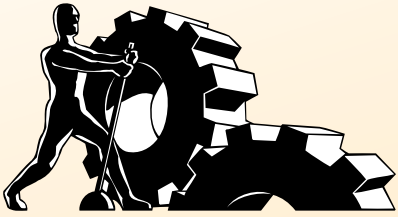


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Read Me First

Welcome to *Take Control of PDFpen 5*, version 1.0, published in September 2010 by TidBITS Publishing Inc. This book was written by Michael E. Cohen and edited by Adam Engst. This book tells you how create, edit, and enhance PDF documents with PDFpen and PDFpenPro from Smile.

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UPDATES AND MORE

You can access extras related to this book on the Web (use the link in [Ebook Extras](#), near the end of the book; it’s available only to purchasers). On the ebook’s Take Control Extras page, you can:

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- Read postings to the ebook’s blog. These may include new information and tips, as well as links to author interviews. At the top of the blog, you can also see any update plans for the ebook.
- Get a discount when you order a print copy of the ebook.

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This book was sponsored by Smile.
Special thanks for an enjoyable project to
Philip Goward, Greg Scown, Jean MacDonald.



BASICS

In reading this book, you may get stuck if you don't know certain fundamental facts about your Mac or if you don't understand Take Control syntax for things like working with menus or finding items in the Finder. Please note the following:

- **Menus:** Where I describe choosing a command from a menu in the menu bar, I use an abbreviated description. For example, the abbreviated description for the menu command that saves a file from PDFpen is “File > Save.”
- **Contextual menus:** *Contextual* menus, also known as *secondary menus*—appear when you Control-click various elements on a Macintosh screen, including Dock items and files in Finder windows. To describe opening a contextual menu, I usually I tell you to Control-click an item on the screen. If your mouse offers a right-click option, or if you use a trackpad or other means of opening a contextual menu, you should feel free to use the method you prefer.
- **Path syntax:** This book occasionally uses a *path* to show the location of a file or folder in your file system. For example, Mac OS X stores most utilities, such as Terminal, in the Utilities folder. The path to Terminal is: [/Applications/Utilities/Terminal](#).

The slash at the beginning of the path tells you to start from the root level of the disk. You will also encounter paths that begin with ~ (tilde), which is a shortcut for the user's home directory. For example, if a person with the user name [joe](#) wants to install fonts that only he can access, he would install the fonts in his [~/Library/Fonts](#) folder, which is just another way of writing [/Users/joe/Library/Fonts](#).

Introduction

Although I don't remember the exact date, I do recall the first time I ever saw a PDF. I was working at the Voyager Company, a cutting-edge multimedia company housed in a condemned four-story building on the beach a half mile north of the Santa Monica pier.

In those days we were busy putting out a number of Expanded Books—books on floppy disk, presented in HyperCard—which were possibly the first commercially successful ebooks. Representatives from Adobe had come to Santa Monica to discuss some new technology with us, something that they called “Carousel,” to see if we would be interested in using it for a next-generation Expanded Book product line.

We sat in the shabby common room of the Voyager suite as staff, children, and dogs wandered in and out, while the Adobe folk pitched us their new creation.

Two things stood out for me: the text in the PDF looked *really* good, much better than the text in the screen-rendered bitmap fonts that we used for our Expanded Books, but the PDF files were, when compared to the typical HyperCard stacks we distributed, enormous. No way could one of those fit on a floppy! What's more, there were no inexpensive tools for creating and customizing PDFs, and there was no standard Mac application that could display PDFs at the time (HyperCard shipped with every Mac back then).

So we took a pass, with a polite thank you for your interest, we'll talk with you again sometime, enjoy your visit to the beach.

Today, Voyager is history, the building demolished, HyperCard a distant memory, and PDFs are ubiquitous. Ebooks may have started in HyperCard, but they are now in many other formats, including PDF. Such as the one you most likely are reading right now.

And now there are inexpensive powerful tools for customizing PDFs. Such as the ones that this book is about: PDFpen and PDFpenPro.

We could have really used these programs back on the beach in Santa Monica. I blame it all on floppy disks.

