Getting Started With Scribus

Copied from the website: http://wiki.scribus.net/index.php/Get_Started_with_Scribus

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Chapter 1: What you can do with Scribus

- Use Scribus to design and produce magazines, newsletters, print-advertising, brochures, calendars, and pretty much anything that requires text to look visually appealing on paper.
- Scribus is also a great tool for authoring PDF documents with advanced features such as forms, buttons, passwords, and more. You can make your PDF documents even more 'intelligent' by using Javascript from within Scribus. Our tutorial focuses on how to use Scribus for professional-grade design of publications. It also shows a brief glimpse of how to create an intelligent PDF. So let's get started.

For our project, we'll design seven pages for a magazine, including its cover page. Yet within these seven pages, you'll learn enough to create an entire 100-page magazine, or even a full-blown newspaper.

Chapter 2: Scribus And Its Sisters

Download A New Version

First: make sure that you know what you are doing. The basic process of installing Scribus on your computer may have both an easy and more complex solution, so choose the one that fits your experience, unless you're willing to be adventuresome. In general, for those unfamiliar with downloading, compiling, and installing software, it would be best to seek out an already compiled version for your system. These exist for various Linux distros, MacOSX, OS/2 & eComStation and Windows (in fact, as of this writing, for Windows automatic installing of the binaries are your only option, and please note that the Windows versions require Win2000 or XP).

Hints for the wary:

- Get help from a friend who knows how to install Scribus on your platform (*platform* meaning Linux vs MacOS vs Windows)
- Check the Scribus archives for installation help.
- If you get stuck, send an email to the Scribus list. Here's what they will want to know: your platform and distro, the version of Scribus you're trying to install or work with, and of course the problem along with what happened, messages you got along the way, and so on.

Easy Does It - the binaries

Debian	`apt-get install scribus`
Fedora Core - Plan A	use yum (must be root) `yum install scribus` All dependencies should be taken care of.
Fedora Core - Plan B	download the RPM, then install (need to be root for this) with `rpm -ivh scribus-exactly-like-the-file-says` *(e.g. scribus-1.3.3.2-1.suse101.i686.rpm)* Be prepared for dependencies you need to address. The clever thing might be to do `yum install scribus` to get the dependencies addressed, then update `rpm -Uvh .....`. But if you're that clever, maybe just download with subversion and compile.
Gentoo	`emerge scribus`
Mandriva	use urpmi (must be root) `urpmi scribus` All dependencies should be taken care of. Use http://easyurpmi.zarb.org/ and add 'main' and 'contrib' to your urpmi media database ('updates' and 'plf' repositories are very usefull, too).
PLD	`poldek -i scribus`

Slackware	Download an (unofficial) package from Italian Slackware Community website and install it (as root) with `installpkg <package name>`
SUSE	Use Yast2 or RPM, as with Fedora Core above. Alternatively, use the Open Suse Build Server repositories for Fedora 7, Mandriva and Suse
(X)(K)Ubuntu	Please, refer to this article.
Mac OSX	Go to this page and follow the instructions there
Windows 2000 or XP	**Important:** Go here first to read the instructions Then go here for the download.
OS/2 / eComStation	**Important:** Go here for the download. Please note the release on this platform is still in beta due to other software dependencies however Scribus tests ok. Feedback is required!
FreeBSD	As a port: 'cd /usr/ports/print/scribus && make install clean', or as a package: 'pkg_add -r scribus'. See the freshports page and the FreeBSD Handbook for more information.
PC-BSD	You can download a PBI package from http://pbidir.com/packages.php?code=591

Compiling your Own

Visit www.scribus.net and head to the downloads section. Please read the instructions in the documentation section on how to install Scribus for your platform. There is some detailed information inside your downloaded package, in the INSTALL and README files.

The Basic Process:

- Download your file
- Uncompress it
- Untar it
- Enter the directory (using the `cd` command)
- `./configure`
- `make`
- `make install` (as root - if you are installing system-wide)

We recommend using only stable versions for production work. If you are really brave and you want to help us with finding bugs and providing feedback on usability of new features that are a work in progress, go to this page to get the latest SVN version. The SVN version is not always stable, it is also significantly ahead of the stable version in its features and capabilities. Just follow the simple instructions in this wiki on installing from SVN. For those who don't know, SVN stands for Subversion, a version system and a clever way for several programmers from diverse geographical locations to store their software at a central repository as they dynamically work on it.

Make sure you read the requirements page on the site. This is because Scribus needs some rather important files installed on your system. And don't forget the hints mentioned above.

Get Adobe Reader

Scribus is a great tool for creating PDFs. Yet not all PDF viewers are created equal, especially under Linux. So, head to adobe.com and download and install the latest, native version of Adobe Reader for your platform. As of this writing the latest version is Adobe Reader 9.

You can also visit PDFreaders for a list of PDF readers which are Free Open Source Software, like Scribus. They don't have all the functions of Adobe's reader, but many are smaller and faster.

Match Colors That Print

Finally, if you wish to design publications, you need to ensure colors you see on screen match colors that print. For this, you need to install a special and separate piece of software, called a Color Management System, or CMS. Windows and Macintosh come with a CMS built-in, called ICM and ColorSync, respectively. Under Linux, you need to install a free CMS, called LittleCMS. Download and follow the instructions at littlecms.com, or you may find that lcms (and lcms-devel) can be installed just as Scribus binaries are shown above. You can also install versions of this under Windows and Macintosh. For this tutorial, LittleCMS is not necessary, though quite helpful.

You Can Use Your Existing Fonts Collection

Do you have a collection of fonts that you wish to use under Linux? Install your existing TrueType, Postscript, or OpenType format fonts under Linux. You'll find the simple steps mentioned in the documentation section of the Scribus site. For our tutorial, we don't need to install any special fonts. So you can start right away with your first sample publication.

Sane Workflows

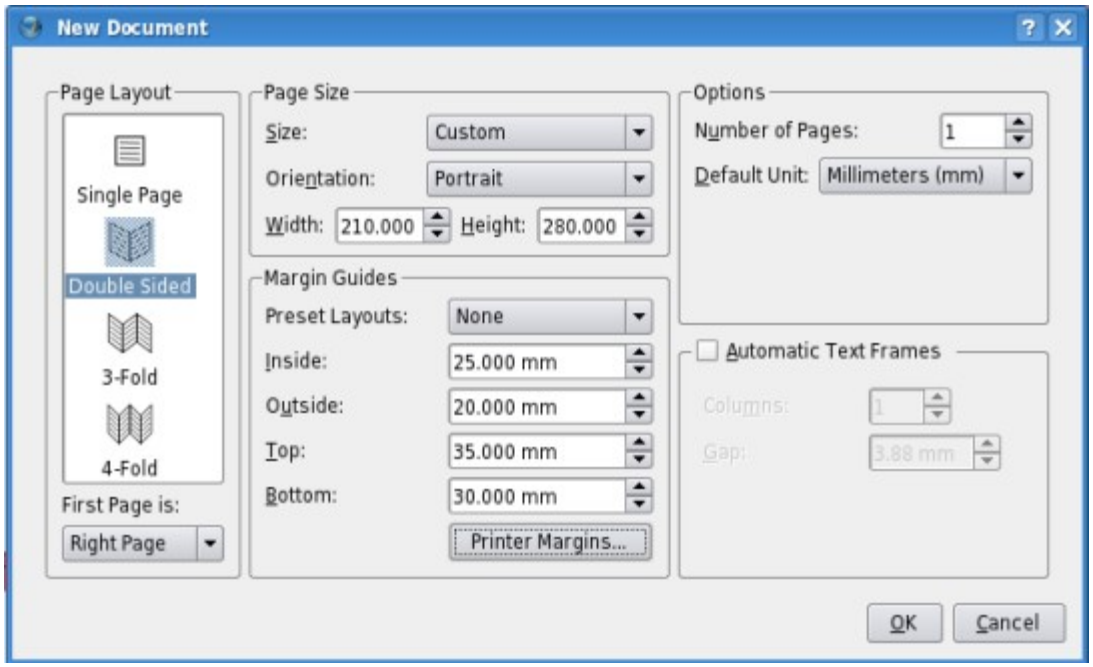
Our magazine is called 'FreedomYug' and it contains a lot of pictures and text. A magazine with a few hundred pages could also have several Scribus files, each with eight to 20 pages. So, it is best to create a folder for each publication. I've created one called 'Fyug'. Inside this, create at least two distinct folders, 'Text,' and 'Images'. You may use a plain text editor, such as Vim or Emacs in Linux, or Notepad in Windows. You may also use a word processor, such as Openoffice.org, author your articles and save them in the Text folder. Scribus can import Openoffice.org files with some limited ability to make use of text formatting. Later versions of Scribus (1.2.5, 1.3.3 or higher) can also import Microsoft Word files, but the text will lose all formatting during import.

Similarly, scan or enhance photographs and store them in the 'Images' folder. A wide range of image formats can be used, including TIFF, JPEG, and PNG.

Chapter 3: Empty, White Spaces

A magazine or a publication design is not about text and images on the page. It is about empty, white spaces on the page. The text and images merely punctuate this emptiness. These 'breathing' spaces are important, much like gardens, parks, and other open-air sites are important to any high-density metropolis. So launch Scribus, go to the **File** menu, and click on **New**. For the rest of the tutorial, I will use the following convention to describe menu choices: **File > New**.

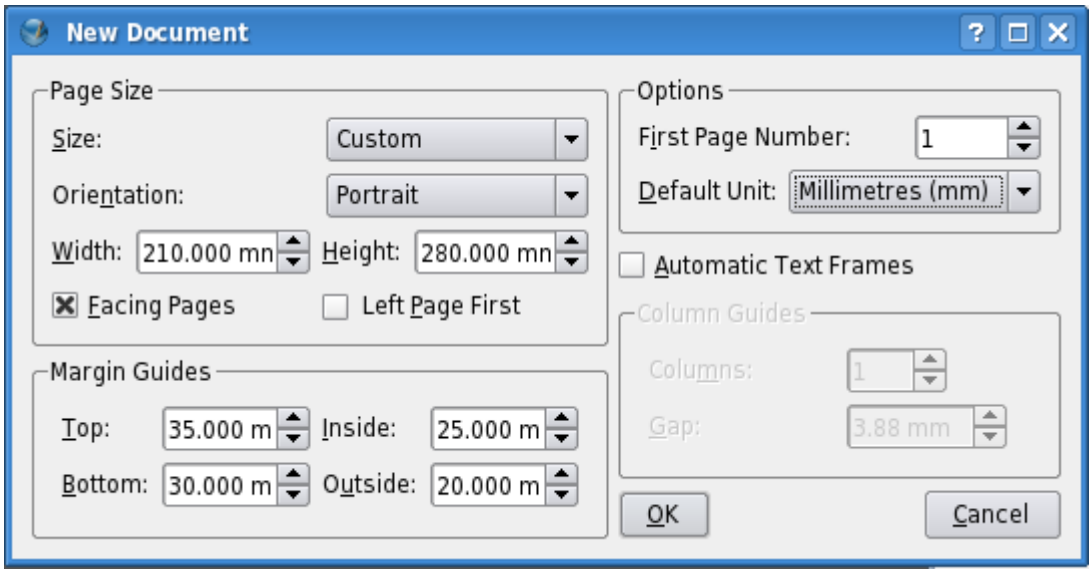
New Emptiness



The New command displays this dialog box

- Click on the 'Default Unit' drop-down box, and choose 'Millimetres (mm)' rather than the default 'Points'.
- Click on the drop-down menu of 'Size' and choose 'Custom' for the page-size of our magazine. Enter the above dimensions for width and height. Note the level of precision beyond the decimal-point to the right, offered by Scribus.
- Enter the above values for margin guides, that marks off the actual printing area, inside the physical paper.
- Select **Page Layout > Double Sided** so you can view pages side-by-side, as in a realworld magazine.
- Select 'First Page is: Right Page' Our first page will be the cover for our magazine.
- Click 'OK' to view your first blank page in Scribus.

