Adding objects to an XML document

WordPerfect lets you create content-rich XML documents containing tables and graphics.

In this section, you'll learn about

- inserting graphics
- editing graphics
- inserting tables

Inserting graphics

You can insert graphics just as you would when you create any other document using WordPerfect. When you insert a graphic into an XML document, the graphic is automatically tagged with start and end tags for the graphics box.

You can associate a graphic with an element. You can also associate a graphic element with a WordPerfect feature. By doing so, changes made to the graphic in terms of size, position, rotation, scale, or borders are captured in the attributes defined for the graphic element.

The number of attributes associated with a graphic element is defined in the <u>DTD.</u> For an example, see the LETTER.DTD stored in X:\Program Files\Corel\WordPerfect Office 11\XML\Tutorial, where "X" is the drive where the application is installed.

The WordPerfect XML Project Designer provides for nine attributes:

- graphic reference
- width
- height
- horizontal position
- vertical position
- border
- scale X
- scale Y
- rotation

{button ,AL(`Inserting graphics;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**How to**</u>

To insert a graphic

1 Position the cursor where a graphic element is valid.

2 Choose a graphic element from the **Valid elements** list box on the property bar.

3 Click **Insert ▸ Graphics ▸ From file**.

4   Choose the drive and folder where the file is stored.

5   Choose the file.

6   Click **Insert**.

{button ,AL(`Inserting graphics;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To associate a graphic with an element

1 Select a graphic.

2 Click **XML ▸ Box XML elements**.

3   Choose an element from any of the following list boxes:

- **Box**—lets you choose the element that will be associated with the graphic box
- **Content**—lets you choose the element that will be associated with the content of the graphic box
- **Caption**—lets you choose the element that will be associated with the caption of the graphic box

Note

- You must set the layout in which you created the graphic association as the default layout for the graphic to be rendered in the XML document.

Tip

- You can also change graphic associations by clicking the **Box elements** button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Inserting graphics;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To associate a graphic with a WordPerfect feature

1 Click **Format ▶ Edit layout**.
2   Choose a graphic element from the **Element rule** list.
3   Click **Edit ▶ Element associate**.
4   Choose a graphic element from the **Element** list.
5   Choose **Image box** from the **Association** list box.
6   Choose an element from any of the list boxes in the **Graphic attributes** area.

Tip

- You can remove an association from an element by choosing **Normal** from the **Association** list box in the Element associate dialog box.

{button ,AL(`Inserting graphics;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Editing graphics

Once you have inserted a graphic into a WordPerfect XML document, you can then edit the graphic. WordPerfect lets you set a graphic to move with a page. You can also set the size of a graphic; or rotate a graphic.

{button ,AL(`Editing graphics;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} __How to__

To set a graphic to move with a page

1 Select a graphic.

2 Click **Edit ▶ Edit graphic box**.

3   Click **Position**.

4   In the **Box position** dialog box, choose **Page** from the **Attach box to** list box.

5   Type a value in the **Horizontal** box, and choose a page location from the **From** list box.

6   Type a value in the **Vertical** box, and choose a page location from the **From** list box.

If you choose **Right column**, **Left column**, or **Centered in columns**, type a value in the **Across columns** boxes.

You can also

Set a graphic to move with a paragraph	Choose **Paragraph** from the **Attach box to** list box.
Set a graphic to move with the words in a line	Choose **Character** from the **Attach box to** list box.

{button ,AL(`Editing graphics;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To set the size of a graphic

1 Select a graphic.

2 Click **Edit ▸ Edit graphic box**.

3　　　Click **Size**.

4　　　In the **Width** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Set**—lets you specify the width of the graphic
- 　　**Full**—lets you set the width of the graphic to fit a full page or column
- 　　**Maintain proportions**—lets you set the width of the graphic to the original proportions

5 In the **Height** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Set**—lets you specify the height of the graphic
- 　　**Full**—lets you set the height of the graphic to fit a full page or column
- 　　**Maintain proportions**—lets you set the height of the graphic to the original proportions

---

{button ,AL(`Editing graphics;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To apply a border to a graphic

1 Select a graphic.

2 Click **Edit ▶ Edit graphic box**.

3　　　Open the **Border** picker, and click a border.

You can also

Fill a graphic	Open the **Fill** picker, and click a fill.
Wrap text around a graphic	Click the **Wrap text** picker, and click a text wrap option.

{button ,AL(`Editing graphics;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To rotate a graphic

1 Select a graphic.

2 Click **Edit ▶ Edit graphic box**.

3   Click **Image tools**.

4   In the **Image tools** dialog box, click **Rotate**.

5   Drag a rotation handle.

You can also

Flip a graphic horizontally	Click **Horizontal flip**.
Flip a graphic vertically	Click **Vertical flip**.

{button ,AL(`Editing graphics;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Inserting tables

You can insert tables in to a WordPerfect XML document. To insert tables, you must add a table declaration fragment to a DTD.

WordPerfect includes table DTD fragments that support the following types of markup:

- Association of American Publishers (AAP)－Defined by the AAP in Markup of Tabular Material, part of the Electronic Manuscript Series designed for use with the American National Standard for Electronic Manuscript Preparation and Markup
- Computer-aided Acquisition and Life-Cycle Support (CALS)－Defined by the CALS initiative of the U.S. Department of Defense in military specification MIL-M-28001A
- WordPerfect Table Tagging Method－WordPerfect DTD that supports tables created using WordPerfect 5.1, 6.0, 6.1, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11
- HTML－Defined by Netscape as extensions to the HTML 2.0 DTD

The following table DTD fragments are stored in X:\Program files\Corel\WordPerfect Office 11\XML\DTD, where "X" is the drive where the application is stored.

DTD	Explanation
Aap_tbl.dtd	Defined by Association of American Publishers (AAP).
Cals_tbl.dtd	Table type defined by the CALS DTD.
Cals_xml.dtd	CALS table information considered relevant to the SGML features of WordPerfect 11.
Wptable.dtd	Support for WordPerfect 5.x-level tables.
Wp60tbl.dtd	Full-featured table DTD designed to work with WP 6.x, 7 and 8 tables.
Wp60min.dtd	Simplified version of Wp60tbl.dtd.
Html_tbl.dtd	HTML 3.2 level DTD that contains a table fragment that can be used in other DTDs.

If more than one table model is supported by a given DTD, WordPerfect searches for the table model in the following order and uses the first table model it finds, ignoring all others.

- WordPerfect 6.x to 11
- WordPerfect 5.x
- CALS
- AAP
- HTML 3.2

Automatic table tagging is a powerful and useful XML feature. If you have many tables in a document, you can save time by not marking up tables manually. You can assign table tags one table at a time or to all the tables in a document.

{button ,AL(`Inserting tables;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To insert a table in an XML document

- Click the **Table QuickCreate** button on the toolbar and drag to specify the number of rows and columns for the table.

{button ,AL(`Inserting tables;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To add a table declaration to a DTD

1 Open a DTD in Notepad.

2 Position the cursor on the first blank line after the last element.

3 Type the following text:

<!ENTITY % reference name PUBLIC "-//COREL//DTD WordPerfect XML table support//EN"

"DTD file name">

Reference name is the name of your table reference; for example, calsXML. **DTD file name** is the name and file extension of the table DTD fragment; for example, cals_xml.dtd.

4 On the next blank line, type %reference name;.

Reference name is the name of your table reference; for example, calsXML.

5 Click the **File ▶ Save**.

Note

- For the table declaration to be valid you must add an entry in the catalog file that indicates the table model for the XML document. For more information about catalog files, see <u>"Working with catalog files."</u>

_____

{button ,AL(`Inserting tables;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To assign a tag to a table in an XML document

1 Click inside a table.

2 Click **XML ▶ Tag tables**.

3   Click **Tag current**.

Notes

- If the **Tag tables** command is unavailable, the <u>DTD</u> you are using does not support tables. For more information about <u>supported table types</u>, see <u>"Adding objects to an XML document."</u>

- If you tag a table and later adjust its layout (for example, join two cells or change a cell border), you should re-tag the table. If you have manually edited some of the table tags and changed attribute values, all those changes will be lost when you retag the table.

Tips

- You can view table tags in the XML Tree, or by clicking **View ▶ Reveal codes**.
-       You can also tag tables by clicking the **Tag tables** button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Inserting tables;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To assign a tag to all the tables in an XML document

1 Click inside a table.

2 Click **XML ▶ Tag tables**.

3   Click **Tag all**.

Notes

- If the **Tag tables** command is unavailable, the <u>DTD</u> you are using does not support tables. For more information about <u>supported table types</u>, see <u>"Adding objects to an XML document."</u>

- If you tag a table and later adjust its layout (for example, join two cells or change a cell border), you should re-tag the table. If you have manually edited some of the table tags and changed attribute values, all those changes will be lost when you retag the table.

Tips

- You can view table tags in the XML Tree, or by clicking **View ▶ Reveal codes**.
-           You can also tag tables by clicking the **<u>Tag tables</u>** button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Inserting tables;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Working with catalog files

Catalog files provide a method for locating external information referenced from a <u>DTD</u> or document.

In this section, you'll learn about

- <u>catalog files</u>
- <u>mapping to filenames</u>
- <u>mapping to WordPerfect template files</u>
- <u>catalog entries not supported by WordPerfect</u>
- <u>performing a catalog lookup</u>
- <u>how the WordPerfect DTD Compiler uses catalog files</u>
- <u>how WordPerfect uses catalog files</u>
- <u>external entities and catalog entries</u>

What is a catalog file?

A catalog file is a text file that links an entity's name or external identifier to a filename on a particular system. When an SGML or XML processor encounters an external entity reference in a <u>DTD</u> or document instance, it must have a way to locate the entity's content. The catalog file provides an application-independent way to map a public or system identifier to the actual file containing an entity's content.

The most common catalog file entries map a public or system identifier to a file on your system. WordPerfect uses the proprietary keywords WPT_PUBLIC, WPT_SYSTEM and WPT_ROOT to locate the appropriate WordPerfect template file using the information from a document's DOCTYPE declaration.

The format of a catalog file is defined by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS), an industry consortium formerly known as SGML Open. For more information, see the OASIS Technical Resolution on Entity Management at www.oasis-open.org/html/a401.htm.

Mapping to filenames

A catalog file consists of one or more catalog entries. You can map public identifiers, entity names, system identifiers and document type names to filenames.

{button ,AL(`Mapping to filenames;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To map a public identifier to a filename

You can map a public identifier to a filename using the PUBLIC catalog entry. The PUBLIC catalog entry type is the most common of entry types.

Example

```
PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 1//EN"
"isolat1.ent"
```

This catalog entry would match an entity declared and referenced in the catalog file in the following manner:

```
<!ENTITY % ISOlat1 PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 1//EN">
%ISOlat1
```

Tip

- You can also use the PUBLIC catalog entry type to match the public identifier associated with the BASESET, CAPACITY, and SYNTAX portions of an SGML declaration, and with the public identifier (if any) specified in a DOCTYPE declaration.

{button ,AL(`Mapping to filenames;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To map an entity name to a filename

You can map an entity name to a filename using the ENTITY catalog entry type. The ENTITY catalog entry type is used for entities that are declared in the catalog file as "external" by virtue of the SYSTEM keyword, but for which no explicit system identifier is provided.

Example

```
ENTITY "%WPtable"
```

```
"wptable.dtd"
```

This catalog entry would match an entity declared and referenced in the catalog file in the following manner:

```
<!ENTITY % WPtable SYSTEM>
```

```
%WPtable
```

The entity name present in the catalog entry begins with the '%' character. In the preceding example, this catalog entry will only match a parameter entity with the name "WPtable". The corresponding catalog entry for a general entity with the same name would omit the leading '%' character:

```
ENTITY "WPtable"
```

```
"wptable.dtd"
```

{button ,AL(`Mapping to filenames;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To map a system identifier to a filename

You can map a system identifier to a filename using the SYSTEM catalog entry. A catalog entry of type SYSTEM may also be used to match the system identifier (if any) specified in a DOCTYPE declaration in the catalog file.

Example

```
SYSTEM "mychars.ent"
```

```
"c:\MyFiles\mychars.ent"
```

This catalog entry would match an entity declared and referenced in the catalog file in the following manner:

```
<!ENTITY % FunChars SYSTEM "mychars.ent">
```

```
%FunChars
```

Note

- A matching SYSTEM catalog entry takes precedence over a matching PUBLIC or ENTITY catalog entry. For example, an external entity is declared and referenced in the catalog file as follows:
- <!ENTITY % ISOlat1 PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 1//EN" "junk.ent">
- %ISOlat1
- And, the following catalog entries existed in the catalog file:
- PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 1//EN"
- "isolat1.ent"
- ENTITY "%ISOlat1"
- "isolat1.txt"
- SYSTEM "junk.ent"
- "c:\autoexec.bat"
- Although all three catalog entries match the information from the entity declaration, the SYSTEM catalog entry has the highest priority. Thus, the application will try to process the "autoexec.bat" file in place of the %ISOlat1; reference.

{button ,AL(`Mapping to filenames;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To map the document type name to a filename

You can map the document type name found in a document type declaration to a filename using the DOCTYPE catalog entry.

Example

```
DOCTYPE "book"
```

```
"book.dtd"
```

This catalog entry would match the external subset referenced in the catalog file in the following manner:

```
<!DOCTYPE book SYSTEM>
```

─ Note

- The external identifier may also include explicit public and/or system identifiers, in which case the DOCTYPE entry would only be tested after searching for a matching SYSTEM entry and PUBLIC entry.

{button ,AL(`Mapping to filenames;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Mapping to WordPerfect template files

The OASIS catalog file specification allows for non-standard catalog entry types. WordPerfect makes use of 3 proprietary catalog entry types to streamline the opening of XML and SGML documents. You can map public identifers, system identifiers and document type names to WordPerfect template files.

{button ,AL(`Mapping to WordPerfect template files;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **How to**

To map the public identifier to a WordPerfect template file

You can map the public identifier from a document's DOCTYPE declaration to the filename of a WordPerfect template (WPT) file using the WPT_PUBLIC catalog entry type.

Example

```
WPT_PUBLIC "-//Corel//DTD Book Model//EN"
"book.wpt"
```

This catalog entry would match the public identifier in the catalog file in situations similar to one of the following:

```
<!DOCTYPE book PUBLIC "-//Corel//DTD Book Model//EN">

<book>[...]</book>


<!DOCTYPE book PUBLIC "-//Corel//DTD Book Model//EN" [
 [Local markup declarations]
]>
<book>[...]</book>
```

Note

- This catalog entry type is used when opening an XML or SGML document in the WordPerfect editor, and not when parsing a DTD.

{button ,AL(`Mapping to WordPerfect template files;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To map the system identifier to a WordPerfect template file

You can map the system identifier from a document's DOCTYPE declaration to the filename of a WordPerfect template (WPT) file using the WPT_PUBLIC catalog entry type.

Example

```
WPT_SYSTEM "book.dtd"

"book.wpt"
```

This catalog entry would match the system identifier in the catalog file in situations similar to one of the following:

```
<!DOCTYPE book SYSTEM "book.dtd">

<book>[...]</book>


<!DOCTYPE book SYSTEM "book.dtd" [

 [Local markup declarations]

]>

<book>[...]</book>
```

− **Note**

- This catalog entry type is used when opening an XML or SGML document in the WordPerfect editor, and not when parsing a DTD.

{button ,AL(`Mapping to WordPerfect template files;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To map the document type name to a WordPerfect file

You can map the document type name (the name of the "root" element) from a document's DOCTYPE declaration to the filename of a WordPerfect template (WPT) file using the WPT_ROOT catalog entry type.

Example

```
WPT_ROOT "book"

"book.wpt"
```

This catalog entry would match the document type name in the catalog file in situations similar to one of the following:

```
<!DOCTYPE book PUBLIC "-//Corel//DTD Book Model//EN">

<book>[...]</book>


<!DOCTYPE book SYSTEM "book.dtd">

<book>[...]</book>


<!DOCTYPE book [

...local markup declarations...

]>

<book>[...]</book>
```

Note

- This catalog entry type is used when opening an XML or SGML document in the WordPerfect editor, and not when parsing a DTD.

{button ,AL(`Mapping to WordPerfect template files;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Catalog entries not supported by WordPerfect

The following catalog entry types are not currently used in WordPerfect:

- NOTATION
- LINKTYPE
- SGMLDECL
- DTDDECL
- DOCUMENT
- DELEGATE
- CATALOG
- OVERRIDE
- BASE

Although these types are considered valid, and are preserved, they are not otherwise acted upon.

For more information on these catalog entry types, see the OASIS Technical Resolution on Entity Management at www.oasis-open.org/html/a401.htm.

Performing a catalog lookup

When you perform a catalog lookup, the first catalog file in the list of "active" catalogs is searched for a matching catalog entry. If more than one catalog entry type can be considered to match, the same catalog file is searched multiple times before the lookup moves to the next active catalog file. The lookup process stops as soon as a match is found.

{button ,AL(`Performing a catalog lookup;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

Example of a catalog lookup

The following declaration and reference are encountered in a <u>DTD</u> being processed by the WordPerfect DTD Compiler:

    `<!ENTITY % test PUBLIC "-//Corel//ENTITIES Entity test set//EN" "testenty.ent">`

    `%test`

When the parameter entity reference "%test; " is encountered, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler performs a catalog lookup to determine the name of the file containing the replacement text of the "test" entity.

Assuming that no match is found in the first active catalog file, the catalog file will be searched three times:

- once for a SYSTEM catalog entry with the system identifier "testenty.ent",

- once for a PUBLIC catalog entry with the public identifier "-//Corel//ENTITIES Entity test set//EN", and

- once for an ENTITY catalog entry with the entity name "%test".

Then the catalog lookup proceeds to the subsequent active catalog files (if any) and performs the same three searches in each one until a match is found or the list is exhausted.

─ Note

- If a matching ENTITY catalog entry is found in the first catalog file, the lookup will stop without searching any other catalog files. This is true even if a subsequent catalog contains a higher-priority entry that would match the public or system identifier.

{button ,AL(`Performing a catalog lookup;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

How the WordPerfect DTD Compiler uses catalog files

As installed, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler has only one active catalog file in its list: COMPILE.CAT. The COMPILE.CAT file contains entries matching each of the installed files that can be used while compiling a <u>DTD.</u>

A catalog lookup is performed by the WordPerfect DTD Compiler in the following situations:

- For each BASESET in the SGML declaration, except the first one. The WordPerfect DTD Compiler assumes the public identifier of the first BASESET to be either:

  "ISO 646-1983//CHARSET International Reference Version (IRV)//ESC 2/5 4/0", or

  "ISO 646:1983//CHARSET International Reference Version (IRV)//ESC 2/5 4/0".

  No catalog lookup is performed for these public identifiers because they represent the default character set used by the WordPerfect DTD Compiler.

- For the public identifier (if any) associated with the CAPACITY clause in the SGML declaration, unless the public identifier is either:

  "ISO 8879-1986//CAPACITY Reference//EN", or

  "ISO 8879:1986//CAPACITY Reference//EN".

  No catalog lookup is performed for these public identifiers because they represent the default capacity set used by the DTD Compiler.

- For the public identifier (if any) associated with the SYNTAX clause in the SGML declaration, unless the public identifier is one of the following:

  "ISO 8879-1986//SYNTAX Reference//EN"

  "ISO 8879:1986//SYNTAX Reference//EN"

  "ISO 8879-1986//SYNTAX Core//EN"

  "ISO 8879:1986//SYNTAX Core//EN"

  No catalog lookup is performed for these public identifiers because they represent the default concrete syntax used by the WordPerfect DTD Compiler.

- For the system identifier, public identifier, and/or entity name associated with an external parameter entity. Searches will be done for matching catalog entries of type SYSTEM, then PUBLIC, then ENTITY.

- For an external declaration subset. An external declaration subset is assumed to exist when the DOCTYPE declaration specifies a public and/or system identifier, for example:

  <!DOCTYPE book PUBLIC "-//Corel//DTD Book Model//EN" "book.dtd" [local markup declarations]>, or

  <!DOCTYPE book PUBLIC "-//Corel//DTD Book Model//EN" [local markup declarations]>, or

  <!DOCTYPE book SYSTEM "book.dtd" [local markup declarations]>

  Searches will be done for matching entries of type SYSTEM, then PUBLIC, then DOCTYPE. Catalog entries of type ENTITY are not considered in this situation.

  If a match is found, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler will attempt to open the file specified in the matching entry. If the filename has a relative path, or no path, the file will be assumed to be relative to the path containing the catalog file. If the file cannot be found or opened, an error is displayed and the compile process halts.

  If no matching entry is found during the catalog lookup process, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler will attempt to use the system identifier from the entity declaration as a filename. If the system identifier is a full path, it will be used as-is. Since "testenty.ent" has no specified path, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler will determine the location of the file containing the entity reference and try to open a file named "testenty.ent" in the same folder.

– **Note**

- If the only information available is a public identifier, the catalog lookup will only examine PUBLIC catalog entries.

How WordPerfect uses catalog files

WordPerfect only performs catalog lookups when opening an XML or SGML file. As installed, WordPerfect has only one active catalog file in its list: IMPORT.CAT. The IMPORT.CAT file contains entries matching each of the installed XML/SGML documents that can be opened in WordPerfect.