About PDFpen 5 and PDFpenPro 5

Smile bills these two applications as “PDF editing software for Mac OS X.” That’s true enough, as far as it goes, although it’s rather like calling a 17-tool Swiss Army knife a mere pocketknife.

As you’ll see as you read through this book, with PDFpen you can edit PDFs, create PDFs, combine PDFs, split PDFs apart, perform OCR on PDFs, manipulate images in PDFs, and much, much more.

This book covers version 5 of both PDFpen and PDFpenPro, the latter of which has some advanced features beyond the already copious set that PDFpen offers. In this book, everything I say about PDFpen also applies to PDFpenPro; when I do deal with features that are exclusive to PDFpenPro, however, I make that clear.

Finally, if you are a user of PDFpen and discover that the PDFpenPro features are what you need, choose PDFpen > Upgrade to PDFpenPro and you’ll have the upgraded software in a matter of moments.

PDFpen Quick Start

Use this Quick Start to get to the information you need about how edit PDF documents with PDFpen and PDFpenPro.

Get familiar with PDFs and PDFpen:

- Start off with some essential background in [Learn about PDF Files](#), where you'll learn about the objects that PDF files can contain and the all-important concept of *imprints*.
- Become familiar with the tools you have and when to use them in [Understand the Tools](#), and then learn the different ways you can get around in a PDF document in [Navigate a PDF Document](#).

Make and modify PDFs:

- To use PDFpen, you need to have a PDF to work on; see how to [Make PDFs from Scratch](#), to [Print to PDF](#), to [Import from Scans and Graphic Files](#), to [Make PDFs from HTML](#), and to [Combine Existing PDFs](#).
- Many changes you make to a PDF take place within the confines of a single page: learn how to [Add, Edit, and Remove Text](#) and [Add and Alter Pictures](#).
- Make large-scale changes when you [Search and Replace or Redact Text](#), or when you [Rearrange, Rotate, and Crop Pages](#).
- A PDF is not necessarily a read-only document when you [Make an Interactive PDF Form](#) with PDFpenPro.
- Use [The Scripts](#) for batch processing power.

Review and distribute PDFs:

- Communicate with co-authors and colleagues when you [Take Notes on a PDF](#) and [Copyedit and Review a PDF](#).
- Finally, understand your saving and printing options in [Publish Your PDFs](#).

Learn about PDF Files

It seems like PDF files have been around for a long time—in fact, if you’re young enough, they may have been around for your entire life. Nonetheless, PDFs are younger than the Mac platform you are using to edit them, and, in their short time on this planet, they have (just like you) gone through more than a few changes.

You don’t *need* to know most of the information in this chapter in order to use PDFpen productively. If you are eager to get going, feel free to jump ahead to the next chapter, [Understand the Tools](#).

But if you like to understand *why* as well as *how*, this short chapter gives you some background on how the PDF file format evolved, what it can contain, and what you can reasonably expect to be able to do with it.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE PDF FORMAT

Interestingly enough, PDF and HTML both originated from similar dreams that their individual creators had at roughly the same time: the late 1980s. In the case of HTML and Tim Berners-Lee, the dream was to make the scientific papers being developed at the CERN particle physics lab in Switzerland available to all of the CERN scientists using the lab’s computer network, regardless of the type of computer attached to the network. In the case of PDF and John Warnock, one of founders of Adobe Systems, Inc., it was the dream of “being able to send full text and graphics documents (newspapers, magazine articles, technical manuals etc.) over electronic mail distribution networks,” regardless of the type of computer receiving them.

Adobe had already achieved major success with its invention of PostScript, a computer language designed to describe the contents and layout of document pages in such a way that a printer (most notably, the first Apple LaserWriter printer) could print those documents faithfully at any resolution. PostScript, a device-independent language, became one of the foundations of PDF.

What Does PDF Stand For?

PDF stands for “Portable Document Format.” Therefore, saying “PDF format” is as redundant as saying “the La Brea Tar Pits” or the “NBC broadcasting company.” However, human nature being what it is (that is, delightfully perverse), the description of the file format has become synonymous with files that use the format, so that now the terms “PDF,” “PDF document,” and “PDF file” all refer to the same thing.