Before v 1.3.3, the requestor looked slightly different. Notice the different layout of the Margin Guides area, also that Facing Pages is now selected by checking 'Facing Pages', and Right Page is selected by unchecking 'Left Page First':


New Document
Page Size
Size:
Custom
Orientation:
Portrait
Width:
210.000 mm
Height:
280.000 mm
Facing Pages
Left Page First
Margin Guides
Top:
35.000 m
Inside:
25.000 m
Bottom:
30.000 m
Outside:
20.000 m
Options
First Page Number:
1
Default Unit:
Millimetres (mm)
Automatic Text Frames
Column Guides
Columns:
1
Gap:
3.88 mm
OK
Cancel

Chapter 4: Cover Page

If you see too many gridlines on your blank page, unselect **View > Show Grid**. You will see blue-colored lines marking the outer margins of your page. The concept of Scribus is quite simple: To place a photo on the page, first you must create an image frame and then import the photo into this frame. Similarly, to place text on the page, you must create a text frame first, and then insert, or type, text into this frame. You'll soon discover that this approach has some great advantages.

Insert Picture

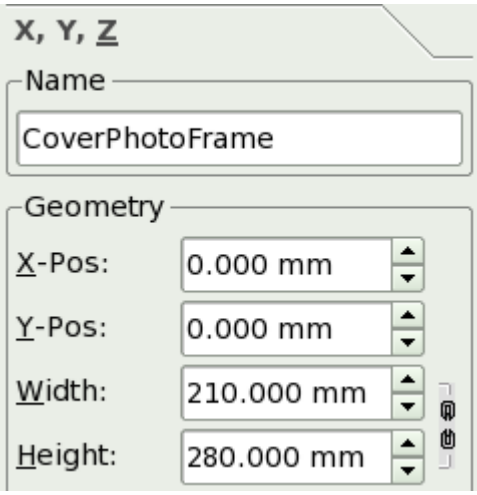
A toolbar contains all the Tools that Scribus offers. You can use this link to get your bearings, but remember that gliding your mouse over each icon will display a tool tip with the name of each tool.

Click on the third one (**Insert Image Frame**)[keyboard: I]. This allows you to insert an image frame in the page. That's what you want for placing the cover picture. Drag your mouse from the top-left of the Scribus page, to the bottom-right, or any corner to its opposite. Don't worry if you don't get it exactly right.

You'll find an image frame drawn on your page, in the shape of a large rectangle, with black-colored diagonal lines forming a large 'X' through it . This is a traditional printing industry custom, to distinguish image frames from text frames. That 'X' won't ever print, so don't worry.

Soul of Scribus

From the menus, go to **Windows > Properties** (before 1.3.x **Tools > Properties**). Along comes a dialog box that is the heart and soul of Scribus. All objects you add to the page, from image frames, text frames, or even actual photos, text, or lines, are all controlled from this central dialog box. Make sure the image frame you just created is highlighted, or *selected*. Usually red-colored or other colored square dots will mark all the four corners as a visual cue. If not, in the Toolbar, click on the first icon (**Select Item**), and just click on the image frame. The Properties Tool will instantly show all its details. An object must be selected to be modified or deleted.



Properties Palette

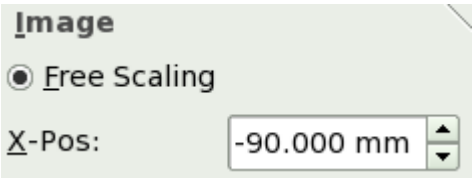
Give a human-readable label to this image frame, such as 'CoverPhotoFrame' in the 'Name' field of Properties. In case you do not see the 'Name' field, just click once on the top tab, that says **X,Y,Z**. Next, precisely place the top-left of your picture frame on the top-left edge of your page. In the X-Pos and Y-Pos fields, type in the values of 0mm, each. Pos is obviously a short-form of Position. Type in the Width and Height at 210 mm and 280 mm respectively. Your frame is precisely placed on the page. While you can resize and reposition with the mouse, typing in values is much faster for a task like this.

Get Picture

After you make sure your image frame is selected, then right-click anywhere inside this image frame. You will see a **Context Menu** pop-up right under the mouse cursor. Select **Get Image** from this menu (before 1.3.x this is **Get Picture...**). A file dialog box opens up for you to navigate into your FYug folder, and then into the images folder, so you can select the 'TitleFX.jpg' sample image. Click on the OK button. The image frame on your Scribus page is immediately filled with the TitleFX.jpg image.

Nudge Picture to Left

Note the sculpture in the image is too much to the right. We must drag the picture inside the image frame to the left, so that the sculpture is positioned in the centre of the image frame. Extra parts of the picture will get automatically cropped out of view beyond the boundaries of the image frame. First, let's play with this positioning with the mouse. On the toolbar, click on the icon for **Edit Contents of Frame** .



Properties Palette - Image Tab

Now when you left click inside the image frame you can manually slide your picture around, and for some projects this may be accurate enough. For our project let's be very precise. First, make sure the image frame is selected (click **Select Item** on the toolbar then click your frame again, or try this: left-click *outside* your frame and you will see the **Select Item** icon become highlighted, then left-click *inside* the frame to select it). Now go back to the Properties Tool and click on the tab titled 'Image'. In the field marked X-Pos, just type in the value “-90mm” to move the image 90 mm to the left. Note how the image is shifted inside the image frame.

Color Karma

At the bottom of the Properties Tool (**Image** tab), you may have noticed a section called 'Input Profiles.' This will only show if the LittleCMS on your PC is correctly installed and configured. The color of your images may look markedly different on your screen, and even more when you print them. This little area minimizes such color mismatch. From the pop-up for 'Input Profile', choose a color profile that closely matches your monitor. Scribus immediately re-renders the image on the screen to display colors according to that profile.

The actual installation of LittleCMS and how to use it under Scribus is actually quite simple, but beyond the scope of this tutorial. Here are some good tips:

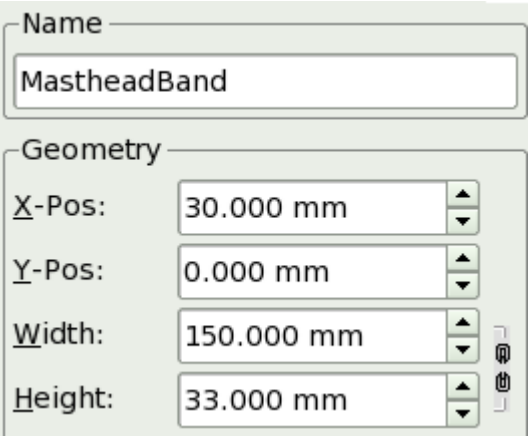
1. Download a set of free profiles from the Adobe site, so you can send images between Mac, Windows, and Linux.
2. Create a custom color profile of your own monitor and use that instead of any other.

Save

You may want to save your file before proceeding. So head over to **File>Save** and type the name 'Fyug.sla' for your file. Save it in the FYug folder. You can also just click on the floppy icon in the taskbar, right underneath the menus, to save your file.

Masthead Band

The cover page of any magazine has its name emblazoned across the top. This is called the Masthead. Ours is titled "FreedomYug." We'll start by creating a semi-transparent band for the Masthead. Go to **File > Preferences > PDF Export** (before 1.3.x **Settings > Preferences > Display**). Make sure this checked: "Use PDF1.4 Transparency Features" (In 1.3.x make sure the PDF 1.4 is chosen under Compatibility). Click OK. Your document now supports transparent objects.



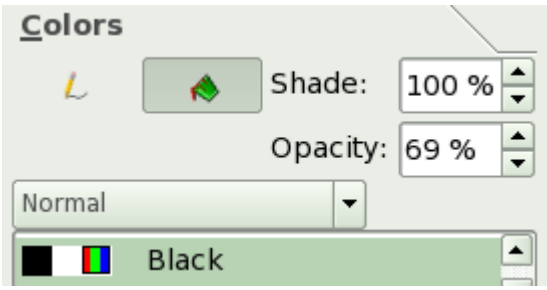
Properties Palette - Masthead

Click the fifth tool in the Toolbar. Should you hover your mouse over this, the roll-over text would display "Draw Various Shapes" or something similar. Select the rectangle shape from the drop-down menu. Click anywhere near the top-centre of the page and draw a rectangle. Make sure the rectangle is selected, and immediately go to the Properties Tool, click on the **X,Y,Z** tab, and enter the following values: X-Pos: 30mm. Y-Pos: 0mm. Width: 150mm. Height: 33mm. Give it a name, such as 'MastheadBand' in the Name field.

Then click on the **Colors** tab in Properties. Click the Pencil tool to select the stroke or outline border. Click on 'None' in the colors list. Then, click the bucket icon to select the fill color. Click on 'Black' from the list of colors, and in the opacity field, enter 69% (if you do not see an Opacity field, you have not selected PDF 1.4 transparency features -- *see first paragraph above in this section*). You will see the band has turned semi-transparent, and partly shows the image through itself, in darkened colors. Experiment with Opacity and other colors to your taste.

Add More Bands

Draw another rectangle towards the centre of the image. In the Properties Tool (**X,Y,Z**), give X-Pos: 93mm. Y-Pos: 160mm. Width: 115.35mm. Height: 13.75mm. Again in **Colors**, set the stroke to 'None', and the fill with 'Black' at an opacity of 69%. Call this the 'HeadlineBand'. A third rectangle, named 'SubHeadBand' can be drawn slightly underneath this, at X-Pos: 100mm. y-Pos: 180mm. Width: 109.7mm. Height: 18.35mm. The fourth and final rectangle, this time a little square box, will have the following Properties: X-Pos: 20.5mm. Y-Pos: 245mm. Width and Height will both be 9mm.



Properties Palette - Color/Shade

Here is a shortcut you might try for a repetitive job like this. Instead of making each rectangle from scratch, then changing all of these parameters, after you make the first one and adjust its colors, just copy it: **Item > Duplicate**. Then all you have to adjust is its name, position, and size.

Create Colors

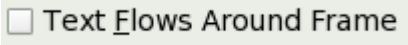
Hold on! Don't fill this with the same 69% Black. Let's give it a fresh lime green color. Go to **Edit > Colors...** in the menu. A dialog box listing existing colors displays on your screen. Click on 'New' and give your new color swatch a name, 'Lime Green' (if you already have a LimeGreen, call it LimeGreen2 or something else). In the second dialog-box that opens up, choose 'CMYK' as the Color Model. This closely follows the inks of Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and Black, used in your desktop printer and in printing plants, that mix inks to create new colors. With the sliders at the bottom, give C:69%, M: 10%, Y:100%, and K: 0%.

Click OK in this dialog box, and then click OK again in the Colors dialog box, where you'll notice your new color added. Go back to your page, click on the small square you just created, and in the **Colors** tab of Properties Tool, give it a stroke of None, and a fill of LimeGreen, at 100% opacity. You cover should look like the screenshot here, with all the bands for text.

Locked Bands

One last thing. Select each semi-transparant band individually, and in the Properties palette, in the **X,Y,Z** tab, click on the icon of the padlock at the bottom. This ensures you accidentally do not move or resize each locked object.

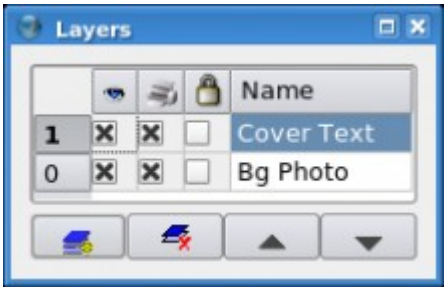
Similarly, lock the CoverPicture Frame as well, and the green square, using this padlock. Also, uncheck 'Text Flows Around Frame' in the **Shape** tab of the Properties Tool for each of these rectangles. This allows text to overlap the rectangles.



Chapter 5: Working With Layers On A Page

Why We Need Layers

We are going to format the text for the magazine's masthead, the headline, and the subhead. Imagine if this magazine is published in several languages. One way to then produce this magazine would be to recreate the magazine layout for each language. The other way, is to have the text for each language on another layer. Think of layers like transparent sheets that overlap one another. You could hide or view layers, for example: hide the English text layer, and show the Hindi text layer.

