

IXgen Demonstration Guide

Marker Management Tool for FrameMaker *Welcome!*

Thank you for reviewing IXgen.

First, a few main points to remember about IXgen:

- IXgen is a **collection of tools** to help create and maintain markers, primarily for the purpose of indexing your FrameMaker documents. Most IXgen tools will be visited in this guided demo.
- While IXgen has been tailored to help with index markers, IXgen can be used with **any FrameMaker marker types**. (However, we suggest *not* using IXgen with markers “owned” by FrameMaker, such as conditional text or cross-reference markers.)
- IXgen is a **sophisticated interface** to the standard FrameMaker marker system. For most activities, IXgen is used instead of the marker window. Documents processed through **IXgen are still standard FrameMaker documents**, and can be read by other installations of FrameMaker where IXgen is not present. IXgen has merely helped you create and maintain standard FrameMaker markers.

- IXgen is an **API client** for FrameMaker. This means that the “look and feel” of IXgen is similar to FrameMaker’s.

This document is a **guide**; you are not locked into a scripted series of tasks. You can go off on your own and experiment with IXgen using your own documents, then come back when you’d like. (Always work with back-up copies until you know the tool.) However, if you want your results to match what we’re showing here, we suggest moving through this demonstration in sequence.

Menu bar actions are indicated by MenuBarTitle>Function. For example, to use the file browser, we would say “to open a document choose File>Open”. File names are shown in typewriter font such as `sample.fm`.

We’ve tried to size this demo document page so that you can keep it on screen while exercising the various IXgen tools. But resize your viewer window to best suit your environment. (You can also print a copy if you’d like.)

Here is a topic list of the items covered in this guide:

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Selecting the Demo Files

For this demo, we'll use the "Ecology" book and files included with the FrameMaker 7 distribution, located in `<FM_Install>\samples\overview\book`. (If you did not install these files, you may want to go back to your distribution media and install them now, but this is not absolutely necessary. You can use one of your own file sets. Just be sure to work with duplicates. Save your originals.)

If you are using a different version of FrameMaker, you will need to use a different document set, perhaps test copies of your own documents. Ignore specific document references you find here. You can read the described action, then perform a similar action in your own document set.

Choose **File>Open** to open `ecology.book`. From that book file, open `resource.fm` by double-clicking on it in the book

file list. (Double click `resource.fm` a second time if the file initially opens in minimized form.)

The Old Way of Creating Markers

If you're experienced with generating markers the old-fashioned way using the internal marker window, you can probably skip this section. If you're new to FrameMaker or have little experience with the marker system, review this section. You'll get a sense of how difficult indexing can be using the standard FrameMaker marker window by itself.

Let's generate a few markers from scratch.

Step 1. Bring up the marker window: `Special>Marker`

Step 2. Click in the `resource.fm` document opened earlier. Click and hold then drag through heading 1.2, "North American Wetlands". Release the mouse button when at the end of the heading text.

Step 3. The text you just selected should appear in the marker window. If the "Marker Type" isn't already set to "Index", select "Index" from the scroll list. Click New Marker in the marker window.

Step 4. Repeat this process with the next few headings.

Did you occasionally find that your text selection was off by a character or two? Would you remember how an index entry was phrased should you need an identical index marker placed several pages later?

Take a look again at the marker window. How would you spell-check any of the entries you just made? You could assume the basic document had been checked before creating markers, but what if you'd made a typo during an edit to the marker text?

Suppose that while reviewing the index (.IX) document created by FrameMaker you saw an entry you wanted to edit — let's say you saw two similar phrases that really should be a single entry with two page numbers. You could edit the index document but the moment that document is regenerated, you'd need to make the edits again.

For permanence, you'd have to find one or both source markers and adjust the text of one or the other or both.

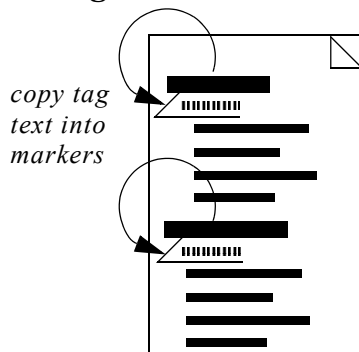
Wouldn't it be nice to have your markers listed as a sorted list — just like an index — and be able to edit them in that context?

This is just one of things you can do with IXgen, but let's start by creating new markers with IXgen.

