



LibreOffice
The Document Foundation

Calc Guide

Chapter 6 *Printing, Exporting and* *E-mailing*

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Contributors

Barbara Duprey
Christian Chenal

Jean Hollis Weber
Martin Saffron

John A Smith
Peter Schofield

Feedback

Please direct any comments or suggestions about this document to:
documentation@global.libreoffice.org.

Acknowledgments

This chapter is adapted and updated from Chapter 6 of the *OpenOffice.org 3.3 Calc Guide*. The contributors to that chapter are:

Jean Hollis Weber
Shelagh Manton

Emma Kirsopp
Kashmira Patel

Peter Kupfer
Linda Worthington

Publication date and software version

Published 29 December 2013. Based on LibreOffice 4.1.

Note for Mac users

Some keystrokes and menu items are different on a Mac from those used in Windows and Linux. The table below gives some common substitutions for the instructions in this chapter. For a more detailed list, see the application Help.

Windows or Linux	Mac equivalent	Effect
Tools > Options menu selection	LibreOffice > Preferences	Access setup options
<i>Right-click</i>	<i>Control+click</i> or <i>right-click</i> depending on computer setup	Opens a context menu
<i>Ctrl (Control)</i>	⌘ (<i>Command</i>)	Used with other keys
<i>F5</i>	<i>Shift+⌘+F5</i>	Opens the Navigator
<i>F11</i>	⌘+T	Opens the Styles and Formatting window

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Printing

Quick printing

To quickly print a spreadsheet, click on the **Print File Directly** icon  on the Standard toolbar to send the entire spreadsheet to the default printer that is defined for your computer.

Note

You can change the action of the **Print File Directly** icon to send a document to the printer defined for the document instead of the default printer for the computer. Go to **Tools > Options > Load/Save > General** and select the **Load printer settings with the document** option.

Controlling printing

For more control over printing, use the Print dialog by going to **File > Print** on the main menu bar or by using the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+P*. The Print dialog (Figure 1) has four tabs where you can choose a range of options as described in the following sections.

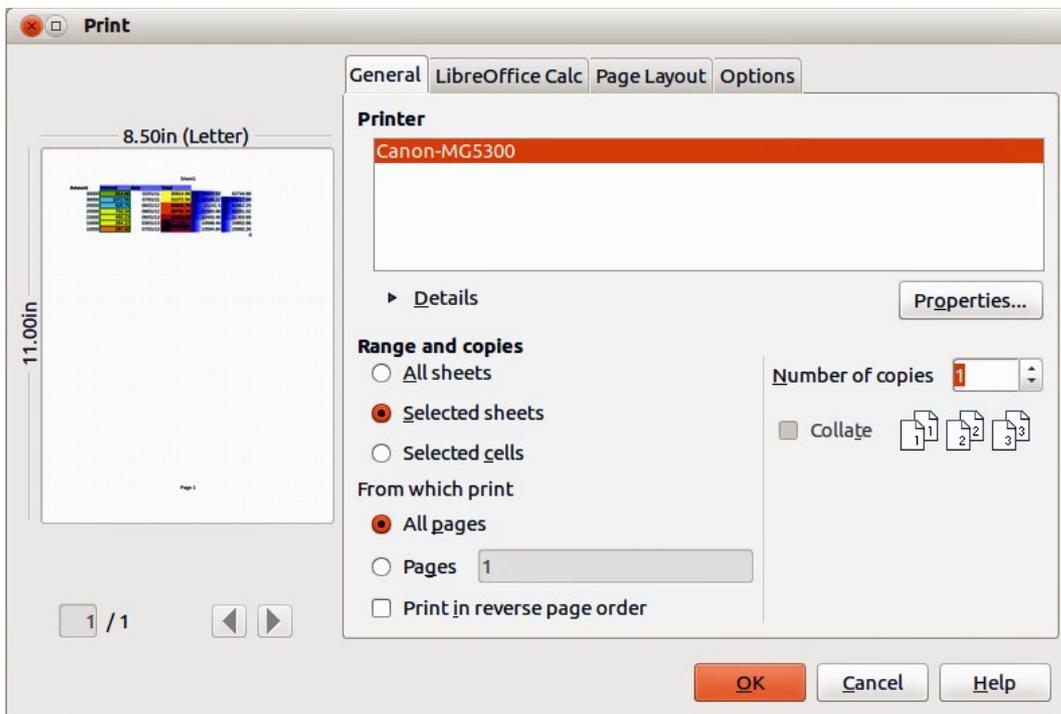


Figure 1. Print dialog – General page

Note

If the option *Use LibreOffice dialogs* is selected in **Tools > Options > General > Print**, then the Print dialog will be similar to the one shown in this chapter. If *Use LibreOffice dialogs* is not selected, the Print dialog displayed will depend on your computer setup.

Note

The options selected on the Print dialog apply to this printing of this document only. To specify default printing settings for LibreOffice, go to **Tools > Options > LibreOffice > Print** and **Tools > Options > LibreOffice Calc > Print**. For details, see *Chapter 14 Setting Up and Customizing Calc*.

General page

On the **General** page of the Print dialog (Figure 1), you can:

- Select which printer to use from the printers available in the *Printer* section.
- Select which sheets and pages to print, the number of copies to print, whether to collate multiple copies, and the page order for printing in the *Range and Copies* section. (See “Selecting pages to print” on page 7.)
- Click **Properties** to display a printer-specific dialog where you can select paper size, portrait or landscape orientation, duplex printing if available, and which paper tray to use.

LibreOffice Calc page

On **LibreOffice Calc** page of the Print dialog (Figure 2), you can select whether or not to include the output of empty pages when you print your spreadsheet.

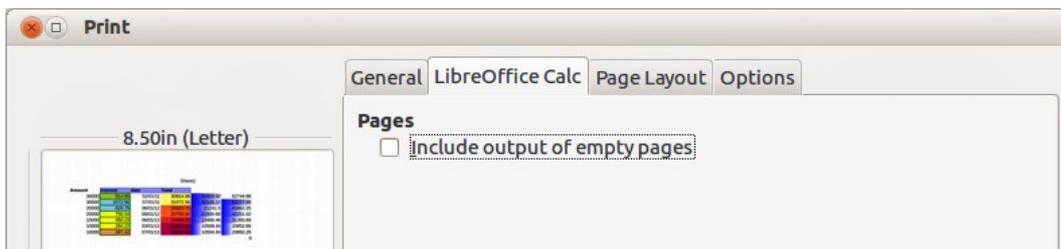


Figure 2. Print dialog – LibreOffice Calc page

Page Layout page

On the **Page Layout** page of the Print dialog (Figure 3), you can select how many pages are printed per sheet of paper, the order in which the pages are printed on a sheet, and whether a border is drawn around each page.

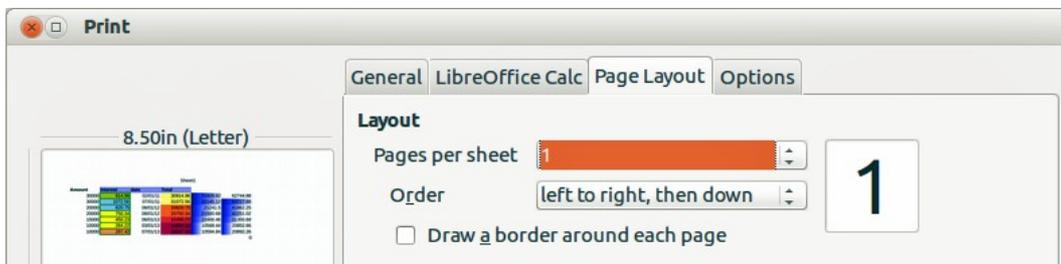


Figure 3. Print dialog – Page Layout page

Options page

On the **Options** page of the Print dialog (Figure 4) you can select whether to print to a file (instead of to a printer), create single print jobs when you want to use collated output (instead of a separate print job for each copy), or use only the paper size specified in the printer preferences.

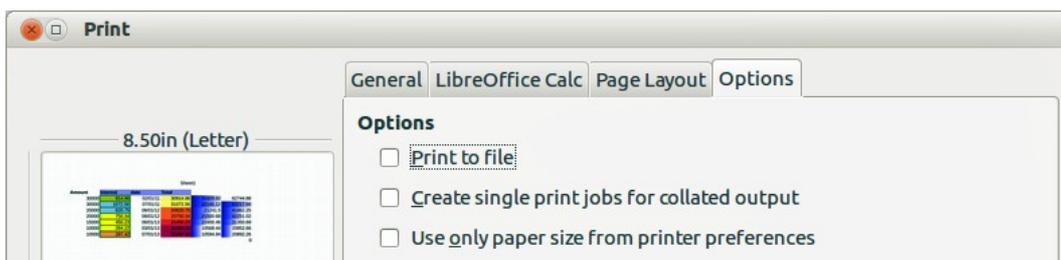


Figure 4. Print dialog – Options page

Printing multiple pages on a single sheet

To print multiple pages of a spreadsheet on one piece of paper:

- 1) Go to **File > Print** on the menu bar or use the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+P* to open the Print dialog and then select the **Page Layout** page (Figure 3).
- 2) In the *Layout* section, select from the *Pages per sheet* drop-down list the number of pages to print per sheet. The preview panel on the right shows how the pages will look in the printed document.
- 3) When printing more than two pages per sheet, select the order in which the pages are printed on a sheet from the *Order* drop-down list.
- 4) To distinguish each page on a sheet, select the *Draw a border around each page* option.
- 5) Click **OK**.