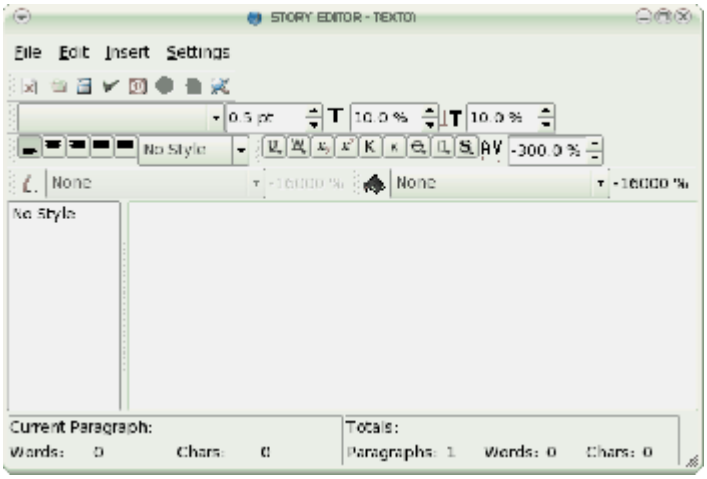


Layers Tool v1.3.4

Layers bring a lot of convenience into page-design. For our magazine, I will keep the background image and bands in one layer, and have the text contained in another layer. Go to **Windows > Layers**. In the dialog box, you will see one existing layer, that contains all your objects so far. Uncheck the 'eye' icon, and all elements of this layer disappear, leaving you with your empty page.

Double-click on the name of this layer, and change it to 'Bg Photo'. Click the bottom-left icon, that adds a new layer on top of the existing layer. Change the name of this layer to 'CoverText'. Make sure this layer is highlighted, so Scribus knows whatever elements you create will exist on this layer. Ensure the 'eye' icon is checked so you can view your layer.

Entering Text in a Text Frame

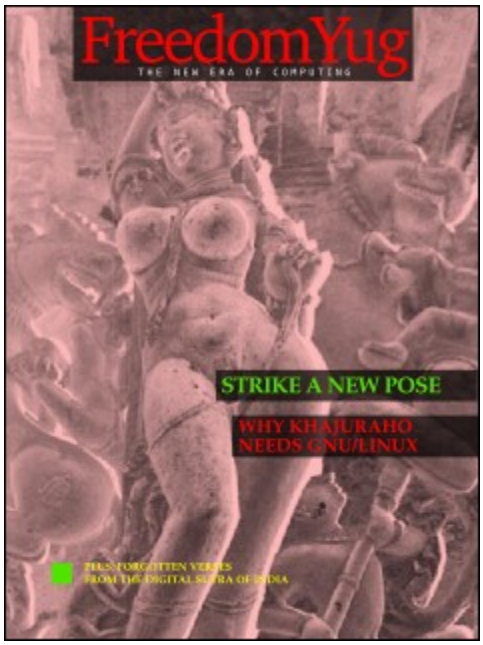


Story Editor – 1.3.X
Follow link for full size

Ensure the CoverText layer is highlighted in Layers. Click on the the text-frame in tools (keyboard: T) and drag a text frame across the MastheadBand. For the moment, make the text frame as wide as the page and nearly double the height of the MastheadBand.

Click the **Story Editor** icon in the Toolbar (keyboard: Ctrl+Y). This is next to the **Edit Contents of Frame** icon. A dialog box displays, where you can enter the text you wish to have published in the text frame. Think of the **Story Editor** dialog box as a mini notepad or word processor for each text frame. This is the second-most important dialog box in Scribus, after the Properties Tool we saw earlier. Type the text: “FreedomYug” in the **Story Editor**. Then click on **File > Save and Exit** inside the **Story Editor** (*File > Update Text Frame and Exit in 1.3.X*). This publishes your text into the text frame, and exits the **Story Editor**.

Make Text Look Beautiful



'FreedomYug' will look attractive if the gaps between the letters are reduced, and if the text fits into the MastHeadBand. The overall gap between letters is called 'Tracking.' To reduce this tracking, right-click on the text frame, and from the pop-up menu, choose 'Show Properties'. In **Shape** uncheck 'Text flows around frame'. On the buttons at the top of this dialog box, click on **Text**.

Tracking

From the drop-down menu of Fonts in the Properties dialog box, choose 'Utopia Regular' or else Times Roman or any other font you fancy. Make the size: 84 points. Traditionally, a point is a unit of measure in the printing industry. 72.27 points make an inch. In digital print publishing, this is rounded-off to 72 points make an inch. Text size is usually measured in points. Select 'Red' from the drop-down menu next to the bucket icon, which stands for 'Fill Color' for our text. In the field labelled (**Tracking** in Scribus 1.2.*), enter -5 pts. Set the value of the field (**Line Spacing** in Scribus 1.2.*) to 72 pts. You will find the gaps between the text has squeezed, and the text has changed to the color red.

Note that all of these font sizes, settings, and positioning values may vary depending on which exact font you choose. The important thing is to fit them in the space provided, with a look that is pleasing to you. ***In particular, you may find that the text frame height may need to be much larger than you expect. Look for a small rectangle with an X inside in right lower corner of the frame that tells you there is not enough space for the text***

Troubleshooting text that won't appear

If you are struggling to have your text appear:

- Make sure you are operating on the layer you think you are.
- Make sure that the **Text Flows Around Frame** is unchecked, not just for the frame you're working on, but also underlying frames.
- Some fonts need to allow for a very generous space below them, even though there is no part of the character in that space. Adjusting line spacing may help this problem somewhat.
- Note that the way various fonts display in the frame has changed from 1.2.x and 1.3.3.x versions, so a file saved in 1.2.x may have displayed fine, but adjustments need to be made in frame sizes if it is imported into a 1.3.3.x version. This is a likely issue if you import the Fyug.sla file from the website. And unfortunately, text display has changed again in 1.3.4+. *Just to be clear, any more advanced version will load a file from and older version -- you may just see these display issues.*

More Text, More Frames

Use the same technique, make new text frames as follows:

Content	Font (or similar)	Color
THE NEW ERA OF COMPUTING	Bitstream Vera Sans Mono Roman	White
STRIKE A NEW POSE	URW Palladio L Bold	LimeGreen2
WHY KHAJURAHO NEEDS GNU/LINUX	URW Palladio L Bold	Red
PLUS: FORGOTTEN VERSES FROM THE DIGITAL SUTRA OF INDIA	URW Palladio L Bold	Yellow

Adjust size, tracking and line spacing to fill the space as needed.

And While We're At It

Here is an excerpt from Working with text frames elsewhere on the Wiki. You should find this useful when adjusting sizes, positions, and other settings.

There are three ways to change the individual settings --

1. editing with the keyboard
2. clicking on the up or down arrows to the right of each value. The keyboard up and down arrows will accomplish the same thing.
3. using the mousewheel on each setting -- usually hovering the cursor will be enough, if not, click on the value first

Also note that for 2 and 3, holding down Ctrl, Shift, or Ctrl+Shift will alter which decimal place is affected. In addition, when using the Properties window width and height are by default linked, but you need only click the chain icon to the right to unlink them. Refer to this article for more on keyboard shortcuts.

Chapter 6: Design Multiple Pages

Many Unique Page Designs

This magazine's pages are 210mm x 280 mm. However, not all pages will have the same look. I need three pages with a layout meant for a Features article, with perhaps two columns, and a generous white space on the outer left or outer right edge of the page. Another page could look like a feedback form, which could have only rows and tables. Still another page could be the Contents page.

Interestingly, once I decide that a Features page needs two columns, and a half-column of empty white space on the outer-left or outer-right, with a section name on the band on top, I want every page that runs a Feature story to look consistently the same. Thus, I need a 'Master Page' for Features, that defines all the columns and other common graphic elements for the Feature pages. I can then add as many pages as I wish into the actual Scribus file, from this Master Page, and add the actual text and photos to these pages.

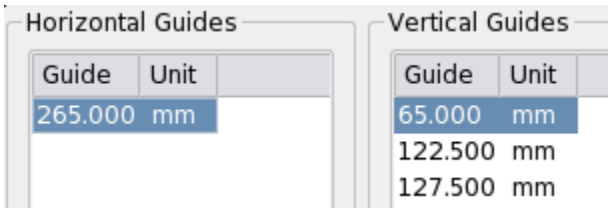
Make A Master Page

Go to **Edit > Master Pages**. A dialog box listing existing Master Pages opens up. You will only see one default Master Page, called 'Normal.' That's the one you've been using for the cover page. Click on the button 'New'. In the resulting dialog-box, name the Master Page 'FeatureL' and choose 'Left Page' from the drop-down menu. You end up with a blank page, with blue lines marking the outer margins. (v 1.3.x: If you can't see the guides you just created go to **View > Guides**)

With the 'Edit Master Pages' dialog box still showing, and your new empty pages on-screen, go to **Page > Manage Guides**, in the menus on top. We are going to add some horizontal and vertical guides, which are lines that won't print, but guide your eyes into placing columns of text, and graphics, with perfect alignment.

Value Entry with Math Operators

The left page has a 20mm margin from the left edge. Inside this margin, I wish to leave a half-column of white space, of 45mm. So in the 'Manage Guides' dialog box, click on 'Add' under the 'Vertical Guides', and in the X-Pos field, type “20+45”. Yes, Scribus will use simple math operators in all fields that require a numerical entry. (You can even enter “30 mm + 1.5 in” to operate between different units). Add the other vertical guides at 122.5 mm and 127.5mm. Look at the numerical precision with which Scribus places it. Add a Horizontal guide at 265 mm. Important: click the 'Lock Guides' button at the bottom so your guides don't accidentally move on the page. Click OK. Your page will have guides similar to the screenshot here.



Page Numbers

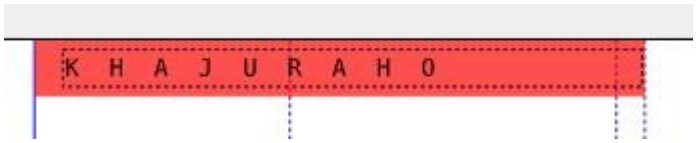
Add the Red band on top, using the following instructions.

- Make an elongated rectangle shape frame with width(W): 107.5mm, height(H):10mm, X-Pos = 20mm, Y-Pos = 0.
- Go to **Properties > Color** to change fill color to Red, Opacity to 69%. Make sure line color is None.

Add a new text frame with the following properties:

Font	Contents	Parameters
Luxi Sans Regular	KHAJURAHO	W: 102 H: 6.5 X-Pos: 25 Y-Pos: to your liking F: 12.0pt T: 15pt LS: 14.4 (F = font size, T = Tracking, LS = line spacing)

As you can see here, this header is constructed of a rectangle with a red background, then a superimposed text frame with a transparent background. You could also accomplish the same result with a text frame with a red background, then adjust Top and Left border spacing in **Properties > Shape**. Many ways to do things in Scribus.



Another frame:

Font	Contents	Parameters
Luxi Sans Regular	`Ctrl+# | FREEDOMYUG | MONSOON 2004`	W: 165 H: 8 X-Pos: 15 Y-Pos: 263.5 F: 9pt T: 5pt LS: 10.8

Here's something new -- this 'Ctrl+#' combination, which represents a keyboard shortcut -- this is how you denote automatic page numbering that will increment on each page. You will see this display in your text frame as only the '#' in template editing mode.
Typing one 'Ctrl+#' allows for single-digit page numbers; for two digits, type it twice; three digits three times, and so on.
One might also denote this as 'Ctrl+Shift+3', but 'Ctrl+#' will likely be easier to remember.
WARNING: If you are not using a standard US keyboard you may find that this key combination does not work even if there is a '#' key on your keyboard. In this case in v 1.3.x go to **File > Preferences > Keyboard Shortcuts** (v 1.2.x: **Settings > Keyboard Shortcuts**) to see what key combination scribus expects and, if you don't like it, change it. I found that on my US keyboard laptop, I needed to change, so I made it 'Ctrl+3', and that worked.

For more information on page numbering, please have a look at the article Pagination

New Master Page: Right Page

To create the Features page for the right hand side, click on New in Master Pages, choose 'Right Page' from the drop-down menu, name the Master Page 'FeaturesR'. Bring up **Page > Manage Guides**, and enter the following for adding Vertical guides: 82.5mm, 87.5mm, 145mm. Add a Horizontal guide at 265mm. As with FeaturesL, add the red band on top with the same dimensions, this one lining up with the 82.5mm vertical guide and the right margin guide. Once again, make the superimposed text frame containing 'KHAJURAHO', but this time Right Justify the text, and place the frame 5mm inside the right margin guide.