IXgen's New Ways to Create Markers

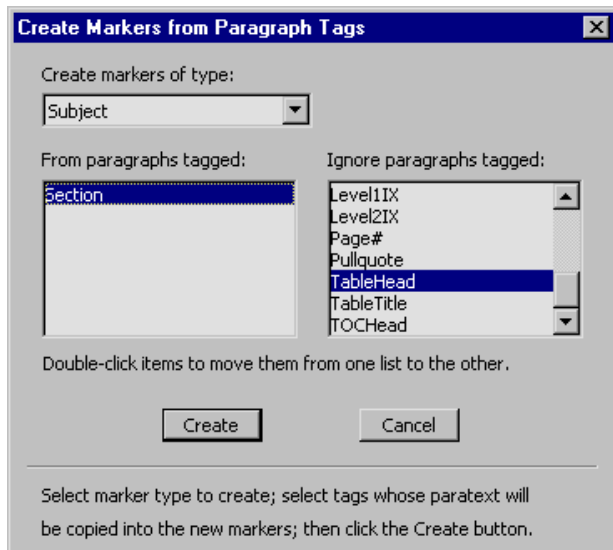
Generating Markers from Para Tags

You can usually base a good starting index on the text of your headings, subheadings, titles, and so on. The IXgen “Markers from Tags” tools help you do this.



Step 1. Click once to place the insert point in the `resource.fm` document.

Step 2. Choose IXgen>Markers from Para Tags



Step 3. Choose marker type “subject”. Do this so that you can separate the new markers created by IXgen from the index markers already in place in the `resource.fm` document. (This is not a requirement, just a way here to help quickly show the results of your activities during this demonstration.)

TIP FrameMaker supports using multiple marker types to generate an index. Marker types Index, Comment, Subject, Author, and so on can all be used at the same time to make one index file.

We find it handy in our own work to categorize index-related markers using different marker types, even though they will all go into the index (IX) document. For example, markers created by Markers from Para Tags might be “author” markers; keyword markers might be “subject markers; “on the fly” index markers that we type in as we go might be “index” markers; markers derived from table and figure titles might be “glossary” markers; and so on.

Then, when setting up the IX document that FrameMaker generates, we make sure each of those marker types is included. Of course, if you wish, you can make all your index markers “index” markers. (IXgen can even be used to convert from one marker type to another.)

Step 4. Choose the tags that will most likely have text suitable for index markers. In the `resource.fm` document, these tags are primarily the “Section” headings.

Step 5. Click Create. The markers of the type you chose (subject) will be generated based on the text of the tags you selected.

Look at the FrameMaker Console window. IXgen’s last activity and results will be displayed. (If you dismissed the

console window earlier, it will be re-established as information is written to it. The window will appear as you last used it: minimized, full-screen, or sized. Click on “FrameMaker Console” in the task bar to bring the console window to the front of the windows on your desktop.) You should see that 21 markers were created.

Oops — were zero or only one or two markers created? Check to be sure that only an insert point was present in the source document, not a small text selection. IXgen functions will be limited to a selected portion of the document, if a selection is present. If not present, the entire document will be processed. A *really* small text selection, say less than a few characters, will generate a warning from IXgen.

Book processing with Markers from Para Tags is possible too; this is described later on.

To verify marker creation, choose **Special>Standard Index**. Click “Yes” to the “create stand-alone index” question. In the set-up dialog box, include only markers of type “subject” and no others. Click OK. An index document should appear listing the text from the tags you selected with IXgen.

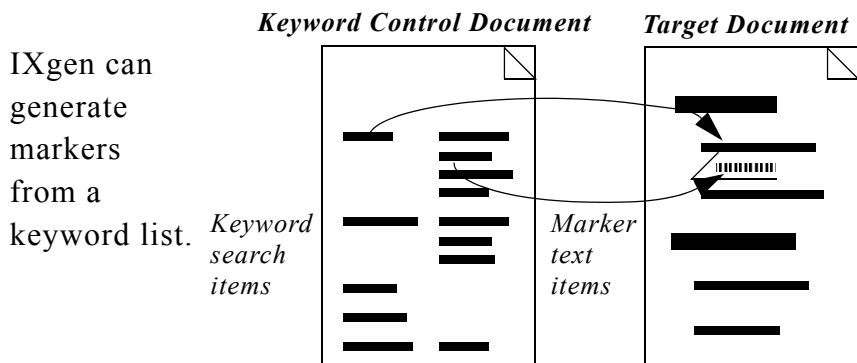
Don’t let the stray headings in red distract you; these would be taken care of by adjusting the reference page if this were a “real” index. All we’re doing here is giving immediate feedback on the IXgen action you just took.

You probably see some index entry corrections and other polishes that would be appropriate for any new index. A bit later we'll come back to index editing and polishing using the tools IXgen provides.

Don't see any markers listed? Be sure that the marker type you decided to generate is the same marker type you collected during the **Special>Standard Index** operation. And, be sure that the tags you selected as the basis for the marker text actually occurred with text in the file processed.