WordPerfect performs a catalog lookup to determine which WordPerfect template file should be used for the XML/SGML document instance being opened. For example, suppose the file being opened begins like this:

<!DOCTYPE book PUBLIC "-//Corel//DTD Book Model//EN" "book.dtd" [local markup declarations]>

<book>[...]</book>

In this case, the catalog lookup will perform searches for matching entries of type WPT_PUBLIC, then WPT_SYSTEM, then WPT_ROOT. The public identifier is given a higher priority than the system identifier. This is because the system identifier in this situation should identify a file containing an actual DTD markup declaration subset. Since WordPerfect is using the document type information to find a WordPerfect template file, and not an actual DTD subset, the public identifier is given priority as a more indirect reference to the DTD subset.

If no DOCTYPE declaration appears at the beginning of the XML/SGML document instance, an attempt is made to locate the first start tag in the document. If one is found, a catalog lookup will be performed to search for a matching WPT_ROOT entry.

If a match is found, WordPerfect will attempt to use the file specified in the matching entry as the base template for the imported document instance. If the filename includes a full path, it will be used as-is. If the filename has a relative path, or no path, the file will be assumed to be relative to XML template folder.

If no matching entry is found during the catalog lookup process, WordPerfect will not attempt to use the system identifier from the entity declaration as a filename. This is because the system identifier refers to a file containing part of an actual DTD, and not to a WordPerfect template.

External entities and catalog entries

The following external entities and catalog entries that could be used to locate matching files on a system:

- entity declaration with PUBLIC identifier
- entity declaration with SYSTEM identifier
- entity declaration with both PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers
- entity declaration with SYSTEM keyword but no SYSTEM identifier
- BASESET section in the SGML declaration
- CAPACITY section in the SGML declaration
- DOCTYPE statement with a PUBLIC identifier
- DOCTYPE statement with a SYSTEM identifier
- DOCTYPE statement with neither a PUBLIC nor a SYSTEM identifier
- no DOCTYPE statement, but first start tag represents the root element

---

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **How to**

Entity Declaration with PUBLIC identifier

<!ENTITY % ISOlat1 PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 1//EN">

Catalog Entry

PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 1//EN"

"ISOlat1.ent"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Entity Declaration with SYSTEM identifier

<!ENTITY graph1 SYSTEM "windmill.bmp">

Catalog Entry

SYSTEM "windmill.bmp"

"c:\myfiles\graphics\windmill.bmp"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Entity Declaration with both PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers

<!ENTITY % wpchars PUBLIC "-//Corel//ENTITIES WP 6.1 Characters (Non-ISO 8879)//EN" "wpchars.ent">

Catalog Entries

PUBLIC "-//Corel//ENTITIES WP 6.1 Characters (Non-ISO 8879)//EN"
"c:\corel\suite9\xml\dtd\mapfiles\wpchars.ent"
SYSTEM "wpchars.ent"
"c:\corel\suite9\xml\dtd\mapfiles\wpchars.ent"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Entity Declaration with SYSTEM keyword but no SYSTEM identifier

<!ENTITY module SYSTEM>

Catalog Entry

ENTITY "module"

"c:\windmill.bmp"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

BASESET section in the SGML Declaration

BASESET "Upper half of IBM code page 437 (US, English)"

Catalog Entry

PUBLIC "Upper half of IBM code page 437 (US, English)"
"Cp437.set"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

CAPACITY section in the SGML Declaration

CAPACITY PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//CAPACITY WordPerfect 11//EN"

Catalog Entry

PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//CAPACITY WordPerfect 11//EN"

"WP9.cap"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

DOCTYPE statement with a PUBLIC identifier

<!DOCTYPE book PUBLIC "-//Corel//DTD Book declarations//EN">

Catalog Entry

WPT_PUBLIC "-//Corel//DTD Book declarations//EN"

"book.wpt"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

DOCTYPE statement with a SYSTEM identifier

<!DOCTYPE book SYSTEM "Corel Book DTD">

Catalog Entry

WPT_SYSTEM "Corel Book DTD"

"book.wpt"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

DOCTYPE statement with neither a PUBLIC nor a SYSTEM identifier

<!DOCTYPE book [(local declarations)]>

Catalog Entry

WPT_ROOT "book"

"book.wpt"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

No DOCTYPE statement, but first start tag represents the root element

<book><titlepage><author>...

Catalog Entry

WPT_ROOT "book"

"book.wpt"

{button ,AL(`External entities and catalog entries;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Customizing the XML environment

You can customize the XML environment to make your work more efficient. For example, you can change the appearance and location of XML toolbars.

In this section, you'll learn about

- customizing WordPerfect for XML
- customizing the WordPerfect DTD Compiler
- customizing the WordPerfect XML Project Designer

Customizing WordPerfect for XML

WordPerfect lets you customize the XML environment. You can change the appearance of XML tags, set import options for XML documents, and specify the folder where XML WordPerfect templates are saved.

You can add XML options to the application bar. You can also add buttons to the XML toolbar and property bar.

{button ,AL(`Customizing WordPerfect for XML;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To change the appearance of XML tags in WordPerfect

1 Click **Tools** — **Settings**.
2   Click **Display**.
3   Click the **XML** tab.
4   In the **XML codes** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Display codes**
- **Display as markers**
- **Hide codes**

5 In the **Reveal Codes** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Show tag layout**—displays the XML tag name in Reveal Codes
- **Show tag attribute**—displays the XML tag and its associated attributes in Reveal Codes

6 In the **Colors** area, open any of the following color pickers, and click a color:

- **Background**—sets the background color for the tag
- **Text**—sets the text color for the tag

— **Tip**

- You can change the display options of XML tags in WordPerfect by clicking the **Change XML codes** button on the **XML** toolbar.

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{button ,AL(`Customizing WordPerfect for XML;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To specify import options for XML documents in WordPerfect

1 Click **Tools** — **Settings**.
2   Click **Environment**.
3   Click the **XML** tab.
4   Enable one or more of the following check boxes:

- **Import HTML documents using the XML component**—imports HTML documents using XML unless the **Prompt for file type when importing XML/SGML documents** check box is enabled
- **Prompt for file type when importing XML/SGML documents**—lets you specify the XML file type when importing an XML file

— **Tips**

- You can also insert missing tags into an SGML document by enabling the **Insert omitted tags required by DTD during SGML import** check box. If a document uses omission but is not a valid SGML document, disable this check box to avoid inserting unwanted tags.

- If you enable the **Prompt for file type when importing XML/SGML documents** check box, you can also specify the SGML file type when you are importing an SGML file.

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{button ,AL(`Customizing WordPerfect for XML;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To specify the default location for XML WordPerfect templates in WordPerfect

1 Click **Tools ⎯ Settings**.
2   Click **Files**.
3   Click the **XML** tab.
4   Click **Browse** in any of the following boxes:

- **Template folder**—lets you set the location of the WordPerfect template
- **Project base template**—lets you set the location of the template on which other templates can be based
- **Default folder**—lets you set the location of the default folder for document type files (logic, layout, and alias files) from earlier versions of WordPerfect

5 In the **Select default folder** dialog box, choose the drive where the folder is stored, and click the folder.

You can also

By default, maintain XML and SGML documents when saving	Enable the **Use XML/SGML as default save format when in XML/SGML mode** check box.
Automatically update XML documents stored in the **Favorites** folder every time you save a document.	Enable the **Update favorites with changes** check box.
View the file location settings	Click **View all**.
Modify the settings for a catalog file	Click **Modify**.

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{button ,AL(`Customizing WordPerfect for XML;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To add XML options to the application bar in WordPerfect

1 Click **Tools** — **Settings**.
2　　　Click **Application bar**.
3　　　In the **Select items to appear on the bar** list, enable one or more of the following check boxes:

- **XML element**—lets you view the name of the active XML element on the application bar
- 　　　**XML template/Doc type**—lets you view the selected XML template or document type on the application bar

— **Note**

- For more information about customizing the application bar in WordPerfect, see "Customizing the application bar."

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{button ,AL(`Customizing WordPerfect for XML;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To add a button to the XML toolbar in WordPerfect

1 Click **Tools** — **Settings**.
2   Click **Customize**.
3   Click the **Toolbars** tab.
4   Choose **XML** from the **Available toolbars** list.
5   Click **Edit**.
6   In the **Toolbar editor** dialog box, click the **Features** tab.
7   Choose a category from the **Features categories** list box.
8   Choose a feature from the **Features** list.
9   Click **Add button**.
— **Note**

- For more information about customizing toolbars in WordPerfect, see <u>"Customizing toolbars"</u> and <u>"Customizing toolbar buttons and separators."</u>

{button ,AL(`Customizing WordPerfect for XML;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**Related topics**</u>

To add a button to the XML property bar in WordPerfect

1 Click **Tools** — **Settings**.
2   Click **Customize**.
3   Click the **Property bars** tab.
4   Choose an XML property bar from the **Available property bar** list.
5   Click **Edit**.
6   In the **Property bar editor** dialog box, click the **Features** tab.
7   Choose a category from the **Features categories** list box.
8   Choose a feature from the **Features** list.

9 Click **Add button**.
— **Note**

- For more information about customizing the property bar in WordPerfect, see <u>"Customizing the property bar."</u>

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{button ,AL(`Customizing WordPerfect for XML;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Customizing the WordPerfect DTD Compiler

When you compile a <u>DTD,</u> the WordPerfect DTD Compiler searches default folder for the required files.

The WordPerfect DTD Compiler also lets you save a log of the DTD compiling process to a file for further analysis.

You can specify the case in which <u>elements</u> display when you open a document.

{button ,AL(`Customizing the WordPerfect DTD Compiler;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To set default folder in the WordPerfect DTD Compiler

1 Click **File** — **Settings**
— **Default files/folders**.

2   Click **Browse** in any of the following boxes:

- **DTD (input) folder**—lets you specify a default folder for the Document Type Definition (DTD)
- **WP template (output) folder**—lets you specify a default folder to which the WordPerfect template will be saved

3 Choose the drive where the folder is stored.

4 Choose a folder.

5 Click **Select**.

You can also

Specify a default SGML declaration file	Click **Browse** in the **SGML declaration file**
Specify a default WordPerfect character mapping file	Click **Browse** in the **WP char mapping file**

— **Notes**

- You can specify a default SGML declaration file only if you are working with SGML documents.
- If no path is specified for the DTD file, the current working folder is used. If no path is specified for the **WordPerfect template** folder, the **Project template** folder is used.

{button ,AL(`Customizing the WordPerfect DTD Compiler;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To save a log file in the WordPerfect DTD Compiler

1 Click **File** — **Settings**
— **Log file options**.
2   Enable the **Save log to file** check box.
3   Enable one of the following options:

- **Generate from WP template filename**—lets you save the log file with the same name as the WordPerfect template file
- **Use specified filename**—lets you save the log file under the filename you enter. The default folder is the current working folder unless you have specified otherwise.

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{button ,AL(`Customizing the WordPerfect DTD Compiler;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To set the case for elements in the WordPerfect DTD Compiler

1 Click **File** — **Settings** — **Naming options**.

2 In the **Element names** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Uppercase**—stores element names in the WordPerfect template in all uppercase letters
- **Lowercase**—stores element names in the WordPerfect template in all lowercase letters
- **Preserve case**—stores element names in the WordPerfect template without changing the case

— **Tip**

- You can set the case attributes in the Attribute names area by enabling one of the options.

{button ,AL(`Customizing the WordPerfect DTD Compiler;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Customizing the WordPerfect XML Project Designer

In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, you can specify the folder where layout files will be stored by default.

You can add buttons to the toolbar and property bar. You can also change the appearance of the toolbar and property bar.

{button ,AL(`Customizing the WordPerfect XML Project Designer;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To set the default folder for layout files in the WordPerfect XML Project Designer

1 Click **Tools** — **Settings** — **Files**.
2   Click **Browse** in the **Project folder** box.
3   Choose the drive where the folder is stored.
4   Choose a folder.
5   Click **Select**.

{button ,AL(`Customizing the WordPerfect XML Project Designer;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To add a button to the toolbar or property bar in the WordPerfect XML Project Designer

1 Click **Tools** ─ **Settings**, and click one of the following:

- **Toolbar edit**
- **Property bar edit**

2 Click the **Features** tab.

3 Choose a category from the **Features categories** list box.

4 Choose a feature from the **Features** list.

5 Click **Add button**.

─ **Tips**

- You can add a separator between buttons by dragging a separator from the **Separator** box to the toolbar.
- You can add a button that runs a program by clicking the **Programs** tab, clicking **Add program**, and choosing the drive and folder where the program file is stored.

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{button ,AL(`Customizing the WordPerfect XML Project Designer;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To change the appearance of the toolbar or property bar in the WordPerfect XML Project Designer

1 Click **Tools** — **Settings**, and click one of the following:

- **Toolbar edit**
- **Property bar edit**

2 In the **Appearance** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Text**—displays buttons as text
- **Picture**—displays buttons as icons
- **Text and picture**—displays buttons as text and icons

You can also

Change the location of the bar	In the **Location** area, enable one of the following options: • **Left** • **Right** • **Top** • **Bottom** • **Palette**
Choose the maximum number of row or columns to display on the bar	Type a value in the **Maximum number of rows/columns to show** box.

{button ,AL(`Customizing the WordPerfect XML Project Designer;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Working with elements

Elements are specific components of a document that are surrounded by markup. Once you create an XML document, you can insert and edit elements using a variety of methods.

In this section, you'll learn about

- inserting elements
- editing elements
- applying rules to elements
- editing element rules
- associating elements
- editing element attributes

Inserting elements

You can insert new elements manually or automatically. Automatically inserting elements is useful when you are creating a new XML document because the required elements are quickly inserted in the proper order.

You can also insert new elements that are not defined in the DTD. Upon document validation, you will be warned when elements are not defined. Undefined elements are not validated.

You can specify the root element of an XML document. Validation starts from the root element in an active XML document. If you do not specify a root element, the root element defined in the DTDeclaration is used. You can specify a root element for every XML document saved in a separate file.

You can also create an element rule that will display text as part of the element formatting. For example, you can create an element rule that will display the name of the document author whenever you insert the Author element into the XML document.

You also define a hierarchy, you set conditions that an element must meet in order for layout codes to be applied to the element. For example, if you specified the element <PS> as the parent of <PARA> in the **Element rule** dialog box, the layout codes would be applied only to <PARA> elements that occurred within <PS> elements.

{button ,AL(`Inserting elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To manually insert elements

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, click **Insert** — **Elements**.
2   Disable the **Auto-insert** check box.
3   Enable one of the following options:

- **Valid elements**—displays only the valid elements of the associated DTD
- **All elements**—displays all the elements contained in the associated DTD

4 Choose an element from the **All elements** list.

   If you want to view the valid <u>optional elements</u> in an SGML document, enable the **Inclusions** check box.

5 Click **Insert**.

<u>**You can also**</u>

Display the **Edit attributes** dialog box whenever you insert a tag with attributes into the XML document	Click **Options** — **Always prompt for attributes**
Never display the **Edit attributes** dialog box	Click **Options** — **Never prompt for attributes**
Display the **Edit attributes** dialog box when you insert a tag containing required attributes into the XML document.	Click **Options** — **Prompt when attributes required**

— **Tip**

- You can also choose an element in the **All elements** list by double-clicking the element.

{button ,AL(`Inserting elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**Related topics**</u>

To automatically insert elements

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, click **Insert** — **Elements**.

2   Enable the **Auto-insert** check box.

3   Enable one of the following options:

- **Valid elements**—displays only the valid elements in the XML document
- **All elements**—displays all the elements contained in the associated template

4 Choose an element from the **All elements** list.

5 Click **Insert**.

WordPerfect inserts all required tags and their siblings into the document.

— **Tips**

- You can also choose an element in the **All elements** list by double-clicking the element.

- When you use Auto-insert, the **Enter** key no longer inserts hard returns. You must close the **Elements** dialog box or disable the **Auto-insert** check box to use the **Enter** key to insert hard returns. You can also insert hard returns automatically by creating a draft template with a defined layout that simply inserts a new line after each end tag (or after both start and end tags, if you prefer). Use this draft template file with the **Auto-insert** check box enabled to automatically insert hard returns at strategic points throughout a document without pressing **Enter**.

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{button ,AL(`Inserting elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To insert new elements not defined in the DTD

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Insert — Element**.

3 Type the name of the element in the **Element** box.

If you want to include the associated attributes of the element, you must also type the element attribute name and values. For example, type car color="red" where car is the element name, color is the attribute name and red is the attribute value.

— **Tips**

- You can insert new elements by typing the name of the element and associated attributes in the **Valid elements** box on the property bar and pressing **Enter**.

- You can also open the **Element** dialog box by using the **Ctrl + E** shortcut keys.

{button ,AL(`Inserting elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To specify the root element

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **XML** ─ **Root element**.

3   Choose an element from the **Root element** list.

4   Click **Select**.

─ **Tip**

- You can return to the default root element for the selected document type by clicking **XML** ─ **Root element**
─ **Original**.

{button ,AL(`Inserting elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To insert text with element content

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element in the **Edit rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** — **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Display** — **Text**.

5 Type the text in the **Text** box.

The text will display when the selected element is inserted into the XML document.

— **Tips**

- You can also choose an element by clicking the <u>Elements</u> button on the property bar.

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{button ,AL(`Inserting elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To define the element hierarchy

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element in the **Edit rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** — **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Hierarchy**.

5 Enable one of the following options:

- **Show parents only**—displays only the valid parent elements of the selected element
- **Show all elements**—displays all the elements defined in the <u>DTD</u>

6 Choose an element from the **Element and parents selected** list.

7 Choose a parent element from the **Element parents** list.

8 Click **Add parent**.

— **Notes**

- If you choose the **Show all elements** option, the WordPerfect XML Project Designer will not validate the elements you insert as parent elements. For example, the WordPerfect XML Project Designer will allow you to insert <BODY> as a parent element to <MEMO> even if it is an invalid element order.

- If a default attribute value is defined in the DTD, WordPerfect highlights the default attribute value displayed in the **Element attributes selected** box. Otherwise, the first attribute value in the list is highlighted.

— **Tips**

- You can choose an element in the **Element parents** list by double-clicking the element.

- You can edit the element hierarchy by choosing an element in the **Element Rule** list and clicking **Edit** — **Edit hierarchy**.

{button ,AL(`Inserting elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**Related topics**</u>

Editing elements

Once you create an XML document, you can edit it using a variety of methods. You can edit elements, copy element rules from one element to another, and assign user-friendly names known as aliases to the elements defined in the <u>DTD</u> you are using. The alias names you create are saved in a WordPerfect template.

You can also edit an element by performing an automatic search and replace for tags, codes, text, or attributes associated with an element. You can locate elements by searching for their tags. WordPerfect searches for the start or end tag of the element closest to the cursor.

{button ,AL(`Editing elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**How to**</u>

To rename an element

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 In the XML document, position the cursor after the start tag of an element.

3 Click **Insert — Element edit**.

4 In the **Element** box, type a new name for the element.

For example, Salutation title="Miss" surname="Smith"

— **Note**

- In an SGML document, you can only rename an element if the new name is defined in the <u>DTD.</u>

{button ,AL(`Editing elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To copy an element

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** — **Copy rule**.

— **Tip**

- You can also copy an element by selecting an element in the **Edit rule** list and clicking the Copy Rule button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Editing elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To create an alias name for an element

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element from the **Edit rule** list.

3 Click **Tools** — **Alias**.

4 Choose an element from the **Associations** list.

5 Type an alias name for the selected element in the **Alias** box

6 Click in the **Associations** list.

The alias name is added to the list of associations.

— **Notes**

- Alias names are defined once for each template, even if the template contains multiple layouts.

- The alias names you assign for elements will display in place of the element names in the application bar, reveal codes, error messages, and XML documents. When saving an XML document, the alias names are converted to the actual XML element name.

{button ,AL(`Editing elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To find and replace text within elements

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Edit — Find and replace**.

3 Type the text in the **Find** box.

4 Type the replacement text in the **Replace with** box.

5 Click **Match — Elements**.

6 Enable the **Use match element conditions to limit the find** check box.

7 Enable one of the following buttons:

- **Listed element order**—searches for text within elements in the order specified in the **Elements to search in** boxes
- **Any listed element**—searches for text within all elements

8 Choose an element from the **Elements to search in** box.

If you want to exclude an element from the search, choose an element from the **Elements to ignore** box.

{button ,AL(`Editing elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Applying rules to elements

Applying rules to elements lets you edit elements and attributes in an XML document. You can rename an element and apply a rule to another element. Elements are specific components of a document that are identified and marked with XML tags.

Attributes qualify the formatting and content of an element. You can define attributes to specify what the content of an element should be, to specify justification definitions, and to specify formats such as font style. For example, an attribute could specify that the content of the element status be either public or confidential. You can also rename elements or copy an element rule from one element to another.

{button ,AL(`Applying rules to elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To apply a rule to another element

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** — **Rename rule**.

4   Choose an element from the list.

— **Tip**

- You can also rename an element by clicking the **Rename rule** button.

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{button ,AL(`Applying rules to elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To revert an element rule

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element in the **Edit rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** — **Edit rule**.

