

Having applied a style to a frame, you can now modify the frame to be just how you want it. Most of a frame's design can be set in a style, but the following options must be set manually:

- *Anchoring*: how the frame is positioned in relation to the rest of the page's contents (**Format > Anchor**). See Chapter 11, Images and Graphics, for details on anchoring images, frames, and other objects.
- *Arrangement*: the frame's position in a stack of objects (**Format > Arrange**). See Chapter 11, Images and Graphics, for details on arranging images, frames, and other objects.
- *Adding a hyperlink*: so that a click on the frame opens a web page or another document (**Insert > Hyperlink**).

When a frame is selected, the Frame toolbar replaces the Formatting toolbar, and the right-click (context) menu has items for anchoring, arrangement, wrap, and alignment.

Applying page styles

Put the cursor anywhere on the page. The applied page style is shown on the Status bar.



Figure 175: The current page style is displayed on the status bar

To apply a different style, either right-click the style on the status bar and select a style from the context menu, or open the Styles deck, select the Page Style icon at the top (fourth icon), and then double-click the desired page style.

Caution

Changing a page style may also cause the style of subsequent pages to change. The results may not be what you want. To change the style of only one page, you may need to insert a manual page break, as described below.

As discussed in Chapter 9, Working with Styles, a correctly set up page style will, in most cases, contain information on what the page style of the next page should be. For example, when you apply a *Left Page* style to a page, you can indicate in the page style settings that the next page must have a *Right Page* style; a *First Page* style could be followed by either a *Left Page* style or a *Default Page Style*; or any sequence you prefer.

Another way to change the page style is to insert a manual page break and specify the style of the subsequent page. The idea is simple: you break a sequence of page styles and start a new sequence. To insert a page break, choose **Insert > More Breaks > Manual Break**. This section illustrates two common scenarios where page breaks are useful.

Example: Chapters

A possible scenario: You are writing a book that is divided into chapters. Each chapter starts with a page style called *First Page*. The following pages use the *Default Page Style*. At the end of each (except the last) chapter, we return to the *First Page* style for the next chapter.

Figure 176 illustrates the flow of page styles when using page breaks.

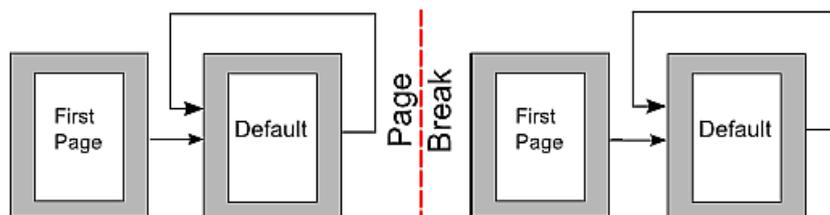


Figure 176: Dividing a document into chapters using page styles