For now, you can close or discard the generated document. (Don't save it.) As you go through this demo you'll probably want FrameMaker to regenerate a test index from time to time just to satisfy yourself that markers are being created and manipulated. Feel free to do so at any time.

Generating Markers from Keywords



Step 1. Choose File>New>Document. For the template file, choose <FM_Install>\ixgen\templates\keyctrl.fm. We'll come back to this in a moment. For now, minimize this new document.

Step 2. Place the insert point at the start of the resource.fm document. Bring up the FrameMaker find/change dialog box (control-F). Choose "Text" for the Find box and type in "Alaskan Oil" (with no quote marks) as the find text. Click Find a few times. Imagine that at each match you'd like to place an index marker.

Step 3. Bring back the new document you created in Step 1. Place the insert point in the "IXgen" row. Choose Table>Add Rows or Columns and add a new row below. Or, you can simply overwrite the text in the existing IXgen row.

Step 4. Type in “Alaskan Oil” in the keyword column. You can leave the marker text choices column blank. Save the document to whatever name you’d like; we’d suggest `testkey.fm`.

Step 5. Set the insert point at the beginning of `resource.fm`.

Step 6. Choose IXgen>Markers From Keywords. Choose the keyword document you just saved as “testkey.frm”.

Create Markers from Keywords (Doc)

F:\fm70prod\samples\overview\book\testkey.frm

☐ Start keyword search at beginning of paragraph containing the insert point

☒ Start keyword search at beginning of document

Create markers of type: Author ☐ Consider case ☐ Animate

Marker text: Alaskan Oil

History: Alaskan Oil

Find Create Done

Create/Find Create All

Matched: Alaskan oil

Context: a\ program of baseline studies of Pugged Sound in advance of transshipment of Alaskan oil.

Choose marker type and case option; repeatedly use Find, Create, and Create/Find buttons to locate keywords and create markers. Click Create All for unattended operation.

Step 7. Select a different marker type, such as Author, so that you can readily identify the markers we’re about to create.

Step 8. Click find. The first instance of “Alaskan Oil” appears highlighted. Click Create/find. A new index marker was just inserted at that point, and the next occurrence of “Alaskan Oil” is found. At this point, IXgen lets you modify the text that will be placed in the marker. You can type whatever you like, based on content. Thus, you might modify the marker text to reflect something about the body text context in which this index entry is located.

As you add alternate marker texts, up to ten remain in the “History” popup in the dialog box. The most recently added, changed, or selected marker text is first in the popup list. At each “find” of a keyword you can select any alternate marker text in the list, or add or modify marker text in the “Text” box on the Markers from Keywords dialog box.

This facility helps tremendously in generating consistent entries. You also have the power of a keyword search engine, but you need not use the keyword for the actual marker text.

Click “Create All” to automatically find all matches and insert markers using the most recently edited text in the stack. When generating markers from keywords at the book level, this batch mode is automatically selected.

Typically, a keyword list will have several entries. As any one of the keywords is found in the body text, each will appear in the Markers from Keywords dialog box. If using

Create All or if using Markers from keywords from the book level, all markers are inserted automatically, in sequence.

IXgen's New Ways of Maintaining Markers

How do you maintain markers? What if you need to make bulk changes to the body text of a document and have those same changes reflected in the marker text? For example, how could you use Find/Change to make a nomenclature change that would be reflected in the markers?

How can you spell check marker entries?

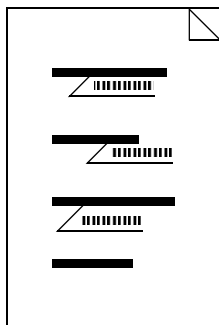
How can you edit markers in the context of a sorted list?

The IXgen tools that can help with these marker text editing tasks are described in the remaining pages of this guide.

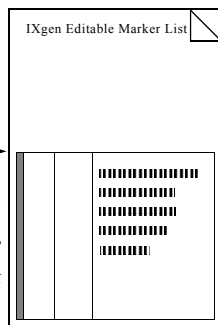
Gen Editable Marker List

You can get to marker text in the form of a sorted, editable list, much like you might wish to edit the index file created by

