

## Tip

There is considerable overlap between the uses of frames and sections for some page layout purposes. You may find Chapter 6, *Formatting Pages: Advanced*, useful for information about the use of frames and sections.

Table 6: Various frame styles and their uses

Style	Comments and Use
Formula	The frame style used for formulas. The default includes <b>AutoSize</b> , which adjusts the size of the frame to the formula.
Frame	The default frame style.
Graphics	The default frame style for graphics. The defaults include <b>AutoSize</b> to fit the graphic, no text wrap, and a thin border around the frame.
Labels	The default frame style for use with <b>File &gt; New &gt; Labels</b> . It seems to be used by LibreOffice automatically and is not intended for users.
Marginalia	A frame style for placing a frame beside the left margin. This style is intended for comments added in the margin of text. The style also is useful for creating sideheads—headings against the left margin, which often are used in technical documentation. An example is given in Chapter 8, <i>Introduction to Styles</i> .
OLE	The default frame style for OLE objects and floating frames. The default places the frame at the top and center of a body of text.
Watermark	The default frame style for a watermark, a graphic placed as the background to a body of text. The default is a <b>Through</b> wrap, with text passing over the frame and anything in it. The graphic should be faint enough that text still is readable over top of it.

## How frame styles work

When an object is added to Writer, it is automatically enclosed in a frame of a predetermined type. The frame sets how the object is placed on the page, as well as how it interacts with other elements in the document. You can edit the frame by modifying the frame style it uses or by using a manual override when a frame is added to the document.

Because frames and objects are used together, it is sometimes easy to forget they are separate elements. In some cases, such as charts, you can edit the frame and object separately.

Unlike other elements that use styles, frames can be defined only partly by their style because their use can vary so much. Several elements of frames, such as the anchor and protected elements, need to be defined manually for individual frames.

To format a frame manually, select **Insert > Frame** on the Menu bar. The dialog that opens contains all the settings available when frame styles are set up, as well as some that are only available when the frame is inserted.

## Planning the styles

If you are using a mix of graphics, you may want to define two related styles, one with a border line for graphics with white backgrounds and one without a border for all other backgrounds. You also may want to design one or more frames for text only.

Otherwise, the default frame styles (listed in Table 6) cover most users' needs. The only significant addition that you might need is one or more styles for text frames.