In 1991, HTML 1.0 was unleashed upon the world; that same year, at the Seybold conference in San Jose, Adobe introduced something that it called “Interchange PostScript,” or “IPS”—the first public mention of what would become PDF—which Adobe eventually did mention by that name at Comdex in late 1992, when PDF 1.0 was announced. By the middle of the following year, Adobe released the first tool for editing and viewing PDF documents: Acrobat 1.0 (which Adobe originally called “Carousel”).

Since that time, the nature and capabilities of PDF have been inextricably linked to the current version of Acrobat. Almost every major release of Acrobat has been tied to a major revision of the PDF specification. **Table 1** (next page) summarizes the high points.

Note: PDF version 1.7 became an official ISO-standard (ISO 32000-1:2008) in January 2008. Nonetheless, **Table 1** continues beyond PDF version 1.7, because Adobe continues to enhance both the PDF specification and Acrobat.

Table 1: PDF and Acrobat over the Years

Year	PDF Version	Acrobat Version	Notes
1993	1.0	1.0	
1996	1.1	2.0	Encryption, device-independent color.
1996	1.2	3.0	Interactive form elements, Unicode, embedded sound, mouse events.
2000	1.3	4.0	Embedded files, JavaScript support, new annotation types, prepress support. This is the version used in the first release of Mac OS X.
2001	1.4	5.0	XML metadata streams, alternate presentations, content import from other PDF documents.
2003	1.5	6.0	XML forms data, enhanced encryption, JPEG 2000 support, user-controllable content layers.
2004	1.6	7.0	3D artwork, OpenType fonts.
2006	1.7	8.0	Enhanced 3D support, presentation of multiple file attachments.
2008	1.7 Extension Level 3	9.0	256-bit AES encryption, Flash attachments (including Flash video) and other multimedia enhancements.
2009	1.7 Extension Level 5	9.1	XML Forms Architecture (XFA) 3.0.

A PEEK AT WHAT IS INSIDE

I said that PostScript, Adobe's page description language, became one of the foundations of the portable document format. That's true, as far as it goes; however PDF files don't contain actual PostScript code. Instead, PDF files contain instructions for drawing pages that are PostScript-like instructions, but simplified and designed for

efficient processing. These PostScript-like instructions manipulate the objects that are displayed on the page, which roughly fall into three types:

- **Graphic path objects:** These objects contain information about the lines, rectangles, and curves on a page, and how they are to be placed, drawn, and filled.
- **PDF image objects:** You can also think of these as *raster* images—a stream of pixels, in specific colors, at a specific resolution, presented within a specific rectangular area (the display on your computer screen is a raster image, even if the items depicted there started out as something else). The PDF image object is unique unto the PDF specification. When you make a PDF file by, say, saving a Web page to PDF in Safari, the images on that Web page are converted into PDF image objects.
- **Text objects:** These objects contain text information, font information, location information, and a number of other textual attributes. The running text you see on a PDF page may consist of a lot of different text objects assembled together for viewing. Text objects do not include ways to represent words, paragraphs, and so on; they contain only information about how they are supposed to look, where they are to be placed, and the characters that are to be drawn.

Objects and Imprints

Text, image, and graphic objects modified by or added to a PDF with PDFpen are called *imprints*, and they contain additional information which PDFpen employs to facilitate editing and positioning. The PDF specification allows PDFs to contain this program-specific extra information, which is, by convention, ignored by other PDF viewing and printing programs.

Holding it all together is a great big tree structure from which hang the individual pages (each containing a bunch of objects) and all the other information that is necessary to print or display the PDF document. It is up to the PDF rendering program (such as Preview, or Acrobat Reader, or Safari, or PDFpen) to work its way down the tree, assemble the objects and related information that belong to each page, and draw those objects on some device, such as a screen or a printer.

This is a very simplified view, to be sure; there are all sorts of other objects, such as form elements and annotations, that a PDF can contain as well. Such objects, of course, can (and often do) contain one or more of the three basic objects described here: a form object for a checkbox, for example, includes graphic path objects that describe its appearance.

