any given moment by looking at the lower left corner of your document window.

Note: As with any guide operation in QuarkXPress, you cannot undo pasting page attributes. ■

Using Next Paste

A unique and powerful Duplica feature allows you not only to store copy operations separately from each other, but also to switch between them, specifying which one will be the next to be pasted. You do this by using the **Next Paste** submenu.

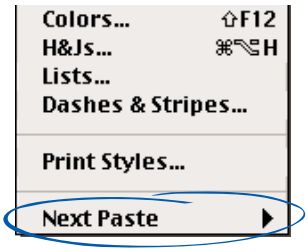
As mentioned earlier, you *never lose* the contents of the Clipboard after copying any attribute; instead, they get stored in several separate "clipboards." Every time you perform a copy operation – to the Clipboard or "clipboards" – you are automatically changing the **Next Paste**.

QuarkXPress Tip

To delete all the horizontal guides in a page, **Option-click** the horizontal ruler; to delete all the vertical guides, **Option-click** the vertical ruler. (Make sure that the page "touches" the top left corner of the document window).

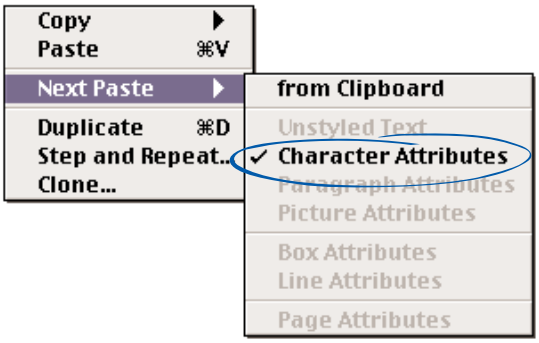
You can do the same for spread guides, but clicking on an area of the rulers that "touches" the pasteboard.

The current page.



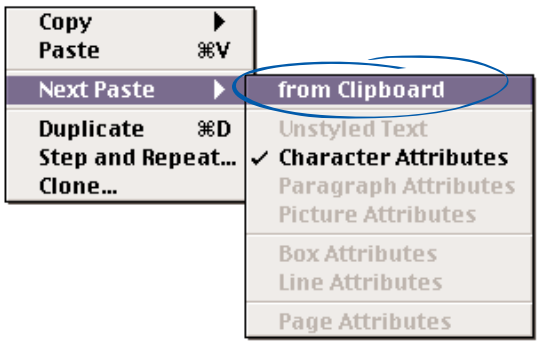
*The **Next Paste** submenu under the Edit menu.*

For example, let's suppose that you copy some text to the Clipboard. The Next Paste becomes "Paste the Contents of the Clipboard." If you copy Character Attributes later on, the Next Paste becomes "Paste Character Attributes." If you check the **Next Paste** submenu, it should look like this:



Note that there is a checkmark beside Character Attributes: this tells you that the next time you perform a **Paste** operation (by choosing **Paste** or **Command-V**), the character attributes that you copied previously will be pasted, *not* the contents of the Clipboard.

But you should also note that you can now switch back to pasting the contents of the Clipboard. Just select **Next Paste -> from Clipboard**:



After you select **from Clipboard**, a checkmark will appear next to that option. Now if you select **Paste**, the contents of the Clipboard will be pasted.

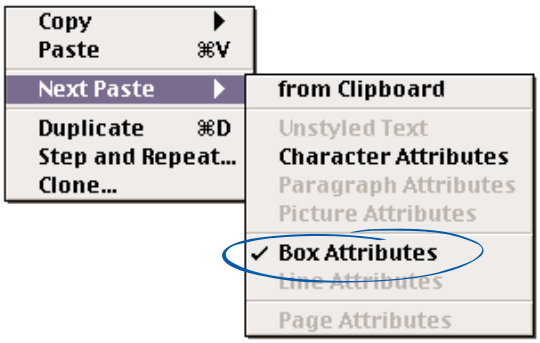
Let's now copy some box attributes. The **Next Paste** submenu will look like this:

Duplica Tip

You can still paste box attributes into a group that contains boxes *and lines*: the attributes will be pasted only onto the boxes, not the lines. The same is true for pasting line attributes into a group that contains boxes as well: the attributes will be pasted only onto the lines.

