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SCRIVENER 3

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Scrivener 1.1 for iOS

by KIRK McELHEARN
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Welcome to Take Control of Scrivener 3, version 1.0, published in November 2017 by alt concepts inc. This book was written by Kirk McElhearn and edited by Tonya Engst, with help from Michael E. Cohen.

Literature & Latte’s Scrivener is an innovative app for writing fiction, non-fiction, screenplays, and other long-form texts. This book helps you start writing your masterpiece with Scrivener by showing you how to get the most out of the app’s basic concepts and features.

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Thanks to Keith Blount at Literature & Latte for making this such an enjoyable project.

Updates and More

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**Basics**

To review background information that might help you understand this book better, such as finding System Preferences and working with files in the Finder, read Tonya Engst’s free ebook *Read Me First: A Take Control Crash Course*, available on the web or as a standalone ebook in PDF, EPUB, and the Kindle’s Mobipocket format.

**What’s New in This Edition**

This new edition covers Scrivener 3, released in late 2017. To find out about the new features available in Scrivener 3, see What’s New in Scrivener 3.

Other changes in this edition include:

- The Meet Scrivener for iOS chapter has been expanded and refined.

- Since it was released later, the Windows version of Scrivener has always been behind the Mac version’s feature set. At the time this book was published, Scrivener 3 for Mac was just released, but the Windows version of 3 was still a few months away. When it’s released, Scrivener for Windows should have caught up with Scrivener for Mac. Since there are so many differences between the new Mac version and the current Windows version, I’ve removed various mentions of Windows from the book. Once Scrivener 3 for Windows ships, I’ll update this book accordingly. Meanwhile, Windows users can download a free copy of *Take Control of Scrivener 2* from this book’s blog, through Ebook Extras. Look for Windows information in a sidebar near the end of the Introduction and special Windows notes throughout the book.
Most of the word processors and text editors available today—there’s a staggering long list of them—were designed for linear writing, where you start at the beginning and write until you reach the end. Scrivener was created with the assumption that many writers of long-form works—novels, non-fiction books, theses, screenplays, and so on—do best with a different approach. (Of course, you can still write in a linear fashion with Scrivener if you want.)

Scrivener provides a unique environment that frees you from the constraints of beginning, middle, and end. If you like, you can start at the end of your work, then write the beginning, and then fill out the middle. As you write, you can easily move scenes, sections, and chapters, until your work is exactly as you want.

In addition, Scrivener provides an easy way to store items such as research material, character sketches, and setting information in the same project file as your writing, giving you instant access to this material, such as photos, videos, webpages, audio files, and text files.

As you become comfortable with Scrivener’s unique and powerful features, and its incredible flexibility, you may find that it becomes essential to your writing workflow.

In this book, I look at Scrivener from the point of view of a writer about to embark on a project. This project could be fiction or non-fiction; it could be a screenplay or a collection of short stories. I show you how to easily start working with Scrivener, leverage its powerful organizational and text management features, move ahead as you write, and then forget that you’re using the app so that you can focus on your text.

In order to present a realistic project in the examples used in this book, I have chosen Herman Melville’s *Moby-Dick*, the classic novel of obsession and the quest for redemption.
Scrivener Versions for Mac and Windows

This book discusses Scrivener 3 on the Mac, along with a chapter about Scrivener for iOS.

Scrivener was initially a Mac-only app, and it remained so for many years. But Windows users, jealous that they had no similar tool, convinced Scrivener’s developer to work on a Windows version. The first Windows version saw the light of day in 2011, and the current version, as of this writing, is 1.9.7. If you’re using this version of Scrivener, the previous edition of this book, Take Control of Scrivener 2, will be more helpful to you. You can download a free copy from this book’s blog—see this book’s Ebook Extras to access the blog.

Once you’ve downloaded the book, look for special Windows information in a sidebar near the end of the Introduction.

Literature & Latte is working on bringing the Windows and Mac versions of Scrivener together so that they have the same version number and feature set. At the time this book was published, Scrivener 3 for Windows is expected in a few months (there will not be a Scrivener 2 for Windows). Once it’s released, I plan to update this book as needed to work in any special Windows details (for example, certain keyboard shortcuts will be different and certain features, such as integration with macOS services, won’t be present).

Note: You can view the Scrivener manual from within the app by choosing Help > Scrivener Manual. Since the Scrivener manual is constantly being updated as Scrivener evolves, and chapter and section numbers may change, all references to the manual in this book include chapter names, in the format Chapter > Section > Sub-Section (if any). Check the manual’s table of contents for the specific sections I refer to.
The early chapters offer an overview of Scrivener’s essential features for preparing to write, and to help you feel more comfortable with the interface. Even if you’ve been using Scrivener for a while, you might find these chapters useful. Have a look through them, then pick from the remaining topics to hone your knowledge.