4 Click in the **Rule entry for end tag (before revert)** box.

5 Click **Insert** — **Revert**.

6 Choose the feature you want to revert from the **Function** list.

— **Note**

- The **Function** list displays only the features that you can revert with the exception of on/off functions. On/off functions do not display in the **Function** list but can be reverted.

— **Tip**

- You can also choose an element by clicking the <u>Elements</u> button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Applying rules to elements;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Editing element rules

Rules are applied to the selected element in the order that they appear in the rule entry boxes of the WordPerfect XML Project Designer. You can change the order of element rules, edit element rules, delete element rules that are no longer required, and restore up to ten element rules that you have deleted.

{button ,AL(`Editing element rules;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To edit element rules

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** — **Edit rule**.

4   Choose the code you want to edit from one of the following boxes:

- **Rule entry for start tag** — Displays all existing formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the start tag. Lets you create a hierarchy or choose a rule to edit, move, or delete.
-      **Rule entry for end tag (before revert)** — Displays all existing formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the end tag. Lets you create a hierarchy or choose a rule to edit, move, or delete.
-      **Rule entry for end tag (after revert)** — Displays all formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the end tag after a revert (return to a previous setting). Lets you create a hierarchy or choose a rule to edit, move, or delete.

— **Tip**

- You can also edit an element rule by double-clicking on the rule and clicking the Edit rule button.

{button ,AL(`Editing element rules;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To move element rules

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** — **Edit rule**.

4 Choose the rule you want to move from one of the following boxes:

- **Rule entry for start tag** — Displays all existing formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the start tag. Lets you create a hierarchy or choose a rule to edit, move, or delete.

- **Rule entry for end tag (before revert)** — Displays all existing formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the end tag. Lets you create a hierarchy or choose a rule to edit, move, or delete.

- **Rule entry for end tag (after revert)** — Displays all formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the end tag after a revert (return to a previous setting). Lets you create a hierarchy or choose a rule to edit, move, or delete.

5 Choose one of the following options:

- **Move up**—moves the code up one place in the list
- **Move down**—moves the code down one place in the list

{button ,AL(`Editing element rules;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To delete element rules

1 Choose a rule from one of the following boxes:

- **Rule entry for start tag** — Displays all existing formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the start tag. Lets you create a hierarchy or choose a rule to edit, move, or delete.
- **Rule entry for end tag (before revert)** — Displays all existing formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the end tag. Lets you create a hierarchy or choose a rule to edit, move, or delete.
- **Rule entry for end tag (after revert)** — Displays all formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the end tag after a revert (return to a previous setting). Lets you create a hierarchy or choose a rule to edit, move, or delete.

2 Click **Delete entry**.

— **Tip**

- You can also delete an element rule by choosing an element from the **Edit rule** list and clicking **Edit** — **Delete rule**.

{button ,AL(`Editing element rules;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To restore an element rule

- In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, click **Edit — Undelete rule**.

— **Tip**

- You can also restore your last delete by clicking the **Undelete rule** button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Editing element rules;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Associating elements

When you associate a feature or macro with an element that meets the specified conditions, WordPerfect opens the associated feature or runs the macro when you insert the element. For example, if you select a <BKGROUND> element and then associate it with a Watermark, WordPerfect automatically opens the Watermark dialog box when you insert a <BKGROUND> tag in the document.

{button ,AL(`Editing element rules;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To associate a WordPerfect feature with an element

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element with attributes from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** — **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Edit** — **Element associate**.

5 Choose an association type from the **Association** list.

6 Choose the element from the **Element** list.

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{button ,AL(`Editing element rules;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To associate a macro with an element

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element with attributes from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click the **Browse** button next to the **Macro** box and choose the drive and folder of the macro.

{button ,AL(`Editing element rules;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Editing element attributes

You can assign and display an attribute value. Attributes qualify the appearance or content of an element and are defined in the DTD. You cannot add or delete attributes using WordPerfect. You can, however, use attributes to define the context in which an element rule is used. For example, you want the class of document to appear on the title page of all documents that are confidential. You add an attribute constraint (or value) to an element called status that specifies that the content of status can be either "public" or "confidential". When the content is confidential, you display the document status on the title page.

You can edit elements and attributes in an XML document. You can rename an element, apply a rule to another element, and edit or delete an element attribute. Elements are specific components of a document that are identified and marked with SGML or XML tags.

You can define attributes to specify what the content of an element should be, justification definitions, and formats such as font style. For example, an attribute could specify that the content of the element status be either public or confidential. You can also rename elements or copy an element rule from one element to another.

You can display the XML Tree to locate the element you want to edit. The XML Tree window displays a structured view of all document elements and attributes

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{button ,AL(`Editing element attributes;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To display element attribute values

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Double-click an element with attributes in the **Edit rule** list.

3 Click **Display** — **Attribute value**.

4 Choose an element attribute from the **Attribute** list.

— **Note**

- If you want to display the attribute value of a parent for a selected element, you must first add the parent element in the **Hierarchy and attributes** dialog box. For example, if a DTD contains a <BOOK> element with an attribute value of "Volume X" and also contains a <CHAPTER> element, you can display the attribute value for <BOOK>, "Volume X", with the <CHAPTER> element. To do so, you would first use the Hierarchy and attributes feature to specify <BOOK> as a parent element of <CHAPTER>.

— **Tip**

- You can also choose an element by clicking the <u>Elements</u> button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Editing element attributes;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To add an element attribute constraint

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element with attributes in the **Edit rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** — **Edit rule**.

4　　Click **Hierarchy**.

5　　Choose an attribute from the **Element attributes** list.

6　　Click **Add attribute**.

7　　Choose a value for List, Entity, or Entities type attributes from the **Value** list.

If the attribute is not a List, Entity, or Entities type, type a value in the **Value** list and click **Select**.

— **Tip**

- You can also add an element by clicking an element in the **Element rule** list, and clicking **Edit** — **Edit hierarchy**.
- 　　You can also choose an element by clicking the **Elements** button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Editing element attributes;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To delete an element attribute constraint

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Insert** — **Edit attributes**.

3   Choose an attribute name from the **Attributes** list.

4   Click **Delete attribute**.

— **Note**

- The default attribute value defined in the <u>DTD</u> is used when no attribute value is specified for an element.

{button ,AL(`Editing element attributes;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To edit an element attribute

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 In the XML document, position the cursor after an element.

3 Click **Insert** — **Edit attributes**.

4 Choose an attribute name from the **Attributes** list.

5 Click **Edit value**.

6 Choose a value for List, Entity, or Entities type attributes from the **Value** list.

If the attribute is not a List, Entity, or Entities type, type a value in the **Value** list and click **Select**.

{button ,AL(`Editing element attributes;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Getting started

Before beginning an XML project, you should familiarize yourself with the WordPerfect XML components that will help you create XML documents.

In this section, you'll learn about

- Exploring the WordPerfect DTD Compiler
- Exploring the WordPerfect XML Project Designer
- Exploring the WordPerfect XML Editor
- Creating XML documents
- Saving XML documents
- Compiling a DTD

Exploring the WordPerfect DTD Compiler

The WordPerfect DTD Compiler window displays the settings for the current WordPerfect template. When you create a new template, all fields are empty.

Click on the graphic below for more information about using the WordPerfect DTD Compiler.
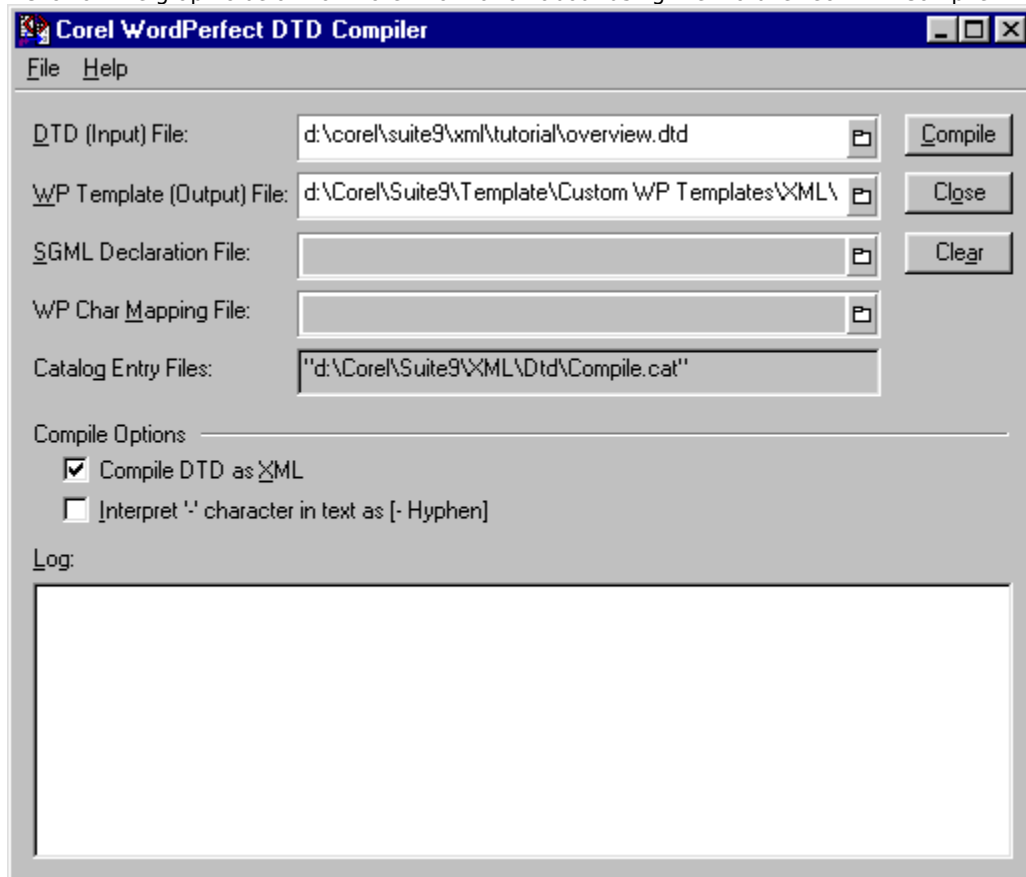
{button ,AL(`Exploring the WordPerfect DTD Compiler;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **How to**

To display the WordPerfect DTD Compiler

1 Click **File** New XML document.

2 Click **Format** Edit layout.

3 In the XML Project Designer, click **File** DTD compile.

{button ,AL(`Exploring the WordPerfect DTD Compiler;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Exploring the WordPerfect XML Project Designer

The WordPerfect XML Project Designer window displays the layout settings specified for the current XML project. When you create a new project, all fields are empty.

Click on the graphic below for more information about using the WordPerfect XML Project Designer.

File   Edit   View   Insert   Format   Display   Tools   Help

Element rule list:

Rule	Hierarchy
Chapter	
Company	
emph	
emph	
emph	
emph	
Front	
ftnote	
Header	
item	
list	
Name	
Overview	
para	

Hierarchy and Attributes:

(Unknown) Level1

☐ Hide Element Content

Start tag entries: TAB = Soft Tab

End tag entries Before Revert: NEW LINE

End tag entries After Revert:

Descriptive Name:

Content model:

Macro:

Selected Associations: NORMAL

Selected Condition: NORMAL

d:\...\custom wp templates\xml\overview.wpt{overview}
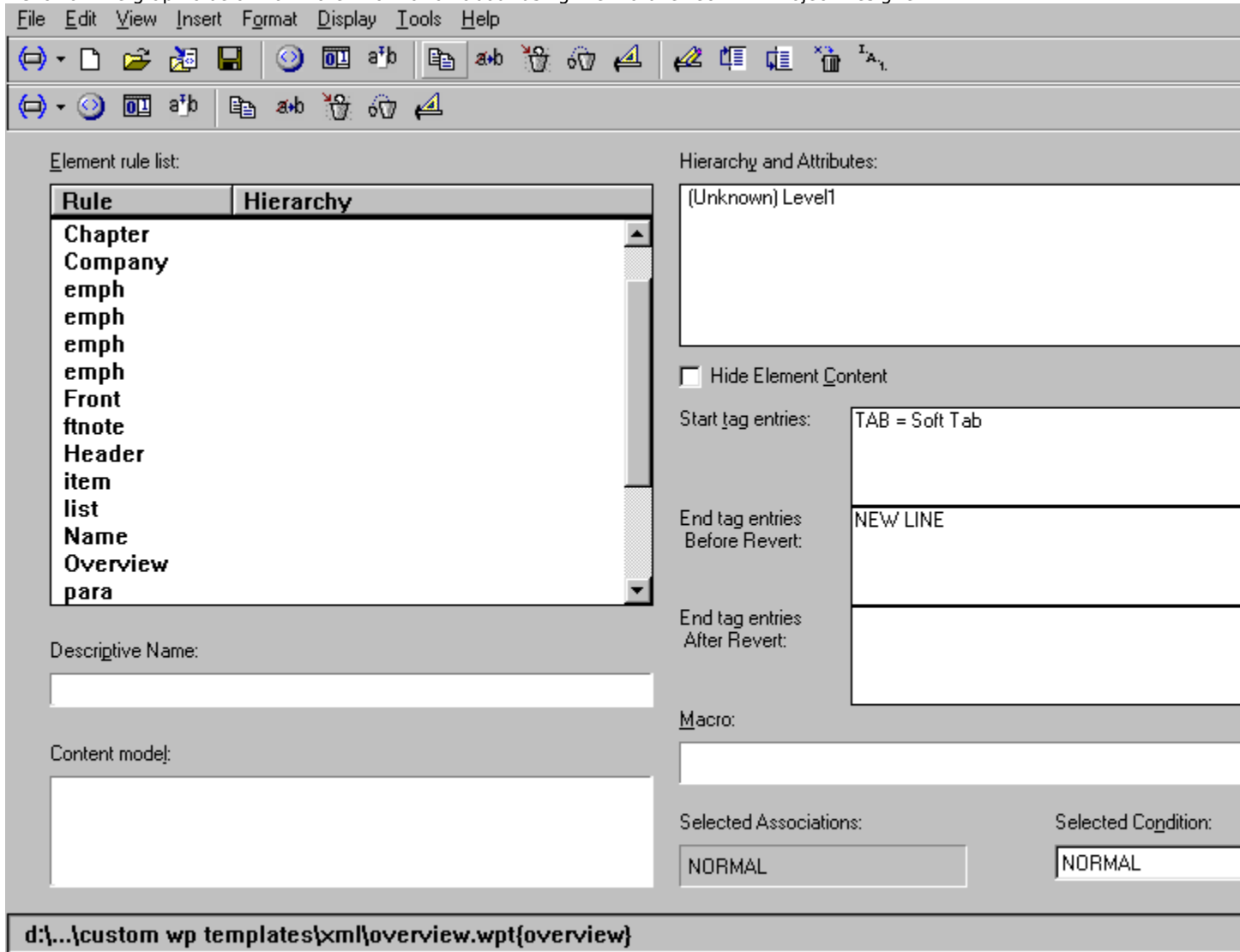
{button ,AL(`Exploring the WordPerfect XML Project Designer;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To display the WordPerfect XML Project Designer

1 Click **File ▸ New XML document**.

2   Click **Format ▸ Edit layout**.

{button ,AL(`Exploring the WordPerfect XML Project Designer;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Exploring the WordPerfect XML Editor

The WordPerfect XML Editor is an extension of the familiar WordPerfect word processing environment. Specific XML toolbars and menu commands are only available within the WordPerfect XML Editor.

The WordPerfect XML Editor provides a structured view of the document with a page view of the document on one side and the XML Tree on the other.

Click on the graphic below for more information about using the WordPerfect XML Editor.
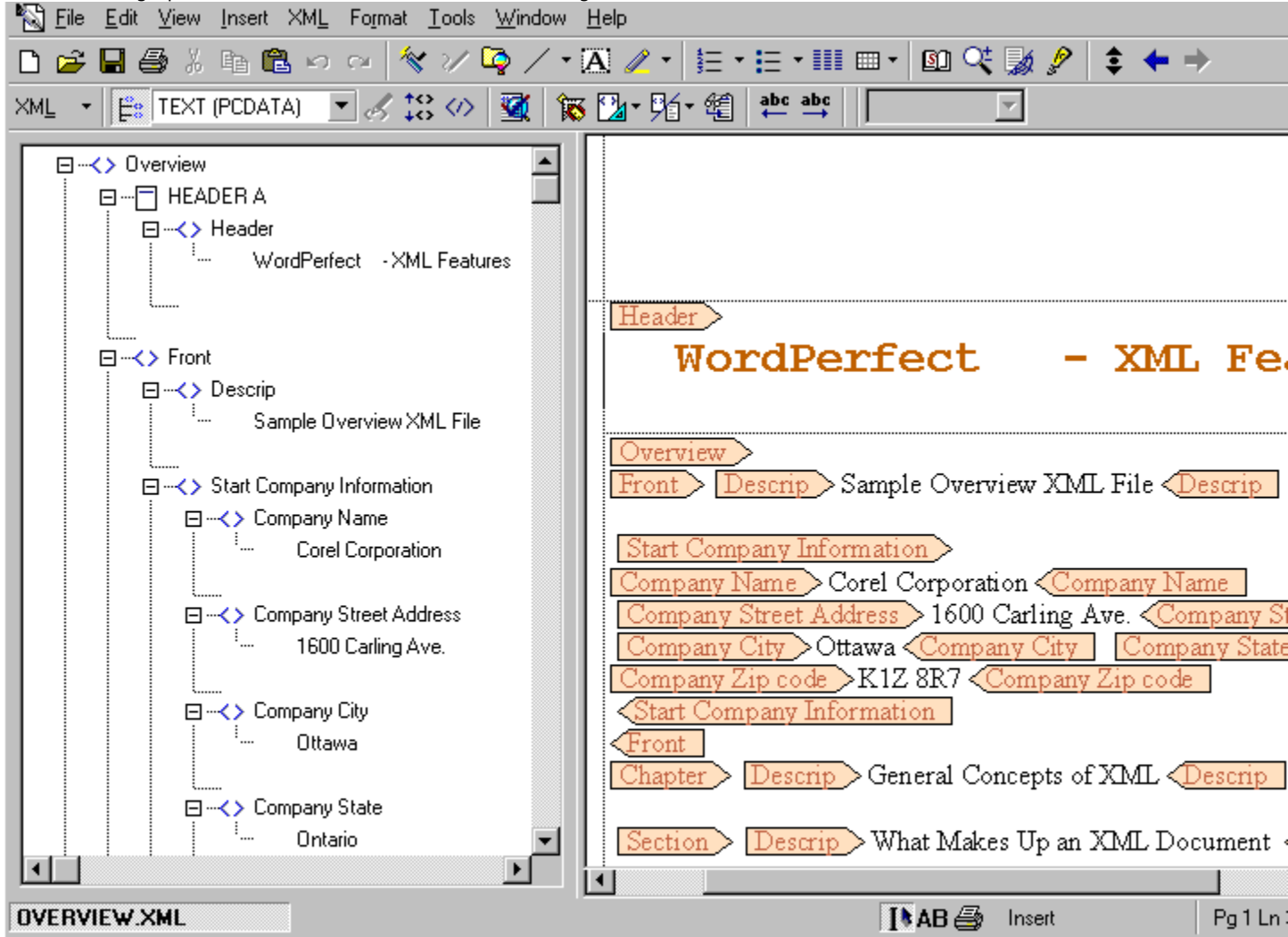
XML Tree

You can quickly edit document elements using the XML Tree. You can display, dock, and resize the XML Tree.

XML Content Model

You can display the XML Content Model. The XML Content Model shows the XML group connectors and occurrence indicators for the selected element.

{button ,AL(`Exploring the WordPerfect XML Editor;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To display the XML Tree

1 Click **file** New XML document.

2　　　Click **XML** Show XML Tree.

Tip

- You can also display the XML Tree by clicking the **XML Tree** button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Exploring the WordPerfect XML Editor;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To dock the XML Tree

- Right-click the XML Tree, and click **Options** **Dock tree**.

You can also

Undock the XML Tree	Click **Undock tree**.
Drag the XML Tree	Position the cursor over the XML Tree so that the cursor becomes a four-way arrow, and drag the XML Tree.

{button ,AL(`Exploring the WordPerfect XML Editor;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To resize the XML Tree

1 Position the cursor over the left or right edge of the XML Tree

   The cursor becomes an arrow.

2 Drag the edge of the XML Tree.

{button ,AL(`Exploring the WordPerfect XML Editor;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To display the XML Content Model

1 Click **File** **New XML document**.

2   Click **XML** **Content model**.

 Note

- If you have specified an alias file that contains alias names for the elements in the current WordPerfect template, the alias names will appear in the XML Content Model.

 Tip

- You can also access the XML Content Model by right-clicking the XML Tree, and clicking **Content model**.

{button ,AL(`Exploring the WordPerfect XML Editor;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Creating XML documents

With WordPerfect, you can create an XML document. You can also open XML documents.

You can open XML documents as text when you want to edit the markup code directly.

_____

{button ,AL(`Creating XML documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To create an XML document

1 Click **File** New XML document.

2   Click **New**, and follow the wizard.

{button ,AL(`Creating XML documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To create an XML document from a template

1 Click **File** **New XML document**.

2   Choose **XML** from the **Categories/Projects** list box.

3   Choose a project from the **Categories/Project** list.

4   Choose a layout from the **XML Components** list.

5   Click **Select**.

{button ,AL(`Creating XML documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To open an XML document

1 Click **File** ▨ **Open**.
2 Choose the drive and folder where the file is stored.
3 Click a filename.

▨ **Notes**

- You can view the document structure using the XML Tree. For more information, see "Exploring the WordPerfect XML Editor."