ON HAVING REALISTIC EXPECTATIONS

As a quick look at the history of PDF and its internal structure reveals, PDF is not an editing format. PDF was designed to be a delivery format intended, ultimately, for the eyes of human readers.

Although the format has over time developed features that make machine parsing, analysis, and even editing more practical, at their core, PDF files are designed primarily to maintain their look across a wide range of devices: they are meant to be exact visual representations of printed pages, and almost everything about them is designed to make that representation more exact and efficient. Any information within the PDF specification that enhances editing was added as an afterthought and was not one of the original goals of the format's developers.

Here's a quick guide to some of the editing you can do within the limits of the format:

- **Touch up text:** This means that you can make small text revisions (such as fixing typos). However, don't expect to add whole paragraphs within an existing text block other than in PDFpen-created text imprints, or to move paragraphs seamlessly from one text block to another: the PDF specification doesn't include a definition for paragraphs. Also, keep in mind that a PDF may use fonts that you don't have on your Mac; this may affect the appearance of edited text. See [Add, Edit, and Remove Text](#) for more details.
- **Adjust images:** You can't edit the details of an existing image (which is stored in a special PDF image format), but you can move it around, crop it, and delete it. You can also adjust its colors, make portions of it transparent (great for scans of signatures), and straighten it. See [Add and Alter Pictures](#) for more.

Line art is special: PDFpen doesn't support the editing or repositioning of line art created outside of PDFpen. Such art is drawn on the page using the instructions within a graphic path object and does not lend itself to casual modification. Drawing imprints created within PDFpen contain extra information to support editing (similar to how PDFpen handles text imprints), so you can edit them.

- **Add new text imprints and images:** Although editing existing text within a PDF can be tricky, adding an entirely new, editable text imprint is far easier. Same goes for images: you can always plop a new one down on a page. See [Add, Edit, and Remove Text](#) and [Add and Alter Pictures](#) for more.
- **Annotate:** You can add notes, comments, and various graphic objects to mark up a PDF document. You can also highlight text with colors, underscores, strikethroughs, and squiggles. See [Take Notes on a PDF](#) and [Copyedit and Review a PDF](#).
- **Move pages around:** You can modify the order in which pages appear, as well as add and remove them. See [Create a PDF](#) and [Rearrange, Rotate, and Crop Pages](#) for more details.

From the foregoing you might think, when you aren't editing objects created in PDFpen, that PDF editing resembles Dr. Johnson's description of a dog walking on two legs: "It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all." That's not really true: with a tool like PDFpen the dog can walk much more gracefully than you might expect: it might even make a dance step or two.

Understand the Tools

PDFpen provides a rich assortment of tools for modifying PDF documents. Learning the set of tools you have at your command is one of the first steps of taking control of PDFpen.

You can access many of these tools in a variety of ways: from a toolbar, from menus, and from the keyboard. Which method you use to access a particular tool may depend on what is most convenient for you to do at the time, or it can be a matter of personal preference.

The tools at your beck and call fall into these general categories:

- [The Selection Tools](#) (which include a few text-editing tools)
- [The Markup Tools](#)
- [The Drawing Tools](#)
- [The Form Creation Tools \(Pro Feature\)](#)

In addition to these tools, PDFpen provides an Inspector that you use to modify objects in a PDF, and a Library, where you can store graphics and text for reuse.

The following sections describe where you can find the tools, [The Inspector](#), and [The Library](#); they briefly explain some of the circumstances in which you might want to find them.

WHERE TO FIND TOOLS

Like many Mac programs, PDFpen has a toolbar that appears at the top of each document window. All of the PDFpen tools—the selection, drawing, markup, and form tools—are available from the segmented Tools button in the window's toolbar (**Figure 1**).

Navigate a PDF Document

Some PDFs you encounter consist of just one page, such as an advertising flyer. Navigating those kinds of PDFs is simple, because there's really nowhere to navigate *to*.

But a PDF of, say, a software manual or a yearly financial report is another matter. PDFpen provides several ways to navigate a large PDF document. This brief chapter shows you how to get around so you can get on with your work.