Source Document



Editable Marker List



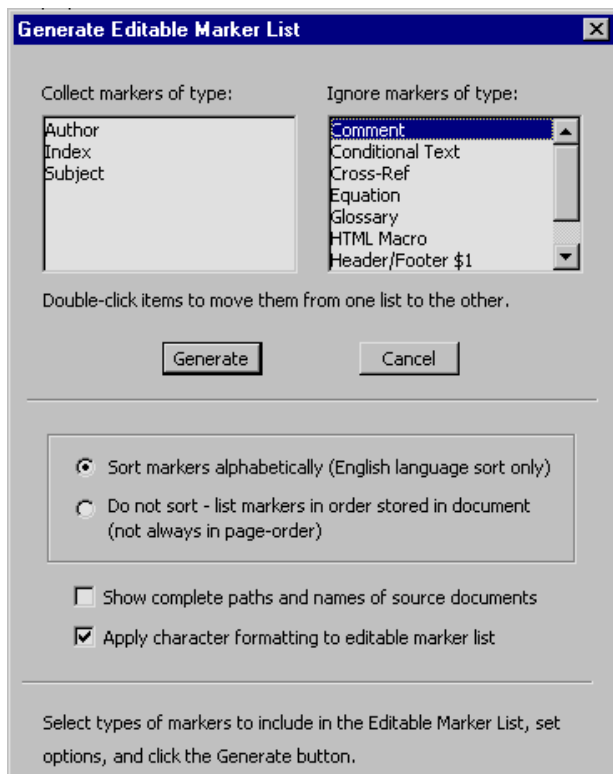
*hand edits
find/change
spell check*

FrameMaker. The context of an alphabetized list makes finding inconsistencies quite easy. In addition, other manipulations can be performed such as Find/Change and spell checking, as well as accessing many other IXgen tools.

Here's how to generate such a list:

Step 1. Place the insert point in the `resource.fm` document.

Step 2. Choose IXgen>Gen Editable Marker List.



Step 3. Select the marker type or group of markers types to generate. Review the other controls in the dialog box. Normally, you'll want to sort markers so that you can see them alphabetically. For many uses, you won't need to see the complete file path to the source document of the markers. We'll discuss formatting a little later. Click Generate when ready.

Step 4. A table is then generated containing all the markers of the type specified. If the table has no markers or a message to this effect appears, check that in `resource.fm` only the insert point was present and not a small text selection. Alternately, double check that you selected the correct marker type for the markers that exist in the source document. You may want to discard (not save) this first Gen Editable Marker List document, click once in the source document, and try **IXgen>Gen Editable Marker List** one more time.

At this point, you could bring up the Editable Marker List floating tool bar, **IXgen>Display Editable List Toolbar**. This floating menu can be placed anywhere you'd like on your desktop (even outside the FrameMaker desktop). This menu bar duplicates the Editable Marker list menu items found in the main **IXgen** menu pull-down, but can be more convenient to use.

Once you have a list of markers, you can perform many actions, and many new **IXgen** tools are available for working in the editable marker list. When finished, you will be able to write the edited marker text back to the source markers. Applying the edited markers will be described in a moment. But first, we'll look at the marker text manipulations **IXgen** makes possible.

Create Subentries

You can get a more streamlined index (and save reader eye fatigue) by combining entries which share root words or phrases into a single root word or phrase with subentries.

Step 1. Look down through your Editable Marker list document until you see the “Bureau of Land Management” entries. (If you don’t see these entries but instead see the subject markers we created earlier, discard this editable marker list document and generate another, this time selecting marker type “index” in the set-up dialog box.) “Bureau of Land Management” is the root entry, and several other entries use “Bureau of Land Management” as the root. But there is one straggler, “Bureau of Land Management lease stipulations”. This would be a good candidate to bring under the root entry.

Step 2. Select the two adjacent rows containing “Bureau of Land Management: study program” and “Bureau of Land Management lease stipulations”.

Step 3. Choose IXgen>Create Subentries, click create. The second marker should now be modified to show “Bureau of Land Management:lease stipulations”, which means that “lease stipulations” will now be another subentry under “Bureau of Land Management”.

You won’t always want to create subentries; exactly when you do depends on your index content and indexing style.

IXgen does recommend a text selection when using this tool so that you have finer control over the process. But the actual editing chore of making a subentry is done by IXgen for you.

Elevate Unique Subentries

The “ecology” index has what is usually a style error: a lone second-level entry placed under a first-level entry.

Step 1. If you didn’t collect a book-level Editable Marker list, open `concern.fm`. Click once in the document then choose IXgen>Gen Editable Marker list. Choose “Index” as the marker type to collect.

Step 2. Look down near the end of the list (or use find and change) until you see the entry “work group on monitoring: discussion of baselines”. Stylistically, it’s probably appropriate to make this a single-level entry.

Step 3. For demonstration purposes, select this row only and choose IXgen>Elevate Unique Subentries. IXgen will suggest that a text selection not be placed, but given that we may have only collected markers from one file from the Ecology book and not the others, we won’t know if root entries exist in other documents in the book. Therefore, we will be careful and just do this one entry. However, we can do a verification by checking the `ecologyIX.fm` document. This is indeed a lone second-level entry under a single root entry.