- When you open an XML file created using the HTML DTD, it opens in the Web Editor rather than in the WordPerfect XML Editor.

▨ **Tip**

- You can also open an SGML document by clicking **File** ▨ **Open**. WordPerfect automatically generates paired tags where they do not exist and inserts omitted tags required by the WordPerfect template if the required setting is enabled in the **Environment settings** dialog box. For more information, see "Customizing WordPerfect for XML."

{button ,AL(`Creating XML documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To open an XML document as text

1 Click **Tools** ✖ **Settings**.
2   Click **Environment**.
3   Click the **XML** tab.
4   Enable the **Import HTML documents using the XML component** and the **Prompt for file type when importing XML/SGML documents** check boxes.
5   Click **File** ✖ **Open**.
6   Choose the drive and folder where the file is stored.
7   Choose a filename.

✖ **Tip**

- You can also open an SGML document as text by choosing a filename with an SGML file extension.

_____

{button ,AL(`Creating XML documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Saving XML documents

You can save documents to the XML file format. You can also automatically save imported XML documents in their original file format.

You can define the location where graphics are saved.

{button ,AL(`Saving XML documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To save an XML document

1 Click **File** ![icon] **Save as**.
2   Choose an XML file type from the **File type** list box:
3   Type a name in the **File name** box.
4   Enable any of the following check boxes:

- **Password protect** ![icon] lets you add password security to the document
-     **Embed fonts** ![icon] embeds fonts in the document

5 Click **Save**.

6 Enable any of the following check boxes:

- **Check for errors before saving** ![icon] validates the document before saving it
-     **Include document type declaration** ![icon] saves the <u>DTD</u> with the document so that it can be viewed without WordPerfect
-     **Save soft returns in text as spaces** ![icon] saves soft returns you have manually inserted into the document as spaces

You can also

Save an SGML document	Choose **SGML** from the **File type** list box.
Save the <u>SGML Declaration file</u> at the top of an SGML document	Enable the **Include SGML declaration** check box.

![icon] **Notes**

- When you save a document in XML format, text between WP DATA codes is not saved.
- If the logic file was created using an earlier version of the WordPerfect DTD Compiler (WordPerfect 6.1 or Intellitag), the **Include document type declaration** and **Include SGML declaration** check boxes are not available.

{button ,AL(`Saving XML documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To automatically save an imported XML document in its original file format

1 Click **Tools** 🔧 **Settings**.

2   Click **Files**.

3   Click the **Document** tab.

4   Enable the **On save keep document's original file format** check box.

{button ,AL(`Saving XML documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To define where graphics are saved

1 Click **Tools** 🔧 **Settings**.
2   Click **Files**.
3   Click the **Graphic** tab.
4   Click **Browse** in the **Default graphics folder** box.
5   Choose the drive and folder where you want to save the file.
6   Click **Select**.

{button ,AL(`Saving XML documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Compiling a DTD

Document type definitions (DTDs) define the components and structure of a document. WordPerfect uses DTD information to tag and validate documents. When you compile a DTD, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler reads the DTD you specify and creates a logic (LGC) file . The logic file is incorporated into a WordPerfect template along with the layout (LSI) file, and the alias (LNM) files. WordPerfect then uses the information in the template to validate your documents.

The WordPerfect DTD Compiler uses catalog files to locate external entity references. It searches through the active catalog file list in the order you specify. You can add catalog files to a compile. For more information on entity references, see "Working with file references."

{button ,AL(`Compiling a DTD;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **How to**

To compile a DTD

1 Click **Start** on the Windows taskbar, and click **Programs** WordPerfect Office 11

Utilities

WordPerfect XML Project Designer.

2 Click **File** DTD compile.

3 Enable any of the following check boxes:

- **Compile DTD as XML** specifies that the DTD be compiled as XML
- **Interpret '-' Character As [- Hyphen]** specifies that the '-' character is interpreted as a hyphen rather than a non-wrapping dash character

4 Click **Browse** in each of the following boxes:

- **DTD (input) file** lets you specify the name and location of the DTD file upon which the document structure is based
- **WP template (output) file** lets you specify the name and location of the WordPerfect template
- **SGML declaration file** lets you specify the name and location of the SGML Declaration file. This box is not available if you enable the **Compile DTD as XML** check box.
- **WP char mapping file** lets you specify the name and location of the character mapping file. This box is not available if you enable the **Compile DTD as XML** check box.

5 Choose the drive and folder where the file is stored.

6 Click **Select**.

7 Click **Compile**.

Notes

- The active catalog files specified in the Catalog File Manager automatically appear in the **Catalog files** box. For more information on catalog files, see "Working with catalog files."

- As part of the compiling process, WordPerfect checks the DTD for syntax errors. The WordPerfect DTD Compiler will not create a WordPerfect template if it finds any errors in the DTD. Compiling errors are displayed in the WordPerfect DTD Compiler **Log** window. For more information on an error, double-click the error in the **Log** window.

- By default, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler creates WordPerfect templates in the \Program Files\Corel\ WordPerfect Office 11\Template\Custom WP Templates\XML folder. To access the WP templates files in WordPerfect, you can specify this location as the default folder in the file settings. For more information about file settings, see "Customizing the WordPerfect DTD Compiler."

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{button ,AL(`Compiling a DTD;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To add a catalog file to the compile

1 Click **Start** on the Windows taskbar, and click **Programs** ![icon] **WordPerfect Office 11**
![icon] **Utilities**
![icon] **WordPerfect XML Project Designer**.

2 Click **File** ![icon] **DTD compile**.

3 In the WordPerfect DTD Compiler, click **File** ![icon] **Settings**
![icon] **Catalog files**.

4 Click **Add**.

5 Choose the drive and folder where the file is stored.

6 Choose a file.

7 Click **Select**.

You can also

Remove a catalog file from the compile	Click **Remove**.
Reorder the catalog file list	Click one of the following:

- **Move up**
- **Move down**

![icon] **Note**

- If you are working with multiple catalog files with conflicting entries, such as identical public or system identifiers, move one of the catalog files from the **Active catalog files** list back to the **Registered catalog files** list.

{button ,AL(`Compiling a DTD;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Working with layouts

WordPerfect lets you create, open, edit, and save XML document layouts.

Layouts define the actions the application performs when XML documents are being created. You can define one or more layouts for an XML document by assigning formatting to different elements in a document. Layouts also define how documents display and how they print from WordPerfect.

You can also customize layouts according to where elements are positioned in a document's hierarchy. For more information on defining element hierarchy, see "To define the element hierarchy."

In this section, you'll learn about

- creating and editing layouts
- opening and saving layouts

Creating and editing layouts

You can create a new layout for an XML document without changing the XML markup and you can create a generic layout that makes it easier to read XML documents in the WordPerfect XML Editor.

You can use the sample template files or you can use them as examples for creating your own templates and layouts. The sample templates are installed in the **\Program Files\Corel\WordPerfect Office 11\Template\ Custom WP Templates\XML** folder.

When you specify a layout for an element, you define the rules that specify the format and content of the element. These rules can take effect at the element start tag or the element end tag. You can define when the layout is applied to the element.

You can also define or modify element rules that associate formatting with each element in an XML document. For more information on formatting elements, see Formatting XML documents.

{button ,AL(`Creating and editing layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To create a document layout

1 In the **Project editor**, Click **File** New Layout.

2   Click **Tools** Create generic rules.

This adds elements from a DTD.

3 Click **File** Close.

4   Click **Yes**.

5   Type a name for the layout in the **Layout name** box.

6   Click **Save**.

The new layout is displayed in the **Layouts** list.

Note

- If you associate a new layout file with an existing XML document that contains elements that are not defined in the current WordPerfect template, these elements appear as unknown elements in the **Element** list; for example, [Unknown] Memo. Elements with invalid parent elements, attributes, or attribute values appear as invalid elements in the **Element** list; for example, [Invalid].

Tips

- You can also choose an element by clicking the Elements button on the property bar.

- You can also create a new document layout by clicking the Layout button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Creating and editing layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To create a generic layout

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create a layout.

2 Click **Tools** **Create generic rules**.

3   Click **File** **Save**.

4   Type a name for the generic layout in the **Layout name** box.

Note

- You must save the XML document with the new generic layout and reopen it in the WordPerfect XML Editor to see the changes.

Tip

- You can also create a generic layout when you create an XML document using the wizard.

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{button ,AL(`Creating and editing layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To specify the layout for an element

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** **Edit rule**.

4 Click in the **Rule entry for start tag** list.

5 Click the **Element rule** menu to insert the codes you want to associate with the start tag for the element.

6 Click in the **Rule entry for end tag (before revert)** list.

7 Click the **Element rule** menu and choose the codes you want to take effect before WordPerfect exits the element.

8 Click in the **Rule entry for end tag (after revert)** list.

9 Click the **Element rule** menus and choose any codes you want to take effect after WordPerfect exits the element.

10 Choose one of the following options from the **Selected condition** list:

- **Normal** applies the layout to every element that meets the specified conditions

- **First** applies the layout to only the first element that meets the specified conditions.

Notes

- Element rule menus are used to insert new codes, therefore default settings always display for the features you select.

- If an element meets the conditions of the rule and occurs several times in a document, the rule is applied to the element the first time it occurs under a parent element. For example, if the element <PARA> occurred in the element <BODY> and in the element <PS>, the rule is applied the first time <PARA> occurred in <BODY> and the first time it occurred in <PS>, not just the first time <PARA> occurred in the document.

Tips

- You can also select an element by clicking **Edit** **Element selection**.

- For more information about formatting element rules, see "Working with elements."

{button ,AL(`Creating and editing layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To copy layout definitions

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open an existing layout file.

2 Click **File** **Retrieve**.

3   Choose a layout from the **Categories/projects** list.

4   Type the name of the WordPerfect template in the **File name** box.

5   Click **Retrieve**.

Tip

- You can add the <u>Retrieve</u> button to the toolbar by clicking **Tools** **Settings**

Toolbar edit. From the **File** category, choose **Retrieve**, then click **Add**.

{button ,AL(`Creating and editing layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To edit a layout

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open an existing layout file.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** **Edit rule**.

{button ,AL(`Creating and editing layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Opening and saving layouts

You can open existing layouts in the WordPerfect XML Project Designer.

After you have formatted all the elements in an XML document, you can save the layout information as a layout component of the WordPerfect template or as text. Saving layout information as text makes it easier for you to verify element rules.

{button ,AL(`Opening and saving layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To open a layout

1 In the **WordPerfect XML Project Designer**, click **File** **Retrieve**.
2   Choose a layout from the **Categories/projects** list.
3   Click **Retrieve**.
4   Click **Select**.

{button ,AL(`Opening and saving layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To save a new layout

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Click **File** ![icon] **Save as**.

3   Type a name for the layout in the **Layout name** box.

4   Click **Save**.

{button ,AL(`Opening and saving layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To save layout information for all elements in a file

1 In the **WordPerfect XML Project Designer**, open or create an XML project.

2 Click **File** Save as.

3   Choose a category from the **Category/projects** list.

4   Click the folder icon beside the **File name** box.

5   Type a name in the **File name** box.

6   Choose **WPCSS** from the **File type** list.

7   Click **Open** to return to the **File save** dialog box.

Note

- The format of the textual output is similar to a <u>CSS</u> (cascading style sheet) and is called WPCSS (WordPerfect cascading style sheet).

{button ,AL(`Opening and saving layouts;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Using references, notations, cross-references, and tables of contents

WordPerfect lets you create and insert references.

In this section, you'll learn about

- inserting text references
- working with file references
- using notations to identify external data
- creating cross-references
- creating a table of contents
- creating lists of document items
- marking sections in a document

Inserting text references

You can reference external information by using text references. Text references include processing instructions and specific character data.

{button ,AL(`Inserting text references;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To insert text references

1 Click **Insert Text references**.

2 In the **Reference type** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Text (Generic, CDATA)** displays existing text references
- **Processing instruction (PI)** displays existing text references and processing instructions
- **Specific character data (SDATA)** displays existing text references and specific character data

3 Choose a text reference from the **Text reference** list.

4 Click **Insert**.

Notes

- Character mappings are not displayed in the **Text reference** list.
- If entities of the selected reference type are not defined in the document, or WordPerfect template, the **Text reference** list remains empty.

{button ,AL(`Inserting text references;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Working with file references

You can reference external information by using file references. File references, or external entities, link information in external files to an XML document. For example, file references can   include graphics, non-XML data and user-declared references such as charts, sound, or video.

Some document type definitions (DTD) define external entity references so that any document using that <u>DTD</u> can access the same resources. You can define file references in the DTD. When you define a file reference, you can also define a public identifier, system identifier, path and filename.

You can also edit or delete file references when changes are necessary or linked information is no longer needed.

{button ,AL(`Working with file references;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To create file references

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Insert File references**.

3 In the **Reference type** area, enable the **User declared** option.

4 Click **New**.

5 Type a reference name in the **Name** box.

6 Choose a data type from the **Data type** list.

If you specified NDATA, SDATA, or CDATA as the data type, choose the <u>notation</u> name from the **Notation** list and click **Attributes**.

You can also

Include a public identifier	Type the public identifier in the **Public ID** box.
Include a path and filename	Click the folder icon next to the **File path** box, and locate the external entity file.

Notes

- If there is not a corresponding external entity declaration in the document, or WordPerfect template, file references are not validated.

- XML uses public identifiers to distinguish an entity for a receiving system. A public identifier is a label that identifies an entity to a receiving system without including the path and filename of the entity on that system.

{button ,AL(`Working with file references;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To insert file references

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Insert** File references.

3 In the **Reference type** area, enable one of the following options:

- **All** displays all file references
- **User declared** displays user-defined file references
- **DTD declared** displays DTD-defined file references

4 Choose a file reference from the **File reference** list.

5 Click **Insert**.

___

{button ,AL(`Working with file references;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**Related topics**</u>

To edit file references

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Insert File references**.

3   In the **Reference type** area, enable the **User declared** option.

4   Choose a file reference from the **File reference** list.

5   Click **Edit**.

You can also

Edit a public identifier	Select the public identifier in the **Public ID** box.
Edit a path and filename	Click the folder icon next to the **File path** box, and locate an external entity file.

Notes

- If there is not a corresponding external entity declaration in the document, document type, or WordPerfect template, file references are not validated.

- XML uses public identifiers to distinguish an entity for a receiving system. A public identifier is a label that identifies an entity to a receiving system without including the path and filename of the entity on that system

{button ,AL(`Working with file references;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To delete file references

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Insert** ![icon] **File references**.

3   In the **Reference type** area, enable the **User declared** option.

4   Choose a file reference from the **File reference** box.

5   Click **Delete**.

{button ,AL(`Working with file references;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Using notations to identify external data

Notations are defined in the DTD. They are used to identify the type of data contained in an external entity. You can specify data attributes for a specific notation when you create or edit a file reference, or external entity. You can also edit a notation attribute value.

{button ,AL(`Using notations to identify external data;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To specify an attribute value for a notation

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Insert** ![icon] **File references**.

3 In the **Reference type** area, enable the **User declared** option.

4 Click **New**.

5 Type a name for the file reference in the **Name** box.

6 Choose a data type from the **Data type** list.

7 Choose a notation from the **Notation** list.

8 Click **Attributes**.

The **Attributes** button is available only when you have a valid element.

9 Choose an attribute in the **Errors/present/attributes** box.

10 Double-click an attribute in the **Attributes** list.

A check mark indicates that the attribute is selected.

{button ,AL(`Using notations to identify external data;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To edit a notation attribute

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Insert File references**.

3   In the **Reference type** area, enable the **User declared** option.

4   Choose a file reference from the **File reference** list, and click **Edit**.

5   Click **Attributes**.

The attributes button is available only when you have a valid element.

6 Choose an attribute in the **Errors/present/attributes** box.

7 Click **Edit value**.

8 Type a value for the attribute.

_____

{button ,AL(`Using notations to identify external data;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Creating cross-references

Creating cross-references in XML documents is very similar to creating cross-references in WordPerfect documents except that in XML documents you mark elements, not text, and you use attributes, not identifying names, to link a reference to a target.

In order to create a cross-reference, you must first mark the target and then mark the reference. The target is the item or text to which you are referring; for example, a page number, figure, or note. The reference is the document text that you use to refer to the page number, figure, or note; for example, "See page 23."

Cross-references in XML documents are linked through the attributes of the target element and the reference element. Therefore, only elements with attributes can be cross-referenced; for example, a cross-reference element, such as Xref, must be defined in the DTD. You can also generate cross-references.

For more information about creating cross-references, see Creating cross-references in the WordPerfect Help.

{button ,AL(`Creating crossreferences;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To mark a target for cross-references

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create a layout.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** **Edit Rule**.

4 Click **Insert** **Cross-reference**.

5 Choose an attribute from the **Attribute target** list.

6 In the **Reference** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Page** creates a cross reference to a page.
- **Secondary page** creates a cross-reference to a secondary page.
- **Chapter** creates a cross-reference to a chapter.
- **Volume** creates a cross-reference to a volume.
- **Paragraph/outline** creates a cross-reference to a paragraph or outline.
- **Footnote** creates a cross-reference to a footnote.
- **Endnote** creates a cross-reference to a endnote.
- **Caption number** creates a cross-reference to a caption.
- **Counter** creates a cross-reference to a counter.
- **Text/list** creates a cross-reference to text or to a list.

7 Click **Mark target**.

 Tip

- You can also choose an element by clicking the <u>Elements</u> button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Creating crossreferences;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **<u>Related topics</u>**

To mark a reference for cross-references

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create a layout.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4   Click in the **Rule entry for start tag** box.

5   Click **Insert** ![icon] **Cross-reference**.

6   Choose an attribute from the **Attribute target** box.

7   In the **Reference** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Page** ![icon] creates a cross reference to a page.
- **Secondary page** ![icon] creates a cross-reference to a secondary page.
- **Chapter** ![icon] creates a cross-reference to a chapter.
- **Volume** ![icon] creates a cross-reference to a volume.
- **Paragraph/outline** ![icon] creates a cross-reference to a paragraph or outline.
- **Footnote** ![icon] creates a cross-reference to a footnote.
- **Endnote** ![icon] creates a cross-reference to a endnote.
- **Caption number** ![icon] creates a cross-reference to a caption.
- **Counter** ![icon] creates a cross-reference to a counter.
- **Text/list** ![icon] creates a cross-reference to text or to a list.

8 Click **Mark reference**.

9 Choose a cross-reference element.

![icon] **Tip**

- You can also choose an element by clicking the <u>Elements</u> button on the property bar.

{button ,AL(`Creating crossreferences;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **<u>Related topics</u>**

To mark a cross-reference

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Position your cursor after the start tag of an element.

3 Click **Insert** **Edit attributes**.

4 Click **Edit value**.

5 Type a unique cross-reference ID in the **Value** box.

For example, heading 1.

6 Click **Validate**.

7 Click **Next tag**.

{button ,AL(`Creating crossreferences;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To generate a cross-reference

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Click **Tools** **Reference** **Generate**.

Notes

- To set up a cross-reference, you must have a cross-reference element (such as XRef) defined in the <u>DTD.</u>

- A question mark appears where you have marked references until you use the Generate command. Once you generate, the reference number is inserted or updated.

{button ,AL(`Creating crossreferences;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Creating a table of contents

Creating and defining a table of contents for XML documents is very similar to creating a table of contents for WordPerfect documents. You must mark entries, specify the number of levels, and the numbering format for the table of contents. Entries include section, heading, subheading, and chapter entries.

To make information easier to find in an XML document, you can generate a table of contents with up to five levels of detail.

If the table of contents is not surrounded by WordPerfect Data codes, the XML document and its table of contents are exported as text.

For more information about creating a table of contents, see Generating and updating tables of contents in the WordPerfect Help.

{button ,AL(`Creating a table of contents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To define a table of contents

1 In the XML Project Designer, open or create a layout file.

2 Place the cursor where you want to display the table of contents.

3 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

4 Click edit ![icon] Edit rule.

5   Click **Insert** ![icon] **Table of contents** ![icon] **Define**.

6   Type a value in the **Number of levels (1-5)** box.

   Level 1 through level 5 each correspond to a level of indentation.

7 In the **Numbering format** area, choose a value from the **Position** box.

You can also

Choose the style for each level in the table of contents	Click **Styles**.
Choose the format for page numbers in the table of contents	Click **Page numbering**.

![icon] **Tip**

- You can also define a table of contents by choosing an element rule in the **Start tag** or **End tag** dialog box, and clicking **Insert** ![icon] **Table of contents** ![icon] **Define**.

{button ,AL(`Creating a table of contents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**Related topics**</u>

To mark elements for the table of contents

1 In the XML Project Designer, open or create a layout file.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Click Edit ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4   Choose the last item in the **Rule entry for start tag** list.

5   Click **Insert** ![icon] **Table of contents**

![icon] **Mark 1**

![icon] **Begin**.

6   Click in the **Rule entry for end tag (before revert)** list.

7   Click **Insert** ![icon] **Table of contents**

![icon] **Mark 1**

![icon] **End**.