If you’ve been using Scrivener for a while, be sure to read What’s New in Scrivener 3.

For all readers, before you get too far into your masterpiece, I especially recommend that you read Take Snapshots of Your Texts, since it could help you sail around leviathan-sized problems.

**Meet Scrivener:**
- Become acquainted with Scrivener in Call Me Scrivener, where you can Understand the Scrivener Philosophy and explore the app visually in Discover the Scrivener Window.

**Start Your Project:**
- Scrivener includes a number of templates for writing different types of texts: pick the right one in Create a New Project.
- Add any already existing materials in Add Files and Other Content.

**Brainstorm and organize:**
The Binder, Corkboard, and Outliner each allow you to work with the same material in a different way:
- See how the left-hand Binder sidebar stores your work and structures a project in Understand the Binder and Collections.
- With the unique Corkboard, you can work with your materials on virtual index cards. Read Organize Visually with the Corkboard.
- You can also work in an outliner environment that integrates perfectly with your writing. See Use the Outliner.
Set up your writing environment and avoid distractions:

- Set default fonts, colors, and more in Customize Your Writing Environment.
- Many of Scrivener’s interface elements can be hidden to simplify your workspace. Read Show and Hide Interface Elements.
- Scrivener’s Composition Mode and Apple’s Full Screen Mode both give you views that remove many distractions. See Go Full Screen.
- If your project is a script or screenplay, be sure to Use Script Mode.

Go further with Scrivener:

- Scrivenings View lets you write in separate sections, but view sets of sections as though they were a single document.
- Discover more powerful features aimed at helping you write: View More Than One File at Once, Use Collections to View Selected Items from the Binder, and Store Bookmarks and Project Notes.
- Handle advanced features as you learn to Work with Styles, Use Annotations and Comments, and Add Footnotes and Endnotes.
- Snapshots allow you to make and view periodic backups of your text. You can also restore those sections that didn’t sound so good at first, but read better now. See Take Snapshots of Your Texts.
- Is it time to edit? Get tips in Find and Replace Text and Work with Revisions.
- Share and Synchronize Your Project by, for example, emailing it to a colleague or using Dropbox to sync it between computers.

Use Scrivener in iOS:

- The Scrivener for iOS app reproduces most of the essential features of the desktop app on an iPhone or iPad, and it syncs your projects so you can work anywhere. See Meet Scrivener for iOS.

Print and export:

- You can either Print Your Work on Paper or Compile Your Draft in a different format that you can share with others.
Scrivener 3, released in November 2017, is the first full version update since 2011. The most important and intriguing changes are these:

- **New look:** The interface has been refreshed, with new, more modern icons and buttons. These changes are subtle, but establish an overall design ethos that makes the app feel less cluttered and more inviting. A good example of this is the Preferences window (shown in Set Appearance Preferences), which is much easier to use with this new design.

- **Styles:** Styles vastly speed up text formatting because they group formats together, and because if you change a style, all the text that uses that style in a project changes immediately. So a style that specifies Helvetica, bold, and centered could be modified to call for Palatino, regular, and justified—and all its text would change in a blink of an eye. Scrivener has long supported character and paragraph styles (which it called *presets*), but these new styles are more capable and more like those in common word processors. See Work with Styles.

- **Bookmarks:** Bookmarks let you store references to other sections of your project, other files on your computer, or even webpages on the Internet. You can quickly access these bookmarks in order to view their contents. I cover the details in Store Bookmarks and Project Notes.

- **Project Notes:** The former Project Notes feature has been subsumed into the new Bookmarks feature described in the previous bullet item. For help with this new state of affairs, read the sidebar Project Notes in Scrivener 3.

- **Linguistic focus:** The new Linguistic Focus tool lets you look at your work while highlighting specific elements, such as dialog, adverbs, or adjectives. If you write fiction, you can use Linguistic Focus to focus on just the dialog to see if it flows trippingly on the
tongue. Or you might want to scrutinize a text to analyze your adverbs, adjust your adjectives, or note your use of nouns. I discuss Linguistic Focus in Analyze Your Work.

- **Metadata:** Scrivener has always allowed you to associate lots of metadata with your projects, which is great if you compile your documents to distribute as ebooks. But Scrivener 3 has enhanced its capability to also use custom metadata and keywords to help you manage documents. I explain the new metadata options in Metadata Panel.