Now, make the bottom text frame, remembering to put the page number on the outside with the keyboard shortcut:

```
FREEDOM YUG | MONSOON 2004 | 'Ctrl+#'
```

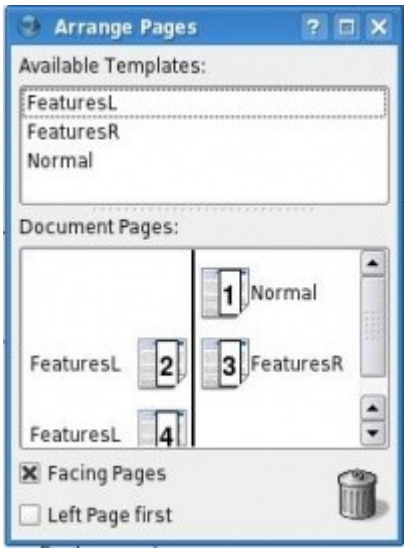
Also Right Justify this, and place the same distance from the right page edge as the other page number

frame was from the left page edge in FeaturesL -- you can use the math operator function in the requester, subtracting frame width and the distance from edge from the page width (X-Pos: 210-165-15).

Click the 'Close' button on the Master Pages dialog box. You find yourself back in your Scribus document's regular pages.

Drag-'n-Drop Pages

Go to **Tools > Page Palette** (v 1.3.x: **Windows > Arrange Pages**)in the menus. In the palette, you will find your existing front cover as page one, and three templates in the above section, Normal, FeaturesL, and FeaturesR. To add another page, click and drag FeaturesL from 'Available Templates' to the 'Document Pages' area, below-left to the Normal first page. Page 2 is thus automatically added, to the left side. Similarly, drag and drop a page 3 with FeaturesR, and page 4 with FeaturesL. Zoom in on the actual document pages and note the page numbers are automatically generated.



Page Palette v 1.2.5

Two-Columns of Text Per Page

Using the guide-lines on each page as a cue, click and drag to create a text frame, then use the Properties Tool to create these dimensions: W: 120, H: 215. This will line up on the outside with one of our vertical guides and on the inside margin guide. *For left pages, positioning will be X-Pos: 65, Y-Pos: 35, and on the right page, X-Pos: 25, Y-Pos: 35.*

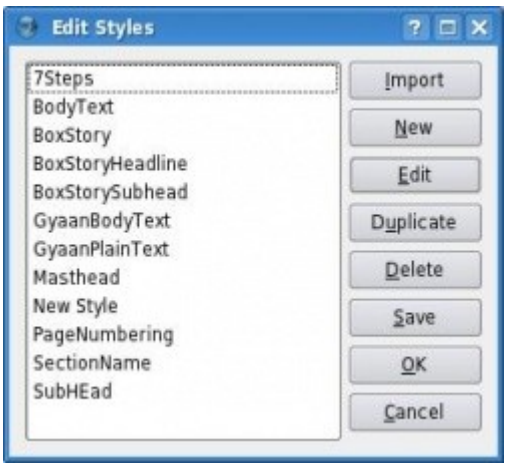
Now, select each text frame, go to the Properties palette, click on 'Shape' and at the bottom, type '2' in the 'Columns' field, and '5' in the 'Gap' field. Each text frame now contains two columns. Uncheck 'Text flows around frame' on the 'X,Y,Z' tab of the palette, for each text frame.

Some timesavers:

- In either v 1.2.x or v 1.3.x, copy your first text frame (**Edit > Copy** or keyboard: Ctrl+C), then go to subsequent pages, click the page, then paste (**Edit > Paste** or keyboard: Ctrl+V). Reposition as needed for Right Page.
- In v 1.3.x, you can also duplicate the frame (**Item > Duplicate** or keyboard: Ctrl+Alt+Shift+D) then drag the copy to the next page. *Attempting to drag from page to page in 1.2.x may cause a crash, and in any event will not work.*
- Copy the first frame to the Scrapbook (right click > **Send to Scrapbook** or **Item > Send to Scrapbook**). Go to **Tools > Scrapbook** (1.3.x: **Windows > Scrapbook**) and drag the frame with the mouse to each page.
- Adjust the columns features before copying for the additional pages.

Use Consistent Paragraph Styles

Good publication design is about using consistent styles. The formatting for the main story, called the 'Body Text' must be the same for all pages, and all stories. Similarly, headline, captions, and sub-heads styles must also be consistently used throughout a publication or a section. Rather than manually punch in the specific font, size, and other settings each time, it helps to define the style once, and then just click on it to set a selected paragraph in that style. Automatic for the people.



Edit Styles

Define Paragraph Styles

Here is a screenshot of all the paragraph styles in my document. You can access the list using **Edit > Paragraph Styles...** from the menus. Let's create a new style in your document, called 'Body Text'. Click on 'New' in the Paragraph Styles palette, and in the opening dialog box, choose your font, alignment of text, size, line-spacing, and other aspects. The important thing to note here is 'Align to Baseline Grid'. A professional feature, this ensures that text across columns align to one another. Try playing with it to see how it works. This kind of precise alignment of elements across a page or a double-spread page is what differentiates professional typography from amateur work.

Please define paragraph styles for all possible styles: headline, sub-head, caption, box story, or whatever. The best way to do this is to create some sample text for each type, and once satisfied, jot down all its typesetting features, and manually create a paragraph style for each.

As a starting point, here are some suggestions for settings similar to those in Freedom Yug. *Note that these are the font selections used in the original tutorial, but your own font availability and personal preferences may result in changes.*

Style	Font	Size	Other
7Steps	Luxi Sans Regular	6.0	LS: 8.4
BodyText	Georgia Regular	9.5	LS: 13.5
BoxStory	Luxi Sans Regular	8.0	LS: 10.8
BoxStoryHeadline	Luxi Sans Bold	18.0	LS: 21.6
BoxStorySubhead	Luxi Sans Bold	9.0	LS: 10.8
GyaanBodyText	Georgia Regular	9.0	LS: 11.4, Drop Caps: 2 lines, 0 distance
GyaanPlainText	Georgia Regular	9.0	LS: 11.4, (no Drop Caps)
Masthead	Georgia Regular	84.0	LS: 100.8
NewStyle	Georgia Regular	84.0	LS: 100.8
PageNumbering	Luxi Sans Bold	8.0	LS: 9.6
SectionName	Luxi Sans Bold	9.0	LS: 10.8
SubHead	Luxi Sans Bold	9.5	LS: 13.5

Flow Your Text

Right-click the first text frame, on page two. From the pop-up menu, choose 'Get Text...' and find your way to the Text folder in FYug. Select the `khajuraho.txt` file, and press 'Open'. You will see the

text flow into two columns on this page. At the bottom-right of the text frame you'll see a 'X' mark in a box, which means there's more text than can fit in this text frame. Click the first frame to select it, go to the Tools palette, and click on the second-last button with a tool-tip that displays “Link Text Frame.”

From left to right: Rotate Object, Magnify, Edit Contents, Story Editor, **Link Frames**, Unlink Frames.

Click on the text frame on the next page. Voila! Text flows from the text frame on page two, to the text frame on page three. Similarly, add links between frames for each additional page.

Remember this sequence: Select frame linking **from**, click Link icon, select frame linking **to**.

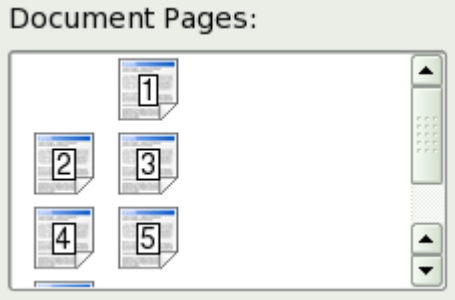
Please also note that there's a remarkable difference between 1.2.x and 1.3.x: In 1.2.x the cursor switches back to the "select" status after each linking operation as is indicated by the arrow icon. In 1.3.x the cursor remains in linking mode, so if you want to stop linking frames, you have to click the arrow icon in the toolbar first.

Format To Body Text

You'll notice the text on each page is in some random plain-text formatting (your default font, actually). Just click on the first text frame of this multi-page story. That's the one on page two. Go to the Properties palette, click on the 'Text' tab, and choose 'Body Text' from the paragraph styles in the drop-down menu next to 'Style'. Note you can even choose a language from the drop-down menu below – this is important for correct hyphenation in multilingual documents.

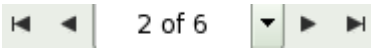
Chapter 7: Create Final Page Layouts

Make space for Photos and Headline



Arrange Pages - Document Pages

You've got the general idea of how Scribus creates templates, paragraph styles, and works with text frames and picture frames. Time to design all the feature pages of the cover story. Go to page two. This you can do by clicking on the page icon in the page palette *(Arrange Pages in 1.3.X)*, or at the extreme bottom of your screen, you will see a go forward button, a go back button, and pop-up list in-between where you can choose the page you want to visit.



Page Controls

Click the text frame on page two, and in Properties, in 'XYZ' key-in X-Pos: 65mm, Y-Pos: 201.5, and Height: 48.5mm. The text frame shrinks to the bottom of the page. Note how the text automatically flows to the next page. Link the text frame on page three, to the subsequent text frame on page four, so text flows from page to page.

Insert Picture

Select the picture frame icon from Tools, just like you did for the cover page. This time, draw a random picture frame on the top of page two. In Properties, give it X-Pos: 20mm, Y-Pos: 35 mm, W: 135mm, H: 100mm. Right-click this picture frame. From the pop-up menu, choose 'Get Picture...'. Go to the images folder inside the FYug folder, select the file 'EnterTitle.jpg' and click 'Open.'

Resize Picture

In the Properties palette, click on the 'Image' tab, check 'Free Scaling' and then key-in X:0mm, Y:-30mm, X-Scale and Y-Scale at 32% each. This will shift the photograph 30 mm to the left, inside the frame, and then scale it down to 32% for that perfect crop.

Typeset Headline

Draw a text frame. X-Pos: 20mm, Y-Pos: 142mm, W: 165mm, H: 39mm. Enter the text, "Make Khajuraho More Sexy" on two lines. In the 'Text' tab, choose Georgia Roman 48 pts on line spacing of 42 pts. You could choose Garamond or Times if you wish. Set kerning to -1.0pts. Then zoom in and manually kern the individual letters until you get a crisp, neatly tucked-in headline.

Hanging Drop Cap

If you go back to **Edit > Paragraph Styles...** in the menus, and edit any existing style, you'll note an automatic drop-cap feature available, for your preferred number of lines. But let me show you how to create hanging drop-caps, and you'll also learn how to handle wrap-arounds the Scribus way. Take the 'Draw Shapes' tool, draw a rectangle, at **X-Pos:59, Y-Pos:200, W:19, H:24.3**. Fill and stroke this with

'None' in 'Colors' so it does not show. Check 'Text flows around frame' and you'll see the first para of your article flowing around this “empty” space. Next, draw a text frame at **X-Pos:52, Y-Pos: 195, W: 24.5, H: 36**. Uncheck 'Flow text around frame' for this. Using either the **Story Editor** or the **Edit Contents** tool, enter the letter 'D' in this text frame. In Properties, set this to Georgia Roman, 87 point, with leading at 104 points. Fill this with Black. Click on 'Shade' choose 'Other' from the drop-down manu, and type 69%. Your drop-cap is done. Should you want to select the invisible rectangle used for wrapping text, and end up selecting this text frame stacked on top of it, press control+shift click and repeatedly press until you select the correct object in the stack.

Here is a detail of the page, to show what you're doing. In order to display the letter at this size, the text frame (the grey frame with the taller, narrower dimensions) needs these dimensions to allow for space above and below (and note that this required space has changed with different Scribus versions). We then use an underlying rectangle (shown with red outlines) to precisely block out the underlying text to our liking.

This example uses URW Palladio, with appropriate adjustments in size, line spacing, and tracking.

Done!

Page 4 Freedom Yug

Go to View menu and hide the guides, frames, margins, and grids or choose *Preview Mode* (only in 1.3.4cvs or higher). Your layout will look like the above screenshot.