Selecting pages to print

In addition to printing a full spreadsheet document, you can choose whether to print individual pages, a range of pages, or selected sheets and cells within the spreadsheet.

Individual page

To print an individual page:

- 1) Go to **File > Print** on the menu bar or use the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+P* to open the Print dialog and then select the **General** page (Figure 1).
- 2) In the *Ranges and copies* section, select the *Pages* option.
- 6) Enter the number of the page to print, then click **OK**.

Range of pages

To print a range of pages:

- 1) Go to **File > Print** on the menu bar or use the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+P* to open the Print dialog and then select the **General** page (Figure 1).
- 2) In the *Ranges and copies* section, select the *Pages* option.
- 7) Enter the number of the pages to print (for example 1-4 or 1,3,7,11), or any combination of the two (for example: 1-4,5-9,10), then click **OK**.

Selection printing

To print a selection from a spreadsheet:

- 1) In the document, select the sheets or the cells you want to print.
- 2) Go to **File > Print** on the menu bar or use the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+P* to open the Print dialog and then select the **General** page (Figure 1).
- 3) In the *Ranges and copies* section, select *Selected sheets* or *Selected cells* option, then click **OK**.

Note

After printing, make sure you have deselected any sheets or cells. If you keep these sheets or cells selected, the next time you enter data on one sheet, you will enter data on all the selected sheets. This might not be what you want.

Using print ranges

You can define which range of cells on a spreadsheet are to be printed. The cells on the sheet that are not part of the defined print range are not printed or exported. Also, any sheets without a defined print range are not printed or exported to a PDF file, unless the document uses the Excel file format.

Note

For files opened in Excel format, all sheets that do not contain a defined print range are printed. The same behavior occurs when you export the Excel formatted spreadsheet to a PDF file.

Defining and printing print ranges

To set a user-defined print range, which will replace any existing defined print range:

- 1) Select the range of cells that are to be used in the print range.
- 2) Go to **Format > Print Ranges > Define** on the main menu bar. Automatic page break lines are then displayed on the screen, defining the cells that are included in the print range.
- 3) Click on the **Print File Directly** icon  on the Standard toolbar to print the defined print range. Alternatively, go to **File > Print** on the main menu bar or use the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+P* to open the Print dialog and click **OK** to print the defined print range.

Tip

You can check the print range by going to **File > Page Preview** in the main menu bar, or by clicking the **Page Preview** icon  in the Standard toolbar, or by using the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+Shift+O*. Calc will display only the cells in the print range. You can also go to **View > Page break preview** on the main menu bar to see the print range without going to the page preview. See “Viewing print ranges” on page 9.

Adding print ranges

After defining a print range, you can add more cells to it. This allows multiple and separate areas of the same sheet to be printed, while not printing the whole sheet. After you have defined a print range:

- 1) Select the range of cells to be added to an existing print range.
- 2) Go to **Format > Print Ranges > Add** on the main menu bar to add the selected cells to the existing print range. Page break lines are displayed on the screen around the added cells and will print as a separate page, even if both print ranges are on the same sheet.

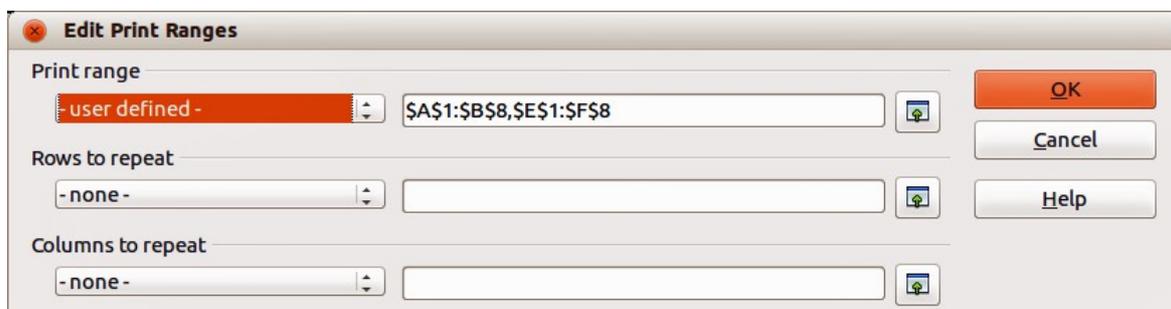


Figure 5: Edit Print Ranges dialog

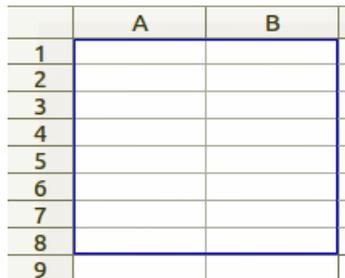
Editing print ranges

At any time, you can directly edit the print range, for example to add to, remove, or resize part of the print range.

- 1) Go to **Format > Print Ranges > Edit** on the main menu bar to open the Edit Print Ranges dialog (Figure 5).

Figure 5 shows an example of two print ranges defined which are separated by a comma. The first print range is bounded by cell A1 (\$A\$1) in the top left and cell B8 (\$B\$8) in the bottom right corner. The second print range is E1 to F8 (\$E\$1:\$F\$8).

- 2) If only a single range is defined, then clicking anywhere in the *Print range* box displays the defined print range bounded in blue, as shown in Figure 6.



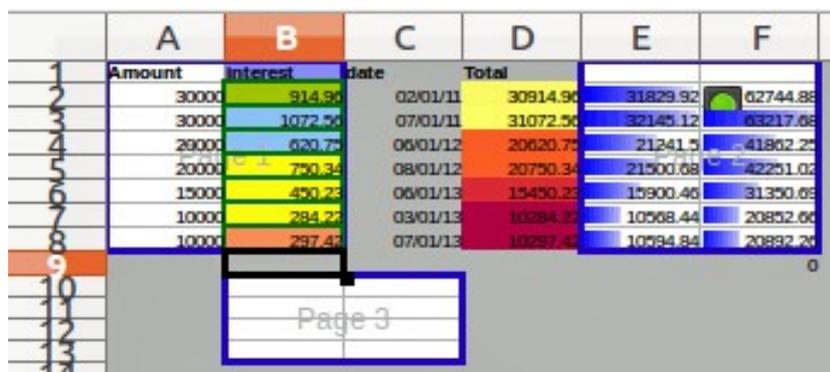
	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

Figure 6: Single print range marked by a bounding box

- 3) To directly add new cells to the defined print ranges, type a comma at the end of the displayed data in the *Print range* text box as the separator for the print range to be added.
- 4) Select the cell range using the cursor, or directly type in the cell references using the same format of the print ranges already defined in the *Print range* text box. Remember to separate the cell references with a colon.
- 5) To remove a print range, select the print range in the *Print range* text box and delete it. Make sure the remaining print ranges only have a single comma as a separator and that there is not a comma at the end of the sequence.
- 6) To resize a print range, edit the data in the *Print range* text box for each print range you want to resize.
- 7) Click **OK** to save your changes and close the dialog.

Viewing print ranges

After print ranges have been defined, they are formatted with automatic page breaks. To view the page breaks, go to **View > Page Break Preview** on the main menu bar to open Page Break Preview (Figure 7).



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Amount	Interest	date	Total		
2	30000	914.36	02/01/11	30914.90	31829.92	62744.88
3	30000	1072.50	07/01/11	31072.50	32145.12	63217.68
4	20000	620.75	06/01/12	20620.75	21241.5	41862.25
5	20000	750.34	08/01/12	20750.34	21500.68	42251.02
6	15000	450.23	06/01/13	15450.23	15900.46	31350.69
7	10000	284.27	03/01/13	10284.27	10568.44	20852.60
8	10000	297.47	07/01/13	10297.47	10794.84	20892.31
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						

Figure 7: Page break preview

The print ranges are outlined by default with a blue border and contain a pale gray page number in the center of each page. The nonprinting area of the spreadsheet normally has a gray background. To exit Page Break Preview, go to **View > Normal** on the main menu bar.

Named print ranges

In addition to defining a print range for each print job, you can also define a range of cells to be used repeatedly. This is useful if different areas of a large spreadsheet have to be printed for different reports; several named print ranges can be defined to meet this need.

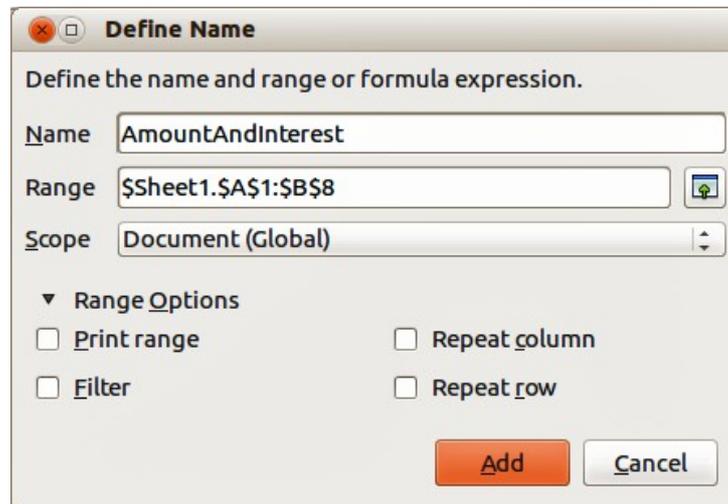


Figure 8: Define Names dialog

Defining and naming

- 1) Select the cells you want to define and name as a print range, then go to **Insert > Names > Define** on the main menu bar to open the Define Names dialog (Figure 8). The selected cells are displayed in the *Range* box.
Alternatively open the Define Names dialog, then select the cells you want to define and name. The selected cells are then displayed in the *Range* box.
- 2) Type a name for the range in the *Name* box. Make sure you do not use spaces in the name as shown by the example in Figure 8.
- 3) If necessary, you can edit or set the range of selected cells for the print range in the *Range* box. See “Editing print ranges” on page 9 for more information on editing ranges of cells.
- 4) Make sure **Document (Global)** is selected from the *Scope* drop-down list.
- 5) Select **Print range** from *Range Options* to define the settings as a print range.
- 6) Click **Add** to accept the data and close the dialog.