- **Section types:** You can now define and Apply Section Types, such as Chapter Text, Scene, and more. They allow you to better visualize a long text in the Outliner, because you can structure it in new and different ways, and they affect the appearance of your final, compiled project.

- **New compile interface and options:** Scrivener 3 has totally revamped the interface you use to compile documents to export your work to various formats, and has added many new options. Some of these options take advantage of the new section types I mentioned just above. See Compile Your Draft.

- **Enhanced outlining:** Index cards on the Corkboard and rows in the outliner now show a preview of the first words of the main text if no synopsis is assigned. Also, the Outliner shows just the synopsis if there is no title assigned, and the binder automatically inherits titles from these cards and outline items.

- **Improved searching:** The search bar on the toolbar has been replaced by a Quick Search field in the middle of the toolbar. Type a search term in that field and Scrivener immediately displays a list of matching documents. Hover your pointer over it for to see the word count of your draft. Option-click the Quick Search field it to display the Targets panel. If a draft or session count target is set, the progress bars for these are shown in the search field, so you don’t have to keep the targets panel open all the time.
• **Writing tools:** New and improved writing features include:

  ‣ *Typewriter Scrolling:* With this on, your page automatically scrolls as you type, keeping the insertion point in the center of the screen. I explain how to do this in *Typewriter Scrolling*.

  ‣ *Editor text width:* Especially helpful on a big screen, this option, which I explain in *Set Appearance Preferences*, lets you limit the width of text in the Editor.

  ‣ *Writing History:* This feature tracks how many words you write each day. You can check your progress, see averages, and more. See how to work with this in *See Your Writing History*.

• **Copyholders:** The new feature makes it possible to view three or four documents from your project at once. I find Copyholders valuable when I want to check my research documents while I write. See *Splits and Copyholders*.

• **Labels that track threads:** If you’re writing a novel with multiple plot threads or different point-of-view characters, it can be hard to keep track of them. By applying specific labels to documents, you can use the Corkboard to view them as a thread. See *Arranging Cards by Label* to learn how to do this.

• **Microphone and camera support removed:** In the Mac version of Scrivener 2, you could add audio files and photos to your projects using your Mac’s camera and microphone. This feature has been removed, since Apple has deprecated the system frameworks that this feature used.
Call Me Scrivener

Some years ago—never mind how long precisely—having little or no knowledge of writing Mac applications, and wanting a word processor that would be more appropriate for his creative writing and a PhD thesis, Keith Blount thought he would delve into programming and see whether he could learn how to write the app he wanted.

After much hard work, Scrivener was born.

This chapter is for Scrivener newcomers, but those who want to understand the app more deeply should also give it a read. I look at the philosophical underpinnings of Scrivener, how to Create a New Project, and What’s Inside a Scrivener Project. I also describe the basic parts of the Scrivener window in Discover the Scrivener Window.

Note: I discuss Scrivener for iOS later in this book, in Meet Scrivener for iOS. Even if you plan to use only the iOS version, you should read all the information in this book. Scrivener works in a very similar way on all platforms where it is available, so it is important to understand its basic principles as they are deployed on the desktop.

Understand the Scrivener Philosophy

Neither a word processor nor a text editor, Scrivener presents an environment that puts all the parts of a work into a project, so you can quickly access research material and view a work’s structure in various ways. You can exercise a constant give and take between the visible part of the writing process—getting those words down on virtual paper—and the effort that goes on in the background, such as outlining and re-arranging texts. Also, Scrivener makes it easy to approach a long-form work in a non-linear manner: instead of starting at the beginning and writing until the end, you can start anywhere.
Scrivener’s philosophy can be summed up in a few basic points (summarized from the first chapter of the app’s manual, *Philosophy*):

- **Permit the author to work with formatted text:** The writer should be able to use many formatting features—different fonts, character styles, paragraph styles, and so on.

- **Separate formatting from content:** The user should be able to completely reformat the text on export or for printing, if so desired, without affecting the original, working with one font and size while writing, and exporting a document with different formatting.

- **Break out of the rigid “file” mentality of most word processing apps:** It should be possible to create and view a project as individual “files” that combine to make up a text, and to combine files of varying lengths. Thus, for instance, a chapter could be viewed as a whole, or each scene could be viewed individually.

- **Provide a useful outline feature:** It should be easy to view the project as an outline and use drag and drop to restructure it. Moving between the outline and the text itself should be fluid.

- **Use synopses to bridge the gap between the big picture of an outline and individual sections:** There should be a synopsis linked with each part of a project, which can be viewed with other synopses to get an overview of the project as a whole.

- **Give easy access to background and research material:** The software should be capable of storing and displaying common research documents, because writers do not just use text, they also refer to images, webpages, recorded interviews, and other media.