Duplica Tip

The **Next Paste** changes automatically every time you perform a new **Copy** operation.



Box Attributes now become the Next Paste. Again, you can always switch back to any of the previous clipboards.

The contents of Duplica's clipboards remain available *even* after you close or change documents. They will be erased, however, when you quit QuarkXPress (except the Mac OS Clipboard).

Depending on the selection and the status of the clipboards, Duplica is smart enough to make available in the **Next Paste** submenu only the options that you can choose from, and it greys out the ones that are not applicable. In the previous example, if you deselect all the boxes in the document, you will now not be able to switch to Character Attributes or Box Attributes, because you can't paste them anyway at that point. However, this *does not mean* that any of the clipboard contents are erased – just select any box or text and those options will be available again.

Duplica Tip

If you copy something to the Clipboard from a *different application* and you want to paste it into a QuarkXPress document, make sure that you select **from Clipboard** in the **Next Paste** submenu.

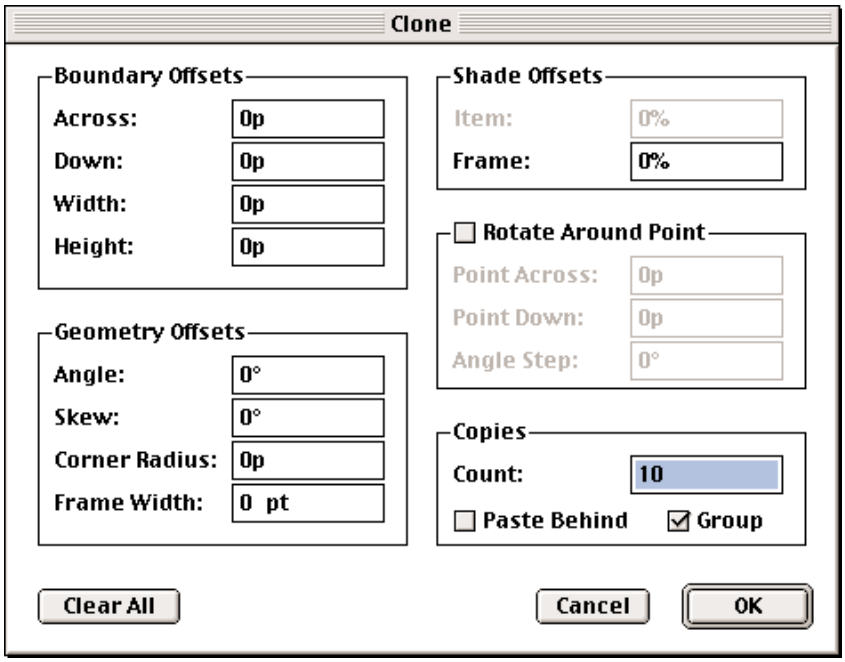
Duplica Tip

The contents of Duplica's clipboards remain available even after you close or change documents.

3. Cloning Boxes and Lines with Duplica

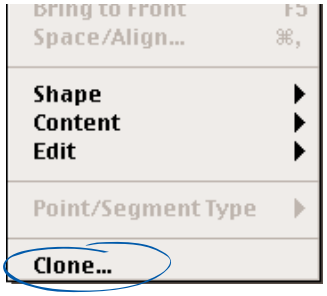
You can clone any kind of box or line using Duplica's powerful **Clone** feature. Cloning an item is similar to using XPress's **Step and Repeat** command, but Duplica allows you to specify several other attribute offsets that can change with each duplication. You can create up to **999** copies with one single clone operation.

With an item selected with the Content or Item tools, choose **Clone** from the Item menu or use Duplica's pop-up menu. The following dialog appears:



This dialog allows you to enter values for different *item attribute incremental offsets*. An item attribute incremental offset is the value that will be added (or subtracted) from the previous attribute value to generate the new cloned item. For example, cloning a box that has a 1pt frame with a Frame Width offset of 1pt means that the frame *will increase* 1pt with each duplication, resulting in cloned boxes with 2pt, 3pt, 4pt, ... frame widths.