{button ,AL(`Creating a table of contents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To create a table of contents

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, position your cursor where you want the table of contents to appear.

2 Click **Tools** ![icon] **Reference**

![icon] **Table of contents**.

3 Click **Generate** on the property bar.

4 Click any of the following check boxes:

- **Save subdocuments** ![icon] lets you save changes to subdocuments
- **Build hyperlinks** ![icon] creates hyperlinks from the table of contents to related sections in the document

![icon] **Notes**

- If you want to create a table of contents for the final export of an XML document, make sure you have table of contents elements defined in the <u>DTD</u>.

- When the XML Project Designer discovers a table of contents begin code without a corresponding end code, it will automatically insert a table of contents end code. The XML Project Designer will delete any table of contents end code that does not have a corresponding table of contents begin code.

{button ,AL(`Creating a table of contents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**Related topics**</u>

Creating lists of document items

To create a list you must first create a definition for the list and mark elements using the WordPerfect XML Project Designer. You then generate the list just as you would generate a list for any WordPerfect document. If the list in the XML document is not surrounded by WordPerfect Data codes, it is exported as text.

You can create lists of items in a document such as figures, illustrations, and tables. Creating a list of items in XML documents is the same as creating lists in WordPerfect documents. However, you must mark the elements you want to include in the list before you generate it.

For more information about creating lists, see <u>Using bulleted lists, numbered lists, and outlines</u> in the WordPerfect Help.

{button ,AL(`Creating lists of document items;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To mark elements for a list

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create a layout.

2 Choose an element from the **Element rule** list.

3 Position the cursor in the **Start tag entries** list.

4 Click **Insert** **Reference list**.

5 Choose a list definition in the **List name** list.

6 Click **Mark**.

{button ,AL(`Creating lists of document items;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**Related topics**</u>

To create and insert a list definition

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create a layout.

2 Choose the element in the **Element rule** list where you want the reference list inserted.

3 Position the cursor in the **Start tag entries** list

4 Click **Insert** 🐎 **Reference list**.

5 Click **Create**.

6 Type a name in the **List** box.

7 In the **Numbering format** area, choose a value from the **Position** list.

You can also

Choose the page numbering format	Click **Page numbering**.
Choose the list style	Click **Change**.
Include captions	Choose a box type from the **List box captions automatically** list.

_____

{button ,AL(`Creating lists of document items;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Marking sections in a document

You can mark a section of an XML document with special tags that affect the way that section is read. You can only insert CDATA marked sections into XML documents.

A processing instruction contains data that is not considered part of a document or <u>DTD.</u> This data may take the form of formatting commands, a command line for an external process, or any number of other formats.

XML processors do not act directly on such data but may pass it on to its intended target.

You can mark sections of an XML document so that when you publish the document in the WordPerfect format, the marked sections are included as part of the WordPerfect document. The marked information is not considered part of the XML document and is not validated or exported.

{button ,AL(`Marking sections in a document;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**How to**</u>

To mark a CDATA section in XML documents

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Select the information that you want to mark.

3 Click **Insert** **CDATA section**.

{button ,AL(`Marking sections in a document;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To create a processing instruction

1 In the WordPerfect XML Editor, open or create an XML document.

2 Position the cursor where you want to insert the processing instruction.

3 Click **Insert** **Processing instruction**.

4   Click **New**.

You can also

Insert a processing instruction	Click **Insert** **Processing instruction** **Insert**.
Edit a processing instruction	Click **Insert** **Processing instruction** **Edit**.
Delete a processing instruction	Click **Insert** **Processing instruction** **Delete**.

 Note

- In XML, the first word in each processing instruction is the name of the intended "target," which must match the name of a notation declared in the DTD.

- In SGML, processing instructions without target names are supported for the notation name.

{button ,AL(`Marking sections in a document;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To tag information for inclusion in WordPerfect documents

1 In WordPerfect, open or create an XML document.

2 Select the text and tags that you want to include.

3 Click **XML** **WP DATA**.

 Note

- You can also insert WP DATA codes, then type the text you want included in the WordPerfect document.

{button ,AL(`Marking sections in a document;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Formatting XML documents

In WordPerfect, the content of an XML document is separated from its formatting using a collection of rules. WordPerfect XML Project Designer lets you create rules that specify the way elements in an XML document should display. The rules you create are saved in a WordPerfect template that you use with a WordPerfect XML document.

In this section, you'll learn about

- working with page size definitions and layout
- centering and spacing text
- keeping text together
- inserting horizontal lines
- justifying text
- creating subscript or superscript text
- modifying font settings
- indenting lines and paragraphs
- adding tab stops
- using bulleted lists
- creating columns
- numbering lines in documents
- numbering pages
- using counters

Working with page size definitions and layout

A page size definition determines how a printer formats and prints pages.

You can choose a page size definition and paper orientation. You can also set margins for a selected element defined in the DTD, and start an element on a new page.

By default, WordPerfect removes the white space, including tabs and spaces, where data PCDATA, RCDATA, and CDATA is not allowed in a document; however, you can choose to maintain the white space between selected elements.

_____

{button ,AL(`Working with page size definitions and layout;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To choose a page size definition

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4 Click **Page** Paper size.

5 In the **Page setup** dialog box, choose a paper size from the **Page definition** list box.

Notes

- Page size definitions are matched to the default printer and may not be available from another printer; therefore, WordPerfect uses the best match from those available with the other printer. If the best match does not produce quality results, you must re-create the page size definition using the printer you want.

- For information about selecting a default printer, see "Setting up a printer" in the WordPerfect Help.

{button ,AL(`Working with page size definitions and layout;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To choose a paper orientation

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click Edit ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4   Click **Page** ![icon] **Paper size**.

5   In the **Page definition** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Portrait**
- **Landscape**

{button ,AL(`Working with page size definitions and layout;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To set margins for an element

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** 🔨 **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Format** 🔨 **Margins**.

5 In the **Margins** dialog box, type values in any of the following boxes:

- **Left**
- **Right**
- **Top**
- **Bottom**

{button ,AL(`Working with page size definitions and layout;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To start an element on a new page

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4 Click **Page** New page.

{button ,AL(`Working with page size definitions and layout;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To maintain the white space between selected elements

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 Click **Edit** ![icon] **Preserve white space**.

3 In the **Preserve white space** dialog box, enable any of the check boxes.

You can also

Select all elements	Click **Select all**.
Disable all selected elements	Click **Clear all**.

{button ,AL(`Working with page size definitions and layout;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Centering and spacing text

You can center text between the top and bottom margins of a document.

You can change the spacing between lines of text associated with a specific element.

{button ,AL(`Centering and spacing text;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To center text between the top and bottom margins

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4 Click **Page** Center page, and enable one of the following options:

- **Current page** to center text on the current page
- **Current and subsequent pages** to center text on all the pages in the document
- **No centering** to turn page centering off

{button ,AL(`Centering and spacing text;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To change the spacing between lines of text

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4 Click **Line** Spacing, and click one of the following:

- **Single** to set single line spacing
- **Double** to set double line spacing
- **Other** to set custom line spacing

If you clicked **Other**, type a value in the box in the **Line spacing** dialog box.

 Note

- In single-spacing, the distance from baseline to baseline is one line height. When you click **Other** and type a value in the **Line spacing** dialog box, the current line height is multiplied by that number.

{button ,AL(`Centering and spacing text;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Keeping text together

To keep words together, you can insert a hard space between them. You can also prevent the first and last lines of a paragraph from being separated from the rest of the paragraph across a page break.

You can also insert a line break to begin a new line without ending the paragraph.

{button ,AL(`Keeping text together;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To keep words together

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Insert** ![icon] **Hard space**.

{button ,AL(`Keeping text together;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To keep a paragraph together

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Page** ![icon] **Widow/orphan**.

{button ,AL(`Keeping text together;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To insert a line break

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Line** ![icon] **New line**.

{button ,AL(`Keeping text together;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Inserting horizontal lines

You can insert a preset horizontal line that extends between margins. This is useful if you want to separate text or graphics on a page to make a document visually appealing and easier to read.

{button ,AL(`Inserting horizontal lines;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} __How to__

To insert a horizontal line

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** ✎ **Edit rule**.

4　　　Click **Insert** ✎ **Horizontal line**.

{button ,AL(`Inserting horizontal lines;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Justifying text

You can justify text in a WordPerfect XML document. Doing so aligns the text horizontally between the left and right margins of the page.

{button ,AL(`Justifying text;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To justify text

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Paragraph** ![icon] **Justification**, and click one of the following:

- **Left** ![icon] to align text evenly with the left margin
- **Right** ![icon] to align text evenly with the right margin
- **Center** ![icon] to center text between the left and right margins
- **Full** ![icon] to align text, excluding the last line, between the left and right margins
- **All** ![icon] to align text, including the last line, between the left and right margins

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{button ,AL(`Justifying text;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Creating subscript or superscript text

You can create subscript or superscript text.

{button ,AL(`Creating subscript or superscript text;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**How to**</u>

To create subscript or superscript text

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4   Click **Format** Font.

5   In the **Font properties** dialog box, click the **Font** tab.

6   Click **Position**, and click one of the following:

- **Subscript**
- **Superscript**

You can also

Turn subscript text on or off	Click **Position**, and click **Subscript on** or **Subscript off**.
Turn superscript text on or off	Click **Position**, and click **Superscript on** or **Superscript off**.

{button ,AL(`Creating subscript or superscript text;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Modifying font settings

You can apply formatting to text to change the font and its attributes, such as style, size, and color.

{button ,AL(`Modifying font settings;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>**How to**</u>

To change the font and font attributes

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4 Click **Format** Font.

5 In the **Font** properties dialog box, click the **Font** tab.

6 Choose a font from the **Face** list.

You can also

Change the font style	In the **Appearance** area, enable any of the check boxes.
Change the font size	Choose a font size from the **Size** list box.
Set the relative font size	Click **Relative size**.
Change the font color	Open the **Color** picker, and click a color.

{button ,AL(`Modifying font settings;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Indenting lines and paragraphs

Indenting arranges text on a page by moving one or more lines to the left or the right of the margin. You can indent a line or a paragraph.

To move the first line of a paragraph farther to the left than subsequent lines, you can insert a hanging indent.

{button ,AL(`Indenting lines and paragraphs;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To indent a line

**1** In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4   Click **Line** **Tab**, and choose one of the following options:

- **Soft tab** to indent the line according to the tab type defined in the next tab setting
- **Back tab** moves the insertion point to the previous tab setting
- **Hard tabs** to indent the line according to the position defined in the next tab setting
- **Hard tabs with dot leaders** to indent the line with leaders to the next tab setting

Note

- Hard tabs remain even if you modify the tab settings.

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{button ,AL(`Indenting lines and paragraphs;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To indent a paragraph

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Paragraph** **Indent**, and click one of the following:

- **Normal** to move a paragraph one tab stop to the right
- **Double** move a paragraph in one tab stop from both the right and left margins

Note

- A double indent is often used to format lengthy quotations.

_____

{button ,AL(`Indenting lines and paragraphs;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To insert a hanging indent

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4   Click **Paragraph** Indent, and click one of the following:

- **Normal** to move a paragraph one tab stop to the right
- **Double** move a paragraph in one tab stop from both the right and left margins

5 Click **Line** Tab Back tab.

{button ,AL(`Indenting lines and paragraphs;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

Adding tab stops

You can add tab stops to a document. Tab stops let you determine where the cursor moves to when you tab forward or tab back.

You can also delete tab stops.

{button ,AL(`Adding tab stops;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **How to**

To add a tab stop

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4 Click **Line** Tab set.

5 From the **Settings** area in the **Tab set** dialog box, choose a tab style from the **Type** list box.

6 Type a value in the **Position** box.

7 In the **Position from** area, click one of the following buttons:

- **Left margin (relative)**

- **Left edge of paper (absolute)**

If you want to repeat the tab stop at regular intervals, enable the **Repeat every** check box, and type a value in the box to its right.

8 Click **Set**.

Note

- When you use **Dot left**, **Dot center**, **Dot right**, and **Dot decimal** tabs, leaders display between the tab insertion point and the next tab setting. Leaders help to guide the eye from one tab stop to the next, usually illustrating a relationship between information at the tab stops; for example, you can use leaders in a table of contents to show the page number that corresponds to a title.

{button ,AL(`Adding tab stops;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To delete a tab stop

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element to which a tab stop is applied from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4   Click **Line** **Tab set**.

5   In the **Settings** area of the **Tab set** dialog box, choose a tab setting from the **Type** list box.

6   Click **Clear**.

You can also

Delete all tabs	Click **Clear all**.
Restore the default tab settings	Click **Default**.

{button ,AL(`Adding tab stops;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Using bulleted lists

You can create bulleted lists for list elements in a <u>DTD</u> by defining a bullet type and creating the bulleted list in a document.

You can also use counters to create numbered lists. For more information, see <u>"Using counters"</u>.

_____

{button ,AL(`Using bulleted lists;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To define a bullet type for a bulleted list

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 In the **Rule entry for start tag** box, click where you want to place the bullet.

4 Click **Display** Text.

5 In the **Text** dialog box, click **Symbols**.

6 From the **Set** list box, choose a symbol type or character set.

7 Choose a symbol from the **Symbols** list.

8 Click **Insert and close**.

Note

- You can also create bulleted lists by defining a bullet type as a style in a WordPerfect template. For more information about styles, see <u>"Formatting XML documents"</u>.

{button ,AL(`Using bulleted lists;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>Related topics</u>

To create a bulleted list

1 In a WordPerfect XML document, open the **XML** flyout, and click **Elements**.

2 Click in a tag where bulleted lists are valid.

3 From the **All elements** list in the **Elements** dialog box, choose **BulletList**.

4 Enable the **Auto-insert** check box.

5 Click **Insert**.

6 Click **Exit**.

7 Choose **</> ListItem** from the **All elements** list.

8 Click **Insert**.

{button ,AL(`Using bulleted lists;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

Creating columns

You can use columns to divide text vertically on a page. There are four types of columns for use in documents such as newsletters, glossaries, scripts, or inventory lists: Newspaper, Balanced newspaper, Parallel, and Parallel with block protect.

Text in newspaper columns flows down the column to the bottom of a page or column break and starts again at the top of the next column.

Balanced newspaper columns are similar to regular newspaper columns, but each column is adjusted on the page so they are equal in length.

Parallel columns group text across the page in a row. The next row starts below the longest column of the previous row. Parallel columns are useful for resumes, scripts, charts, inventory lists, or lists where columns span across pages.

Parallel columns with block protect keep each row of columns together. If a column in one row becomes so long that it moves across a page break, the entire row moves to the next page.

Any column can be discontinued.

{button ,AL(`Creating columns;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To create a column

1 In the WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Format** **Columns**.

5 In the **Number of columns** area of the **Columns** dialog box, type a value in the **Columns** box.

6 In the **Type** area, enable one of the following options:

- **Newspaper** to format text to flow down a column to the bottom of a page or column break and continues it at the top of the next column

- **Balanced newspaper** to format newspaper columns of equal length

- **Parallel** to format columns grouped across a page in rows, and starting subsequent rows below the longest column of the previous row

- **Parallel w/block protect** to format Parallel columns with all of the rows of columns kept together across page breaks

You can also

Change the spacing between rows in **Parallel** or **Parallel w/block protect** columns	Click in the **Line spacing between rows in parallel columns** box.
Set the default spacing between **Newspaper** and **Balanced newspaper** columns	Click in the **Spacing between columns** box.
Specify column widths	In the **Column widths** area, type a value in any of the **Column** boxes; for example, **Column 1**.
Specify the width between columns	In the **Column widths** area, type a value in the appropriate **Space** boxes.

 Note

- You can number lines in newspaper columns. For more information, see "To number lines in newspaper columns."

 Tip

- If you want to maintain the column widths or the width between columns, regardless of width or margin changes in other columns, enable the **Fixed** check box to the right of the **Column** and **Space** boxes in the **Column widths** area.

{button ,AL(`Creating columns;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To discontinue a column

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 From the **Rule** list in the **Element rule list** area, choose an element to which you have formatted columns.

3 Click **Edit** ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4 Click **Page** ![icon] **Hard column**.

{button ,AL(`Creating columns;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Numbering lines in documents

You can number the lines in a document. When you number lines, you can set the numbering method, the starting line number, where you want the numbers to begin, and which line numbers are displayed and printed.

You can also number lines in newspaper columns.

To make it easier to find information in your XML documents, you can automatically number all lines in a document or in newspaper columns.

{button ,AL(`Numbering lines in documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To number the lines in a document

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4   Click **Line** Numbering.

5   In the **Line numbering** dialog box, enable the **Turn line numbering on** check box.

6   In the **Position of numbers** area, enable one of the following options:

- **From the left edge of page** to specify the distance from the left edge of the page or from the center of the space between columns, to the line number

- **Left of margin** lets you specify the distance from the left margin of the page to the line number

You can also

Set the starting line number	In the **Numbering options** area, type a value in the **Starting line number** box.
Set the first printed line number	In the **Numbering options** area, enable the **First printing line number** option.
Specify the interval between printed line numbers	Type a value in the **Numbering interval** box.
Restart line numbers on each page	Enable the **Restart numbering on each page** check box.
Include blank line when numbering	Enable the **Count blank lines** check box.
Choose a numbering method	Choose a numbering method from the **Numbering method** list box.

{button ,AL(`Numbering lines in documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To number lines in newspaper columns

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 From the **Rule** list in the **Element rule list** area, choose an element to which you have formatted columns.

3 Click **Edit** **Edit rule**.

4   Click **Line** **Numbering**.

5   In the **Line numbering** dialog box, enable the **Turn line numbering on** check box.

6   In the **Position of numbers area**, enable the **Left of margin** option.

If you want to specify the distance between the line numbers and the left edge of text in each column, type a value in the box to the right of the **Left of margin** option.

7 Enable the **Number all newspaper columns** check box.

You can also

Choose a numbering style	In the **Numbering options** dialog box, choose a numbering style from the **Numbering method** list box.
Specify a starting line number	Type a value in the **Starting line number** box.
Specify a numbering interval	Type a value in the **Numbering interval** check box.

 Note

- If you specify the distance between the line numbers and the left edge of text in each column, that distance must be less than the amount of space between the columns; otherwise, the line numbers may overlap the text in the columns.

{button ,AL(`Numbering lines in documents;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Numbering pages

You can number the pages of a document, including information such as the number of pages, chapters, volumes, or secondary pages. You can choose a position for the numbers and define the numbering format you want to use.

{button ,AL(`Numbering pages;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} <u>How to</u>

To set a page number for a specific element

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4   Click **Page** ![icon] **Numbering**.

5   In the **Page numbering** dialog box, choose a position from the **Position** list box.

6   From the **Numbering style** list box, choose a numbering style.

7 Type a value in the **New page number** box.

You can also

Increase or decrease the page number	Type a value in the **Increase/decrease existing page number** box.
Include text with the page number	In the **Number and accompanying text** box, type text where you want it to display with the page number; for example, to display **Chapter 1, Page 1**, click to the left of **[Pg#]**, type **Chapter 1,** and press the **Spacebar**.

{button ,AL(`Numbering pages;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

Using counters

WordPerfect uses several built-in counters to keep track of pages, paragraphs, lines, figures, and other numbered items in an XML document. Counters are useful if you want to count equation boxes, figure boxes, table boxes, text boxes, and more.

Counters can display numbers, letters, and Roman numerals anywhere in a document. You can use counters to create numbering levels. You can also change the numbering method used in counters. You can also increase or decrease the value of a counter. You can also display counters in a document. You can also delete counters.

{button ,AL(`Using counters;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} How to

To create numbered levels using counters

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** **Define counters**.

4   Click **Create**.

5   In the **Create counter definition** dialog box, type a name in the **Counter name** box.

6   Type a value in the **Number of levels** box.

7   In the **Multi-level definition** area, type a name for each level in the corresponding **Level name** box.

8 From the corresponding **Numbering method** list box, choose a numbering method for each level.

 Note

- When you set a value for one level of a multi-level counter, the value for all lower levels is reset to 1; for example, a three-level counter has been set at 2,4,5,. If level 1 is increased to 3, levels 2 and 3 are reset to 1. If all three levels of the counter are displayed, the numbers will be 3,1,1.

 Tip

- If you want to define a single level, choose a numbering method from the **Single level method** box.

{button ,AL(`Using counters;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To change the numbering method of a counter

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Display** Counters.

4 In the **Counter number** dialog box, choose a counter from the **Counter** list.

5 Click **Value**.

6 In the **Set value/number method** dialog box, choose a numbering method from the **Numbering method** list box.

Note

- If you change the numbering method of a counter associated with the root element, all elements are affected.

{button ,AL(`Using counters;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To increase or decrease the value of a counter

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4   Click **Display** **Counters**.

5   In the **Counter numbering** dialog box, choose a counter level from the **Counter** list box.

6   In the **Value** area, click one of the following buttons:

- **Increase** to increase the counter by one
- **Decrease** to decrease the counter by one

Note

- When you increase or decrease a value for one level of a multi-level counter, the value for all lower levels is reset to 1; for example, a three-level counter has been set at 2,4,5,. If level 1 is increased to 3, levels 2 and 3 are reset to 1. If all three levels of the counter are displayed, the numbers will be 3,1,1.