- **Offer flexible viewing options:** The user should be able to view more than one document at the same time—for instance, the end of one chapter alongside the beginning of the next, a character sketch alongside a scene in which that character appears, or a research document alongside the writing it is being used to support.

**Note:** You can view the Scrivener manual from within the app by choosing Help > Scrivener Manual.
Plan Your Project

Scrivener lets you jump back and forth between planning and writing, but many writers like to do some basic preparation before they start putting words on (virtual) paper. In this chapter I discuss several important aspects of planning your Scrivener project:

- In order to outline, visually brainstorm, and otherwise organize your thoughts, you’ll want to use Scrivener tools such as the Binder (and its Collections), the Corkboard, and the Outliner. In Know the Key Organization Tools, immediately following, I explain each of these options. Also, in Store Bookmarks and Project Notes, I tell you how to bookmark files for quick access and how to take notes that you can store in your project.

- There are many ways you can import content into your new project, which I detail in Add Files and Other Content. You can even take a file you’ve started writing in another app and work with it in Scrivener.

Note: If you want to skip ahead to Start Writing Your Manuscript, you can come back to this chapter later. Scrivener is ideal for those who want to write without setting things up, as well as for those who want to do detailed planning before they start putting down words.

Know the Key Organization Tools

Scrivener provides three high-level views of your work: the Binder, Corkboard, and Outliner. You can work in one view, switch to another, add more information and ideas, and then switch again. Some people may never use the Corkboard, and others may swear by it; some may use only the Binder, while others may make detailed outlines.

As you read about these tools, you may find it useful to start thinking about which one will work best for you. The Binder is always there, in
the form of a left-hand sidebar (unless you hide it), giving you immediate access to your work and enabling certain ways of organizing it. Collections—which appear at the top of the Binder—give you new ways to consider and experiment with your project. However, you may also want to spend time in the Corkboard and Outliner, with their respectively visual and hierarchical approaches to the same information.

**Understand the Binder and Collections**

Most of the organizational work you perform in Scrivener involves the Binder, the sidebar at the left of the window. Organizing, planning, restructuring, and exporting your project all depend on the arrangement of files and folders in the Binder. The contents of the Binder vary depending on your project’s template. **Figure 4** shows the default Binder for the Blank template and the Novel template.

![Figure 4: The default Binder for the Blank template (left) has only a few containers. Other templates, such as Novel (right), have more.](image-url)
Write Your Masterpiece

If you’ve been following along in this book, you know your way around the basic Scrivener interface (see Discover the Scrivener Window), you know how to Create a New Project, and you’ve learned how to Plan Your Project. Now it’s time to start writing. With Scrivener, you can shift between planning and writing at any time, moving from ideas to sentences and paragraphs, and then back again.

This chapter helps you get comfortable with Scrivener’s writing environment so you can use the app efficiently, and it covers various topics that you may want to consider immediately as you start writing.

I show you how to use your screen space in various ways, first talking about how to hide and show the elements within a Scrivener window, then looking at how to Go Full Screen to minimize distractions from not only Scrivener’s tools but also from the rest of your Mac’s interface elements. I then look at adjusting the look of certain Scrivener window elements in Customize Your Writing Environment.

The chapter finishes with a discussion of how to Work with Styles, plus important pointers on how to Use Script Mode to craft a script or screenplay.

Show and Hide Interface Elements

In Figure 22, you can see that the Scrivener window contains several elements. (Refer to Discover the Scrivener Window, earlier, if you need basic help with understanding this window.)

When you get down to serious writing, you can hide many of these elements, reducing the window to a minimal display, as in Figure 23. This flexibility allows you to choose what you see when you work. For example, if you need to work with your outline, the files in the Binder, or metadata, you can display those elements as needed. If you don’t
need them, and want to focus only on text, you can do that as well. You can alter the window’s display whenever you like.

Figure 22: The main Scrivener window has several elements that can be hidden if they get in your way while writing: (1) the Toolbar, (2) the Format Bar, (3) the Binder, (4) the Inspector, (5) the Header View, (6) the Footer View. The Editor is the section containing text in the middle of the window.
Take the Helm of Your Project

This chapter covers the many things you’ll want to do after your inspiration is flowing and you’ve started pursuing the big white whale of your work:

- **Manage the Binder**: Get tips for moving files, working with folders, and deleting items.
- **View More Than One File at Once**: Scrivener offers many features that help you refer to one file while you work in another: Splits and Copyholders, Scrivenings View, and the Quick Reference Window.
- **Use Annotations and Comments**: Read about how to insert both inline and extra-textual comments. Neither of these items will appear in your compiled project.
- **Add Footnotes and Endnotes**: Get directions for adding these items to your project.
- **Get Statistics, Set Targets, and View Your Writing History**: Stay on track to meet your writing goals and more with the features covered in this topic.
- **Use the Inspector**: This topic covers the Inspector generally and focuses on the Notes Panel (with its Synopsis section) and the Metadata Panel.