Note: The current version of Badia Duplica does not allow you to clone grouped items. ■



*Duplica's **Clone** menu item under the Item menu.*

Duplica Tip

Use the **Clear All** button to return every field in the Clone dialog to 0 and disable the **Rotate Around Point** feature.

Specifying Incremental Offsets

Here's a description of each of the clone incremental offsets:

Across The offset Across the page. This is identical to Step and Repeat's Horizontal Offset.

Down The offset Down the page. This is identical to Step and Repeat's Vertical Offset.

Width (Boxes and Bézier lines only) The box or Bézier line Width increment.

Height (Boxes and Bézier lines only) The box or Bézier line Height increment.

Width (Boxes and Bézier lines only) The box or Bézier line Width increment.

Angle (Boxes and Bézier lines only) The box or Bézier line Angle increment.

Skew (Boxes and Bézier lines only) The box or Bézier line Skew increment.

Corner Radius (Rectangular boxes only) The box Corner Radius increment.

Frame Width / Line Width For boxes, this is the Frame Width increment; for lines, this is the Line Width increment.

Shade For boxes, this is the background Shade increment; for lines, it's the line Shade increment.

Frame (Boxes only) The box frame Shade increment.

Note: Shade offsets are only available for items with a color other than *None*. ■

Rotating an Item Around a Point

A unique Duplica feature allows you to rotate and clone an item around a point within a page, in much the same way illustration programs do. You can use any of the previously described incremental offsets *simultaneously* with each cloned item rotation.

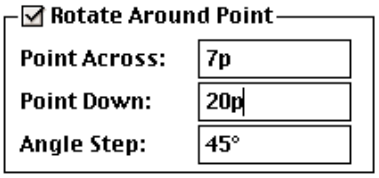
Duplica Tip

After cloning an item, the **Duplicate** menu item under the Item menu changes to **Clone Again**. If you use XPress's **Step and Repeat** command, **Clone Again** switches back to **Duplicate**. The keyboard command is always ⌘ **D**.

Duplica Tip

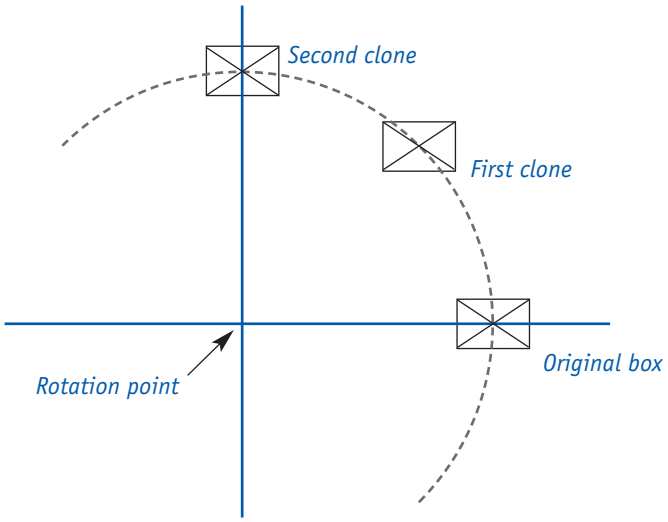
You can **undo** and **redo** clone operations by simply pressing ⌘ **Z** or, from the menu, **Edit -> Undo/Redo Cloning**.

The rotation will take place around the *Rotation Point* within the page. You specify the rotation point by entering the values in the **Point Across** and **Point Down** fields. These values are measured *from the edge of the page*, independent of the location of the ruler origin. With each step, you also have to specify the angle that will be used to rotate the cloned item in relation to the previous one. You do this by entering a value in the **Angle Step** field:



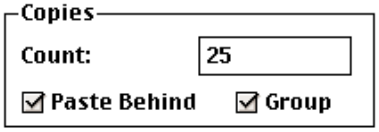
In this case, the rotation point is 7p across from the left side of the page and 20p down from the top of the page and each item will be rotated 45° around it.

The rotation always takes place from the *center of the item* to the rotation point:



Specifying Copies

To specify the number of copies that you want to make, enter a number from 1 to 999 in the **Count** field. There are also two check buttons that you can set on and off: if you check the **Paste Behind** button, each cloned copy will be placed behind the previous one, or on top of the previous one if you uncheck it; checking the **Group** button will group all the cloned copies (except the original), otherwise they will remain ungrouped.