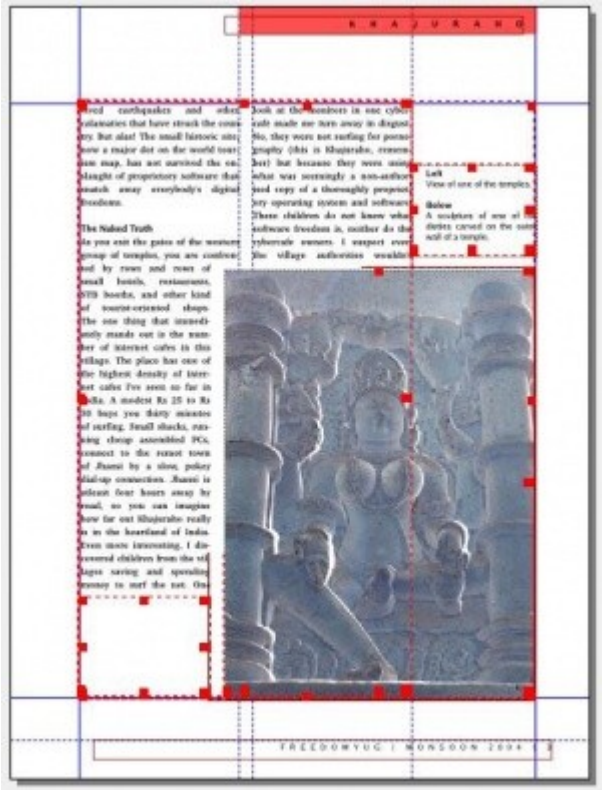
On page three, the sculpture picture frame has an invisible rectangle behind it, that wraps around the text. Just like we did with the drop-cap. The captions are just a text frame in the half-column. The generous white space at the bottom of the first column, is

Here is Page 3 with frames highlighted. Note how the caption frame upper right lines up with guides, then uses an adjustment in left border to create a gap (**Properties > Shape > Distances of Text > Left**).

Notice the use of a frame lower left to create a space for balance.

Finally, while this page used a strategy similar to the hanging drop cap for making space to the left of the image, one could alternatively make this space with **Properties > Shape > Edit Shape** and editing the contour line.

likewise just an invisible rectangle with 'flow text around frame' checked. Study the provided FYug.sla file for further details.



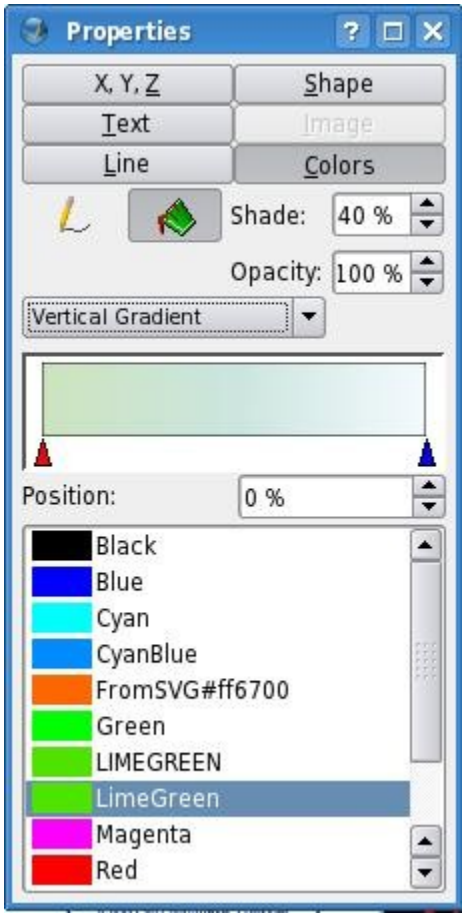
Page 3 Freedom Yug

Gradient-Filled Box Story

The body text flows to page four. A single text frame in the half-column on the left contains the story and photo credits. The box-story at the bottom is a text frame that is formatted with various paragraph styles. The gradient in the text frame is applied in the 'Colors' tab of Properties. Underneath the 'bucket' icon a drop-down menu with the word 'Normal' reveals 'Vertical Gradient' among others. Choose

LimeGreen at 40% as color#1, and CyanBlue at 20%.

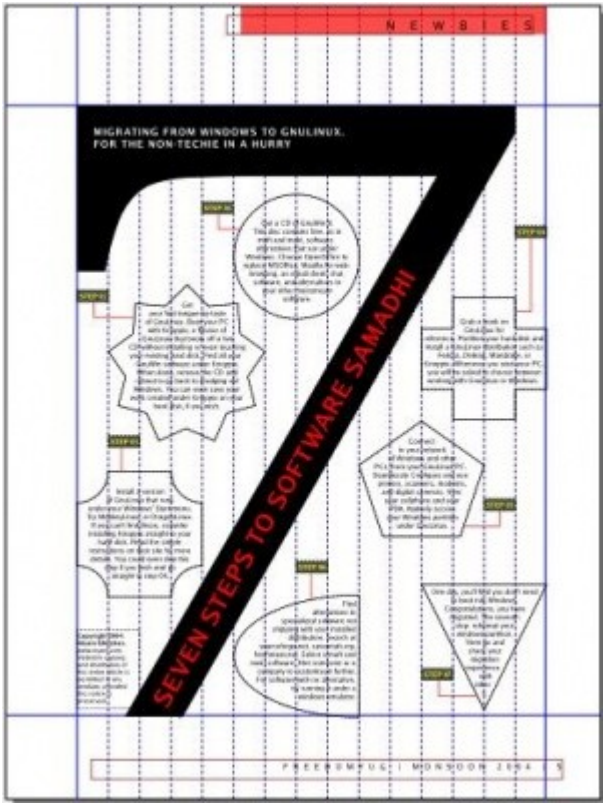
The text has a gap of 2.5mm from top, bottom, left, and right of the text frame. This is set in the 'Shape' tab of Properties. A red square is drawn to mark the story end.



Properties: Color v1.2.5

Many Unique Page Designs

Page five jumps into graphics-oriented, creative freedom where page geometry is conformed to with defiance. Take a look at the screenshot here. It looks dramatic, but thanks to the power of Scribus, is quite easy to produce.



Page 5 Freedom Yug

Here are the steps we'll follow to create this page:

1. Create a new Template *(Master Page in 1.3.x)*, copying elements from our previous right page template, then modifying certain features.
2. Add new column guides.
3. Turn the number **7** into a page-sized graphics element.
4. Add shapes, then convert to text frames.
5. Finish up with the remaining labels and graphic elements.

Copy Elements to Template

First, start by creating a new template in **Edit > Templates...** (**Edit > Master Pages...** in v1.3.x). Choose a right page from the drop-down, call it '7steps'. A blank page graces your display. Then, click on your earlier FeatureR template, and drag the mouse from the top-left to the bottom-left of the page to select the red band on top with the text, and the page folio and page number text frame at the bottom. Click on your new '7steps' template. Right-click anywhere and select 'Paste.' Alternatively, go to **Edit > Paste** from the menus. The elements are pasted into the exact position they belong to, thanks to the intelligence coded into Scribus. Change text to 'Newbies'.

Visual Guidance

Amazingly, the layout has 15 columns that align elements. Check the next screenshot. So, go to **Page > Manage Guides...** . Add a Vertical guide at 36mm.

Then add 11mm to this to create another guide. Continue adding 11 mm to the result of the previous guide, until you read 179mm. Check 'Lock Guides' and click OK. Close

36.000	mm
47.000	mm
58.000	mm
69.000	mm
80.000	mm
91.000	mm
102.000	mm
113.000	mm
124.000	mm
135.000	mm
146.000	mm
157.000	mm
168.000	mm
179.000	mm

Vertical guides

the templates palette and add page five to your document, in the Pages palette, by dragging the '7steps' template to after page 4 in the page palette.

Seventh Wonder

In a new text frame that you draw on the page, enter the letter '7' in Georgia Roman, at say, 200 points. Right-click the text frame, and from the popup menu, choose, **Convert To > Outlines**. The letter '7' is converted into a graphics outline. Align it to the top-left of your margin, and drag the lower-right to the second-last column, bottom-right. The graphic '7' automatically scales to fit the whole page.

Do you want to tweak the shape of '7'? Go to the Properties palette, to the 'Shape' tab, and click on 'Edit Shape.' Enjoy. Finally, padlock the '7'.

Important: For each text frame or other element that is placed on this page, please uncheck **Text flows around frame** so you don't have text jumping to another position suddenly.

Shapes for Text

Drawing the shapes is easy. Click and hold on the square icon in Tools, and discover more than 16 shapes you can freely drag and draw in Scribus. Click on the 'Polygon' tool and you can even draw stars with as many corners as you wish and other options. For each shape, choose Fill 'None' and Stroke 'Black'. The thickness and style of the line is in the 'Line' tab of Properties, where I chose a 1 point thick solid line. Discover more styles and options for yourself here. The design looks good because all shapes are aligned to any two random vertical guides. In effect, that makes the width of each shape a multiple of 11mm, since the guides are all 11mm apart.

Right-click each shape, and choose **Convert To > Text Frame**. Then, enter the text using the story editor, or type it in directly, and apply a special '7steps body text' paragraph style, defined earlier.

Use Scrapbook for Steps

For the label 'Step 01' draw a box, fill it with a color, draw a text frame on top with the text 'Step 01', draw a red line to connect it to its relevant shape, and then group the whole label with its line, using **Item > Group** in the menus.

Scrapbook - 1.3.X

Chapter 9: Set Fire With SVG Graphics

Graphics R US

The flame logo is a special type of graphic, called a 'Scalable Vector Graphics' or SVG for short. It can be enlarged to any size without loss of quality, and even the shape of the flame can be edited in Scribus. Yes, even the colors are imported from the image into the Colors palette of Scribus, and colors from within Scribus can be applied to the image, as has been done here to multiple copies of this graphic. Note how the text is set on a curve created within Scribus, and the automatic drop-caps to the text column.

Ignite

Start with a new **Master Page**, call it 'GyaanL'. Copy and paste the red band, text, and page folio and page number from another left-page template. Change the text to 'Education' in all-caps. In **Page > Manage Guides**, add two vertical guides at 65mm and 70mm. Lock them, and close the **Master Pages** palette. Add another page using this master page, in the Page palette. Or you could use **Page > Insert...** menu.

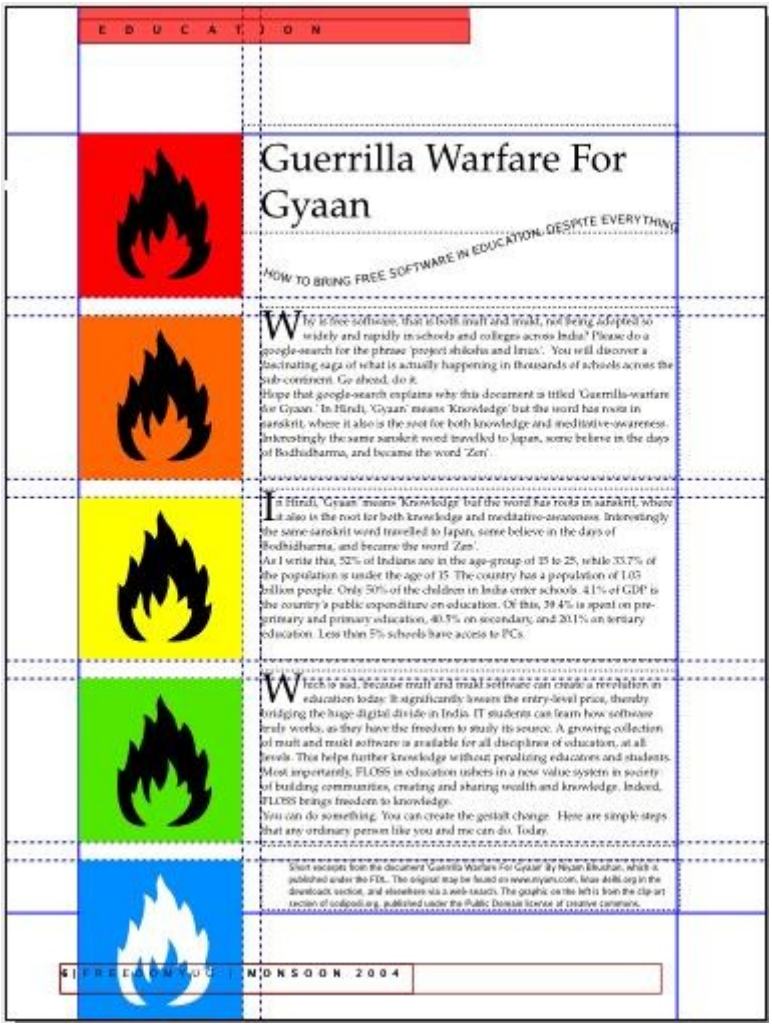
From Flame to Flame

You don't need a Picture frame to place an SVG, you can do it directly. Go to **File > Import... > Import SVG**. Navigate to the 'Images' folder of FYug, and select the 'Highly-Inflammable.svg' image to import. A huge graphic fills the page. Just select it, and in **Properties**, give it the height and width of 45 mm. Position this graphic to the top-left margin of the page.

Check **Edit > Colors...** and you will find the orange color in the image has been marked and imported into the **Colors** palette.