**Manage the Binder**

You may find yourself wanting to rearrange portions of a manuscript. For example, for a novel where the chapters shift points of view, you may decide to switch two chapters so protagonist A presents his story before protagonist B. If you were using a standard word processor, you
would have to cut and paste blocks of text, but in Scrivener, this is as easy as dragging icons in the Binder. No matter how much you have written, you can move files and folders around in the Binder to change your narrative.

**Note:** For tips on adding files and folders, read *Add Items to the Binder*, earlier.

### Moving Files in the Binder

Earlier in this book, I discussed how to Use Collections to View Selected Items from the Binder. *Collections* are a way to view your Binder when you want an alternative re-arrangement, one that doesn’t reflect the order of your written work. For example, you could use a standard collection to group chapters that are ready to be edited. Here, I talk about how to move files in the Binder in a way that also changes the outline.

You can move a file in the Binder in two ways. With the first, the file stays at the same hierarchical level, and with the second, the file becomes a child file:

- **Keep the file on the same level:** Drag the file vertically in the Binder. The Binder shows a line with a circle on the left to indicate the new position before you let go of the file (*Figure 28*, left). Drop the file where you want it.

- **Create a child file:** Drag a file and drop it on top of another file, so it becomes a child of the latter file (*Figure 28*, right). This can be useful when you work with shorter sections and want to group them logically, yet still retain the individual sections as separate files. (This is as opposed to simply copying the content of a section and pasting it at the end of another one.)
Share and Synchronize Your Project

As your Scrivener projects develop, you may also want to provide your work in progress to a collaborator or editor. I start this chapter by showing how you can share your project file using simple methods, such as email.

Most of this chapter focuses on syncing. Writers who work in only one location—their home or office—generally work with their Scrivener projects on one computer in that location. Some writers, however, will want to work on the road or carry out research in different locations. With Scrivener’s syncing features you can make your project available via different cloud services—I discuss how to Sync Projects between Computers with Dropbox—so you can work with it from different locations and on different computers.

In addition, you can sync a Scrivener project to Scrivener for iOS. I discuss this feature at the end of this chapter, in Sync with Scrivener for iOS.

Move Projects to Another Computer

If you work on two different computers—say a desktop and a laptop—there may be times when you want to move your current project from one computer to another. In general, this is easy, but there are some points to consider:

• **Method:** There are many ways to transfer files between Macs, including email and file sharing. I won’t go into them here, but you can refer to an article I wrote for Macworld, 9 ways to share files between Macs. If you use Windows, some of these methods are also available, such as standard sharing across a network.
• **Size:** While there is technically no size limit to a Scrivener project, if you store a lot of research in a project—especially videos, or lots of PDFs—the project may be too big to send by email. Some mail servers limit the size of attachments to 20 MB; some to only 10 MB.

• **Packaging:** A Scrivener “document” is really a *package*, a special kind of folder that the Mac presents as a single file, even though it can contain files and sub-folders. (In Windows, a Scrivener project displays as a folder.) Packages can present a problem in some situations. For example, some email clients might not accept a Scrivener project attachment as-is. Apple’s Mail works fine with Scrivener projects, and Microsoft Outlook and its predecessor Entourage (part of Office 2004 and 2008) compresses them automatically, so those apps should handle a Scrivener attachment with no problem. If you use web-based email, such as Gmail, then you need to compress your Scrivener project so it is seen as a single file.

• **Compression:** Compressing a project allows it to be sent more quickly. It also reduces the likelihood of problems that can occur if a single file within a project bundle gets corrupted during transfer. To compress a project on Mac, Control-click (right-click) it in the Finder and choose Compress project name. On Windows, right-click the .scriv folder for your project in the File Explorer or Windows Explorer and choose Send To > Compressed (zipped) folder to create an archive.

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### Sync Projects between Computers with Dropbox

A popular way of synchronizing files is [Dropbox](https://www.dropbox.com). This service—free for 2 GB storage, with additional storage available for a fee—offers transparent syncing to a remote server, and it automatically updates your Dropbox folder on other computers linked to your Dropbox account. For example, the Dropbox folder on my desktop Mac contains files for a number of projects. When I make changes to those files, they are saved to Dropbox’s servers. When I open my laptop, the Dropbox app
Revise and Edit Your Work

When the writing’s done, and your draft is finished, you can take a break for a while. But then it’s time to work on revising, rewriting, and editing your work. As you go from first draft to second, and then to your final draft, you may make a lot of changes, and you may want to record them in case your original turns of phrase were better.