*Specifying number of clone copies as well as **Paste Behind** and **Group** settings.*

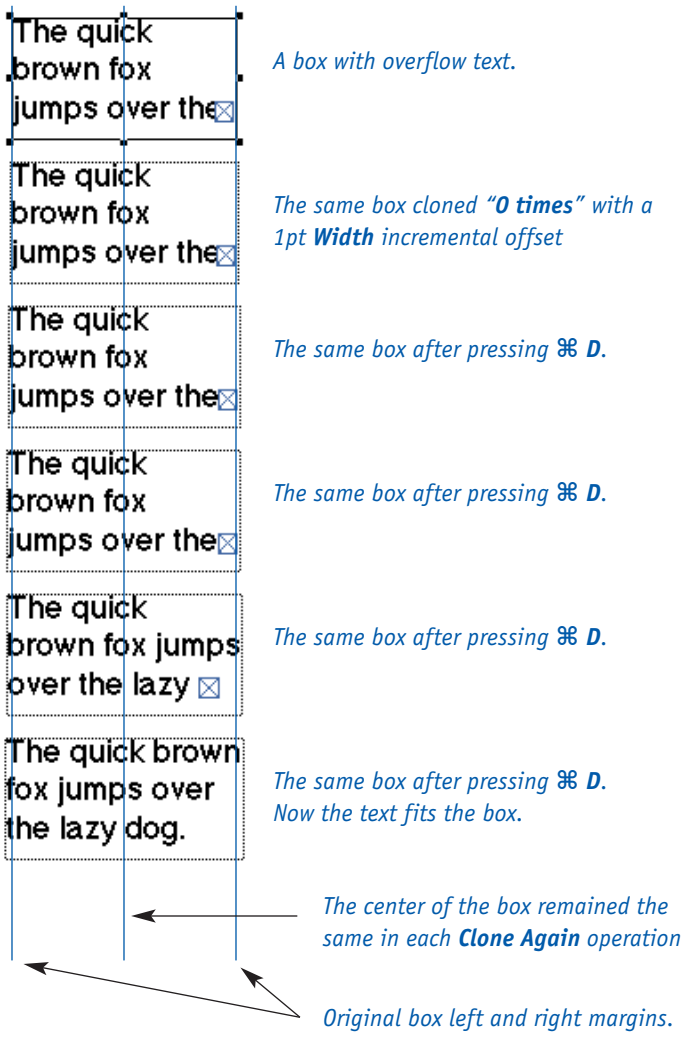
Duplica Tip

You can use any of the incremental offsets *simultaneously* as you rotate an item around a point.

Cloning "Zero Copies"

As a "bonus," you can also enter **0** (zero) in the **Count** field of the **Clone** dialog. You may have already guessed what this does: it will modify the *original* item with the offsets and/or rotation that you specified *without* creating any clone.

Here's a case in which you may find this feature useful: let's suppose that you want to increase the width of a box *from its center* until a certain overflow text fits in it. Just enter 1pt (or any appropriate value) in the **Width** Boundary Offset field (0.5 pt for the left side and 0.5pt for the right side), and 0 in the **Count** field. Select **Clone Again** repeatedly or **Command-D** until the text fits the box:



Because Duplica applies incremental offsets from the center of the item, note that the box center always remains the same in each step.

Duplica Tip

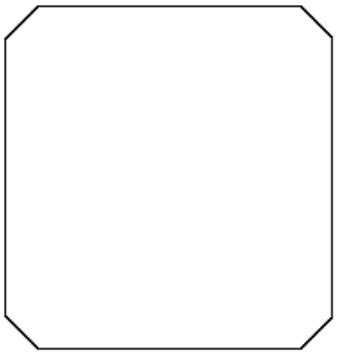
You can create up to **999** copies with one single clone operation.

Duplica Tip

The **Width**, **Height**, **Angle** and **Skew** incremental offsets are always applied from the *center* of the item.