Printing named ranges

Defining and naming print ranges allows you to quickly select a print range for printing without having to select a range of cells every time. To select a named range for printing:

- 1) Go to **Format > Print Ranges > Edit** on the main menu bar to open the Edit Print Ranges dialog (Figure 5 on page 8).
- 2) Select the defined and named print range from the *Print range* drop-down list.
- 3) Click **OK** to close the dialog.

- 4) Click on the **Print File Directly** icon  on the Standard toolbar to print the defined print range. Alternatively, go to **File > Print** on the main menu bar or use the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+P* to open the Print dialog and click **OK** to print the defined print range.

Deleting named print ranges

To delete a named print range if it is no longer required:

- 1) Go to **Insert > Names > Manage** on the main menu bar or use the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+F3* to open the Manage Names dialog (Figure 9).
- 2) Select the named print range you want to delete and confirm it is a print range by checking the options in *Range Options*.
- 3) Click **Delete** and then click **OK** to close the dialog.

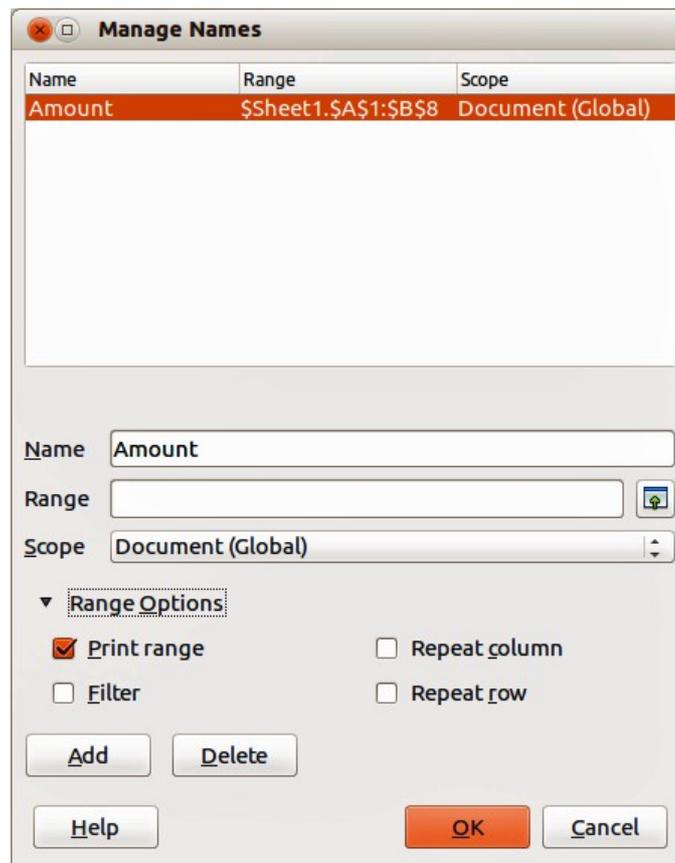


Figure 9: Manage Names dialog

Removing print ranges

It may become necessary to remove a defined print range, for example if the whole sheet needs to be printed later, or you no longer want to print some of the added ranges.

Go to **Format > Print Ranges > Remove** on the main menu bar to remove **all** of the defined print ranges in the spreadsheet, except for named print ranges. After the print range is removed, the default page break lines for the selected paper size will appear on the screen.

To remove specific print ranges, see “Editing print ranges” on page 9.

To remove named print ranges, see “Deleting named print ranges” on page 11.

Repeat printing of rows or columns

If a spreadsheet is printed on multiple pages, you can define specific rows or columns to repeat print on each printed page.

Using print ranges

- 1) Go to **Format > Print Ranges > Edit** on the main menu bar to open the Edit Print Ranges dialog (Figure 10).

- 2) In the *Rows to repeat* text box, type the references for the rows to be repeat printed. For example, to repeat rows 1, 2 and 3, type **\$1:\$3**. This automatically changes *Rows to repeat* from - **none** - to - **user defined** -.

Alternatively, place the cursor in the *Rows to repeat* text box and then, using the mouse, select a cell in each row you want to be repeat printed. It is not necessary to select the whole row.

- 3) In the *Columns to repeat*, type the references for the columns to be repeat printed. For example, to repeat column A, type **\$A**. This automatically changes *Columns to repeat* from - **none** - to - **user defined** -.

Alternatively, place the cursor in the *Columns to repeat* text box and then, using the mouse, select a cell in each column you want to be repeat printed. It is not necessary to select the whole column.

- 4) Click **OK** to save your changes and close the dialog.

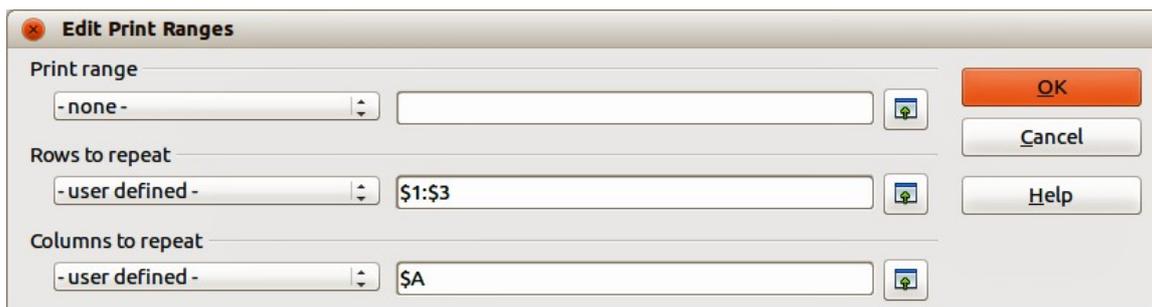


Figure 10: Repeat printing of rows and columns

Using named print ranges

You can also define named print ranges to use for repeat printing of rows or columns as follows:

- 1) Define and name the rows and/or columns you want to repeat print. See “Named print ranges” on page 10 for more information.
- 2) Select **Repeat column** and/or **Repeat row** from *Range Options* to define the columns and/or rows for repeat printing in the Define Names dialog (Figure 8 on page 10).
- 3) Click **Add** to accept the data and close the dialog.
- 4) Go to **Format > Print Ranges > Edit** on the main menu bar to open the Edit Print Ranges dialog (Figure 10).
- 5) Select the defined and named print ranges from the *Rows to repeat* and/or *Columns to repeat* drop-down lists.
- 6) Click **OK** to save your changes and close the dialog.

Page breaks

While defining a print range can be a powerful tool, it may sometimes be necessary to manually adjust the printing of a Calc spreadsheet to make sure that it prints the way you want it to look. This is done by using manual breaks. You can insert two types of page breaks into a spreadsheet:

- **Row break** – is a horizontal page break inserted above a selected cell in a row. For example, if the selected cell is H15, then a row break is created between rows 14 and 15.
- **Column break** – is a vertical page break inserted to the left of the selected cell in a column. For example, if the selected cell is H15, then a column break is created between columns G and H.

When a manual break is inserted, it appears as a blue line or as a bold line between the rows or columns on the display. The actual appearance depends on your computer setup. To see manual break lines more easily on your display, you can change their appearance. Go to **Tools > Options > LibreOffice > Appearance** and scroll down to the *Spreadsheet* section where you change how page breaks appear.

Inserting page breaks

- 1) Select the cell where you want to insert a manual break in the spreadsheet.
- 2) Go to **Insert > Page Break** on the main menu bar.
- 3) Select **Row Break** to insert a row break above the cell or **Column Break** to insert a column break to the left of the cell.
- 4) Alternatively, go to **View > Page Break Preview** on the main menu bar, right-click in the spreadsheet and select **Insert Row Break** or **Insert Column Break** from the context menu. Remember to go to **View > Normal** on the main menu bar and return to the standard spreadsheet view.

Deleting page breaks

- 1) Select the cell where you want to delete a manual break from the spreadsheet.
- 2) Go to **Edit > Delete Page Break** on the main menu bar.
- 3) Select **Row Break** to delete a row break from above the cell or **Column Break** to delete a column break from the left of the cell.

Deleting multiple page breaks

Multiple manual row and column breaks can exist in the same spreadsheet. If you want to remove all breaks from the spreadsheet:

- 1) Go to **View > Page Break Preview** on the main menu bar.
- 2) Right-click in the spreadsheet and select **Delete All Manual Breaks** from the context menu to remove all manual breaks from your spreadsheet.
- 3) Go to **View > Normal** on the main menu bar to return to the standard spreadsheet view.