This chapter looks at the revision and editing process, talking about parsing your work using the Linguistic Focus tool, finding and replacing text, taking snapshots, and marking revisions.

Analyze Your Work

When you’re nearing the end of your project—when you’re almost finished with your first draft—you may want to scan your work to find certain words you’ve used too much, such as adverbs, or you may want to focus just on the dialog if your work is fiction. Scrivener 3 has a useful new Linguistic Focus tool that can help you zero in on certain types of words and texts.

View a document or your entire project (by selecting your Draft or Manuscript folder), click anywhere in the Editor, then choose Edit > Writing Tools > Linguistic Focus (Control-Command-L). In the panel that appears, select a focus, such as nouns, verbs, or adverbs. Scrivener dims text in the Editor that doesn’t match that focus. (Depending on your Editor’s view, you may need to switch to Scrivenings view to display more than one file. To do this, choose View > Scrivenings, or press Command-1.)

If you select Direct Speech, Scrivener dims all text that is not between quotes, so you can scan dialog more easily (Figure 41).
To adjust the dimming of the un-focused text, use the Fade slider at the bottom of the Linguistic Focus panel; if you drag that slider all the way to the right, the un-focused text becomes invisible.

**Note:** The algorithm for choosing parts of speech is part of macOS and is not perfect, so you may find that certain words are mislabeled when you choose a specific part of speech.

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**Find and Replace Text**

When revising and editing your work, you may want to find certain texts—character names, locations, or phrases—to see how you have used them. You may also want to replace texts: for example, you decide that a character named Cain should finally be called Ishmael.

Scrivener has some useful capabilities in its find/replace toolkit:

- **Find and replace text:** Choose Edit > Find > Find (Command-F) to bring up the Find window. Enter the text you’re searching for, and click Next to find it. You can search the entire document or just the currently selected text, such as a block of text or a chapter.
Many writers submit manuscripts in printed form. As just one of many examples, if you’re a student writing a thesis, it’s likely that you’ll need to provide a hard copy of your final work. Or, you may want to print it for yourself. You may find that reading on paper makes it easier to spot some mistakes and infelicitous words. After working on screen, reading on paper is like a change of scenery.

In this chapter, I’ll show you how to print your Scrivener projects, and how to save them as PDF files, that you can share digitally, or print later.

**Before You Print**

Here are a few things to know about what Scrivener can print:

- Scrivener can print anything in your project: not just the texts you’ve written, but also research materials you’ve imported, your outline, the index cards on your Corkboard, character and setting sketches, and more.

- You can print a single file, multiple files, or even a folder—Scrivener prints whatever you’ve selected in the Binder. However, to print a full draft of your project in a way that puts it all together into a final manuscript, you should compile it—see Compile Your Draft.

- You can print to paper, of course, but you can also print to a PDF file, if you’d prefer to keep your “printout” in the digital realm.

- Scrivener prints what it displays in the Editor, though it places footnotes at the end of your text and it prints the other elements that you’ve specified in the Page Setup dialog, such as page numbers, which I discuss next. So, if you’ve selected, say, three text files in the Binder, and the Editor shows these files with a horizontal rule delineating each one, they will be printed as such with no page
breaks between them (if you want page breaks, you must print the files separately). Or, select the Corkboard to print your project in index-card form. Or select the Outline to print an outline, and choose which metadata is printed in the Page Setup dialog.

- Before you print, it’s best to open the Page Setup dialog and specify what page elements Scrivener should print.

### Using the Page Setup Dialog

To open the Page Setup dialog, choose File > Page Setup (Command-Shift-P). Now, choose Scrivener from the pop-up menu at the top of the dialog. Working in the button bar near the top of the dialog, click a button to customize those settings. For example, click Margins to set how far the text will print from the edge of the page. Or, click Text to specify what will print along with a text file (Figure 44).

![Figure 44: The Scrivener view of the Page Setup dialog has many options that affect how a file or project prints.](image)
You’ve finished your novel, screenplay, non-fiction book, thesis, short story, or article. It’s time to liberate your work from Scrivener and send it to your agent, editor, or producer. You’ll now need to export your work to a standard file format used in the publishing or movie industry. Or you may want to save your work in a special format so it can be read on ebook readers.

In this chapter, I cover compiling and exporting Scrivener projects, and notably show you how to save your work in the formats that you need so that other people can read your words.