Examples

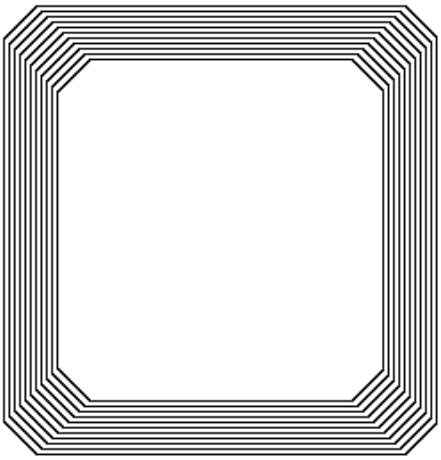
Example 1. Cloning a beveled-corner box

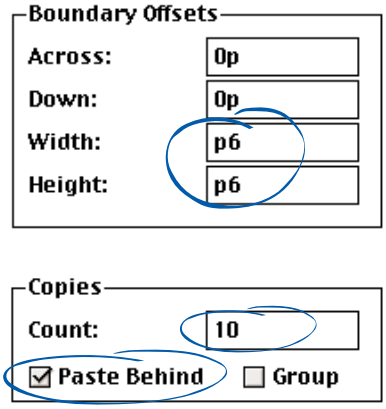


Original box to be cloned.

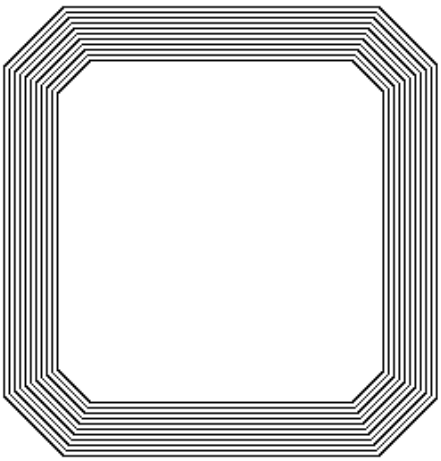
In this example, we are going to clone, in several different ways, a beveled-corner box that has a corner radius of 1p6 and a black frame of 0.5 pt.

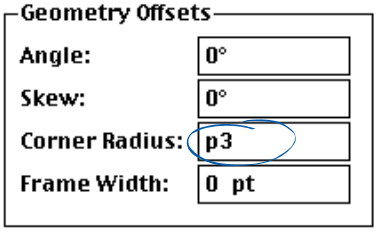
In the **Clone** dialog box, we only enter the **Width** and **Height** fields, adding a 6pt offset for each of the 10 steps, and we paste every cloned item behind the previous one:





If we clone the same box with those settings but *add* a **Corner Radius** offset of 3pt, we get this:



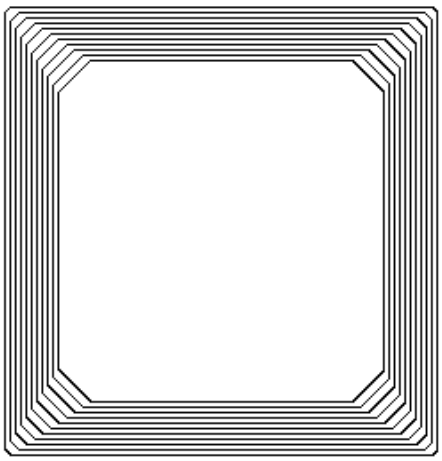


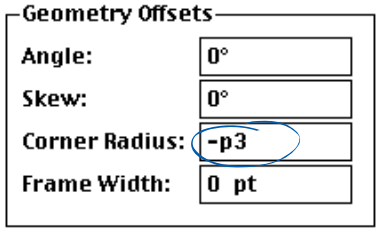
continues

Duplica Tip

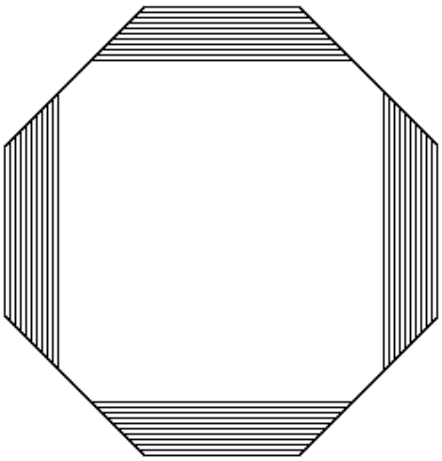
Duplica's pop-up menu also conveniently contains XPress's **Step and Repeat** menu item.