DISPLAY PAGES

Those of us who spend a lot of time on the Web have become comfortable with the idea of pages that contain endlessly flowing text. In the Web world, we expect everything in a document to exist on a single page, and become annoyed when, for example, we read a news story that is “continued on page 2,” forcing us to click and wait for a page to load. How primitive! How 20th century!

But, unlike HTML, PDF was designed to replicate the real, physical, paginated world of books, magazines, pamphlets, and reports. Fundamental to the PDF specification (see [Learn about PDF Files](#)) is the concept that PDFs are composed of pages: rectangular areas on which are placed text, images, and graphic objects.

PDFpen provides several ways in which you can arrange and view the pages in a PDF to suit your needs and personal proclivities.

Facing Pages

Although we tend to read one page at a time, it can be very helpful to see pages spread out, side-by-side (or “two-up”), the way they appear in books, such as in **Figure 5**. This is especially true with today's wide-screen, high-resolution monitors where there's room to see two pages at a time clearly. It's also useful when you want to get a better idea of how a page design works in the context of other pages.

Create a PDF

Chances are very good that you have a bunch of PDFs scattered around your Mac's hard drive right now, and you can use PDFpen with any of them.

But real Iron Chefs cook up their own PDFs:

- If you're a complete do-it-yourselfer, you can make a PDF entirely from scratch (see below).
- If you prefer to work with prepared ingredients, you can make a PDF from almost any document your Mac can print. See [Print to PDF](#).
- If you like imported delicacies, you can [Import from Scans and Graphic Files](#) to make a new PDF, and even perform optical character recognition (OCR) on them.
- If you like to work with leftovers, you can make a new PDF from the bits and pieces of other PDFs you have hanging around. Read [Combine Existing PDFs](#).
- Or, if you like to order take-out, you can go online and convert Web pages directly into PDFs. See [Make PDFs from HTML \(Pro Feature\)](#).

And, when you're done cooking, you can write up the menu...er... [Make a PDF Table of Contents \(Pro Feature\)](#).

As Chairman Kaga would say, *Allez cuisine!*

MAKE PDFS FROM SCRATCH

It's easy enough to make a completely empty PDF with no pages. This isn't as daft as it sounds. You want to do this when you need to specify the page dimensions and orientation of a new PDF.

Here are the steps for making a pageless PDF:

1. Choose File > New > Blank Document.

Take Notes on a PDF

People (especially students) love to write in books, scribble in the margins, put sticky-notes on pages to flag them, use highlighter pens to call attention to important passages, draw circles and arrows to connect margin notes to text, and generally make a glorious mess of things as they attempt to comprehend the contents of their books.

As you already saw in [The Markup Tools](#), PDFpen has an assortment of tools that you can use to perform similar actions on the contents of a PDF.

In this chapter, you'll see how to take notes for a research paper by using these tools to mark up PDFs.

HIGHLIGHT TEXT

It is rare to find a student who doesn't use a highlighter pen to mark up text. After all, highlights draw immediate attention to a text passage without obscuring the text itself. In fact, many students carry an assortment of highlighters in different colors so they can color-code their highlights: for example, a student might use yellow for important facts, blue for quotable passages, and so on.


PDFpen provides four standard colors that you can use for highlighting, as well as a fifth, customizable color.

In addition to highlight colors, you can also highlight text with three kinds of lines.

Highlight in Color

As you learned in [The Selection Tools](#), you can use the Highlight Text tool to select text and simultaneously apply the current highlight color. The current highlight color is both displayed in, and selectable from, the Highlight control in the document window's toolbar.

Here's one way to highlight text:

1. In the document window toolbar, from the Selection Tools pop-up menu, choose the Highlight Text  tool.

Copyedit and Review a PDF

When you take notes on a PDF, the notes are usually intended for you and you alone. Copyedit notes and review notes, by contrast, are intended to be read by someone else: usually a writer, collaborator, or editor.

That's not to say that the techniques used to copyedit and review a PDF are different from those that you use when you take notes. In fact, many of the techniques are the same: what differs are the audience for the notes and the purpose of the notes.

So, take note: before you read the following brief section, I urge you to read [Take Notes on a PDF](#).