**Compile Your Draft**

This should be a time of celebration. You have battled against blank pages, procrastination, and distractions and have reached the end of your journey; or at least this leg of the journey. It’s time to export your project in a format that you can send to an agent, editor, or producer, or that you can print before you start the process of rewriting. Compiling your draft combines all your many files into one, and it either outputs them in the format you want or prints your manuscript.

With Scrivener, you are not stuck with just one way of formatting a compiled document. You can use the compile feature to create different documents for different purposes, such as sharing an outline with an editor, generating a copy of your draft on paper, or creating a final ebook destined for Amazon.
Note: Scrivener 3 has a totally rebuilt compilation system, so if you’re used to the Compile feature in Scrivener 2, you need to understand this new process. It is much simpler than before, though the approach is very different. The best thing to do is familiarize yourself with the new Compile feature before moving any custom presets to your projects. Get used to the new approach, especially regarding section layouts and section types, then update your presets with this in mind.

At this point, all your text files should be in your Draft or Manuscript folder, or in a collection containing files from one of these folders. Also, you should know what type of file you want to create. Your choices include Print, PDF, Rich Text (.rtf), Plain Text (.txt), Microsoft Word (.doc and .docx), OpenOffice (.odt), Final Draft (.fdx), and more, including EPUB and Kindle ebook formats. The options available depend on the file format you choose.

Before diving into the many details about compilation, I recommend that you try compiling with a preset format, such as PDF, though you can try any preset. This will give you a better idea of how the Compilation feature works, and it may result in a file that works so well for you that you don’t need to learn anything more about compiling. Here are the steps:

1. Choose File > Compile (Command-Option-E) to open the Compile dialog (Figure 45).
Meet Scrivener for iOS

In July 2016 when Literature & Latte released Scrivener for iOS, writers around the world give a collective sigh and said “finally.” While there were ways to work with Scrivener projects in iOS before, they weren’t ideal. Now, with Scrivener for iOS, you can work on your projects on your Mac or Windows PC, and continue working on your iPad or iPhone. Add a keyboard to an iPad Pro, and you may want to do much of your writing that way. (My tech editor, Michael Cohen, enjoys working like this.)

The main concepts behind working with Scrivener are no different in iOS than they are on the desktop. In fact, if you know how to work with Scrivener for Mac or Windows, then you already know most of what you need to use the iOS version. In this chapter, I start by helping you navigate around the basic screens and interface elements, make sure you are aware of the handy and customizable extended keyboard row, and talk about how to access special keyboard shortcuts when you Use an External Keyboard.

I look at how to use iTunes or Dropbox to move your projects between a desktop computer and Scrivener for iOS, in Sync with Scrivener for iOS, and then I finish the chapter by explaining how to Compile with Scrivener for iOS.

Get Started in iOS

When you first open Scrivener for iOS, the app walks you through a few welcome screens that contain essential tips, like pinching and spreading your fingers to zoom text. Once you’ve swiped through those screens, you see the Projects view, with its link to a tutorial and an empty list of available projects.

To transfer an existing project to your iOS device, see Sync with Scrivener for iOS, ahead.
To start a new project, tap the plus icon at the top of the screen—or on an iPad rotated in landscape orientation, tap Create Project. Name your project and tap Create. If Scrivener asks whether you want to store the project on your device or in Dropbox, choose which you prefer. (If you choose Dropbox, the project won’t automatically sync to Dropbox; see Sync While You Work, later.)

**Note:** While Scrivener on the desktop offers a number of project templates, Scrivener for iOS offers just one template, the Blank project. If you want to use a more complex project, it’s best to create it on the desktop and then sync it so you can use it in iOS. Another option is to set up your own template from the Blank project, and duplicate it for use on your iOS device.

**Checking the Settings**
As you start working in Scrivener for iOS, be sure to look through its settings to make sure they’re configured optimally for you. To access these settings, you can either open the iOS Settings app, and scroll way down to Scrivener, and or you can view the Scrivener sidebar, tap Project Settings > Show App Settings.

Either way, once the Scrivener settings appear, look through the options for Editor, Spelling & Substitutions, Corkboard Navigation (iPad-only), Background Colors, and Syncing & Sharing.

I also recommend that you take a careful look at the project settings available through the Project Settings icon, since they allow you to make decisions about how to best work within the confines of an iOS screen.

Most of the main elements of the desktop app are reproduced on the iPhone and iPad. **Figure 51** shows the app with a project open on an iPad. Tap an item in the sidebar to view it.
Throughout this book, you’ve seen how you can leverage the powerful tool that is Scrivener to create and manage projects, and to write texts from short stories to novels, from screenplays to theses.