{button ,AL(`Using counters;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

To display counters in a document

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** ![icon] **Edit rule**.

4   Click **Display** ![icon] **Counters**.

5   In the **Value** area of the **Counter numbering** dialog box, click **Display in document**.

You can also

Increase the counter by one and display it in the document	Click a counter in the **Counter** list, and click **Increase and display**.
Decrease the counter by one and display it in the document	Click a counter in the **Counter** list, and click **Decrease and display**.

![icon] **Tips**

- If you want the counter to begin at 1, set the value to 0. When you click the **Increase and display** button, the counter increases before it is displayed.

- If you want to display a number that is equal to that of the starting value of the counter, chose a counter level from the **Counter** list, and click **Display in document** before increasing or decreasing a counter; otherwise, the first number displayed will be increased or decreased by one from the starting value.

{button ,AL(`Using counters;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} **Related topics**

To delete counters

1 In WordPerfect XML Project Designer, open or create an XML project.

2 In the **Element rule list** area, choose an element from the **Rule** list.

3 Click **Edit** Edit rule.

4 Click **Display** **Counters**.

5 In the **Counter numbering** dialog box, choose the counter you want to remove from the **Counter/value** box.

6 Click **Delete**.

Note

- The counter definitions in the element rules are not deleted when you delete a counter.

_____

{button ,AL(`Using counters;',0,"Defaultoverview",)} Related topics

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

A
Alias
Alias file
Any listed element
Attribute
Attribute list definitions

B
BASESET mapping files

C
Cascading Style Sheets
Catalog file
Content model

D
Default.dec
DTD compiler
Document Type Definition
Document type declaration

Alias

An alias is a descriptive name given to make element names more meaningful.

Alias file (.LNM)

The Alias file specifies descriptive names for the elements in the <u>DTD.</u> This is useful because many times the element names in a DTD are cryptic and most DTDs are written in English. By specifying more descriptive names in an alias file, end users of multiple languages can all use the same DTD.

Any listed elements

Any Listed Elements allows the Find and Replace feature to limit the search to text that appears only within specified elements. The elements do not have to occur in any specific order.

For example, if you specified the elements <CAPTION> and <TITLE>, WordPerfect only searches the text located between the opening and closing tags of these elements, <CAPTION> and </CAPTION> and <TITLE> and </TITLE>.

Attributes

An attribute is a qualifier that provides further information about an element. Attributes give information that applies to a specific occurrence of an element. An attribute usually does not apply to all occurrences of that element. Attributes are defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Attribute list declarations

An element may be defined further by associating attributes to it. For example, in the following attribute list declaration the element `Memo` has the attribute `status` associated with it. The status of the memo can be either `confidential` or `public`. The default attribute for the element `Memo` is `public`.

```
<!ATTLIST Memo status (confiden | public) public>
```

BASESET mapping files

BASESET mapping files are activated in an SGML declaration and are not used in XML. A BASESET mapping file is an ASCII file that describes a BASESET of characters in terms of WordPerfect Characters. This file contains one or more BASESET mapping entries. Each BASESET mapping entry corresponds to a particular character in the BASESET being described and specifies the following two fields of information:

- The decimal number representing the character's position in the BASESET.
- The character set and character number of the WordPerfect Character that most closely matches the BASESET character.

For example, the following three entries are from ECMA94.SET, the BASESET mapping file describing the ECMA-94 Latin 1 BASESET:

161	4,7	--Inverted Exclamation Point--
162	4,19	--Cent--
163	4,11	--Pound/Sterling--

Any character not described by a BASESET mapping entry is assumed to be mapped to WordPerfect Character 0,0 and is considered UNUSED.

BASESET mapping entries and their individual fields may be separated by any combination of spaces, tabs, carriage returns, line feeds, or SGML comments.

You can use the *.SET files (BASESET mapping files) to map 8-bit ASCII characters to WordPerfect Characters (also called Corel Symbols). The CP*.SET files correspond to IBM code pages. ECMA94.SET corresponds to the ECMA-94 Latin 1 BASESET defined by the European Computer Manufacturers Associations and used in the sample SGML declaration in ISO 8879.

CP333.SET	CP8601.SET
CP437.SET	CP861.SET
CP850.SET	CP863.SET
CP851.SET	CP865.SET
CP8510.SET	CP866.SET
CP852.SET	CP8660.SET
CP853.SET	CP895.SET
CP860.SET	CP897.SET
CP8600.SET	ECMA94.SET

Note

- If a WordPerfect Character is mapped to both a BASESET character and an entity name, the BASESET mapping will take precedence when a document is validated or saved to SGML. In other words, the WordPerfect Character is treated as an 8-bit SGML character rather than an entity reference.

Cascading Style Sheets

Cascading Style Sheets is a W3C recommendation that specifies how styles should be defined for HTML documents.

Catalog files

Catalog files provide a method for locating external information referenced from a <u>DTD</u> or document. DTDs reference information such as markup declarations for elements, entities, attributes, etc. Documents often reference external blocks of text, or non-textual information such as graphics and sound.

The format of the catalog file is defined by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS). The most common catalog file entries map a PUBLIC or SYSTEM identifier to a file on your system. WordPerfect uses the proprietary keywords WPT_PUBLIC, WPT_SYSTEM and WPT_ROOT to locate the appropriate WordPerfect template file using the information from a document's DOCTYPE declaration.

For more information about catalog files, see <u>Working with catalog files.</u>

Content model

The content model consists of rules that define the content of each element in the <u>DTD.</u> For example, the element `table` is defined in the content model as `(title?, tgroup)`. This means that the element `table` may contain a title (but doesn't have to) but will contain the element `tgroup`.

Default.dec

Default.dec is an SGML declaration file included with WordPerfect. Default.dec matches the SGML capabilities of WordPerfect. It is different from SGML's reference concrete syntax because it does not support short reference delimiters. If you want to use a different SGML declaration as your default, you can modify DEFAULT.DEC, copy your SGML declaration file to Default.dec, or specify the name of your SGML declaration file in the SGML Declaration File text box.

Document Type Definition File (DTD)

A file that defines the elements and the structured relationship between the elements. The DTD also defines entities and attributes. The DTD defines all valid elements, the order in which elements can be used, and how many times a particular element can appear in a document. When compiled by the WordPerfect DTD Compiler, the DTD is integrated in a WordPerfect Template along with the .LSI (Layout Specification Instance) file and the .LNM (Alias) file.

Document type declaration

A Document Type Declaration is a markup declaration that starts with "<!DOCTYPE". The Document Type Declaration begins an SGML document. This declaration includes and/or references the markup declarations for elements, entities, etc. that make up the Document Type Definition. The root element is specified in the Document Type Declaration.

Elements

An element is a specific part of a document, delimited by a start tag and (usually) an end tag. For example, the start tag for the element `title` is <title>and the end tag is </title>. The forward slash in the end tag distinguishes it from the start tag.

While humans can visually identify different parts of a book such as titles, paragraphs and footnotes, the same is not true of computer programs. Marking elements with start and end tags makes it easy for a program to recognize the beginning and ending of each element without relying on the visual format of the document.

Empty elements

Empty elements do not have any content, and therefore cannot have an end tag. They are declared in the <u>DTD,</u> and may have attributes assigned to them. In SGML, elements declared as EMPTY are represented by a normal start tag such as <graphic>. In XML, the tag itself serves as an indicator that an element has no content: <graphic/>. This style of tag may be used in XML both for elements declared as EMPTY in the DTD, and for non-EMPTY elements that happen to contain no content in the current situation.

Entity files

An entity file is a file that represents the content of an external entity reference declared in a document type definition (DTD). Entity files can contain items such as entity declarations, text, or graphics.

Entity declarations

An entity declaration specifies the name of an entity and information about its content or replacement text. An entity can be declared as either a <u>general entity</u> or a <u>parameter entity.</u>

Entity references

Not all characters can be typed by all keyboards. For example, the character £ is not available on the standard keyboard, or in the standard SGML character set.

To specify £ or other non-standard characters in your SGML document, use entity references. An entity reference must be defined in the DTD you are using. The accented letters and special symbols of modern European languages (found in ISO 8879) are already defined in many DTDs.

A DTD can also declare entity references that specify commonly used text. For example, an entity reference might specify the company name or a standard legal disclaimer required by all documents using that DTD.

SGML entity references appear as characters in the document window. However, when the document is saved in SGML format, the characters are translated into the entity reference.

Error lists

You can specify whether you want Error List to display a list of Logic Errors or a list of ID/IDREF errors. Error List checks the document to the location of the insertion point then displays a list of all the errors found to that point.

- Using Logic Errors, the markup is compared to the selected WordPerfect document type. The list displays errors found in the placement of tags and the contents of tag attributes.
- Using ID/IDREF, the list displays an error if the document contains an ID that does not have a corresponding IDREF attribute.

External entities

An entity is declared as "external" by specifying a PUBLIC and/or SYSTEM identifier instead of a literal replacement string. The content of an external entity is contained in a separate file. External general entities are used in documents to reference external files such as graphics. For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE book SYSTEM "book.dtd" [
<!ENTITY graphic1 SYSTEM "windmill.bmp">
]]>
<book><para>This is a picture of a windmill: &graphic1;</para></book>
```

External parameter entities are used to split a DTD into separate modules, as is done with the ISO character sets. For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE book [
<!ELEMENT book (para+)>
<!ELEMENT para (#PCDATA)>
<!ENTITY % ISOlat1 PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 1//EN">
%ISOlat1;
]]>
```

In the WordPerfect editing environment, external entities are referred to as "File References". Non-external entities are called "Text References".

External parameter entities

An external parameter entity is a place holder for a particular type of object. For example, an external parameter entity retains the size and file-type information for a graphic (general entity.) When you create the <u>DTD,</u> you don't need to specify which graphic picture will occur there (that would be an entity.) Instead, the notation indicates that a graphic would be appropriate in that location, and that the graphic will be of a certain file-type, with a particular color array, etc.

Find errors

Find Errors validates the contents of the document as well as the structure. Find Errors checks tags and attributes, exactly as Error Lists does, but it also parses (reads) the text in your document to check entity references and to warn you about non-valid characters. Find Errors starts checking the document from the top of the document and stops and displays a message at the first error it finds.

General entities

The simplest general entity is one which has a literal replacement text string:

```
<!ENTITY WP02000 "WordPerfect Office2000">
```

Such an entity would be referenced in an XML or SGML document as shorthand for a commonly used phrase.

Group Connectors

A comma (,) indicates that the element must occur in the specified order.

An ampersand (&) indicates that the elements may occur in any order.

A pipe (|) indicates that only one of the elements can occur.

Hard Page

A Hard Page forces a new page.

Hard Space

A Hard Space keeps two words together on the same line.

Hyphen

A hyphen always displays as a '-' character, but also acts as a wrapping point at the end of a line.

Hyphen Soft Return

A hyphen soft return is a never-displayed marker placed in a word to indicate where the word should be split when it falls at the end of a line.

Invalid elements

Elements with invalid parent elements, attributes, or attribute values appear as invalid elements in the Element list (for example, [Invalid]).

Layout Specification Instance File (.LSI)

The Layout Specification Instance (.LSI) file specifies formatting information (bold, underline, etc.) for the start and end tags in a WordPerfect XML template. When compiled by the WordPerfect DTD Compiler, the LSI is integrated in a WordPerfect Template along with the DTD file and the .LNM (Alias) file. If a layout file has been created for the WP XML template you are using, you can view the format of your XML document in the document window. Layout files are created using the XML Project Designer.

Listed element order

Listed Element Order allows the Find and Replace feature to limit its search to text that appears only within a specific element contained within another specific element.

For example, if Elements to Search In 1 specifies the element <BOOK> and Elements to Search In 2 specifies the element <TITLE>, WordPerfect searches for a <TITLE> element contained within a <BOOK> element, then searches the text until it encounters the </TITLE> end tag. It searches text again when it locates another <TITLE> element within a <BOOK> element.

Log file

The log file contains the details of the DTD compiling process.

Logic file (.LGC)

A binary version of the DTD created in WordPerfect.

Marked sections

In an SGML document, marked sections are selected areas of a document that have been tagged as CDATA, RDATA, IGNORE, or INCLUDE. Use:

- IGNORE when you do not want the content of the marked information to be part of the document.
- INCLUDE when you want the content of the marked section to be included in the document
- CDATA when you want to indicate that the content of the marked section contains no markup
- RCDATA when you want to indicate that the only kinds of markup recognized in the content of the marked section are references and character references

You can also create marked sections that combine several or all of these tags.

The IGNORE tag has priority over all other tags. If there is no IGNORE tag, the INCLUDE tag is assumed regardless of whether it is stated or not. The CDATA tag overrides RCDATA.

In XML documents, the only type of marked section that is valid is CDATA. The Marked Sections dialog is not accessible when you are working with an XML document.

Markup declarations

Markup declarations are the components of a DTD. For example, elements defined in the DTD are known as element declarations.

Markup languages

A markup language consists of tags that identify groups of information. SGML, HTML, XML are all markup languages. For example, the title of a book could be marked up with a start tag and an end tag such as <title>Work in the 21st Century</title>.

Notations

Notations may be used:

- for external entities which contain data that is not XML or SGML character data or markup. In the declaration for such an entity, a notation name is used to identify the type of data contained in the entity, and to notify the XML or SGML processor not to process it.

- as an attribute associated with an element. When a value is specified for such an attribute in the element's start tag, it means that the element's content is to be interpreted in a non-standard way by an external process. The XML/SGML processor does not try to process the element's content in the normal way.

- as the "target" of a processing instruction in XML only. This identifies an external process which is intended to act on the characters appearing in the processing instruction.

In SGML, attributes can be associated with a notation name using an attribute list declaration in a DTD. In XML, notations cannot have associated attributes.

Occurrence indicators

A plus sign (+) indicates that the element must occur at least once in the document.

A question mark (?) indicates that the element is optional and does not need to occur, but if the element does occur, it can occur only one time in the document.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the element is optional and can occur multiple times in the document.

OLE Objects

Information from a file created in one program (the source program) that has been inserted into a file in another program (the destination program). For example, you can embed a picture created in CorelDRAW into a WordPerfect document.

Optional elements

Elements that are defined in the SGML <u>content model</u> as optional.

Parameter entities

Parameter entities are most often used within a DTD as shorthand for one or more markup declarations. In SGML DTDs, they can also be used as shorthand for single tokens in a markup declaration For example:

XML and SGML

```
<!ENTITY % DataElmt "<!ELEMENT data (#PCDATA)>">
%DataElmt;
```

SGML only

```
<!ENTITY %data "#PCDATA">
<!ELEMENT para (%data; | quote | emphasis | graphic)>
```

Parent

A parent is an element that contains another element. Whether or not an element can contain another element is specified in the element's content model in the DTD.

Processing instructions

A processing instruction contains data which is not considered part of a document or <u>DTD.</u> This data may take the form of formatting commands, or a command line for an external process, or any number of other formats. XML or SGML processors do not act directly on such data, but may pass it on to its intended target. In XML, the first word in each processing instruction is the name of the intended "target", which must match the name of a notation declared in the DTD.

Projects

Each WordPerfect project is grouped within a defined category and associated with a WordPerfect template. This allows you to organize XML documents in a meaningful way and structure XML documents within the same category. You must define a WordPerfect project before you begin creating an XML document.

PUBLIC identifiers

A PUBLIC identifier provides an indirect method of representing the contents of an external entity. In general, PUBLIC identifiers are descriptive phrases that are agreed upon by several persons or organizations. An entry in a catalog file maps a PUBLIC identifier to an actual file containing the data represented by the PUBLIC identifier.

References

In cross-references, this is the place in your document from which you direct a reader to other parts of the document.

Root element

The root element is the base element for the XML document from which validation starts. All elements are nested within the root element. An XML document cannot be created without a root element.

SGML declaration file

The SGML declaration file controls information such as which character set is used in the document, how long element names can be, and other important information. WordPerfect provides a declaration file called Default.dec. This file can be edited in an ASCII editor. You can also edit Default.dec in WordPerfect, but you must save it as an ASCII DOS text file. The declaration file may also be included (in-line) in your DTD.

SGML entity declaration files (*.ENT)

Use the ISO*.ENT files to access the public ISO character entity sets described in section D.4 of the SGML standard, ISO 8879-1986(E). The WP*.ENT files can be used to access the WordPerfect Character entity sets included with WordPerfect. You can use these files directly or as examples for creating your own external entity files.

ISOAMSA.ENT	ISOLAT1.ENT
ISOAMSB.ENT	ISOLAT2.ENT
ISOAMSC.ENT	ISONUM.ENT
ISOAMSN.ENT	ISOPUB.ENT
ISOAMSO.ENT	ISOTECH.ENT
ISOAMSR.ENT	WPSET1.ENT
ISOBOX.ENT	WPSET3.ENT
ISOCYR1.ENT	WPSET4.ENT
ISOCYR2.ENT	WPSET5.ENT
ISODIA.ENT	WPSET6.ENT
ISOGRK1.ENT	WPSET7.ENT
ISOGRK2.ENT	WPSET8.ENT
ISOGRK3.ENT	WPSET9.ENT
ISOGRK4.ENT	

Soft Hyphen

A soft hyphen is a wrapping point which is not displayed unless it is at the end of a line, in which case it is displayed as a '-' character.

Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)

SGML is an open international standard issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The SGML standard provides a platform and application-independent environment for defining document architecture and document markup.

Because SGML isolates the formatting from the document content, you can transfer both the document text and its associated formatting across platforms and between applications. In SGML, <u>elements</u> form the structural building blocks of a document. For example, the structure of a book can be broken down into elements such as a title page, a table of contents, chapters, appendices, a glossary, and an index.

The SGML standard provides a method for defining each element in the content of a document. This allows advanced formatting to be applied to the SGML document so that the same content can be printed multiple ways without changing or converting the content. For example, you can print a book as a hard bound version and as a paperback version, which uses a smaller page size, font and different margins without changing the content file.

Supported Table Types

The following table DTD fragments and the HTML DTD are included with WordPerfect. The HTML DTD contains a table fragment that can be used in other DTDs.

DTD	Explanation
Aap_tbl.dtd	Defined by Association of American Publishers (AAP).
Cals_tbl.dtd	Table type defined by the Cals.dtd.
Cals_xml.dtd	CALS table information considered relevant by the SGML features of WordPerfect.
Wptable.dtd	Support for WordPerfect 5.x-level tables.
Wp60tbl.dtd	Full-featured table DTD designed to work with WP 6.x, 7 and 8 tables.
Wp60min.dtd	Simplified version of Wp60tbl.dtd.
Html_tbl.dtd	HTML 3.2 level DTD that contains a table fragment that can be used in other DTDs.

SYSTEM identifier

A SYSTEM identifier provides an indirect method of representing the contents of an external entity. An entry in a catalog file maps a SYSTEM identifier to an actual file containing the data represented by the SYSTEM identifier.

Tags

A tag is an XML or SGML markup code. XML or SGML elements are generally identified with a start tag and an end tag. For example, the start tag for the element Name is `<Name>` and the end tag is `</Name>`. The end tag is identified with a backslash.

Target

For cross-references, this is where the cross-reference leads.

Target Name

Ties a reference and target together. When the program generates cross-references, it uses the target name to match a reference with a target. The target name is used only when you generate cross-references. It is not printed.

Unicode Character Set

Unicode is an international standard developed by the Unicode Consortium. The Unicode character set is the 16-bit base character set used by XML. It includes a very large international character set.

Unknown elements

Elements defined in the layout file you retrieve that are not defined in the current compiled DTD appear as unknown elements in the Element list (for example, [Unknown] Memo).

Valid documents

A valid XML document is one that is both "well-formed" and that follows the pattern defined by the associated DTD.

Well-formed documents

A well-formed XML document is one that complies with the well-formedness constraints given in the XML specification issued by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

WordPerfect Character Mapping Files (*.WPC)

The *.WPC files contain the WordPerfect Character entity sets and ISO character entity sets. You can use these files directly or as examples for creating your own WordPerfect Character entity sets.

ALLCHARS.WPC	ISODIA.WPC
ISO8879.WPC	ISOGRK1.WPC
ISOAMSA.WPC	ISOGRK2.WPC
ISOAMSB.WPC	ISOGRK3.WPC
ISOAMSC.WPC	ISOGRK4.WPC
ISOAMSN.WPC	ISOLAT2.WPC
ISOAMSO.WPC	ISONUM.WPC
ISOAMSR.WPC	ISOPUB.WPC
ISOBOX.WPC	ISOTECH.WPC
ISOCYR1.WPC	WPCHARS.WPC
ISOCYR2.WPC	

WordPerfect DTD Compiler

You use the WordPerfect DTD Compiler to create a binary version of your Document Type Definition files (DTDs). The resulting WordPerfect template contains the compiled DTD, the .LSI, and the Alias file. WordPerfect uses the information in the template to create and validate your XML documents. You must create a template to use the XML features in WordPerfect.

XML Character References

Many characters have a special meaning in XML. For example, the ampersand and less than symbols (&,<) are used to begin the delimiters for tags and references. If you want to use one of these characters in the text of your document, you can insert the character as a character reference so it is not interpreted as markup.