Colorize

Select the file, then copy and paste it right underneath the first one. In the Properties palette, type '+5mm' at the end of the Y position, to automatically move it down by 5 mm. Thus, copy and paste until you have five copies of the graphic on the page, with a 5mm gap between each one vertically. Select each graphic, ungroup it, select the background color, and change the color of each in the Properties palette.



Dragged Guides

From the horizontal rulers just below the taskbar and above the page, click and drag a horizontal guide to the bottom of each box. Toggle 'Show Guides' so in the View menu, so you can see the guide. Finally, draw text frames to the height of each graphic in the column on the right, and type in the text. Define a Paragraph style that has a drop-cap of two lines, and apply that style to each text frame.

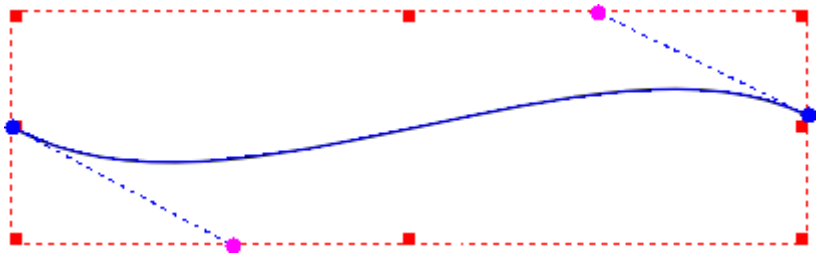
Page Number on Top

Did you note the problem of the last graphic overlapping the page number and the page folio text? Go back to the **Master pages** palette, copy the page folio text frame that contains the page number. Close the Master pages palette, go back to your page, and just paste it on top. The page number comes in automatically to this text.

Text on Path

The text on the curve is pretty easy. Write the text in a text frame. Draw a curve using the 'Insert lines' tool . Use the tool that has a pencil with a line shaped like an 'S' around it. To draw the curve, just

click once at the starting point of the curve, and drag briefly to the top-right. Then release the button, click at the end position of the curve, and drag briefly to the bottom-left. Once you are satisfied with the curve shape, just right-click the mouse or press *Esc* and your curve is done.



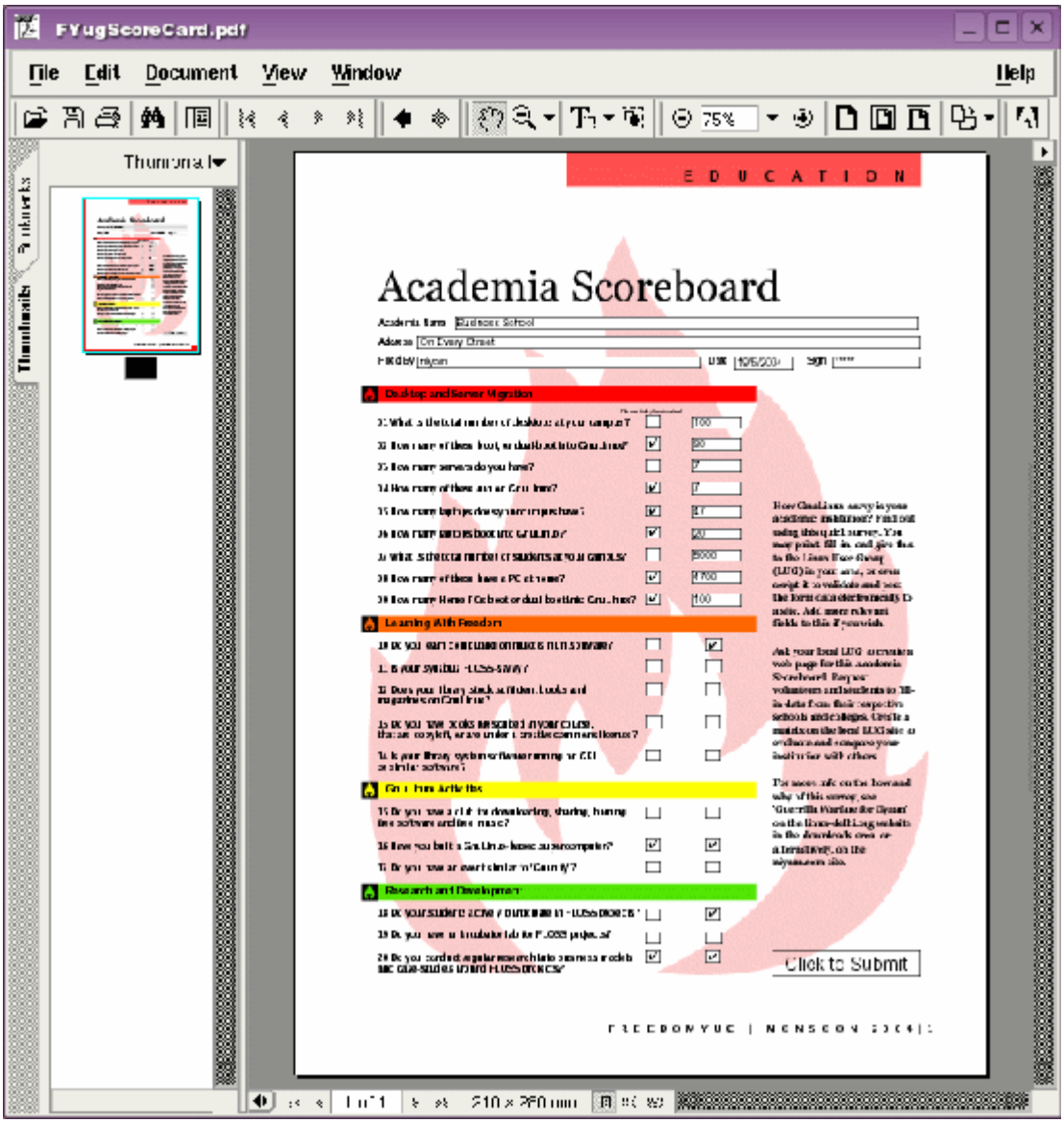
Select both the text frame and the curve, and select **Item > Attach Text to Path**. The text will follow the curve. You can play with alignment and other settings in the Properties palette. Rotate the whole curve slightly for a better fit.

☺ For a bit more on Text on a Path, check this howto

Chapter 10: Publishing Demands Freedom: PDF

PDF Form Authoring

The screenshot shows the GnuLinux version of Adobe Reader. Yes, a free version is available from the Adobe site for Gnu/Linux as well. The document you see inside it, is a scoreboard created from Scribus, the free desktop publishing software. The background is an SVG graphic with a tint, and the fields, check boxes, and even the 'Click to Submit' button has been authored inside Scribus. Yes, the PDF elements contain Javascript embedded from within Scribus.



You guessed it. Scribus is a mature PDF-authoring software. Use it to create PDF forms, PDF documents, and you can even digitally sign your PDF documents with Scribus.

Look carefully. The headline bands are semi-transparent. The flame shows through. Scribus supports PDF 1.4 transparancy too. For your convenience, this is a separate file for download: FyugScoreCard.sla. Also check out its PDF version.

Design The PDF Form Layout

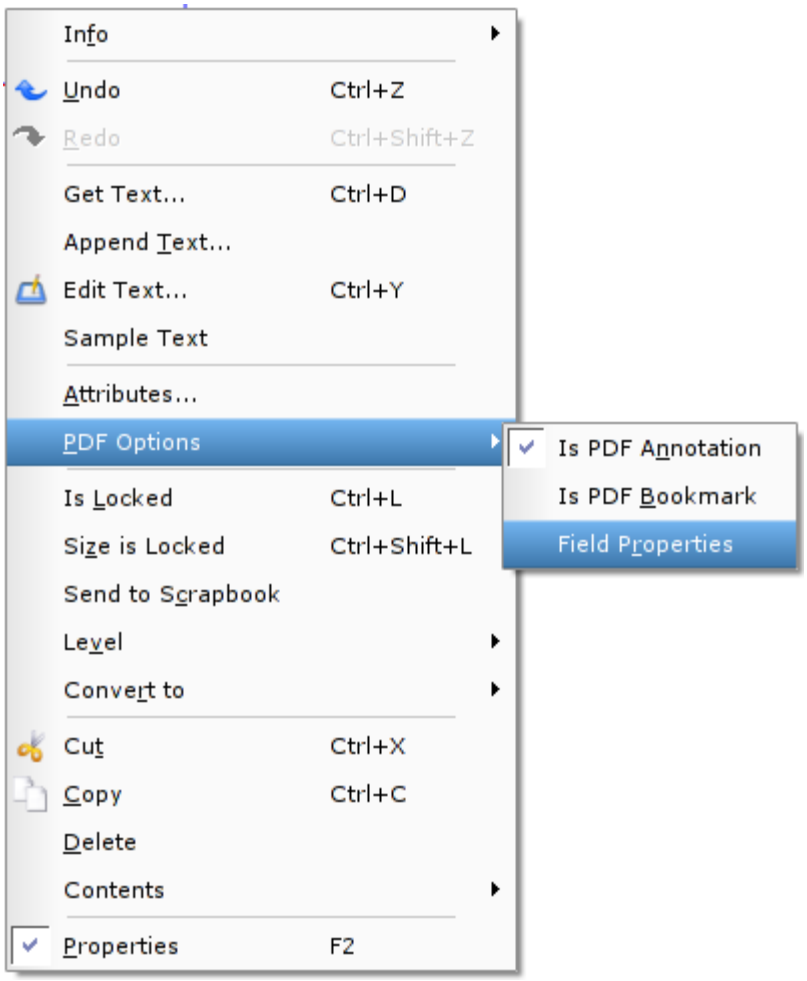
The design looks dramatic, but the layout is quite simple. It has only one column, which contains all the questions, in one text frame, on the left. The half-column on the right contains some information in a text frame. The headline and the Name, Address, etc, are in a text frame that spans the entire width of the page. The colored bands to mark the sections are obviously colored rectangles drawn behind the section sub-heads. The logo in the background is just the flame from the 'inflammable' SVG graphic. This time it is colored to Red at 20% shade. It is kept on another Layer stacked at the back.

Clickable PDF Elements

The real questions are, how are the text fields, number fields, check buttons, and 'submit' button drawn that they work interactively inside Adobe Reader or other PDF viewer programs? Use the special PDF tools in **Windows > PDF Tools**. Chances are you already have it open on your screen. An almost complete array of PDF elements can be authored in Scribus.

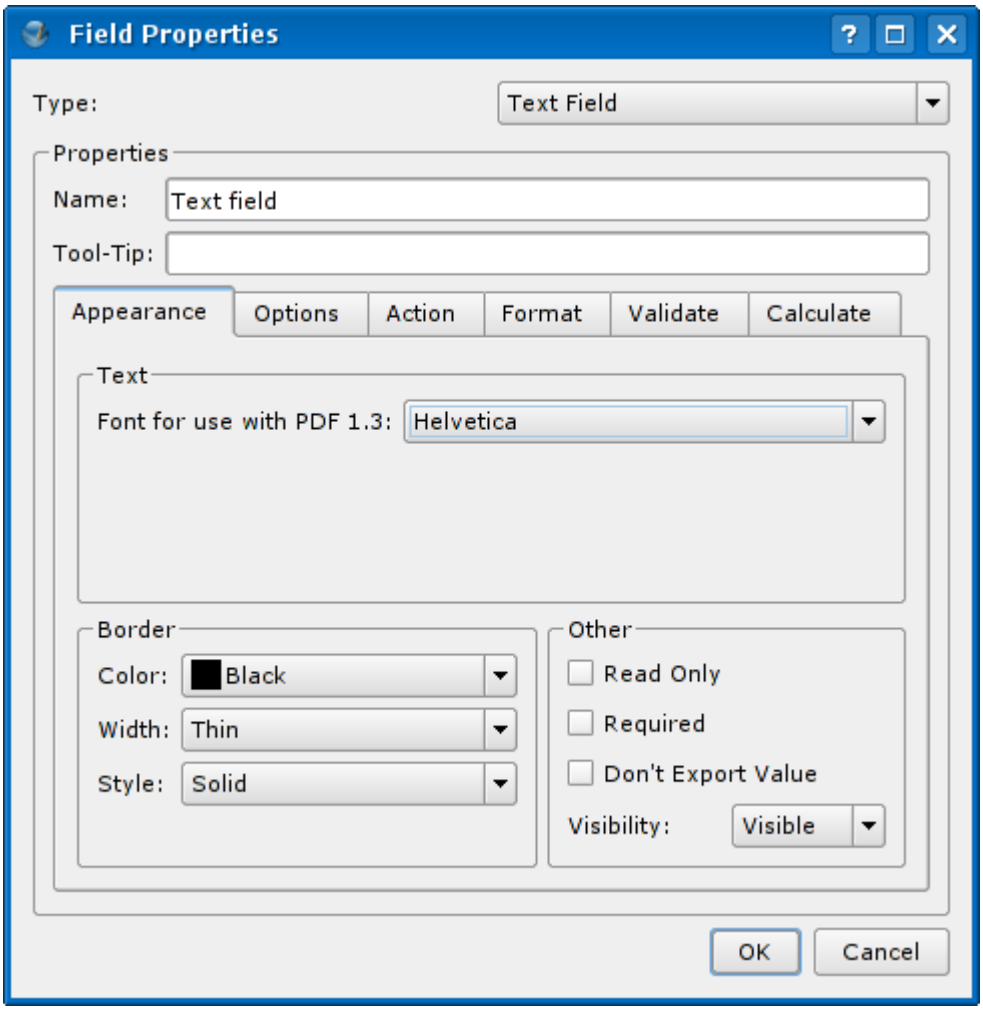
PDF Tools - 1.3.X

Once drawn, use the Properties palette for some cosmetic finishes. Then right-click the PDF element, and choose **PDF options >Field Properties**.