Now that you know the basics of using Scrivener, I suggest that you check the app’s manual for more details about the features you use most. To do this, choose Help > Scrivener Manual. The manual is updated regularly, so each time there is a new app update, there will be new content in the manual. If you save the manual to view it separately (when viewing it, choose File > Save As to save a copy of the manual where you want), make sure to replace that copy each time the app is updated.

Also, in Scrivener for iOS, look on the Projects screen for the helpful tutorial, which points out important concepts and tips for working effectively on a mobile device.

To learn more about Scrivener, visit the Scrivener website, where you can get support for the app, read and post in its forums, follow its blog, and view screencasts presenting introductions to the app and walk-throughs of many of its features. The forums are particularly useful if you have questions about using the app or have feature requests you’d like to share with the developer. And the Knowledge Base offers answers to a number of frequently asked questions, as well as links to articles and videos about using Scrivener.

I’ve included testimonials from a few authors in this book, but you can read dozens of other comments on the site’s Testimonials page. You’ll see the broad range of writers who work with Scrivener.
About This Book

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About the Author

Kirk McElhearn writes about Macs, iOS devices, iTunes, books, music, and more. He contributes to TidBITS and a number of other publications, and has written or co-written more than two dozen books about using the Mac, including Take Control of iTunes 12: The FAQ, Take Control of Audio Hijack, and Take Control of LaunchBar.

Kirk’s website, Kirkville, presents articles on Macs, iOS devices, books, music, photography, and more. A lapsed New Yorker, Kirk has lived in Europe for more than 30 years; he currently lives in a farmhouse near Stratford-upon-Avon, in the United Kingdom. You can email Kirk at kirk@mcelhearn.com or follow him on Twitter: @mcelhearn.

Author’s Acknowledgments

It has been a pleasure to write this book, and create a new version, especially in such good (virtual) company.

Working with Keith Blount, the creator and developer of Scrivener, has been interesting and rewarding. Keith has built a unique tool, one that I’ve used for many years, and I’m proud to be able to write about it. Keith has been a big help every step of the way, providing comments and advice, and the most detailed change lists of any software I’ve seen, making the update process simple. I’m especially delighted to (finally) see version 3 of Scrivener, released about a decade after the first version of this app.

It was a great pleasure to once again work with tech editor Michael Cohen, author, Scrivener user, and Moby-Dick fan. His enthusiasm for Scrivener is motivating, and the many puns he inserted as comments into the manuscript during the editing process gave me chuckles. Michael also shared his extensive knowledge about compiling projects for ebooks. Thanks again, Michael.

Thanks, as always, to editor extraordinaire Tonya Engst, for her perceptive editing, and her guidance and advice, that helped to make this book just exactly right. And thanks to Joe Kissell, who took the helm in the final approach to see this book to port.
Naturally, in spite of the Ahabian efforts of Tonya Engst and Michael Cohen to ensure that this book is perfect, any errors or lacunae in the book are my responsibility, and I humbly ask your forgiveness, dear reader.

Thanks to my son Perceval for help with some of the screenshots in this book.

The latest edition of this book was written in Nisus Writer Pro on a 5K iMac, with help from a 12-inch MacBook, an iPad Pro, and an iPhone SE, under the influence of some wonderful Chinese green teas and wulongs, and some first flush Darjeelings. Titus the Cat helped keep me alert as I worked, occasionally asking for food, but mostly sleeping near my desk. And Rosalind the Cat, a recent addition to my household, has taken Titus’s place in attempting to distract me while she plots an invasion of my workspace.

To relax and keep my mind nimble, I like to see performances of Shakespeare plays; I live a few miles from the Royal Shakespeare Company’s two theaters in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. If you’re a Shakespeare buff like me, check out my articles about Shakespeare and his plays.

The soundtrack for this update included music by Brad Mehldau, Brian Eno, the Grateful Dead, Silvius Leopold Weiss, Pink Floyd, Renaissance, King Crimson, Joseph Haydn, Terry Riley, Lounge Lizards, and more.

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**About the Publisher**

alt concepts inc., publisher of Take Control Books, is operated by Joe Kissell and Morgen Jahnke, who acquired the ebook series from TidBITS Publishing Inc.’s owners, Adam and Tonya Engst, in May 2017. Joe brings his decades of experience as author of more than 60 books on tech topics (including many popular Take Control titles) to his role as Publisher. Morgen’s professional background is in development work for nonprofit organizations, and she employs those skills as
Director of Marketing and Publicity. Joe and Morgen live in San Diego with their two children and their cat.

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