Printing options for page styles

When using page styles for your spreadsheets, you can include printing options within the page style; for example, page order, details, scale to be printed and so on. Using page styles allows you to quickly set up and change the printing options of different sheets within your spreadsheet. See *Chapter 4 Using Styles and Templates in Calc* for more information about page styles.

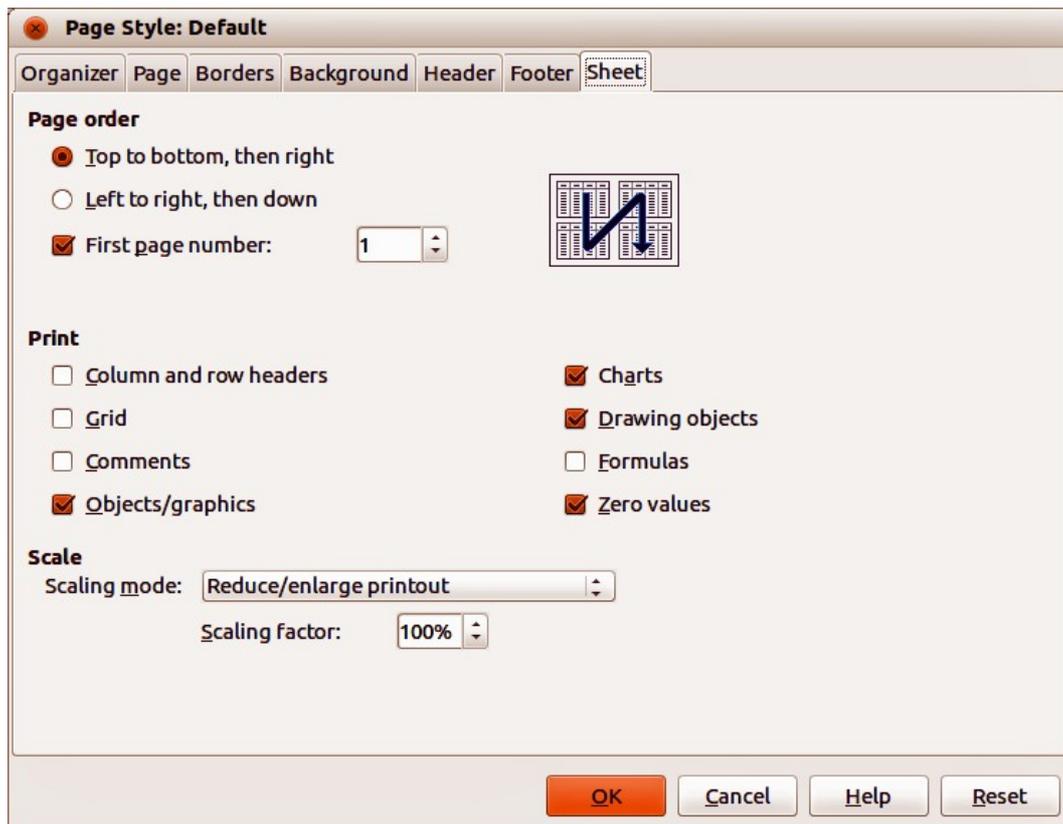


Figure 11. Page Style dialog – Sheet page

Make sure you have selected the correct sheet within your spreadsheet before setting the print options. Go to **Format > Page** on the main menu bar to open the Page Style dialog, then click on the **Sheet** tab (Figure 11) to set the printing options for a page style within the spreadsheet. The dialog indicates which page style you are about to change.

- **Page Order** – defines the order in which data in a sheet is numbered and printed when it does not fit on one printed page. A preview of the page order is shown in the graphic on the top right of the dialog in Figure 11.
 - *Top to bottom, then right* – prints vertically from the left column to the bottom of the sheet.
 - *Left to right, then down* – prints horizontally from the top row of the sheet to the right column.
 - *First page number* – select this option if you want the first page to start with a number other than 1. Enter the number of the first page in the box.
- **Print** – defines which elements of the spreadsheet are to be printed.
 - *Column and row headers* – prints the column and row headers.
 - *Grid* – prints the borders of the individual cells as a grid. For the view on screen, make your selection under **LibreOffice > Preferences > LibreOffice Calc > View > Grid lines**.
 - *Comments* – prints the comments defined in the spreadsheet. Comments will be printed on a separate page, along with the corresponding cell reference.
 - *Objects/graphics* – includes all inserted objects (if printable) and graphics with the printed spreadsheet.
 - *Charts* – prints the charts that have been inserted into your spreadsheet.
 - *Drawing Objects* – includes all drawing objects in the printed spreadsheet.

- *Formulas* – prints the formulas contained in the cells, instead of the results of any formulas used in the spreadsheet.
- *Zero Values* – specifies that cells with a zero value are printed with a zero (0) in the cell.
- **Scale** – defines a page scale for the printed spreadsheet.
 - *Scaling mode* – select a scaling mode from the drop-down list. Appropriate controls for the scaling mode selected will be shown below the drop-down list box.
 - *Reduce/enlarge printout* – specifies a scaling factor to scale all printed pages. Enter the scaling factor as a percentage in the box.
 - *Fit print range(s) to width/height* – specifies the maximum number of pages horizontally (width) and vertically (height) on which every sheet with the current Page Style is to be printed.

The print ranges are always scaled proportionally, so the resulting number of pages may be less than specified.

You may clear one of the boxes; then the unspecified dimension will use as many pages as necessary.

If you clear both boxes, the scaling factor will be 100%.
 - *Width in pages* – enter the maximum number of pages to be printed horizontally across.
 - *Height in pages* – enter the maximum number of pages to be printed vertically stacked.
 - *Fit print range(s) on number of pages* – specifies the maximum number of pages to be printed for each sheet that uses the same Page Style. The scale will be reduced as necessary to fit the defined number of pages.
 - *Number of pages* – enter the maximum number of pages to be printed.

Headers and footers

Headers and footers are predefined pieces of text that are printed at the top or bottom of a sheet outside of the sheet area. Headers and footers are set the same way and you can have different content on left and right pages that use the same page style.

Setting headers and footers

To turn the headers or footers on in your spreadsheet:

- 1) Select the sheet where you want to turn on the header or footer.
- 2) Got to **Format > Page** on the main menu bar to open the Page Style dialog and select the **Header** (or **Footer**) tab (Figure 12). The Header and Footer pages in the Page Style dialog are identical.
- 3) Select the *Header on* or *Footer on* option.
- 4) Enter the values for the other options according to your requirements. These options are described below.
- 5) Click **OK** to save your changes and close the dialog.

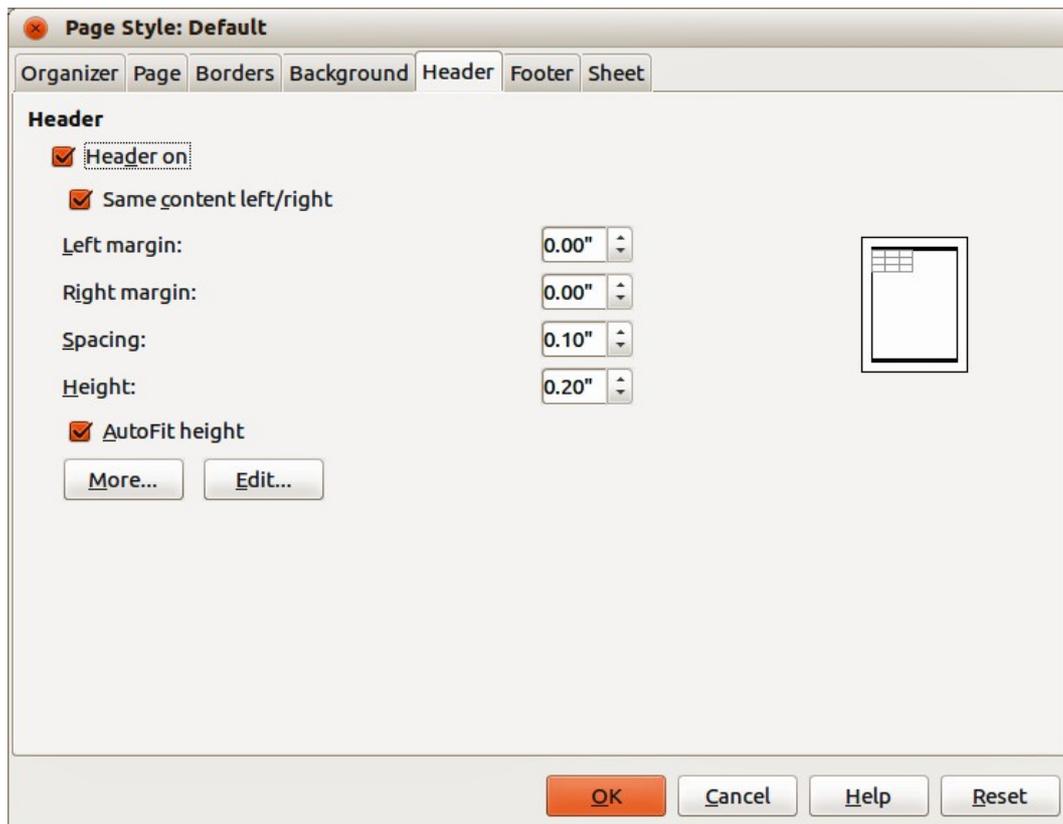


Figure 12: Page Style dialog – Header page

The options available for headers or footers are as follows:

- **Header on** or **Footer on** – adds a header or footer to the current page style.
- **Same content left/right** – even and odd pages share the same content. To assign a different header or footer to even and odd pages, deselect this option and then click **Edit**. See “Header or footer contents” on page 17 for more information.
- **Left margin** – enter the amount of space to leave between the left edge of the page and the left edge of the header or footer.
- **Right margin** – enter the amount of space to leave between the right edge of the page and the right edge of the header or footer.
- **Spacing** – enter the amount of space to maintain between the bottom edge of the header or footer and the top edge of the spreadsheet text.
- **Height** – enter the height that you want for the header or footer.
- **AutoFit height** – automatically adjusts the height of the header or footer to fit the content that you enter.
- **Preview Field** – displays a preview of the current selection.
- **More** – opens the Border/Background dialog (Figure 13) where you can define the appearance of borders, background colors, or background patterns for headers or footers. See *Chapter 4 Using Styles and Templates in Calc* for more information.
- **Edit** – opens the Header or Footer dialog (Figure 14) where you can add text, edit text, or change the appearance of the text that is placed in the header or footer. See “Header or footer contents” below for more information.