Elevate Unique Subentries has now moved the second level entry up to the root, separated by the selected string set in the Elevate Unique Subentries dialog box.

(Now is a good time to glance at the FrameMaker console window to see how we've progressed with our IXgen activity so far. Click on the console window icon on the task bar. Minimize the window when your review is completed.)

Flip Entries

Often a second-level entry will have content nearly as useful as a main-level entry in terms of what readers are seeking in your index. We need some way to place that second level content as root entries. The Flip tool can create such entries quickly.

Step 1. Go back to our Editable Marker list for `resource.fm`, or create a new one if needed.

Step 2. Locate the markers “Environmental Protection Agency:Programs” and “Environmental Protection Agency:Requirements”. Select those two rows.

Step 3. Choose IXgen>Flip Entries.

The screenshot shows the "Flip Entries" dialog box with the following settings:

- Flip Type:** ☒ Level Flip ("a:b" yields "b:a")
- Reference Flip Options:** Reference text: ; ☐ Set <\$nopage> in marker resulting from Reference Flip
- Flip Action:** ☒ Copy and flip (retains original and generates flipped version)
- Sort Override Interaction:** ☒ Remove sort override from flipped entry

Buttons: **Flip** (highlighted with a dashed border), **Cancel**

First set type of Flip. If Reference Flip, also set Reference Flip Options. Next set Flip Action. Finally, set how Flip should operate when sort overrides are present.

Set the dialog for “Level Flip”, “Copy and Flip”, and “Remove Sort Overrides”. Click “Flip”.

Now you'll see two new entries added to the marker, one starting with "Programs" the other starting with "Requirements". This second-level content has become root content and would appear in the index under these items.

Depending on your index style and content, these entries as roots might be somewhat vague. Or, seeing them now as root entries, you might find other entries that would be appropriate to place as additional second-level entries under these new roots.

You could also go back and use Elevate Unique Subentries on these two. This is recommended if you could not find additional second-level entries and did not want lone second-level entries in your index.

Capitalization

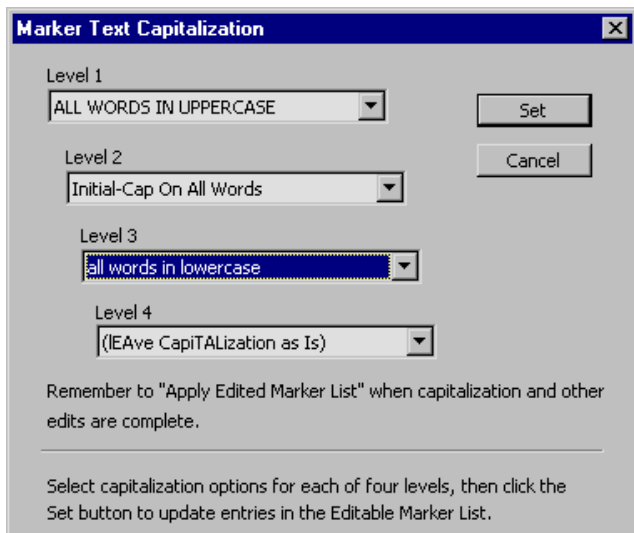
IXgen can adjust capitalization for you. Generally, you want to use this tool when your markers are close to their final form and you've used all the other IXgen tools you want to use.

Step 1. If not done already, choose IXgen>Gen Editable Marker List as shown in the previous section.

Step 2. Place the insert point in any single marker text cell of the table in the Gen Editable Marker List document. If you

wish to limit the scope of the Capitalization, select only those markers (rows of the table) you want processed.

Step 3. Choose IXgen>Capitalization.



The dialog box shows the various types of capitalization adjustments that can be made. Adjustments can be made up to four levels deep. (A “level” is indicated by use of the standard FrameMaker index marker level separator, a colon.)

Step 4. Start with the first level setting. Initially select an easy-to-see choice, such as ALL UPPER CASE. Click OK.

Step 5. Try different settings of the capitalization standards offered so that you can see what happens. Settle on a series of capitalization standards that you’d actually want to use with

your indexes. Note that Capitalization controls do not affect embedded font commands (font tag names enclosed within <Angle Brackets>. Font tag names *are* case-sensitive.

Other Gen Editable Marker List Activities

Here are other suggested activities on the Gen Editable Marker List document.

Step 1. If not done already, choose IXgen>Gen Editable Marker List as shown in the previous section. Collect Index markers.

Step 2. Perform a spell check. You'll find a number of little problems, such as words broken by spaces, extra space, and so on.