You could also double-click the PDF element to configure it for PDF options. All specific PDF form element features will be displayed as a dialog window. You could then for example change the form

element type (in **Type** field), define mouse event actions (in **Action** tab), format the field as a number, text or date field (in **Format** tab), define the way the field value should be validated (in **Validate** tab), or calculated (in **Calculate** tab)... Enjoy.



☺ ***Do you want more of authoring PDF forms stuff on Scribus?*** Then read our step-by-step how to on creating your first PDF form with Scribus

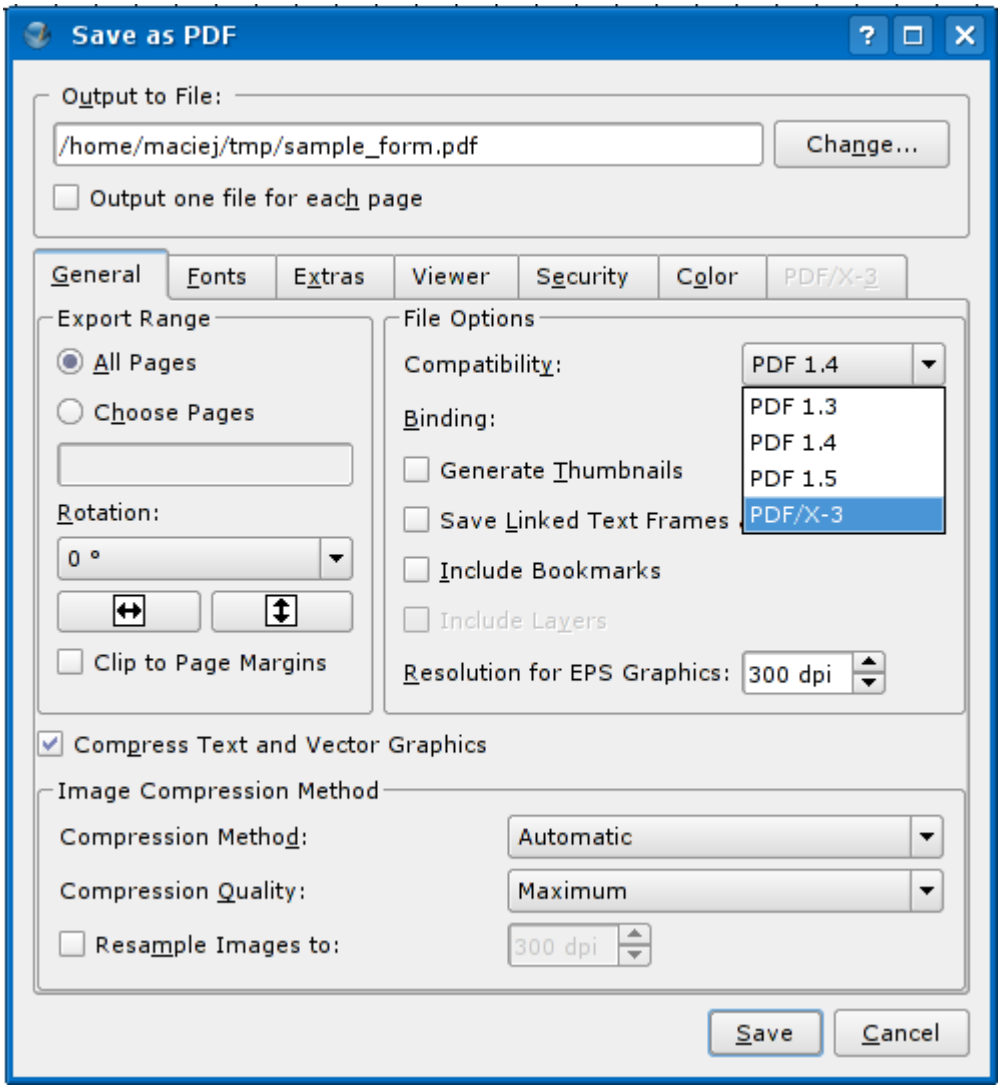
PDF for Press

Scribus' greatest feature is that it can create PDF files which can be handed to a publishing house or printing plant for production. Yes, PDF comes in many flavours. One size does not fit all. The flavour for Prepress is called PDF/X-3. It basically signifies a PDF based on the Postscript Language 3, and contains ICC color profiles for handling independent color-managed workflows.

To create a PDF/X-3, or a more generic flavour of PDF that works for your desktop printer, or for the web, click the PDF icon in the taskbar at the top. One-click PDFs are always cool! The dialog box contains all you need to customize your PDF. Explore.

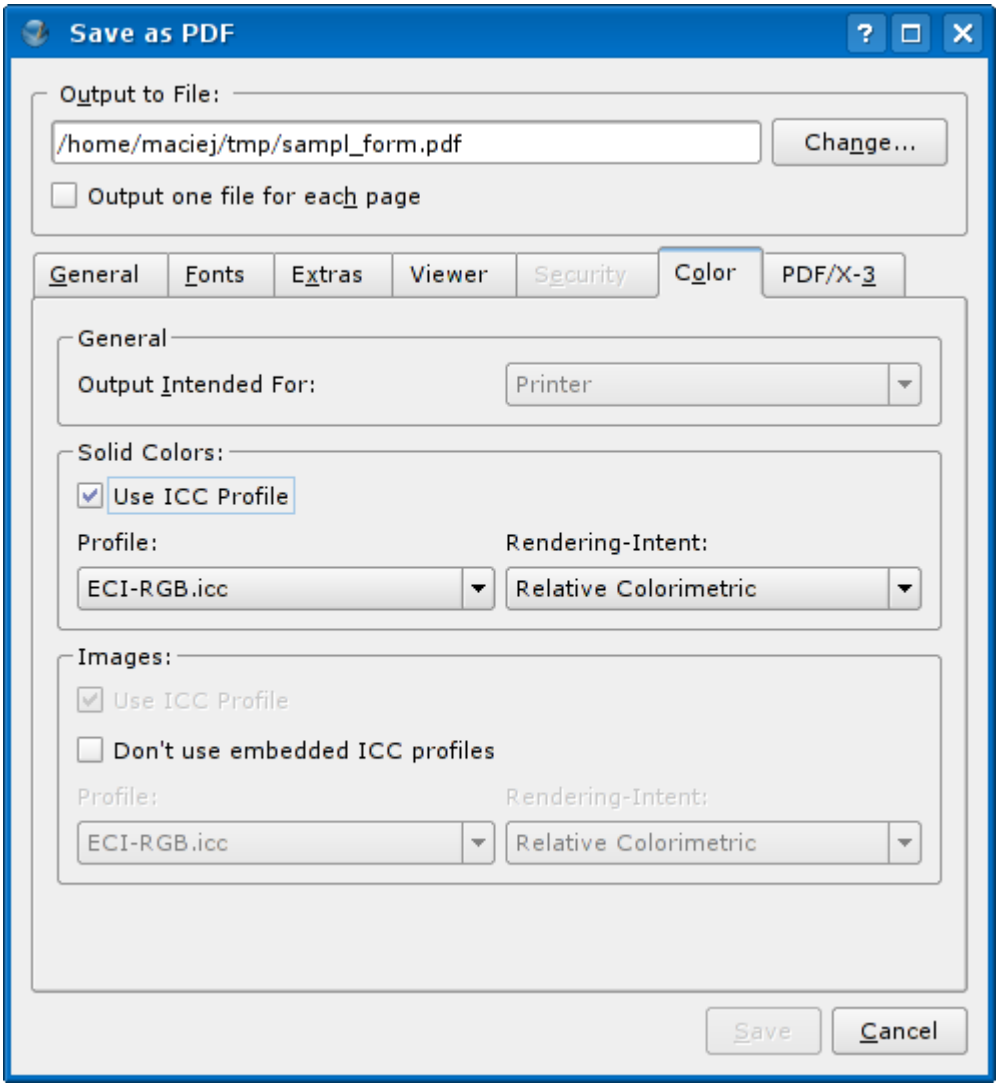
Choose Your Flavour

In the dialog-box, start by clicking on the 'General' tab, and selecting PDF/X-3 from the drop-down menu for 'Compatibility.' It's a good idea to downsample images to 300 dpi, at the bottom left here.



Color Management

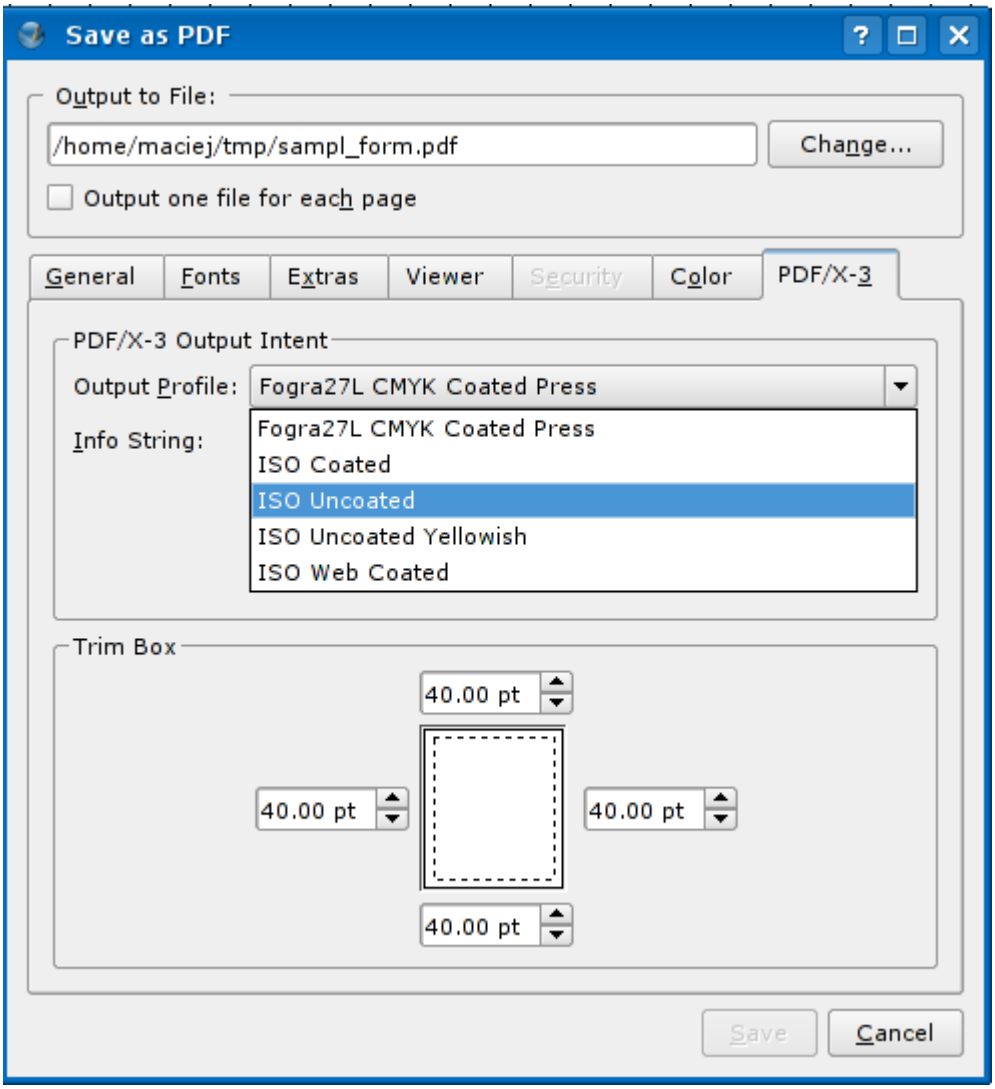
In the 'Fonts' tab, choose to embed all fonts and 100% of all characters. Then click on the 'Color' tab. Note you can use a source ICC profile for the file, choose its rendering intent, and also choose whether to use the source profile of the Images, or to discard it and choose your own. If you don't understand this, don't worry. It is quite simple.