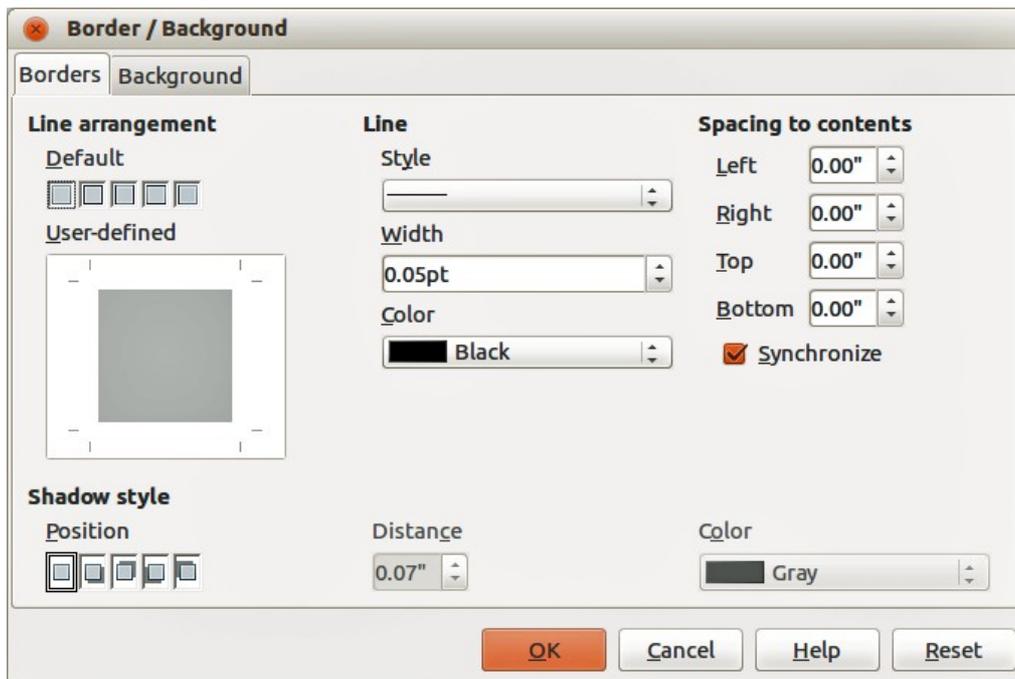


Figure 13: Border/Background dialog for headers or footers

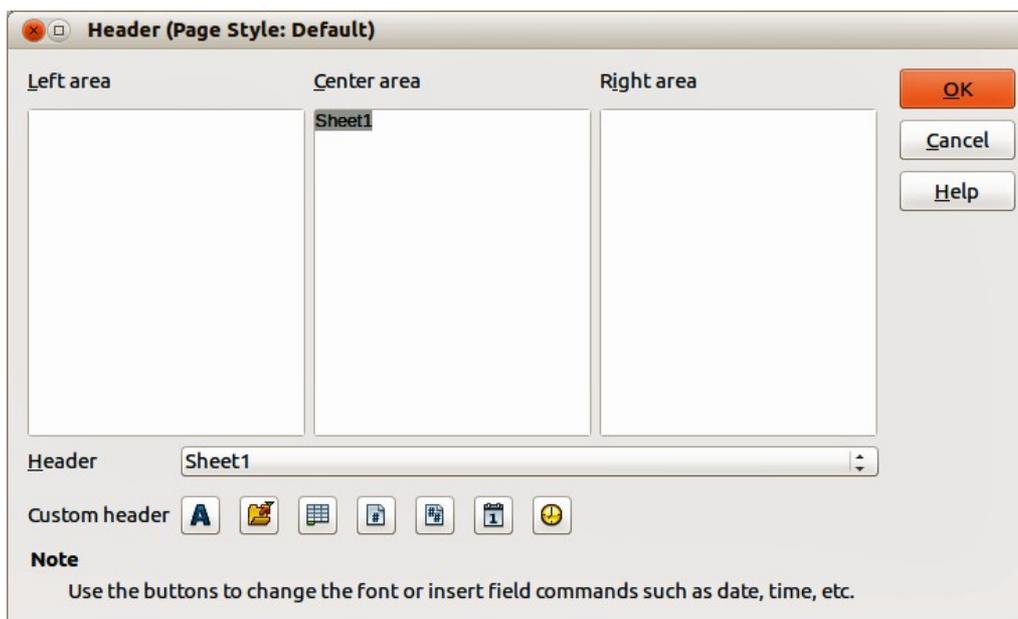


Figure 14: Header dialog

Header or footer contents

The headers or footers in a Calc spreadsheet has three columns for text. Each column can either be empty or have different contents from the other columns.

- 1) Select the sheet where you want to turn on the header or footer.
- 2) Open the Page Style dialog (Figure 12), then select *Header on* or *Footer on* and the options for the header or footer. See “Setting headers and footers” above for more information.
- 3) Click **Edit** to open the Header or Footer dialog (Figure 14). If **Same content left/right** is deselected in the Page Style dialog, the Header or Footer dialog will have tabbed pages where you can set the header or footer contents for right and left pages.

- 4) To enter standard contents into the header or footer, select an option from the *Header* or *Footer* drop-down list.
- 5) To enter customized contents into the header or footer, click in one of the area boxes and type your text, or click in one of the area boxes and click one of the *Custom header* or *Custom footer* icons. These icons are explained below.
- 6) To change the appearance of the text in the header or footer, click the **Text Attributes** icon  to open the Text Attributes dialog, where you can set the font, font effects and font position.
- 7) Click **OK** to save the changes to text attributes and close the Text Attributes dialog.
- 8) Click **OK** to save the changes to the contents of the header or footer and close the Header or Footer dialog.
- 9) Click **OK** to save the changes to your header or footer and close the Page Style dialog.

The icons available for a *Custom header* or *Custom footer* are as follows:

- **Text Attributes**  – opens a Text Attributes dialog where you can assign formats to new or selected text. The Text Attributes dialog contains tabbed pages for Font, Font Effects and Font Position.
- **Title**  – inserts a file name placeholder in the selected area. Click to insert the title. Click and hold to select either **Title**, **File Name** or **Path/File Name** from the context menu that opens. If a title has not been assigned to the spreadsheet, the file name for the spreadsheet will be inserted instead.
- **Sheet Name**  – inserts a placeholder in the selected area for the sheet name of the selected sheet in the spreadsheet.
- **Page**  – inserts a placeholder in the selected area for the page number. This allows continuous page numbering in a spreadsheet.
- **Pages**  – inserts a placeholder in the selected area for the total number of pages in the spreadsheet.
- **Date**  – inserts a placeholder in the selected area for the current date which will be repeated in the header/footer on each page of the spreadsheet.
- **Time**  – inserts a placeholder in the selected area for the current time which will be repeated in the header/footer on each page of the spreadsheet.

Exporting to PDF

LibreOffice can export documents to PDF (Portable Document Format). This industry-standard file format is ideal for sending a file for someone else to view using Adobe Reader or other PDF viewers. The process and dialogs are the same for Writer, Calc, Impress, and Draw, with a few minor differences mentioned in this section.

Directly as PDF

Click on the **Export Directly as PDF** icon  on the Standard toolbar to export the entire spreadsheet using your default PDF settings. You are asked to enter the file name and location for the PDF file, but you cannot choose page range, image compression, or other options.