In WordPerfect, click Insert ▶ Symbol to insert character references. XML character references appear as characters in the document window. However, when the document is saved in XML format, the character is translated into a character entity reference.

The WordPerfect XML Project Designer

You use the WordPerfect XML Project Designer to create files that automatically render SGML or XML documents in WordPerfect. A <u>layout file</u> (.LSI) assigns formatting to different elements in a document, such as larger fonts for headings, italics for references, or bold for emphasis. You can create different layouts for the same <u>DTD</u> so you can print the finished document to different paper sizes or to an online format.

Field 1: WordPerfect Character Number or WordPerfect Function Name

Field 1 of a WordPerfect Character mapping entry has three components: the number of the WordPerfect Character set (or Corel Symbol set) that contains the character, a comma (,), and the number of the character within the set.

For example, á is character number 27 in character set 1, so its value in field 1 is 1,27.

Entities that are mapped to characters 0-31 from WordPerfect character set 0, and entities that are mapped to WordPerfect Characters which have already been mapped, are not handled by the WordPerfect Character mapping feature. Instead these entity names appear in the SDATA entities list in the Text References dialog box. Select the entities from that list in order to include them in your document.

Field 2: Entity Name

Field 2 of a WordPerfect Character mapping entry is the entity name. This is the name that will be used for any matching entity references when the file is saved in SGML format.

 Copies the selected element and its associated attributes.

 Displays the Counter Numbering dialog box where you can create, edit, or delete counters and set the value for counters.

Opens the dialog box associated with the formatting code where you can edit the selected code.

 Launches the WordPerfect XML Project Designer.

 Displays the Element Rule dialog box where you can modify formatting for the selected element.

 Exits the WordPerfect XML Project Designer.

Creates a new layout based on the active WordPerfect template.

 Lets you rename an existing element rule.

 Retrieves an existing layout file into another layout file.

 Displays and hides the XML Tree.

 Restores your last deleted rule.

Displays the list of elements defined in the associated WordPerfect template.

 Lets you change the appearance of XML codes.

 Lets you tag the selected box.

 Lets you specify the elements to associate with the box, content, and caption for the selected graphic.

Lets you automatically tag tables in an XML document.

 Lets you flip a graphic horizontally.

 Lets you flip a graphic vertically.

Move Up Lets you reorder the catalog file list.

Move Down Lets you reorder the catalog file list.

Lets you search for a drive and folder.

 Displays the Element Rule dialog box where you can modify formatting for the selected element.

 Lets you insert a table in an XML document.

XML Property bar

The XML Property bar is context-sensitive and changes depending on the current position of the cursor. It provides quick access to XML commands and XML buttons.

XML Tree window

Displays a structured view of all document elements and attributes. Click the plus sign next to an element to view the attributes associated with it.

WordPerfect XML Editor window

Lets you insert elements, text, tables, and graphics into XML documents.

DTD (Input) File

Specify the Document Type Definition (DTD) you want to compile as a WordPerfect template.

WP Template (Output) File

Specify a filename for the WordPerfect template. The template incorporates the compiled DTD file (or logic file), the layout specification file (LSI), and the Alias file (LNM). By default, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler uses the name of the DTD input file as the filename for the WP template output file, but adds a .WPT extension.

WP Char Mapping File

Specify the WordPerfect character mapping file that defines which WordPerfect characters correspond to the character entities defined in the DTD. If you do not include a folder for the WP character mapping file, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler searches the current working folder. If the mapping file is not found, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler searches the current working folder, and then searches the folder Program Files\Corel\WordPerfect Office 11\XML\DTD\Mapfiles.

This field is not accessible when you enable the XML check box.

Catalog Files

Specify the catalog file that defines entity references. If the document type definition you are compiling contains references to external entities, you need to include at least one catalog file in the Active Catalog Files list box of the Catalog File Manager.

When an external entity is referenced in a DTD, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler attempts to match the entity's declaration to an entry in the catalog files. The WordPerfect DTD Compiler searches the catalog files for an entry that matches the entity being referenced. If it finds a matching entry, the filename specified in the matching entry is used as the name of the entity file. If the filename for a matching entry includes a path, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler searches for the entity file at the specified path. If no path is included in the entry, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler searches for the file in the folder containing the catalog file. If a relative path is included in the entry, it is considered to be relative to the folder containing the catalog file.

Compile DTD as XML

Enable this check box to compile the DTD.

Interpret '-' character in text as [-Hyphen]

Enable this check box to specifies that the '-' character is interpreted as a hyphen rather than a non-wrapping dash character.

Log window

Displays errors and warnings resulting from the compilation process.

XML Project Designer

Menus

The WordPerfect XML Project Designer contains the following seven XML-specific menus.

- **File** menu to access the WordPerfect DTD Compiler, open and create XML documents, or save and close XML documents
- **Edit** menu to define elements, counters, and rules
- **View** menu to display the status line, toolbar or property bar
- **Insert** menu to add cross-references, hard spaces, horizontal lines, and to revert to previous settings for an element
- **Format** menu to add formatting to your XML document
- **Display** menu to show attribute values, counters, styles, and text
- **Tools** menu to view and edit toolbars and Property bars

XML Property Bar

Provides quick access to XML commands and XML buttons.

Element Rule List box

Displays all the elements that have layout codes specified for them.

Content Model box

Displays the content model, as defined in the DTD for the selected element.

Hierarchy and Attributes box

Displays all the elements specified as parent elements, and the attributes specified for the selected element.

Hide Element Content check box

Hides the content of an element in WordPerfect. Start tag and End tag entries are unavailable when you enable this checkbox.

Start Tag Entries box

Displays the element rules that take effect at the start tag for the element.

End Tag Entries (Before Revert) box

Displays the element rules that take effect at the end tag before reverting to the next element. For example, the layout at the start of the element invokes columns. At the end of the element the columns end. Any layout information specified in "Before Revert" appears inside the columns. Layout information specified in "After the Revert" appears after the columns end.

End Tag Entries (After Revert) box

Displays the element rules that take effect at the end tag for an element after reverting to the next element. For example, the layout at the start of the element invokes columns. At the end of the element the columns end. Any layout information specified in "Before Revert" appears inside the columns. Layout information specified in "After the Revert" appears after the columns end.

Macro list box

Displays the macro associated with the selected element.

Selected Associations box

Displays the WordPerfect feature associated with the selected element. When the selected element is inserted in the WordPerfect XML Editor, the WordPerfect feature is automatically opened.

Selected Condition list box

Displays the Condition for the selected element. You can specify whether you want the layout applied for every occurrence of the element or only the first occurrence.

SGML Declaration File

Lets you specify the SGML declaration file you want to use with the DTD you are compiling.

Displays copyright information.

Aliases dialog box

Displays the name of the logic file associated with the selected template.

Displays the name of the Alias file associated with the selected template.

Displays the elements and associated alias names defined in the WordPerfect template. Click the Element bar to organize the elements in ascending or descending order. Click the Alias bar to organize the alias names in ascending or descending order.

Displays the alias name for the selected element. Lets you change the alias name for the selected element.

Attribute Value dialog box

Shows the name of the selected attribute.

Lets you type a value for the selected attribute.

Attribute Values dialog box

Displays the possible values defined for the attribute.

Sets the selected value for the attribute.

Box Elements dialog box

Lets you choose the element you want to apply to the graphics box.

Lets you choose the element you want to apply to the content of the graphics box.

Lets you choose the element you want to apply to the graphics box caption.

Catalog File Manager

Displays the names of the registered catalog files. Use the arrow buttons to move the selected registered catalog files to the Active Catalog Files list.

Opens the Select Catalog File dialog box where you can select a catalog file to add to the Registered Catalog Files box.

Removes the selected catalog file from the Registered Catalog Files box.

Displays the names of all active catalog files. Active catalog files appear by default in the Catalog Entry Files box of the WordPerfect DTD Compiler.

Moves a selected catalog file up one in the Active Catalog Files box. The order of the catalogs in the Active Catalog Files list determines the order in which those catalogs are searched.

Moves a selected catalog file down one in the Active Catalog Files box. The order of the catalogs in the Active Catalog Files list determines the order in which those catalogs are searched.

Moves the selected catalog file to the Active Catalog Files list.

Moves the selected catalog file to the Registered Catalog Files list.

Codes dialog box

Enable to display merge codes in the Find Codes box.

Lets you choose the code to search for.

Inserts the selected code in the Find or Replace With list box.

Inserts the selected code in the Find or Replace With list box and closes the Codes dialog box.

Columns dialog box

Section labels

Use this section to specify the number of columns.

Use this section to specify the type of column.

Use this section to specify the spacing between columns and rows.

Use this section to specify the column width and the spacing between columns.

Lets you select the number of columns.

Enable to flow text down a column to the bottom of a page or column break. The text then continues to flow down from the top of the next column to the right.

Enable to format newspaper columns into columns of equal length.

Enable to group columns across the page in rows. New rows start below the longest paragraph in the previous row. Parallel columns are useful for scripts, charts, or lists.

Enable to keep all rows of the columns together across page breaks.

Lets you set the distance between columns.

Lets you set the line spacing between rows.

Lets you set the column width when the Fixed check box is not selected.

Adjusts the amount of space between two columns.

Enable to keep the width of the current column or space regardless of width or margin changes in other columns.

Corel WordPerfect DTD Compiler

Lets you specify the Document Type Definition (DTD) upon which the template will be based.

Lets you specify a filename for the WordPerfect template. The template incorporates the compiled DTD file (or logic file), the layout specifications file (.LSI) and the Alias file (.LNM). By default, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler uses the name of the DTD (Input) File as the filename for the WP Template (Output) File, but adds a .WPT extension.

Lets you specify the SGML declaration you want to use with the Document Type Definition (DTD) when you are compiling SGML documents. If you do not specify an SGML declaration file, and if the DTD you are using does not contain an embedded SGML declaration file, WordPerfect DTD Compiler uses the SGML declaration file specified in the file settings.

If no file is specified in the file settings, the WordPerfect DTD Compiler uses the SGML declaration found in DEFAULT.DEC. The DEFAULT.DEC declaration matches the SGML support built into WordPerfect, which means it does not support short reference delimiters as defined in SGML's reference concrete syntax. DEFAULT.DEC is normally located in the folder \Program Files\Corel\WordPerfect Office 2000\XML\DTD on the drive where WordPerfect is installed.

This box is not accessible when you enable the XML check box.

Lets you specify the WordPerfect Character Mapping file that defines which WordPerfect Characters correspond to the character entities defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD). This box is not accessible when you enable the XML check box.

This box is not accessible when you enable the XML check box.

Lets you specify the Catalog Entry file that defines entity references. If the Document Type Definition (DTD) you are compiling contains references to external entities, you need to specify the location of the catalog entry file in the Catalog Entry Files text box. The catalog files that appear in this box are the active catalog files defined in the Catalog File Manager.

Note

- If the DTD file you specify contains an embedded SGML declaration, the declaration contained in the Document Type Definition (DTD) takes precedence over any declaration specified in the SGML Declaration text box.

Use this section to specify compile options.

Enable to compile the Document Type Definition (DTD) as XML.

Enable to specify that the '-' character is interpreted as a hyphen rather than a non-wrapping dash character.

Displays error and warning messages that occur during the compiling process. Double-click on an error or warning for more information.

Compiles the selected files into a WordPerfect template.

Clears all the boxes in the WordPerfect DTD Compiler window.

Counter Numbering dialog box

Displays all defined counters. Lets you select a counter to edit, delete, or modify.

Use this section to create, edit, or delete a counter definition.

Lets you create a counter with one or more levels.

Lets you change the name, numbering method, and number of levels for an existing counter.

Deletes the selected counter.

Use this section to specify, display, increase, or decrease a value.

Opens the Set Value/Number Method dialog box. Use to set a value or a numbering method for the selected counter.

Increases the counter by one.

Decreases the counter by one.

Displays the counter in the document.

Increases the counter by one and displays the counter in the document.

Decreases the counter by one and displays the counter in the document.

Create Counter dialog box

Lets you specify a name for the counter.

Lets you specify the numbering method for a single-level counter.

Lets you specify the number of levels for multi-level counters.

Use this section to specify the level name and numbering method for counters.

Lets you specify a name for each level of a multi-level counter.

Lets you specify the numbering method for each level of a multi-level counter.

Create List / Edit List dialog boxes

Lets you specify a name for the list.

Use this section to specify the format and position of list numbering.

Lets you specify the position of list numbering.

Opens the Page Number Format dialog box where you can specify the format for page numbers.

Displays the list with the selected numbering format.

Use this section to specify a list style.

Displays the selected list style.

Opens the List Style dialog box where you can specify a style for the list such as a Table of Authorities style or a Table of Contents style.

Lets you choose a box type for which captions are inserted automatically.

Cross Reference dialog box (XML Project Designer)

Lets you choose the attribute that will be used to link the reference and the target.

Enable to create a cross reference to a page.

Enable to create a cross-reference to a secondary page.

Enable to create a cross-reference to a chapter.

Enable to create a cross-reference to a volume.

Enable to create a cross-reference to a paragraph or outline.

Enable to create a cross-reference to a footnote.

Enable to create a cross-reference to a endnote.

Enable to create a cross-reference to a caption.

Enable to create a cross-reference to a counter. WordPerfect uses counters to keep track of numbered items in your document such as equation boxes, figure boxes, text boxes, or user boxes.

Enable to create a cross-reference to text or to a list.

Marks the selected attribute as the target of the cross reference.

Marks the selected attribute as the reference of the cross reference.

Counters dialog box (accessible from the Cross-Reference dialog box by click the Counters option button)

Lets you choose a box type to reference. WordPerfect uses counters to keep track of numbered items in your document such as equation boxes, figure boxes, text boxes, or user boxes.

Data Attributes dialog box (for notations)

Displays the name of the notation attribute.

Lists the attributes for the selected notation. Lets you choose an attribute that you want to edit or delete.

A check mark indicates an error in the data attribute value.

A check mark indicates that the data attribute is present in the file reference declaration.

Lists available data attributes for the file reference.

Deletes the selected attribute.

Displays the name of the selected attribute.

Displays the declared value of the selected attribute.

Displays the value of the selected attribute.

Default Files/Folders dialog box (DTD Compiler)

Lets you choose a default folder for the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose a default folder to which the WordPerfect template will be saved.

Lets you choose a default SGML declaration file. This file is not required when creating XML documents.

Lets you choose a default WP character mapping file. This file is not required when creating XML documents.

Default Folder dialog box (XML Project Designer)

Lets you specify the default project folder.

Define List dialog box

Displays the name of the list.

Displays the style of the associated list.

Displays the numbering format of the associated list.

Lets you choose a list definition.

Marks the element for inclusion in a list.

Opens the Create List dialog box where you can create a list definition.

Opens the Edit List dialog box. Lets you edit a list definition.

Deletes the selected list definition.

Define Table Of Contents dialog box

Lets you choose the number of levels to include in the Table of Contents.

Displays the Table of Contents level.

Displays the style of the associated level.

Lets you choose the position of page numbers.

Opens the Table Of Contents Styles dialog box where you can choose the style for each level in the Table of Contents.

Opens the Page Number Format dialog box where you can choose the format for page numbers in the Table of Contents.

Enable to wrap the text in the last level of the Table of Contents onto the next line.

Displays a preview of the Table of Contents with selected formatting.

Display Attribute Value dialog box

Displays the name of the selected element.

Displays the attribute value for the selected element.

Document Type Declaration box

Lets you specify the name of the root element for your XML document.

Lets you specify a PUBLIC identifier.

Lets you specify a SYSTEM identifier.

Document Type Entries dialog box

Displays Document Type entries that exist in the registry.

Lets you choose a category and project to which you want to copy the selected document type entry.

Displays the components of the project selected in the Categories/Projects box.

Creates a new project based on the selected document type.

Copies the registry entry for the selected document type to the WordPerfect template.

Opens the selected project.

Deletes the selected project.

Document Type Entries dialog box

Displays the name of the Document Type that is part of the WordPerfect template.

Displays the name of the Logic File that is part of the WordPerfect template.

Displays the name of the Alias File that is part of the WordPerfect template.

Displays the default layout files associated with the WordPerfect template.

Displays optional layout files associated with the WordPerfect template.

Opens the Select Layout File dialog box. Lets you add layout files to the Optional Layouts box.

Lets you delete layout files from the Optional Layout box.

Edit Attributes

Displays the name of the selected attribute.

Lists the attributes defined for the selected element. Lets you choose an attribute that you want to edit or delete.

A check mark indicates an error in the attribute value.

A check mark indicates that the attribute is present in the start tag.

Opens the Edit Attribute Value dialog box where you can add, edit, or validate the value for the selected attribute.

Deletes the selected attribute.

Locates the next occurrence of the selected element.

Locates the previous occurrence of the selected element.

Opens the Select Tag dialog box where you can select the tag you want to find.

Displays the name of the selected attribute.

Displays the declared value of the selected attribute.

Displays the value of the selected attribute.

Edit Attribute Value dialog box

Displays the attribute name.

Displays the attribute type.

Lets you type in a value for the attribute.

Validates the attribute value.

Edit Hierarchy and Attributes

Displays the selected element.

Displays the attributes for the selected element.

Displays the valid parents for selected element if the Show Parents Only option button is enabled.

Displays the valid attributes for the selected element.

Enable to display only the valid parents of the selected element.

Enable to display all the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Adds a parent element to the selected element.

Deletes a parent element from the selected element.

Adds an attribute to the selected element. You can only add attributes to elements that have associated attributes defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Deletes an attribute from the selected element.

Element dialog box

Lets you specify a new element for an XML document that does not exist in the Document Type Definition (DTD). Elements not defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) will not be validated. You can also specify elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) that you want to insert into your SGML or XML document.

Lets you validate element attributes.

Element Associate dialog box

Displays all the WordPerfect features to which you can associate an element. Lets you select a WordPerfect feature.

Lets you choose the element to which you want to create an association.

Lets you choose the element containing the element content.

Lets you choose the element containing the caption content.

Lets you choose the element attribute to which the graphic reference is associated. The list of possible attributes is defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose the element attribute to which the horizontal position for the graphic is associated. The list of possible attributes is defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose the element attribute to which the vertical position for the graphic is associated. The list of possible attributes is defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose the element attribute to which the scale for the graphic is associated. The list of possible attributes is defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose the element attribute to which the width for the graphic is associated. The list of possible attributes is defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose the element attribute to which the height for the graphic is associated. The list of possible attributes is defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose the element attribute to which the borders for the graphic are associated.. The list of possible attributes is defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose the element attribute to which the width for the graphic is associated. The list of possible attributes is defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

In Element Associate dialog box, choose Watermark

Prints the header, footer, or watermark on even, odd, or all pages. Use Even and Odd for two-sided documents.

Element Content Model dialog box

Displays the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Displays the content model for the selected element as defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Element Rule dialog box

Displays the name of the selected element.

Displays all existing formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the start tag. Lets you choose a rule to edit, move, delete, or create a hierarchy for.

Displays all existing formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the end tag. Lets you choose a rule to edit, move, delete, or create a hierarchy for.

Displays all formatting rules for the selected element that take effect at the end tag after a revert (return to a previous setting). Lets you choose a rule to edit, move, delete, or create a hierarchy for.

Lets you edit the selected rule.

Moves the selected rule up.

Moves the selected rule down.

Deletes the selected rule.

Opens the Edit Hierarchy and Attributes dialog box. Lets you edit the hierarchy and attributes of the selected element.

Elements dialog box

Displays all the elements that are valid at this point in the XML document if the Valid Elements option button is selected. Displays all the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) if the All Elements option button is selected.

Enable to show only the elements that are valid at this point in the document in the Valid Elements list box.

Enable to show all the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) in the Valid Elements list box.

Enable to insert elements automatically into the document.

Enable to show inclusions (optional elements) in the list of elements in the Valid Elements list box. This check box is not available for XML documents.

Inserts the element into the document.

Lets you set whether or not you are prompted to choose attributes when an element is inserted.

Scrolls through valid elements.

Example: Listed Element Order

Lets you select the element(s) in which you want to find text.

Lets you select the elements to exclude from the search.

File References dialog box

Enable to display both user-declared and Document Type Definition (DTD)-declared file references.

Enable to display only file references that are declared in the document.

Enable to display only file references that are declared in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose the file reference that you want to insert or edit.

Inserts the selected file reference in the document.

Opens the File Reference: New dialog box. Lets you create a user-declared file reference. User-declared file references are available only in the active document.

Opens the File Reference: Edit dialog box. Lets you change the declaration for the selected user-declared file reference.

Deletes the selected file reference.

Displays the name of the selected file reference.

Displays the public ID associated with the selected file reference.

Displays the file path associated with the selected file reference.

Displays the type of the selected file reference.

Displays the name of the notation associated with the selected file reference.

File Reference: New/Edit dialog box

Lets you specify a name for the file reference.

Lets you specify a PUBLIC identifier.

Lets you specify a file path for the entity with which the file reference is associated.

Lets you choose a data type.

Lets you choose a notation. Notations are defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Displays errors in the file reference declaration.

Displays the value of the text reference.

Opens the Data Attributes dialog box where you can edit or delete attributes.

Opens the Text Reference dialog box where you can choose a text reference to insert into the document.

ID/IDREF List dialog box

Lists the value, type, and error of ID and IDREF attributes used to link elements.