Head out to littlecms.com and read the documentation available there. Also read the documents on the Scribus website, and check out the links to the excellent reference material on Scribus' page.

Press Inks

Finally, click on the 'PDF/X-3' tab. You have to choose the output profile, which is basically selecting the kind of ink and paper you are printing your magazine on, and giving the job a mandatory 'Info String'. Give the name of your file here. You can also handle some amount of trimming, which is changing an existing paper-size in a document to a slightly smaller size to accommodate a print-job.



Before sending your job to the press, please go to **File > Print Preview**. You can see a soft-preview of your file in the inks of Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and Black, and even simulate a progressive proof on-screen.

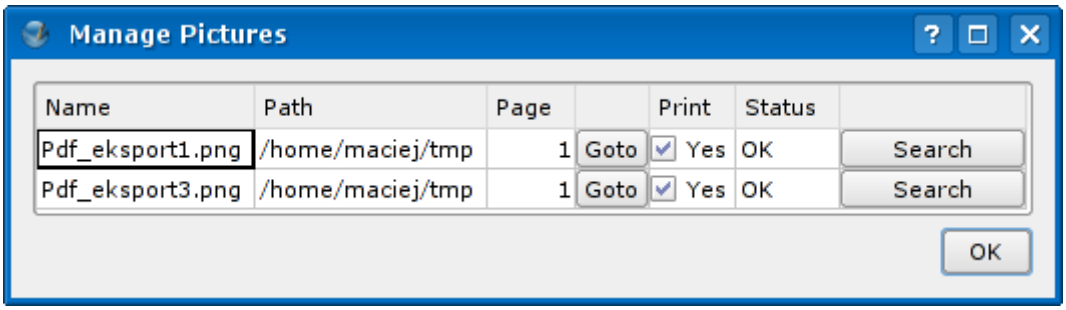
Native Scribus File To Press

If you are blessed to have a Scribus-savvy printing plant, and wish to deliver a native Scribus file, go to **File > Collect For Output**. Select a folder and Scribus will copy your file, as well as put copies of all graphics and images, and even font files, in this directory. Transfer this folder to your press. May I recommend you throw in a copy of Scribus in this folder too. A clueless person can discover the joys of Scribus. Go ahead, this is perfectly legal, thanks to the power of GPL.

Chapter 11: Travel At The Speed Of Scribus

Advanced Features

Scribus has some pretty advanced and mature features that you will appreciate as you grow familiar with its interface. For instance, once you have dozens of pictures linked into a Scribus document, managing such links can be a nightmare, unless you use the **Manage Pictures** feature under the **Extras** menu. Broken links can then be repaired or newer versions of images can be used without having to manually delete and replace images.

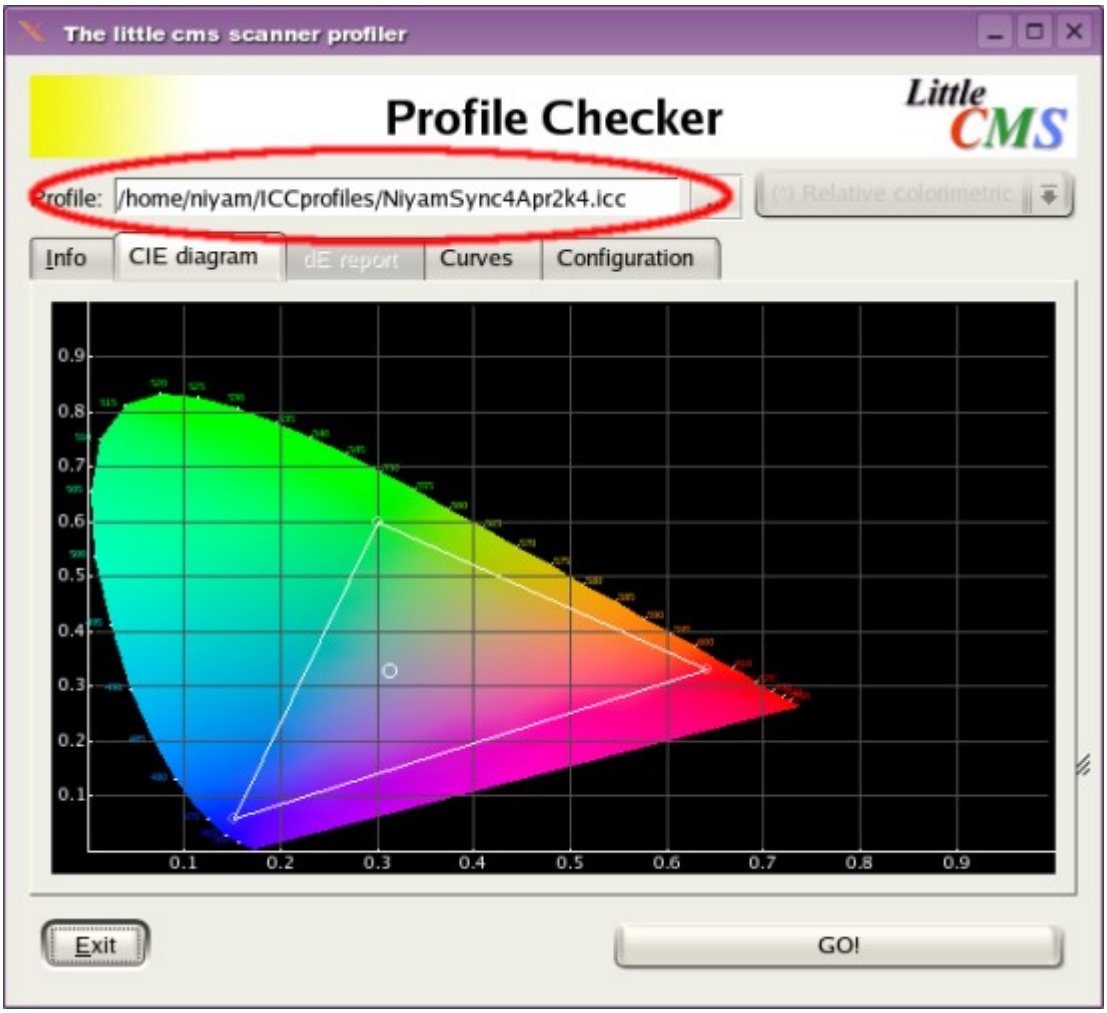


For special accents, diacritical marks, and special glyphs, edit text in a text frame, and click on **Glyph...** under the **Insert** menu. The complete collection of characters of a chosen font are displayed, so you can just point and click. Try it.

Do you wish to quickly navigate through your pages to find a particular element? Go to the **Windows** menu, and select **Outline**. A structured view of your document, with all items per-page in a collapsible list, shows up.

Scribus supports the Python language, so lots of people have written amazing scripts that automate several tasks for you, from creating custom calendars to printing out font families, all with a single click. That's what the Script menu on top does for you. If you know Python, you could create some pretty sophisticated scripts to assist your work, while you design your publication.

Using the free tools at the site of LittleCMS, you could calibrate your monitor under Gnu/Linux, much like you would do yours with the Adobe Gamma utility under MacOS or Windows. Here's a screenshot of a monitor's profile, plotted against a CIE color model for comparison. Ain't that cool!



The 'Tables' button in the main Tools allows you to quickly generate tables in your layout. It is rather rudimentary at this moment, but it's already planned on the roadmap for Scribus 1.4. Similarly, non-latin languages will be supported in the same time-frame.

Finally, the greatest strength of Scribus is the set of people behind it. They work 24-hours, creating a new version every night. Should you get stuck, they walk you through your installation, and even assist you live over the IRC channel #scribus. As you continue working, and find yourself lost for a feature, just hop over and request them.

We hope you found this tutorial helpful. Please add to it, improve it, and share it with others. It belongs to everybody.

Chapter 12: Activities and Contributors

Wiki structure for the GET STARTED tutorial

- **Contributors:** --Mhanski 20:28, 26 July 2006 (CEST)
- **Status:** done
- **Comment:** This structure will allow us to import the whole original tutorial chapter by chapter.

Import of the original tutorial text into the Wiki

- **Contributors:** mhanski, gpittman
- **Status:** done, imported the whole text from OOwriter file
- **Comment:** All the files belonging to the original tutorial are available at linux-delhi.org. In particular, the original tutorial as OOwriter file and all screenshots

Here is a list of the Scribus operations demonstrated by the original tutorial: FreedomYUG Tutorial Demonstrated Tasks.

Import of original screenshots from the original tutorial into the Wiki

- **Contributors:** mhanski
- **Status:** done
- **Comment:** All the files belonging to the original tutorial are available at linux-delhi.org. In particular, the original tutorial as OOwriter file and all screenshots

First Draft of the New Introduction (who, for whom, what, for what reason)

- **Contributors:** mhanski, c_schaefer
- **Status:** done
- **Comment:** Once we decide, which sample file to use, we can add a nice screen shot of its front page within Scribus

Updating of text content to 1.3.*

- **Contributors:** Gpittman
- **Status:** mostly complete, but won't promise I won't tweak it (GP)
- **Comment:** Greg has already started to update things so I'm adding him as a contributor. It doesn't exclude other potential contributors, this task is too huge for one person, I guess --Mhanski 08:11, 27 July 2006 (CEST)

New screenshots of Scribus 1.3.*

- **Contributors:** --Ludi 17:42, August 3 2006 (BRT), mhanski
- **Status:** done
- **Comment:** done for now

Adding Wiki links to other Wiki articles and general wikfisation

- **Contributors:** Ludi
- **Status:** Done
- **Comment:** Ludi has started doing this stuff, adding him as a contributor --Mhanski 21:59, 1 August 2006 (CEST)

Recreating Freedom Yug sample magazine in 1.3.* (original content)

- **Contributors:**
- **Status:**
- **Comment:**

Variation of Freedom Yug sample magazine (changed content)

- **Contributors:**
- **Status:**
- **Comment:**

Creation of an entirely new sample magazine (Rembrandt)

- **Contributors:** C_Schaefer
- **Status:** in progress
- **Comment:** Front and back cover are almost finished. Lots of things to learn already by re-creating the two pages :) I will now continue with the inside of the cover pages and then create another 4 pages of content. In the end, our Rembrandt mini magazine will have 8 pages/4 resp. 2 sheet. After following all or most of the steps to be described, an average talented user should be able to make prolific use of Scribus.

Creation of an entirely new sample magazine (about Scribus community)

- **Contributors:**
- **Status:**
- **Comment:**
    - I've some pictures of the scribus crew in Lyon: you can use them for the tutorial if you whish (a.l.e).

Creation of an entirely new sample magazine (about using Scribus)

- **Contributors:**
- **Status:**
- **Comment:**
    - Since Scribus is not the best tool (in its actual state not even a good tool) to create a tutorial, i don't think it's a good idea to base a tutorial on writing a tutorial. Andreas' idea about a leaflet or a flyer (marketing) is imho better (a.l.e).

Polish version

- **Contributors:** See Pierwsze_kroki_ze_Scribusem:Autorzy
- **Status:** done
- **Comment:** the Polish version focuses on the 1.3.* version of Scribus and differs – intentionally, btw – from the English version

German version

- **Contributors:** See Einstieg_in_Scribus:Mitwirkende
- **Status:** Done
- **Comment:**

Brazilian version

- **Contributors:** See Ludi Maciel
- **Status:** Entendendo o Scribus – Done.
- **Comment:** I also have decided to focus on 1.3.3.X/1.3.X (it really makes more sense now, indeed).

Russian version

- **Contributors:** See Вводный_курс_по_Scribus:Участники
- **Status:** Вводный курс по Scribus — in progress
- **Comment:**