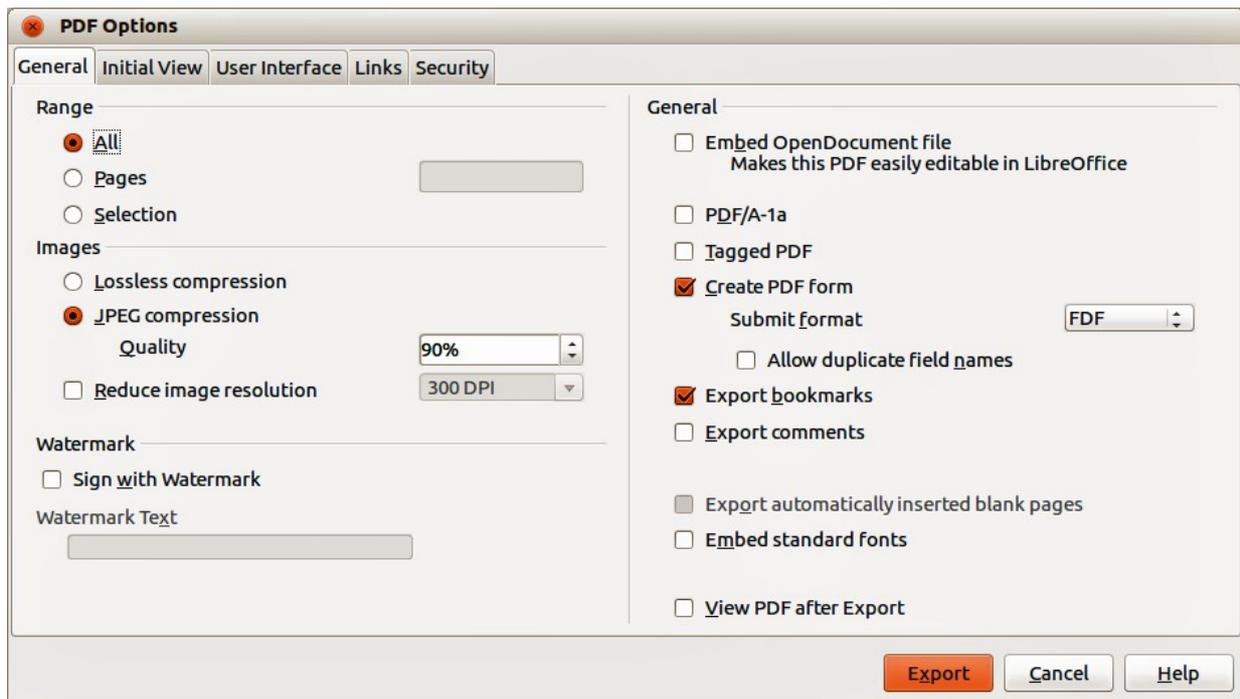


Figure 15: PDF Options dialog – General page

Controlling PDF content and quality

For more control over the content and quality of the resulting PDF:

- 1) Go to **File > Export as PDF** on the main menu bar to open the PDF Options dialog (Figure 15). The options on the pages of this dialog are described below.
- 2) When you have selected the appropriate settings for exporting to PDF, click **Export**.
- 3) In the dialog that opens, enter the location and file name of the PDF to be created.
- 4) Click **Save** to export the file. See the *Getting Started* guide for more information.

General page

Sets the general options when exporting a file in PDF format (Figure 15).

- **Range** – sets the export options for the pages included in the PDF file.
 - *All* – exports all defined print ranges. If no print range is defined, exports the entire document.
 - *Pages* – exports the numbered pages you have typed in the box. To export a range of pages, use the format 3-6. To export single pages, use the format 7;9;11. You can also export a combination of page ranges and single pages, by using a format like 3-6;8;10;12.
 - *Selection* – exports the current selection.
- **Images** – sets the export options for images inserted into your spreadsheet. EPS images with embedded previews are exported only as previews. EPS images without embedded previews are exported as empty placeholders.
 - *Lossless compression* – selects a lossless compression of images. All pixels are preserved.
 - *JPEG compression* – selects a JPEG compression of images. With a high quality level, almost all pixels are preserved. With a low quality level, some pixels are lost and artifacts are introduced, but file sizes are reduced.

- *Quality* – enter the quality level for JPEG compression.
- *Reduce image resolution* – select to resample or downsize the images to a lower number of pixels per inch. Select the target resolution for the images in the box.
- **Watermark** – adds a watermark to the pages of the PDF file.
 - *Sign with Watermark* – when selected, a transparent overlay of the text you enter into the *Watermark Text* box will appear on each page of the PDF file.
- **General** – sets general PDF export options.
 - *Embed OpenDocument file* – this setting enables you to export the document as a PDF file containing two file formats: PDF and ODF. In PDF viewers it behaves like a normal PDF file, but it remains fully editable in LibreOffice.
 - *PDF/A-1a* – converts to the PDF/A-1a format. This is defined as an electronic document file format for long term preservation. All fonts that were used in the source document will be embedded into the generated PDF file. PDF tags will be written.
 - *Tagged PDF* – select to write PDF tags. This can increase file size by huge amounts. Tagged PDF contains information about the structure of the document contents. This can help to display the document on devices with different screens and when using screen reader software.
 - *Create PDF form* – select to create a PDF form. This can be filled out and printed by the user of the PDF document.
 - *Submit format* – select the format of submitting forms from within the PDF file. Select the format of the data that you will receive from the submitter: FDF (Forms Data Format), PDF, HTML, or XML. This setting overrides the control of the URL property that you set in the document.
 - *Allow duplicate field names* – allows you to use the same field name for multiple fields in the generated PDF file. If disabled, field names will be exported using generated unique names.
 - *Export bookmarks* – select to export bookmarks of Writer documents as PDF bookmarks. Bookmarks are created for all outline paragraphs (**Tools > Outline Numbering**) and for all table of contents entries for which you assigned hyperlinks in the source document.
 - *Export comments* – select to export comments of Writer and Calc documents as PDF notes.
 - *Export automatically inserted blank pages* – if selected, automatically inserts blank pages into the PDF file. This option is recommended if you are creating a PDF file to be printed double-sided. For example, in a book a chapter paragraph style may be set to always start with an odd numbered page. If the previous chapter ends on an odd page, LibreOffice inserts an even numbered blank page. This option controls whether to export that blank page or not.
 - *Embed standard fonts* – normally the 14 standard Postscript fonts are not embedded in a PDF file because every PDF reader software already contains these fonts. Enable this option to embed the standard fonts that are installed on your system and that are used in the document. Use this option if you expect to have a better looking or more useful standard font than the font that is available on a computer the user uses to read the PDF file.
 - *View PDF after Export* – opens the PDF file in your default PDF reader after the file has been exported.

Initial View page

On the *Initial View* page (Figure 16), you can select how the PDF file opens by default in a PDF viewer. The options are as follows.

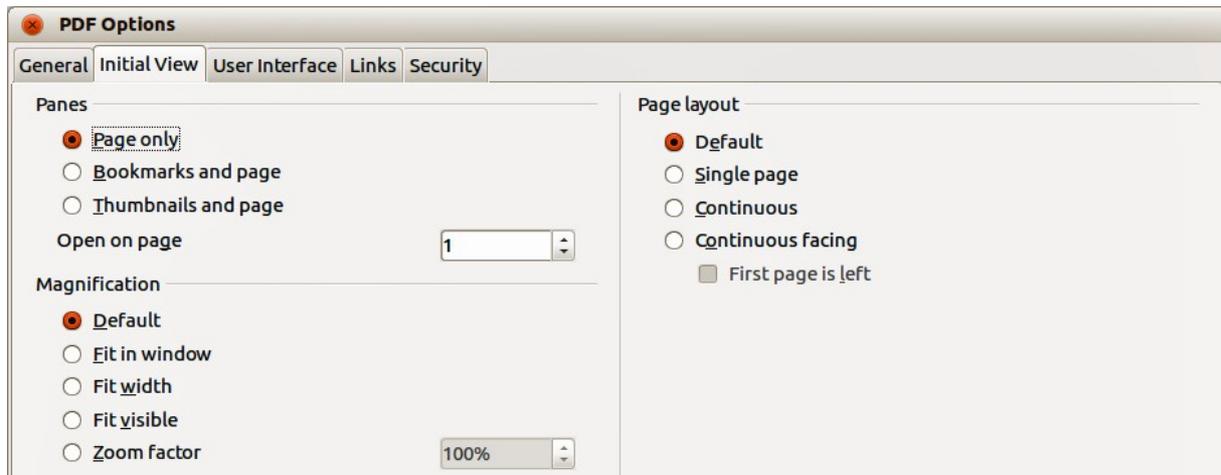


Figure 16: PDF Options dialog – Initial View page

- **Panes**
 - *Page only* – the PDF file shows only the page contents.
 - *Bookmarks and page* – the PDF file shows a bookmarks list and the page contents.
 - *Thumbnails and page* – the PDF file shows a thumbnails list and the page contents.
 - *Open on page* – the PDF file opens at the specified page.
- **Magnification**
 - *Default* – the PDF file shows the page contents without zooming. If the reader software is configured to use a zoom factor by default, the page shows with that zoom factor.
 - *Fit in window* – the PDF file shows the page zoomed to fit entirely into the reader window.
 - *Fit width* – the PDF file shows the page zoomed to fit the width of the reader window.
 - *Fit visible* – the PDF file shows the text and graphics on the page zoomed to fit the width of the reader window.
 - *Zoom factor* – specifies the zoom factor to apply when the reader opens the PDF file.
- **Page layout**
 - *Default* – the PDF file shows the pages according to the layout setting of the reader software.
 - *Single page* – the PDF file shows one page at a time.
 - *Continuous* – the PDF file shows pages in a continuous vertical column.
 - *Continuous facing* – the PDF file shows pages side by side in a continuous column. For more than two pages, the first page is displayed on the right.
 - *First page is left* – the PDF file shows pages side by side in a continuous column. For more than two pages, the first page is displayed on the left. You must enable support for complex text layout on Language settings – Languages in the Options dialog.