LEARN ABOUT COPYEDITING

In today's modern society today (as a poorly edited student paper I once received said), writers and editors no longer exchange printed copy marked up with handwritten notes and queries. Instead, they often exchange PDFs.

The advantages of speed and cost are obvious: shipping a 500-page set of galley proofs (unbound preliminary printed versions of publications) can take days and cost many dollars compared to the few pennies and few minutes that emailing a PDF of the same material might involve.

There are disadvantages to the digital method, of course: it's much more pleasant to sit in a comfy lawn-chair on a mild summer day with a red pencil and a stack of galleys and mark things up than it is to hunker down at a desk in a stuffy office, wrestling with mouse and keyboard. But those digitally imposed discomforts have begun to dwindle as technology advances: if you have a lightweight laptop, a copy of PDFpen, and maybe a Long Island ice tea, the act of digital

Fill Out PDF Forms

You live in a world of forms. Forms for filing taxes. Forms for ordering goods. Forms for applying for jobs. Forms for supplying medical information. Forms for ordering more forms.

Increasingly, forms come to you as PDFs, whether downloaded from the Web or arriving as email attachments. And, if you're really Old School, you can print those forms out and then fill them in by hand.

But you don't have to be Old School: with PDFpen, filling out a PDF form is a piece of cake, no printing required. You can even add a digital scan of your signature directly to the PDF.

So whether you have an interactive PDF form that helps you fill it out onscreen, or a PDF containing a digital image of a classic printed form, PDFpen has the tools that you need to make quick work of it.

FILL OUT AN INTERACTIVE FORM

Since version 1.2 of the PDF standard back in the last century, PDFs have been able to include interactive form elements (see [Table 1](#)). Filling out such a form is so easy to do with PDFpen that it's hardly worth mentioning (but, of course, I will—I'm here for *you*).

Most interactive PDF forms look indistinguishable from their non-interactive counterparts. This raises the question: how can you tell if a PDF form is interactive?

Here's how: With the Select Text tool (Command-1), click one of the form elements, such as a text entry area or a checkbox. When you click an interactive text area, PDFpen outlines it with a blue box and places your cursor in the box so you can type your information directly into the form ([Figure 31](#)). If you click a checkbox on an interactive form, PDFpen places a checkmark in the box for you; click it again to remove the checkmark.

Edit a PDF

The conventional wisdom is that PDF documents are great to share because, unlike word-processing files, PDFs are in final form and can't be modified.

Yeah, right.


If you've have read any part of this book, you know that PDFs are far from unmodifiable. Nonetheless, it is true that PDFs are not *easily* modifiable—that is, not unless you have a tool like PDFpen. Armed with PDFpen, you can make all sorts of changes to PDFs. For example:


- You can fix typos in a magazine article.
- You can update an old flyer, even if you don't have the original.
- You can sharpen and stylize pictures on the page.
- You can redact sensitive or confidential material.
- You can crop pages, or rotate them.
- You can create links to other pages in the PDF, or to Web pages.

In this chapter, you'll learn how to do all of these things and more.

When you edit a PDF, never edit the original! Make a copy and edit that. Trust me, you'll thank me for saying this.

ADD, EDIT, AND REMOVE TEXT

You've already seen how to add a text imprint to a PDF in [Fill Out a Text Entry](#): select the Text  tool and click or drag on a page in the PDF. Each time you create an imprint, it contains the sample text, "Text," and the sample text is selected so you can quickly replace it by typing something.

Tip: To duplicate an imprint, Option-drag it with the Edit  tool.

Make an Interactive PDF Form (Pro Feature)

“You can talk all you want [...] But you gotta know the territory!” chants a salesman in the first scene of *The Music Man*. But just how do you get to know the territory?

You ask questions, that’s how.

One way to ask questions is with a form. PDFpenPro has a set of tools you can use to make interactive PDF forms. With these tools, you can ask the questions you want to get the information you need. And, with the email and Web submission capabilities that you can build into your forms, you don’t have to go out to the territory to get that information—*it* comes to *you*.

So, you can talk, you can talk, you can bicker, you can talk, but with an interactive form, you can get to know the territory.