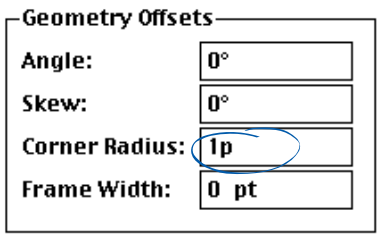
If instead of +3pt we use –3pt:



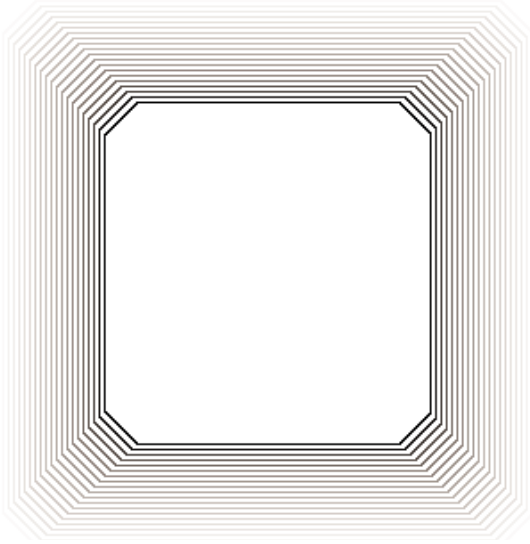


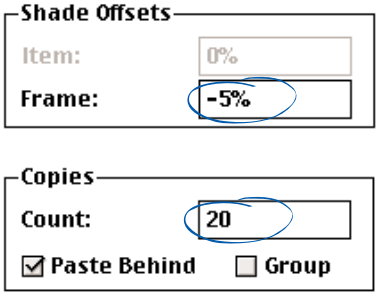
And with 1p:





Finally, the following snapshot shows the same box cloned **20** times, with no **Corner Radius** offset and a **Frame Shade** offset of –5% :





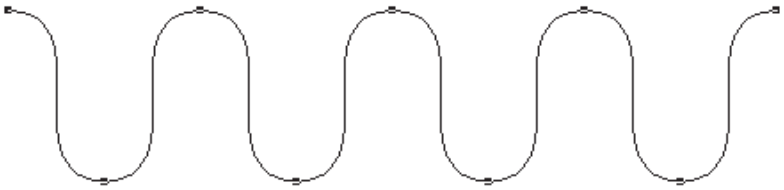
Duplica Tip

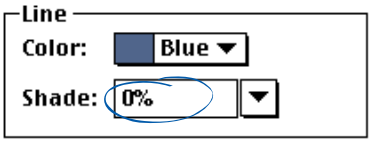
Duplica clones ***as many items as it can***, even if some of them fall outside the pasteboard area or another kind of error is generated for some items.

Example 2. Creating a Bézier line with a 3D effect

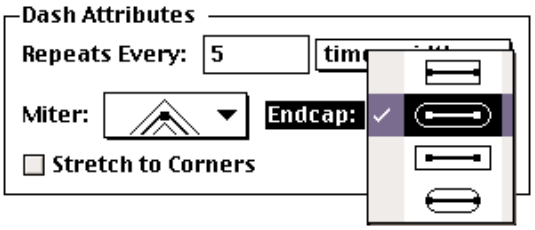
We are going to use Duplica's **Clone** feature to create a realistic 3D effect with a Bézier line.

First, we begin by painting the following 1pt Bézier line with a 0% shade of blue:

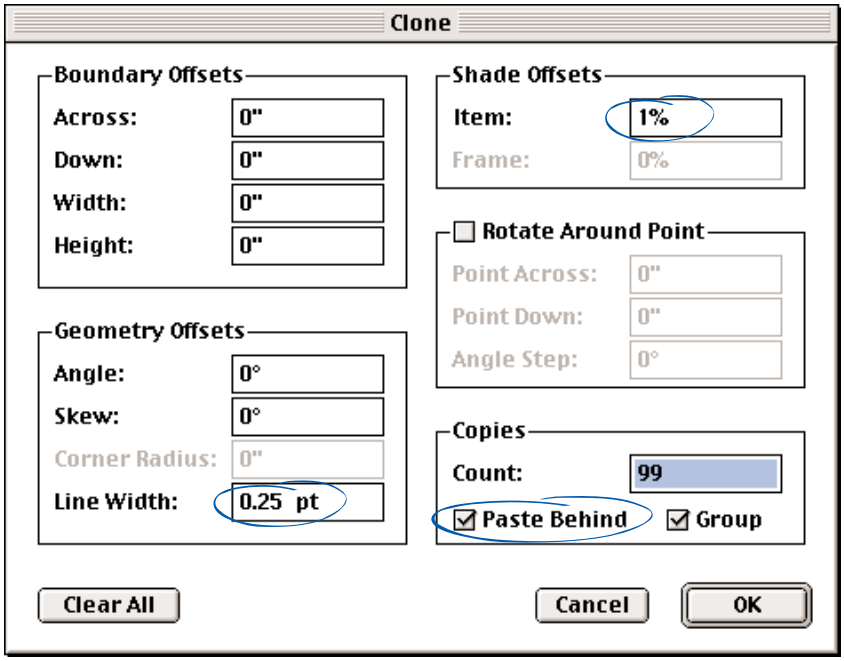




Now, we create a new dash (**Edit -> Dashes & Stripes**) that has a rounded endcap, and use it for the **Style** of our line (**Item -> Modify -> Style**):



Next, we use Duplica's **Clone** with these settings:



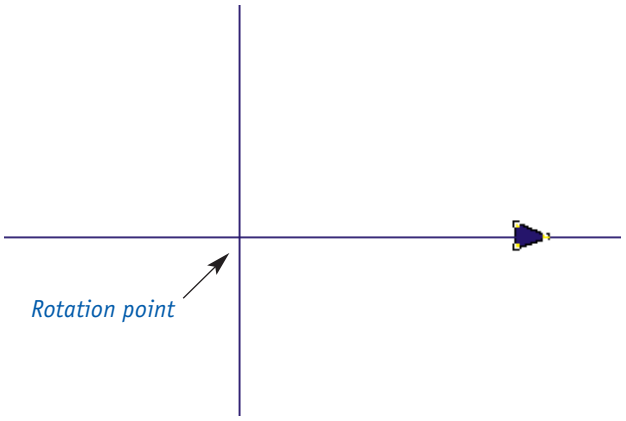
Because our original line had 0% shade and a width of 1pt, in each step the cloned lines will have 1%, 2%, 3%, ... 99% shade of blue, and a width of 1.25pt, 1.5pt, 1.75pt, ... 25.75pt, respectively.

Here's the final result:

Example 3. Rotating and cloning single items to create circular frames and complex symmetrical shapes

In this example, we are going to rotate simple shapes with Duplica to create circular frames and complex shapes.

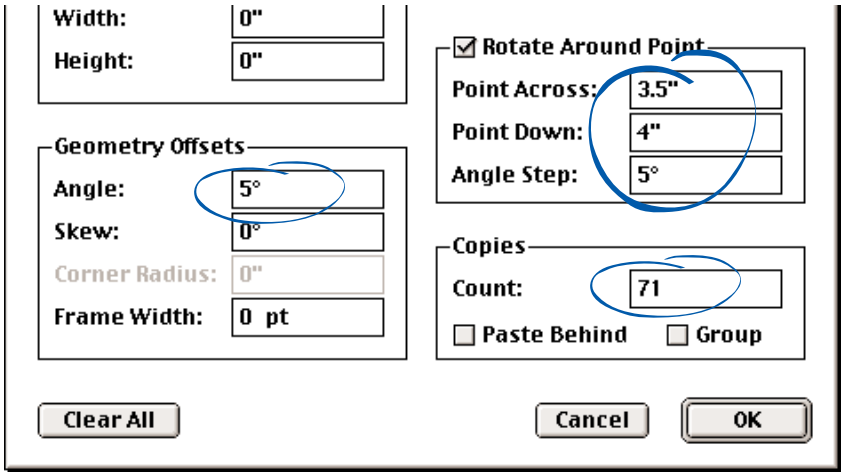
We begin by placing two guides in the position of the rotation point: a vertical guide located at 3.5" across and a horizontal guide at 4" down. We place the object that we are going to rotate centered on the horizontal rule (in this case, a triangle):