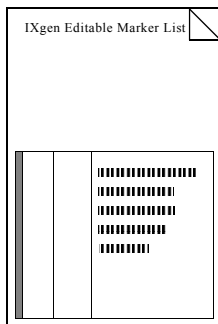
Step 3. Make a manual edit — that is, change the text of one of the markers.

Anything you can do to regular body text you can do in an editable marker list.

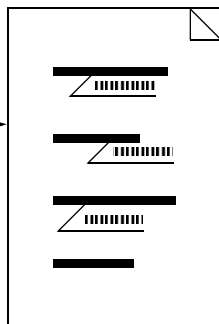
Apply Edited Marker List

Once your basic changes are finalized, you'll want to write the edited marker text back to

Editable Marker List



Source Document

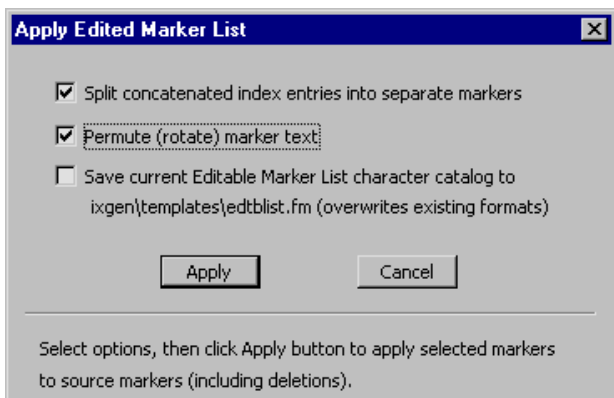


Capitalization
Permute
Split markers

the source markers. This is done by applying the list.

Step 1. If you want to apply the entire list, place a single insert point in any cell in the table. If you want to apply only a range of markers back to the source documents, select the range of rows you wish to apply

Step 2. Choose IXgen>Apply Edited Marker List



This brings up a dialog box where you can initiate marker permuting and splitting. These additional items are described next.

Permute

You can add “richness” to an index by word-rotating or permuting the words in the marker. While applying an edited list, you can switch on permuting.

aa bb cc dd ee ff

permutes into:

ff, aa bb cc dd ee
ee ff, aa bb cc dd
dd ee ff, aa bb cc
cc dd ee ff, aa bb
bb cc dd ee ff, aa

Step 1. If not present already, choose IXgen>Gen Editable Marker List. Click once in the list (or make a text selection), then choose IXgen>Apply Edited Marker List.

Step 2. Click the “Permute” check box in the dialog box. Note that the Split check box is automatically checked. (Split is described in the next section.)

Step 3. Select OK. The markers are written back to their source locations in the source documents. The Gen Editable Marker List is also rewritten. Note the new entries that appear, and the word reorderings that have been accomplished in a series of new markers. Typically, you’ll want to spend a little time cleaning up the permutations.

We also suggest opening and studying the `permctrl.fm` template document located in `<FM_Install>\ixgen\templates`. Additional permute controls are provided here.

Split

FrameMaker supports more than one index entry per marker by using a semicolon to separate the entries. Many people find this unwieldy, and would always prefer to have one entry per marker. IXgen can split multiple entries into as many new markers as required.

Note that split is automatically selected when Permute is selected. FrameMaker has an internal limit of 255 characters per marker. Thus, the results of a permute might quickly overflow a marker if those new entries were kept in the same marker. New entries, then, should be split out to individual markers.

Step 1. If not present already, choose IXgen>Gen Editable Marker List. Click once in the list (or make a text selection), then choose IXgen>Apply Edited Marker List.

Step 2. Check the Split option on the dialog box and click OK. If any markers were detected with a “,” a separate new marker will be created for each entry.

Marker Text Formatting

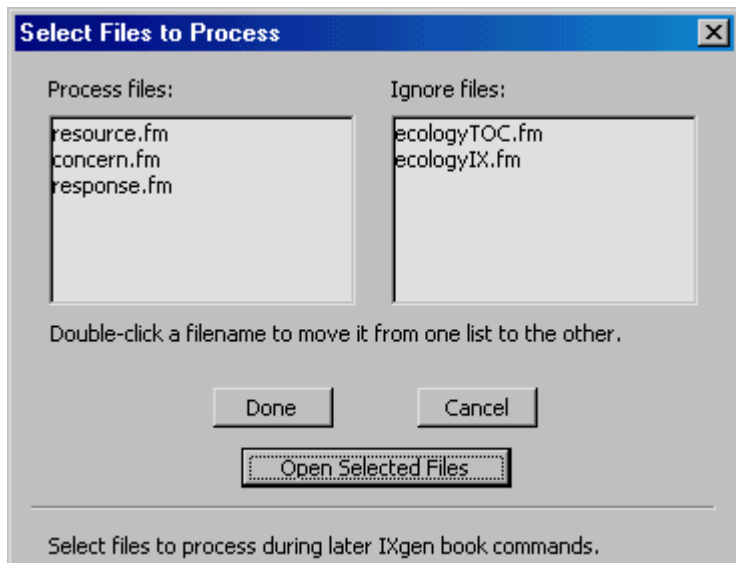
In the Editable Marker list, embedded font commands can be applied as visual formatting. Formatted marker text can also be converted to standard embedded font commands in the form of `<tagname>`, where “tagname” is the name of the font tag and might be something like “Bold” or “Emphasis”. (Within marker text, FrameMaker relies on this formatting syntax to apply character formats when your IX document is generated. Note that the tag names are case-sensitive.)