Finds the next ID/IDREF attribute.

Finds the next ID/IDREF attribute and closes the dialog box.

Line Numbering dialog box

Enable to turn line numbering on or off.

Lets you choose whether line numbers appear as numbers, letters, or roman numerals.

Lets you specify the number assigned to the first line.

Lets you specify the first line number to print.

Lets you specify the interval between printed line numbers.

Enable to specify the distance from the left edge of the page (or from the center of the space between columns) to the line number.

Enable to specify the distance from the left margin to the line number.

Enable to specify whether line numbers will begin again with the starting line number at the top of each page.

Enable to specify whether blank lines in the document are counted.

Enable to specify whether newspaper columns are numbered.

Line Spacing dialog box

Lets you choose the line spacing interval.

List Style dialog box

Lets you choose a style for the list.

Log File Options

Enable to save a log of compiler messages to a file.

Enable to use the same filename as the WordPerfect template with a .LOG extension.

Enable to choose or type a filename for the log file.

Lets you type the filename for the log file or browse for an existing log file.

Logic Error List dialog box

Displays the list of errors found in the XML document. Lets you select the error you want to find.

Finds the selected error.

Margins dialog box

Lets you specify the width of the left margin.

Lets you specify the width of the right margin.

Lets you specify the length of the top margin.

Lets you specify the length of the bottom margin.

Marked Section dialog box

Lets you specify the type of marked section to insert.

Inserts a marked section of the selected type into the document.

Opens the Marked Section Parameter Declaration dialog box. Lets you create a marked section that combines more than one type of marked section.

Opens the Marked Section Parameter Declaration dialog box. Lets you edit a marked section.

Deletes the selected marked section parameter.

Marked Section Parameter Declaration dialog box

Lets you type a name for a marked section that combines more than one marked section type.

Enable to indicate that the content of the marked section contains no markup.

Enable to indicate that the content of the marked section contains no markup other than entity references.

Enable to include the selected text in the XML document.

Enable to exclude the selected text from the XML document.

Enable to indicate that the selected text is marked.

Match Elements dialog box

Use Elements to Search In and Elements to Ignore to limit the find.

Finds text only if it occurs in the last element specified in the Elements to Search In list, and if that element is in the previous elements.

Find text that occurs in any of the elements specified in the Elements to Search In list.

Lets you select the element(s) in which you want to find text.

Lets you specify the elements to exclude from the search.

Resets all fields under Elements to Search In and Elements to Ignore to -Nothing-.

Displays sample Elements to Search In and Elements to Ignore lists, and explains how the lists work together to limit the Find.

Naming Options dialog box

Enable to set element or attribute names to be always uppercase.

Enable to set element or attribute names to be always lowercase.

Enable to preserve the case of element or attribute names.

Numbering dialog box (?)

Lets you use the same page number style as you are using in the document.

Use a page number style that is different from the document page numbers. You can type text for the new style in the edit box and use Insert to insert numbers into the style.

Inserts the selected number types (page, chapter, volume, etc.) into the page numbering style you are creating.

Page Numbering dialog box

Lets you choose the position of the page numbers.

Lets you choose whether page numbers appear as numbers, letters, or Roman numerals.

Lets you set a new page number.

Increases or decreases the page number by the number you specify.

Lets you specify the text that will accompany page numbers.

Adds a page number beside the accompanying text.

Preserve White Space dialog box

Displays all the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD). Lets you choose the elements in which you want white space preserved.

Lets you select all the elements in the Elements box.

Lets you deselect all the elements in the Elements box.

Processing Instruction dialog box

Displays the process targets that have been defined in the Process Target: New dialog box.

Inserts the processing instruction into the document.

Opens the Process Target: New dialog box where you can define a new process target.

Deletes the selected process target.

Opens the Process Target: Edit dialog box where you can edit a process target definition.

Displays the selected process target.

Displays the Public ID for the selected process target.

Displays the file path for the selected process target.

Process Target New dialog box

Lets you specify a name for the process target.

Lets you specify a PUBLIC identifier.

Lets you specify the location of the process target.

Displays the errors that occurred in defining the process target.

Rename Rule dialog box

Lets you choose the element to which you want to copy all rule entries from the element selected in the Edit Rule List box.

Retrieve Layout dialog box/Select Project Layout dialog box/File Save dialog box

Lets you choose the project and category from which you want to retrieve a layout.

Displays the components of the WordPerfect template such as the associated layout file or Alias file.

Displays the path and name of the template associated with the selected category and project.

Lets you set the default layout for all categories/projects and lets you delete a component associated with the selected template.

Opens the selected layout in the XML Project Designer.

Revert dialog box

Lets you choose a function that you want to return to its original setting.

Save As XML dialog box

Enable to validate the document before saving.

Enable to include the Document Type Declaration at the beginning of the XML document. The Document Type Declaration specifies control information such as the name and location of files and the location of the associated Document Type Definition (DTD). Enable when you will be distributing the document.

Enable to include the SGML declaration at the beginning of the SGML document. The SGML declaration specifies information such as which character set is used in the document, how long element names can be, and other important information.

Enable to save soft returns you have manually added to the XML document as spaces.

Displays the path and folder in which graphics are saved.

Displays all the graphics that are used in the document to be saved.

Select Element dialog box

Displays all the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD). Lets you add an element to the Element Rule List box.

Adds the selected element to the Element Rule List box.

Select Layout dialog box

Lets you choose the layout you want to associate with a document.

Applies the selected layout to the document.

Sets the default layout for the active document.

Lets you create a new layout.

Shows the default layout for the active document.

Lets you specify a name for the layout file.

Lets you choose to save the layout as a layout file (.LSI), a text file (.TXT), a WordPerfect Cascading Style Sheet (.CSS), or as part of a WordPerfect template.

Select or Create an XML Project dialog box

Lets you choose a category and project for a new XML document.

Displays the layout and logic components of the project selected in the Categories/Projects box.

Displays the WordPerfect template associated with the project selected in the Categories/Projects box.

Opens the project and associated WordPerfect template selected in the Categories/Projects box.

Launches the XML wizard which guides you through the process of creating a new XML document.

Lets you set a default layout for the project selected in the Categories/Projects box. Also, lets you delete an XML component from the WordPerfect template associated with the select project.

Select Root Element dialog box

Lets you specify an element as the first element in the document.

Displays the current content model for the selected element.

Specifies that the selected element must be the first element in the document.

Changes the root element back to the one specified by the document type.

Select Tag dialog box

Displays tags with attributes. Lets you choose the tag you want to find.

Set Value/Numbering Method

Lets you choose the numbering method for the counter.

Lets you choose the initial value for the counter.

Style List dialog box

Displays all available styles. The styles listed depend on the Display Styles From check box selection. Lets you choose a style for the selected element.

Enable to display all available styles in the current template.

Enable to display all available styles in the default template.

Enable to display all available system styles.

Displays the description of the selected style.

Displays the type of the selected style either character or paragraph. Character styles affect the text between the style codes. Paragraph styles apply to entire paragraphs. Paragraph (auto) styles apply to paragraphs and are updated when you edit text within the style (rather than use Styles Editor).

Displays the location of the template where the styles are found.

Tab Set dialog box

Lets you set the type of tab. Choose Left, Dot Left to move the text right. Click the Center, Dot Center button to center the text you type around the tab. Choose Right, Dot Right to move the text left. Choose Decimal, Dot Decimal to insert the text before and after a decimal tab character.

Lets you set the position of the beginning tab.

Lets you set tabs at specific intervals.

Enable to position tabs from the page margin.

Enable to position tabs from the left edge of the paper.

Displays the current tab settings. When you click the Set button, the new tab settings appear.

Adds tab settings to the Tab Settings box. Lets you set tabs for the selected element.

Clears the tab selected in the Tab Settings box.

Clears all tabs in the Tab Settings box.

Returns tab settings to the default settings.

Table of Contents Styles dialog box

Lets you choose a level with which to associate a style.

Lets you choose a style with which to associate a level.

Table Tagging dialog box

Finds the next table.

Tags the selected table.

Tags all tables in the document.

Text dialog box

Lets you type in text that displays when an element is inserted in the XML document.

Opens the Symbols dialog box where you can choose special characters to insert in XML documents.

Text References dialog box

Enable to display only text references with replacement text of type CDATA or with an unspecified type.

Enable to display only text references with replacement text that is a processing instruction.

Enable to display only text references with replacement text that is of type SDATA.

Lets you select the text reference you want to insert in the document.

Inserts the selected text reference in the document.

Opens the File References: New dialog box where you can specify a text reference by click the Text Reference button.

Opens the Text Reference: Edit dialog box where you can edit a text reference by clicking the Text Reference button.

Lets you delete the selected text reference.

Displays the name of the selected text reference.

Displays the type of the selected text reference.

Displays the value of the selected text reference.

Text Reference New dialog box

Lets you specify a name for the text reference.

Lets you choose a type for the text reference.

Displays the value of the text reference.

Displays errors in the text reference declaration.

Title bar for all XML dialog boxes

Displays the title of the dialog box. You can drag the title bar to move the dialog.

Toolbar Options dialog box (from XML Project Designer)

Lets you change how the toolbar appears in the WordPerfect XML Project Designer.

Lets you change the default location of the toolbar.

Lets you choose the maximum number of row or columns to display on a toolbar.

Validation dialog box

Use this section to specify that all logic errors or ID/IDREF pairs found up to the current point in the document be displayed.

Use this section to specify the type of errors to validate.

Starts document validation.

Enable to perform a limited test of conformance to XML by viewing a list of logic errors or attribute links.

Enable to find selected error types by moving sequentially to the error location.

Enable to list errors associated with tag attributes and element order.

Enable to list ID and IDREF attributes used to link elements.

Enable to find sequences of text that will be identified as markup in the document.

Enable to find errors associated with entity references.

Enable to find Corel symbols that are not mapped to SGML characters or entity references.

Enable to find errors in user-declared file references.

Enable to start validation at the top of the document.

XML Project Designer

Displays all the elements that have layout codes specified for them. Double-click an element in the Element Rule List to edit the layout codes associated with it.

Lists the elements that have layout codes specified for them and displays associated parent elements.

Displays the descriptive alias name specified for the selected element.

Displays the content model defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) for the selected element.

Displays the hierarchy and attributes defined for the selected element. Double-click the element to change attributes and parent elements.

Enable to hide the content of an element in WordPerfect. Start tag and End tag entries are unavailable when you enable this check box.

Displays the element rules that take effect at the start tag for the element.

Displays the element rules that take effect at the end tag before reverting to the next element. For example, the layout at the start of the element invokes columns. At the end of the element the columns end. Any layout information specified in "Before Revert" appears inside the columns. Layout information specified in "After the Revert" appears after the columns end.

Displays the element rules that take effect at the end tag for an element after reverting to the next element. For example, the layout at the start of the element invokes columns. At the end of the element the columns end. Any layout information specified in "Before Revert" appears inside the columns. Layout information specified in "After the Revert" appears after the columns end.

Displays the macro associated with the selected element.

Displays the WordPerfect feature you have associated with the selected element. When the selected element is inserted in the WordPerfect XML Editor, the WordPerfect feature is automatically opened.

Displays the Condition for the selected element. You can specify whether you want the layout applied for every occurrence of the element or only the first occurrence.

Lets you choose the layout you want to associate with a document.

Lets you choose the layout you want to associate with a document.

Shows the default layout for the active document.

Shows the default layout for the active document.

Applies the selected layout to the document.

Sets the default layout for the active document.

Displays all the elements that are valid at this point in the XML document if the Valid Elements option button is selected. Displays all the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) if the All Elements option button is selected.

Displays all the elements that are valid at this point in the XML document if the Valid Elements option button is selected. Displays all the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) if the All Elements option button is selected.

Displays all the elements that are valid at this point in the XML document if the Valid Elements option button is selected. Displays all the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) if the All Elements option button is selected.

Enable to show only the elements that are valid at this point in the document in the Valid Elements list box.

Enable to show all the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) in the Valid Elements list box.

Inserts the element into the document.

Scrolls through valid elements.

Lets you set whether or not you are prompted to choose attributes when an element is inserted.

Enable to insert elements automatically into the document.

Enable to show inclusions (optional elements) in the list of elements in the Valid Elements list box. This check box is not available for XML documents.

Inserts the element into the document.

Scrolls through valid elements.

Lets you specify a new element for an XML document that does not exist in the Document Type Definition (DTD). Elements not defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) will not be validated. You can also specify elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD) that you want to insert into your SGML or XML document.

Closes this dialog box and saves any changes you have made.

Lets you validate element attributes.

Displays the name of the selected attribute.

Displays the name of the selected attribute.

Indicates if there is an error in an attribute value, if an attribute is listed in the start tag, and the attributes defined for the selected element.

A check mark indicates an error in the attribute value.

A check mark indicates that the attribute is present in the start tag.

Lists the attributes defined for the selected element. Lets you choose an attribute that you want to edit or delete.

Lists the attributes defined for the selected element. Lets you choose an attribute that you want to edit or delete.

Displays the name of the selected attribute.

Displays the name of the selected attribute.

Displays the declared value of the selected attribute.

Displays the declared value of the selected attribute.

Displays the value of the selected attribute.

Displays the value of the selected attribute.

Opens the Edit Attribute Value dialog box where you can add, edit, or validate the value for the selected attribute.

Deletes the selected attribute.

Locates the next occurrence of the selected element.

Locates the previous occurrence of the selected element.

Opens the Select Tag dialog box where you can select the tag you want to find.

Displays the possible values defined for the attribute.

Displays the possible values defined for the attribute.

Sets the selected value for the attribute.

Displays the attribute name.

Displays the attribute name.

Displays the attribute type.

Displays the attribute type.

Lets you type in a value for the attribute.

Lets you type in a value for the attribute.

Validates the attribute value.

Displays tags with attributes. Lets you choose the tag you want to find.

Displays tags with attributes. Lets you choose the tag you want to find.

Finds the next table.

Tags the selected table.

Tags all tables in the document.

Lets you choose the element you want to apply to the graphics box.

Lets you choose the element you want to apply to the graphics box.

Lets you choose the element you want to apply to the content of the graphics box.

Lets you choose the element you want to apply to the content of the graphics box.

Lets you choose the element you want to apply to the graphics box caption.

Lets you choose the element you want to apply to the graphics box caption.

Enable to perform a limited test of conformance to XML by viewing a list of logic errors or attribute links.

Enable to find selected error types by moving sequentially to the error location.

Use this section to specify that all logic errors or ID/IDREF pairs found up to the current point in the document be displayed.

Enable to list errors associated with tag attributes and element order.

Enable to list ID and IDREF attributes used to link elements.

Use this section to specify the type of errors to validate.

Enable to list errors associated with tag attributes and element order.

Enable to list ID and IDREF attributes used to link elements.

Enable to find sequences of text that will be identified as markup in the document.

Enable to find errors associated with entity references.

Enable to find Corel symbols that are not mapped to SGML characters or entity references.

Enable to find errors in user-declared file references.

Enable to start validation at the top of the document.

Starts document validation.

Lists the value, type, and error of ID and IDREF attributes used to link elements.

Lists the value, type, and error of ID and IDREF attributes used to link elements.

Lists the value, type, and error of ID and IDREF attributes used to link elements.

Lists the value, type, and error of ID and IDREF attributes used to link elements.

Finds the next ID/IDREF attribute.

Finds the next ID/IDREF attribute and closes the dialog box.

Displays the list of errors found in the XML document. Lets you select the error you want to find.

Displays the list of errors found in the XML document. Lets you select the error you want to find.

Finds the selected error.

Displays the list of errors found in the XML document.

Displays a message at each error found in the XML document.

Enable to start validation at the top of the document.

Lets you choose a category and project for a new XML document.

Lets you choose a category and project for a new XML document.

Lets you choose a category and project for a new XML document.

Displays the layout and logic components of the project selected in the Categories/Projects box.

Displays the layout and logic components of the project selected in the Categories/Projects box.

Displays the WordPerfect template associated with the project selected in the Categories/Projects box.

Displays the WordPerfect template associated with the project selected in the Categories/Projects box.

Opens the project and associated WordPerfect template selected in the Categories/Projects box.

Launches the XML wizard which guides you through the process of creating a new XML document.

Lets you set a default layout for the project selected in the Categories/Projects box. Also, lets you delete an XML component from the WordPerfect template associated with the select project.

Displays the location and file name of the file you are saving.

Displays the location and file name of the file you are saving.

Enable to validate the document before saving.

Enable to include the Document Type Declaration at the beginning of the XML document. The Document Type Declaration specifies control information such as the name and location of files and the location of the associated Document Type Definition (DTD). Enable when you will be distributing the document.

Enable to include the SGML declaration at the beginning of the SGML document. The SGML declaration specifies information such as which character set is used in the document, how long element names can be, and other important information.

Enable to save soft returns you have manually added to the XML document as spaces.

Use Elements to Search In and Elements to Ignore to limit the find.

Lets you search for text that occurs in any of the specified elements or in a specific element.

Finds text only if it occurs in the last element specified in the Elements to Search In list, and if that element is in the previous elements.

Find text that occurs in any of the elements specified in the Elements to Search In list.

Lets you select the element(s) in which you want to find text.

Lets you select the element(s) in which you want to find text.

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Lets you select the element(s) in which you want to find text.

Lets you select the element(s) in which you want to find text.

Lets you specify the elements to exclude from the search.

Lets you specify the elements to exclude from the search.

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Lets you specify the elements to exclude from the search.

Lets you specify the elements to exclude from the search.

Resets all fields under Elements to Search In and Elements to Ignore to -Nothing-.

Displays sample Elements to Search In and Elements to Ignore lists, and explains how the lists work together to limit the Find.

Lets you select the element(s) in which you want to find text.

Lets you select the element(s) in which you want to find text.

Lets you select the element(s) in which you want to find text.

Lets you specify the elements to exclude from the search.

Lets you specify the elements to exclude from the search.

Lets you specify the elements to exclude from the search.

No Help topic associated with this item.

Enable to display both user-declared and Document Type Definition (DTD)-declared file references.

Enable to display only file references that are declared in the document.

Enable to display only file references that are declared in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Lets you choose the file reference that you want to insert or edit.

Displays the name of the selected file reference.

Displays the public ID associated with the selected file reference.

Displays the file path associated with the selected file reference.

Displays the type of the selected file reference.

Displays the name of the notation associated with the selected file reference.

Closes the dialog box without saving any changes you have made.

Opens the File Reference: New dialog box. Lets you create a user-declared file reference. User-declared file references are available only in the active document.

Opens the File Reference: Edit dialog box. Lets you change the declaration for the selected user-declared file reference.

Deletes the selected file reference.

Lets you specify a name for the file reference.

Lets you specify a PUBLIC identifier.

Lets you specify a file path for the entity with which the file reference is associated.

No Help topic associated with this item.

Lets you choose a data type.

Lets you choose a notation. Notations are defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Displays errors in the file reference declaration.

Opens the Data Attributes dialog box where you can edit or delete attributes.

Lets you choose the text references to display in the Text reference list.

Enable to display only text references with replacement text of type CDATA or with an unspecified type.

Enable to display only text references with replacement text that is a processing instruction.

Enable to display only text references with replacement text that is of type SDATA.

Lets you select the text reference you want to insert in the document.

Displays the name of the selected text reference.

Displays the type of the selected text reference.

Displays the value of the selected text reference.

Opens the File References: New dialog box where you can specify a text reference by click the Text Reference button.

Opens the Text Reference: Edit dialog box where you can edit a text reference by clicking the Text Reference button.

Lets you delete the selected text reference.

Lets you specify a name for the text reference.

Lets you choose a type for the text reference.

Displays the value of the text reference.

Displays errors in the text reference declaration.

Opens the Text Reference dialog box where you can choose a text reference to insert into the document.

Lets you specify the type of marked section to insert.

Lets you specify the type of marked section to insert.

Lets you specify the type of marked section to insert.

Inserts a marked section of the selected type into the document.

Lets you create, edit, or delete a marked section parameter.

Opens the Marked Section Parameter Declaration dialog box. Lets you create a marked section that combines more than one type of marked section.

Opens the Marked Section Parameter Declaration dialog box. Lets you edit a marked section.

Deletes the selected marked section parameter.

Lets you type a name for a marked section that combines more than one marked section type.

Enable to indicate that the content of the marked section contains no markup.

Enable to indicate that the content of the marked section contains no markup other than entity references.

Enable to include the selected text in the XML document.

Enable to exclude the selected text from the XML document.

Enable to indicate that the selected text is marked.

Displays the process targets that have been defined in the Process Target: New dialog box.

Displays the selected process target.

Displays the Public ID for the selected process target.

Displays the file path for the selected process target.

Inserts the processing instruction into the document.

Opens the Process Target: New dialog box where you can define a new process target.

Opens the Process Target: Edit dialog box where you can edit a process target definition.

Deletes the selected process target.

Lets you specify a name for the process target.

Lets you specify a PUBLIC identifier.

Lets you specify the location of the process target.

Displays the errors that occurred in defining the process target.

Select root element dialog box

Lets you specify an element as the first element in the document.

Displays the current content model for the selected element.

Changes the root element back to the one specified by the document type.

Displays the elements defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

Displays the content model for the selected element as defined in the Document Type Definition (DTD).

For more information about this topic, see the Help.

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