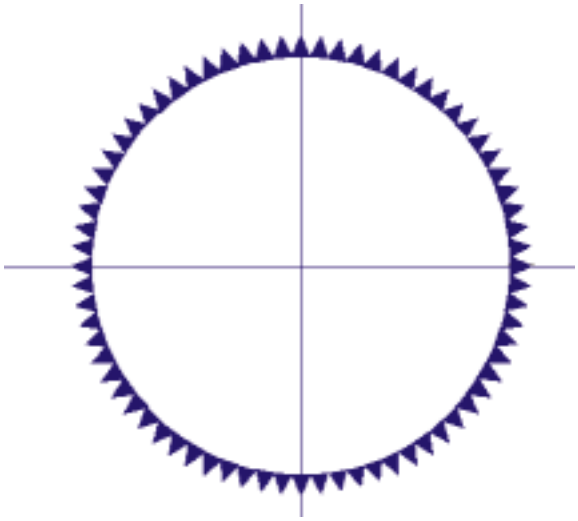
We are going to rotate and clone the triangle around the rotation point by 5° with each duplication. To cover a complete circle, we will need 71 steps (360° / 5° = 72, minus 1 because we already have the original triangle). Note that this will always keep our triangle pointing to the right, so we also need to rotate each copy around its center by 5°:

Duplica Tip

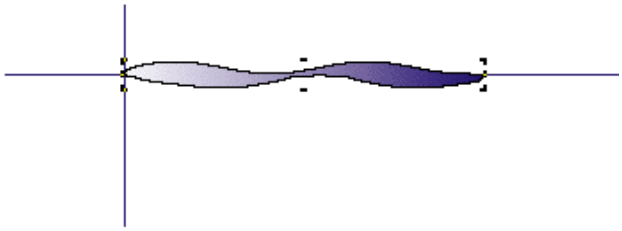
The rotation always takes place from the *center of the item* to the rotation point.



Here's the result:



For our final example, we are going to rotate and clone a Bézier shape placed at the rotation point to create a more complex shape:



Duplica Tip

To place a cloned item at exactly the same position as the original item, open Duplica's **Clone** dialog and click the **Clear All** button. This will reset all the attribute offsets to zero, deselect **Rotate Around Point** and set the **Count** field to 1. The cloned item will be placed in front or behind the original item, depending on the status of the **Paste Behind** button.

We'll use a **Geometry Angle** and **Step Angle** of 10°, and 35 copies (360° / 10° = 36, minus 1):

Appendix: Warnings and Error Messages

Pasting attributes into this multiple selection cannot be undone. OK to continue?

You are attempting to paste box or line attributes into a group of boxes or lines (or both). This operation cannot be undone. Save your document first, or experiment with just one item if you are not sure about the final results.

One or more cloned items cannot be pasted because they are off the pasteboard.

Some items can not be cloned during the clone operation because they fall outside the pasteboard area. However, Duplica clones as many items as it can.

One or more attributes cannot be pasted because: _____

An error occurs while attempting to paste an attribute. Some attributes may be applied, since Duplica stops only when QuarkXPress reports an error.

One or more attributes cannot be pasted because errors occurred, including: _____

Errors occurred while attempting to paste attributes in a multiple item selection and the last of those errors is displayed. Duplica pasted as many attributes as it could with the rest of the items.

Cannot paste the attribute Color because the color _____ does not exist in this document.

You are attempting to paste the Color attribute of a color name that no longer exists. Duplica will not paste this attribute.

Badia Duplica XT cannot be used with this version of QuarkXPress.

Duplica can only be used with QuarkXPress 4.03 or higher for Power Macintosh.

Too many copies of Badia Duplica XT with serial number _____ are already running.

You cannot use a copy of Badia Duplica with the same serial number in more than one computer at once. Some QuarkXPress menu items may not be available. Use the XTensions Manager to disable Badia Duplica and restart QuarkXPress. Please contact Badia Software for information on how to purchase a site license for Badia Duplica.

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