Let's experiment with these capabilities.

Step 1. In `ecology.book`, open `ecologyIX.fm`. Also open the *f* catalog when `ecologyIX.fm` is the active document. Several character tags are available; we'll be experimenting with “Green”.

Step 2. For now, minimize `ecologyIX.fm` and make `ecology.book` active. Choose **IXgen>Select Files**. Make

sure your dialog box looks like the one below, then click Open Selected files.



Step 3. Choose IXgen>Gen Editable Maker list to make a collection of all the Index markers in the book.

Step 4. Make sure your insert point is in the just-created editable marker list. Scroll down (or use Find) until you locate the entries starting with the word “Ecological”.

Step 5. Select the text of the first entry so that just the word “Ecological” is selected. In the *f* catalog, click “Green”. The entry should change to the Green tag and display green text in the editable marker list.

Step 6. Select the next occurrence of the word “Ecological”. Again click the character font green. This time, with the word still selected, press control-C. This copies the word “Ecological”, along with its formatting, to the clipboard.

Step 7. Press control-f to bring up the find/change box. In the Find field, enter the word “Ecological”. You can also press control-v to paste the text string portion of what you just copied to the clipboard in Step 6.

In the Change scroll box, select “by pasting” and leave the change field blank. Click Find; this should automatically select the next occurrence of the word “Ecological”. Click Change or Change & Find. (Now the Change function is pasting what we put on the clipboard earlier — the text string including its formatting.) Repeat this for two more occurrences of the word “Ecological”.

Step 8. Select just those cells where the character format has been applied to the word “Ecological”. Choose IXgen>Show Marker Char Tags as Text Cmds. Immediately, you should see that the visual character formatting has been replaced by the standard embedded format commands used by FrameMaker.

Step 9. For fun, select two or three of the cells with the Green-formatted word “Ecological” in them and choose IXgen>Show Marker Char Tags as Applied. Now, half the

entries use conventional marker format commands, and half are visually formatted. This won't matter to IXgen in the next step.

Step 10. Choose IXgen>Applied Edited Marker List. In the setup dialog, make sure that none of the options are checked, like this:



Click Apply. For now, do *not* discard the editable marker list following the apply. We're going to use it again in a moment.

Step 11. Activate `ecology.book` and click on the generate symbol (small star hovering over a book icon on at the lower right-hand side of the book window). When the update completes, double-click on `ecologyIX.fm`. Page down until

you get to the “E” section. Note that the green formatting has now been applied to the word “ecology” in `ecologyIX.fm`.

Step 12. There is one last important item to demonstrate when using IXgen to format marker text.

Go back to any one of the markers in the editable marker list containing the formatted word “Ecology”. You’ll see that during the Apply operation, IXgen converted all the formatted entries to use the embedded format command syntax. Select one or two of these rows and choose IXgen>Show Marker Char Tags Applied. The word “Ecology” again shows formatted in green.

Step 13. Click once any place within one of the formatted words. Press control-d to bring up the character designer. Do a few outlandish things. Change the color to red. Change the size to 24 points. Then click update all. Now your character formatting will be extremely visible in the edited marker list.

Step 14. Select one of the cells with character formatting in it and choose IXgen>Show Marker Char Tags as Text Cmds. Note that while we’ve dramatically altered the appearance in the editable marker list, the font tag command text still shows as `<Green>`.

Step 15. Again select Apply Edited Marker List, generate the book, and bring up `ecologyIX.fm`.

Note that here, in our “production” document `ecologyIX.fm` (the document that we would publish), the markers are still formatted Green, as we wished them to be.

The important concept here is that the font catalogs are completely separate between the editable marker list and your production IX document. You can select whatever formatting you like in the editable marker list that makes *seeing* formatted markers easier for you.

While the format *command text* carries back to the source marker and ultimately the generated IX document, the format properties do *not* carry back.