BUILD A FORM

A form can be as simple as a single checkbox, or as complicated as an IRS Schedule C. But, as you saw in [Fill Out PDF Forms](#), all forms consist of only a few simple *elements*—such as text fields and checkboxes. You can use these elements repeatedly and in combination.

However, I don’t know what kind of forms you need to make, so I’ve made one that demonstrates each of the form elements available in PDFpenPro (**Figure 51**). In the following pages I use my example form, the “Wizard-Tim.com User Survey,” to explain what each of the form elements does, and how you set them up and use them.

Publish Your PDFs

A PDF that's only on your hard drive is a lonely thing: it wants to go out into the world and meet people, it was *born* to go out into the world. If you love your PDFs, let them go.

You can make your PDFs public (because that's what "publish" means in the broadest sense) in many ways:

- You can email them.
- You can post them on the Web.
- You can print them on your printer.
- You can send them to a professional print service.
- You can send them to your publisher as camera-ready copy.

Notice that, with the exception of printing them on your printer, all of these start with saving your PDF in one way or another.

So let's start there, too.

SAVE YOUR PDFS

When you create or modify a PDF with PDFpen, sooner or later you are going to save it.


You know the basics: choose File > Save (Command-S) or File > Save As (Command-Shift-S). It should be as natural to you as breathing.

But maybe you haven't spent much time looking at the Save As dialog in PDFpen. If not, you should, because it has several useful options.

With the Save As dialog, you can do more than just rename the PDF document and choose where to save it:

- **Save as TIFF:** You can save it as a multi-page TIFF document.
- **Save Securely:** You can secure it so it can be opened only by those who have the password you have given it.

Appendix A: The PDFpen AppleScripts

PDFpen and PDFpenPro come with a set of useful AppleScripts that appear on the AppleScript  menu when you run PDFpen or PDFpenPro. You can use and modify these scripts for your needs.

The supplied scripts perform bulk repetitive actions on one or more PDFs: almost always stuff that you *could* do by hand but which would be tedious and prone to error.

WHERE TO FIND THE SCRIPTS

The PDFpen family of applications stores its AppleScripts in the Application Support folder in your Home directory. The scripts are placed there the first time you run the application.

Specifically, PDFpen stores its AppleScripts in [~/Library/Application Support/PDFpen/Scripts](#).

Similarly, PDFpenPro stores its AppleScripts in [~/Library/Application Support/PDFpenPro/Scripts](#).

Make copies before altering scripts: *It is always a good practice to make a copy of the original versions of scripts before you modify them so you can always get back to where you started. Sure, Time Machine is a dandy tool for helping you revert to previous versions of files, but making a backup of important files (and these are important) leaves you doubly protected.*

THE SCRIPTS

The following are the scripts that come with PDFpen and PDFpenPro, along with some brief notes about what they do and how to use them:

- **Combine PDFs:** This script combines two or more PDFs into a single document. When you run it from the Scripts menu, the

Learn More

Here's a list of some useful Web sites for learning more about PDFs and PDFpen:

- **Smile's PDFpen Support and FAQ page:** You can find answers to common questions and instructions on how to contact Smile for individual support questions.
<http://www.smilesoftware.com/PDFpen/faq.html>
- **PDFtools.com's PDF Primer:** This white paper offers a good summary of the technological underpinnings of the PDF standard and the reasons that PDF was developed.
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In no particular order, Michael E. Cohen has been a teacher, a programmer, an editor, a short-order cook, a postal clerk, a Web designer, a digital media producer, an instructional technology consultant, a certified usability analyst, and an assembly line worker.



A three-time contributing editor to *The Macintosh Bible*, he's the author or co-author of several other books, including [Take Control of Syncing Data in Snow Leopard](#), [The iPad Project Book](#), [iMovie '09 & iDVD '09 for Dummies](#), [Apple Training Series: iLife '09](#), [The Mac Xcode 2 Book](#), and [AirPort and Mac Wireless Networks for Dummies](#).

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SHAMELESS PLUG

Buy one of these to help me pay the rent—added bonus: they're good books!

- [Take Control of Syncing Data in Snow Leopard](#)
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ABOUT THE PUBLISHER

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