User Interface page

On the *User Interface* page (Figure 17), you can select options to control how a PDF viewer displays the file. Some of these options are useful when you are creating a PDF to be used as a presentation or a kiosk-type display.

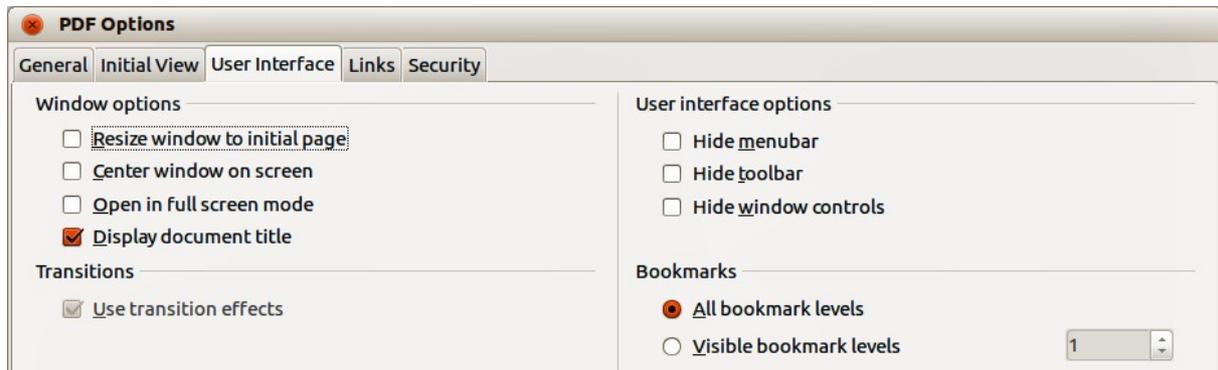


Figure 17: PDF Options dialog – User Interface page

- **Window options**
 - *Resize window to initial page* – the PDF file is shown in a window displaying the whole initial page.
 - *Center window on screen* – the PDF file is shown in a reader window centered on screen.
 - *Open in full screen mode* – the PDF file is shown in a full screen reader window in front of all other windows.
 - *Display document title* – the PDF file is shown with the document title in the reader title bar.
- **Transitions – not used in Calc**
- **User interface options**
 - *Hide menu bar* – hides the reader menu bar when the document is active.
 - *Hide toolbar* – hides the reader toolbar when the document is active.
 - *Hide window controls* – hides the reader controls when the document is active.
- **Bookmarks**
 - *All bookmark levels* – shows all bookmark levels when the reader opens the PDF file.
 - *Visible bookmark levels* – shows bookmark levels down to the selected level when the reader opens the PDF file.

Links page

On the *Links* page (Figure 18) you can select how bookmarks and hyperlinks are exported when you export your spreadsheet as a PDF file.

- **Export bookmarks as named destinations** – the bookmarks (targets of references) in PDF files can be defined as rectangular areas. Additionally, bookmarks to named objects can be defined by their names. Select this option to export the names of objects in your spreadsheet as valid bookmark targets. This allows links to those objects by name from other documents.
- **Convert document references to PDF targets** – select this option to convert the URLs referencing other ODF files to PDF files with the same name. In the referencing URLs the extensions .odt, .odp, .ods, .odg, and .odm are converted to the extension .pdf.

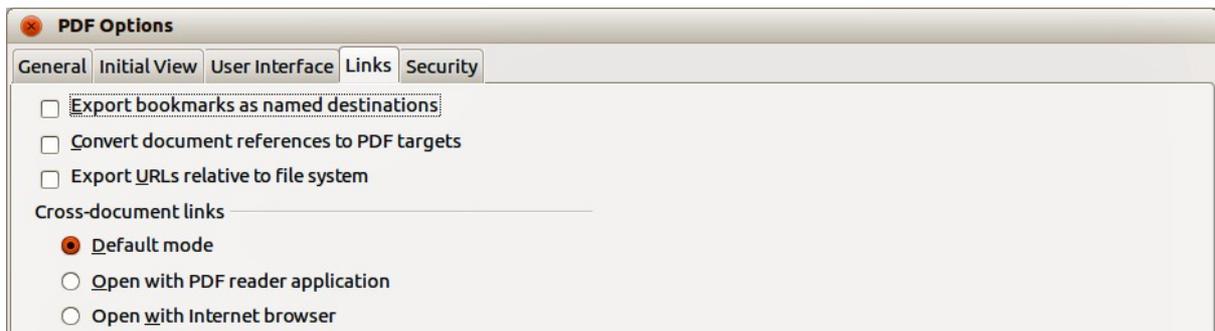


Figure 18: PDF Options dialog – Links page

- **Export URLs relative to file system** – select this option to export URLs to other documents as relative URLs in the file system. See *Relative hyperlinks* in the Calc Help for more information.
- **Cross-document links** – specify how to handle hyperlinks from your PDF file to other files.
 - *Default mode* – links from your PDF document to other documents will be handled as is specified in your operating system.
 - *Open with PDF reader application* – cross-document links are opened with a PDF reader application that currently shows the document. The PDF reader application must be able to handle the specified file type inside the hyperlink.
 - *Open with Internet browser* – cross-document links are opened with an Internet browser. The Internet browser must be able to handle the specified file type inside the hyperlink.

Security page

Use the *Security* page (Figure 19) to encrypt and set passwords when you export your spreadsheet and create the PDF file. Setting encryption and passwords also allows you to apply restrictions on printing and if changes or copying can be carried out on the PDF file.

The options on the *Security* page become available only when passwords have been set.

Note

The security settings are effective only if the user is using a PDF viewer that respects security settings.

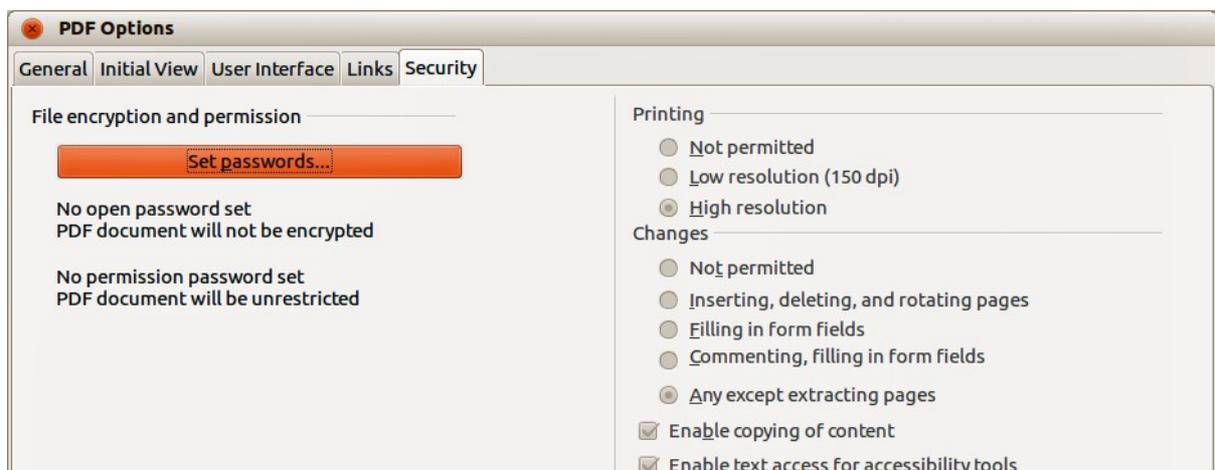


Figure 19: PDF Options dialog – Security page

- **Set passwords** – click to open the Set Passwords dialog (Figure 20) where you enter the passwords. You can enter a password (**Set open password**) to open the file and an optional password (**Set permission password**) that allows you to restrict what readers can do with the PDF file.



Figure 20: Set passwords dialog

- **Printing**
 - *Not permitted* – printing the document is not permitted.
 - *Low resolution (150 dpi)* – the PDF file can be printed only in low resolution (150 dpi). Not all PDF readers honor this setting.
 - *High resolution* – the PDF file can be printed in high resolution.
- **Changes**
 - *Not permitted* – no changes of the content are permitted.
 - *Inserting, deleting, and rotating pages* – only inserting, deleting, and rotating of pages is permitted.
 - *Filling in form fields* – only filling in of form fields is permitted.
 - *Commenting, filling in form fields* – only commenting and filling in of form fields is permitted.
 - *Any except extracting pages* – all changes are permitted, except for extracting pages.
- **Enable copying of content** – select to enable copying of content to the clipboard.
- **Enable text access for accessibility tools** – select to enable text access for accessibility tools.

Note

Permissions settings are effective only if the user's PDF viewer respects the settings.

Exporting to other formats

LibreOffice uses the term “export” for some file operations involving a change of file type. If you want to use another spreadsheet file format, use **File > Save As**. If you want to create web pages from your spreadsheet, use **File > Export**.

Other formats

To export a spreadsheet file or a selected section of a spreadsheet in another format:

- 1) Go to **File > Save As** on the main menu bar, or use the keyboard shortcut *Ctrl+Shift+S* to open the Save As dialog.
- 2) Select the location where to save the file.
- 3) Specify a file name for the exported document in the **File name** text box.
- 4) Select the required spreadsheet format from the **File format** drop-down list.
- 5) Click **Save** to save the spreadsheet in the selected format and close the dialog.