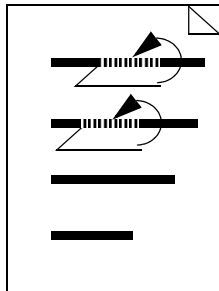
If you wish to do so now, on your own you can go back and remove the Green tag from the markers. Select the affected cells, choose `IXgen>Show Marker Char Tags as Applied`, then select `Default Para Font` from the *f* catalog. FrameMaker won't allow application of `Default Para Font` across paragraphs in cells, so you can do these one at a time, or a find/change operation much like we did above in Step 7.

You can see how simple marker text formatting can be — you need never type another font tag name again. You can also make formats easy to see for the purposes of editing and not affect the final formatting in the IX document.

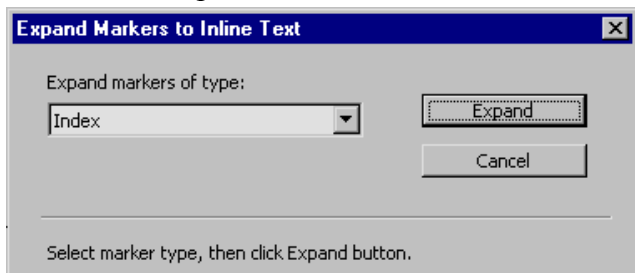
This concludes your introduction to the Editable Marker list. Now let's look at some other IXgen tools.

Expand Markers

Seeing marker text in the immediate context of the body text in which the markers are imbedded can be invaluable during editing, spell-checking, searching, or translating.



Step 1. Place the insert point in `resource.fm`. Choose `IXgen>Expand Markers`; choose Index markers as the type to expand, then click `Expand`.



Step 2. Marker text is now elevated to the body text and is tagged with a special character tag called “IXgenMarker”. By default this tag is a double underline, but you can use the character designer to change the appearance of this tag. The tag does appear in the character catalog of the document.

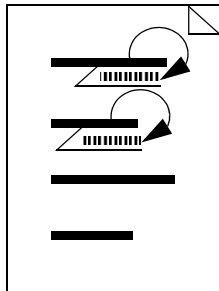
Now you can do marker text editing “in-line” with your regular body text editing. As you are updating body text by

using Find/Change, Spell Check, or just general editing, you can also pick up marker text at the same time. This can especially helpful to language translators.

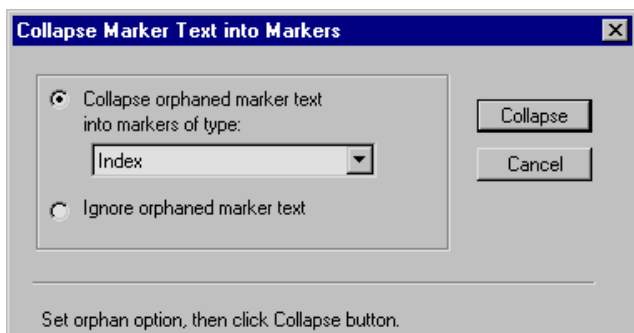
(Note that because extra body text has been created by Expand Markers, your pagination is likely to change. We suggest not generating the book until marker text is collapsed back into the source markers, as explained next.)

Collapse Markers

Once editing activities are completed you'll want to return the marker text to the source markers.



Step 1. Choose IXgen>Collapse Markers



Step 2. Note the “Collapse orphaned marker text into markers of type” options. In this instance “orphan” does not refer to widows and orphans. Instead, this refers to text tagged with the IXgenMarker character tag that has no original marker to collapse into. This would be the case if you elected to enter text into the body text flow for use as a marker. In order for this to happen you’d need to tag the text with IXgenMarker.

Typically, the marker type selected for such orphan marker text would match the surrounding markers. However, if you wish to differentiate markers created this way you could use one of the other marker types available from the Collapse Markers dialog box.

Last Word

Thanks for taking the time to follow along in this guide. Not all the IXgen tools were shown, but we hope you got a good taste. You're encouraged to experiment some more on your own. If you want more “hands on” with IXgen, review the “Suggested IXgen Uses (Cookbook)” section in the IXgen User's Guide.

We hope you can now more clearly see what IXgen can do, and how much time can be saved when working with markers for indexing.

While IXgen has several “automatic” features, we hope you understand that IXgen is **not** a robot indexing machine. Such entities exist, but typically these produce virtually worthless indexes from the **user's** point of view. Such indexes have much bulk but little substance. Perhaps you have used an index created this way — and you were sent on many “wild goose chases” tracking down page number after page number, never really able to find what you needed.

Instead, IXgen makes FrameMaker marker manipulation so simple that you can concentrate **all** your mental energies on creating the **best and most usable index** possible.

If you have any questions please contact us at franks@fsatools.com or call 1-435-275-8981

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