Web pages

To export a Calc spreadsheet or a section of a spreadsheet to a series of web pages:

- 1) Go to **File > Export** on the main menu bar to open the Export dialog.
- 2) Select the location where to export the file.
- 3) Specify a file name for the exported document in the **File name** text box.
- 4) Select **XHTML (.html; .xhtml)** as the file type from the **File format** drop-down list.
- 5) Click **Export** to export the spreadsheet in the selected format and close the dialog.

E-mailing spreadsheets

LibreOffice provides several ways to send documents quickly and easily as an e-mail attachment in OpenDocument format (LibreOffice default format), other spreadsheet formats, or as a PDF file. You can also email a document to several recipients. For more information, see the *Getting Started* guide.

To send the spreadsheet as an email:

- 1) Go to **File > Send** on the main menu bar and select from the following options. LibreOffice opens your default e-mail program with the spreadsheet attached in the selected format.
 - *Document as E-mail* – the spreadsheet is sent in the default ODF format.
 - *E-mail as OpenDocument Spreadsheet* – the spreadsheet is sent in the ODF format.
 - *E-mail as Microsoft Excel* – the spreadsheet is sent in the Excel format.
 - *E-mail as PDF* – LibreOffice opens the PDF Options dialog where you can select the parameters to be used for the PDF file. See “Controlling PDF content and quality” on page 19 for more information. Click **Send** when you have set the PDF parameters.
- 2) In your e-mail program, enter the recipient, subject, and any text you want to add, then send the e-mail.

Digital signing of documents

Digital signatures

To sign a document digitally, you need a personal key, also known as a *certificate*. A personal key is stored on your computer as a combination of a private key, which must be kept secret, and a public key, which you add to your documents when you sign them. You can get a certificate from a certification authority, which may be a private company or a governmental institution.

When you apply a digital signature to a document, a checksum is computed from the document content plus your personal key. The checksum and your public key are stored together with the document.

When someone later opens a signed document on any computer with a recent version of LibreOffice, the program will compute the checksum again and compare it with the stored checksum. If both are the same, the program will signal that you see the original, unchanged document. In addition, the program can show you the public key information from the certificate. You can compare this key with the public key that is published on the web site of the certificate authority.

Whenever someone changes something in the document, the change breaks the digital signature.

On Windows operating systems, the Windows features for validating a signature are used. On Linux systems, files that are supplied by Mozilla Thunderbird or Firefox are used to validate the signature. For a more detailed description of how to get and manage a certificate, and signature validation, see *Digital Signatures* in the LibreOffice Help.

Applying digital signatures

Note

If you are using a Linux operating system, you must install a recent version of Thunderbird, Mozilla Suite, or Firefox software to install some system files that are needed for encryption.

Digitally signing

The following procedure is only an example of how to digitally sign a document. The actual procedure depends on how your computer is set up and the computer operating system.

- 1) Open the file that you want to digitally sign.
- 2) Go to **File > Digital Signatures** on the main menu bar or right-click on the **Digital Signature** icon in the Status Bar and select **Digital Signatures**.

Note

If the document has not been signed, the **Digital Signature** icon does not appear in the Status Bar and the icon area is blank.

- 3) If the document contains comments, a warning dialog opens asking if you wish to continue. Click **Yes** to continue, or click **No** to exit and take appropriate action to remove the comments and restart this procedure.
- 4) If you have not saved the document since the last change, a message box appears. Click **Yes** to save the file. If you click **No**, the procedure exits. When you have saved the file, the Digital Signatures dialog opens (Figure 21).
- 5) Click **Sign Document** to open the Select Certificate dialog (Figure 22).
- 6) Select the certificate you want to use and click **OK** to close the Select Certificate dialog.
- 7) Click **Close** to close the Digital Signatures dialog and digitally sign your file. The **Digital Signature** icon  appears in the Status Bar at the bottom of the workspace.

Note

If you make any changes to the document after digitally signing, the digital signature is removed automatically and you have to repeat the above procedure to digitally sign it again.

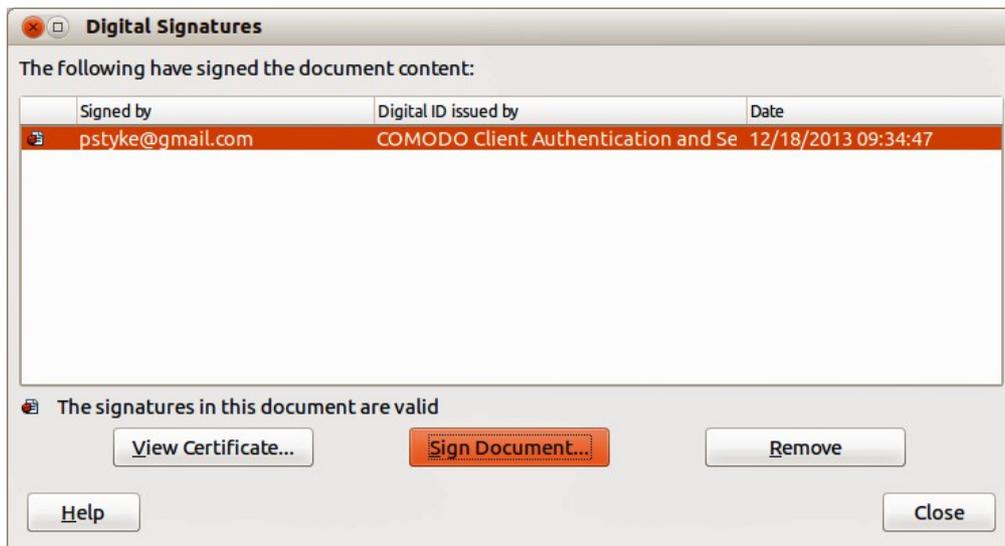


Figure 21: Digital Signatures dialog

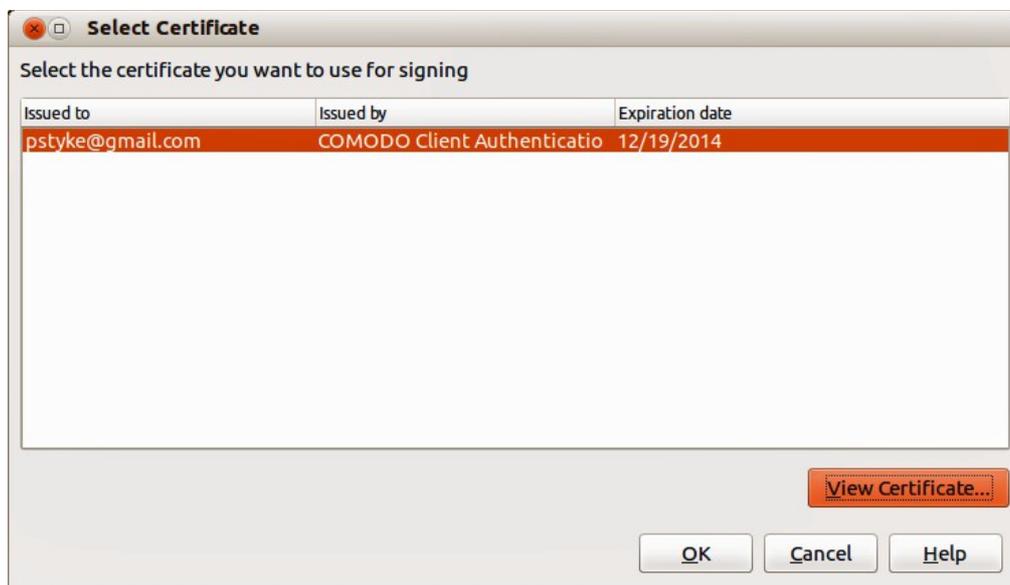


Figure 22: Select Certificate dialog

Removing digital signatures

The following procedure is only an example of how to remove a digital signature. The actual procedure depends on how your computer is setup and the computer operating system.

- 1) Open the file from which you want to remove the digital signature.
- 2) Go to **File > Digital Signatures** on the main menu bar or right-click on the **Digital Signature** icon in the Status Bar and select **Digital Signatures** to open the Digital Signatures dialog (Figure 21).
- 3) Select the certificate you want to remove, then click **Remove**.
- 4) Click **Close** to the Digital Signatures dialog. The file is no longer digitally signed and the **Digital Signature** icon is removed from the Status Bar at the bottom of the workspace.

Digitally signing macros

Normally, macros are part of a document. If you sign a document, the macros inside the document are signed automatically. If you want to only sign the macros, but not the document, proceed as follows:

- 1) Go to **Tools > Macros > Digital Signature** on the main menu bar.
- 2) Apply the signature as described in “Digitally signing” above.

Removing personal data

You may wish to ensure that personal data, versions, notes, hidden information, or recorded changes are removed from files before you send them to other people or create PDFs from them.

- In **Tools > Options > LibreOffice > Security > Options**, you can set Calc to remind you when files contain certain information and remove personal information automatically on saving.
- To remove personal and some other data from a file, go to **File > Properties**. On the *General* page, deselect **Apply user data** and then click **Reset**. This removes any names in the created and modified fields, deletes the modification and printing dates, and resets the editing time to zero, the creation date to the current date and time, and the version number to 1.
- To remove version information, either go to **File > Versions** on the main menu bar, select the versions from the list and click **Delete**, or use **Save As** and save the file with a different name.