

Oxygen XML Diff 4.0

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Welcome to the User Manual of Oxygen XML Diff 4.0 .

Oxygen XML Diff is a cross-platform application designed for comparing and finding the differences between two XML files or two sets of XML files. It offers a complete diff and merge solution with six different diff algorithms and multiple levels of comparison.

This user guide is focused mainly at describing features, functionality and application interface to help you get started in no time.

Chapter 2

Installation

Topics:

- [Installation Requirements](#)
- [Installation Instructions](#)
- [Setting a Parameter in the Launcher Configuration File / Startup Script](#)
- [Starting the Application](#)
- [Obtaining and Registering a License Key](#)
- [Upgrading the Oxygen XML Diff Application](#)
- [Checking for New Versions](#)
- [Uninstalling the Application](#)
- [Performance Problems](#)

This section explains platform requirements and installation procedures. It also provides instructions on how to obtain and register a license key, how to perform upgrades and uninstall the application.

If you need help at any point during these procedures please send email to support@oxygenxml.com

Installation Requirements

This section contains details about the platform and environment requirements necessary for installing and running the application.

Platform Requirements

The run-time requirements of the application are:

- CPU (processor): minimum - Intel Pentium III™/AMD Athlon™ class processor, 500 *Mhz*; recommended - Dual Core class processor.
- Computer memory: minimum - 512 MB of RAM (1 GB on Windows Vista and Windows 7); recommended - 512 MB of RAM (2 GB on Windows Vista and Windows 7).
- Hard disk space: minimum - 100 MB free disk space; recommended - 200 MB free disk space.

Operating System

Windows	Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 2003, Windows Server 2008.
Mac OS	Mac OS X version 10.5 64-bit or later.
Unix/Linux	Any Unix/Linux distribution with an available Java SE Runtime Environment version 1.6.0 or later from Oracle (formerly from Sun).

Environment Requirements

This section specifies the Java platform requirements and other tools that may be needed for installing the application.

Tools

Installation packages are supplied in compressed archives. Ensure you have installed a suitable archive extraction utility with which to extract the archive. The MD5 sum is available on [the Download page](#) for every archive. You should check the MD5 sum of the downloaded archive with a MD5 checking tool available on your platform.


Java Virtual Machine Prerequisites

Prior to installation ensure that your Operating System environment complies with the following:


- Oxygen XML Diff supports only official and stable Java virtual machines with the version number 1.6.0 or later (the recommended version is 1.6.0) from Oracle, formerly Sun Microsystems (available at <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>) and from Apple Computer. The Java Virtual Machine from Apple is pre-installed on Mac OS X computers. For Mac OS X, Java Virtual Machine updates are available at the Apple website. Oxygen XML Diff may work very well with JVM implementations from other vendors but the eventual incompatibilities will not be solved in further Oxygen XML Diff releases. Oxygen XML Diff *does not work with the GNU libgcj Java virtual machine*.
- The PATH environment variable is set to the most current Java Virtual Machine installation.
- References to older Java Virtual Machine installations are removed from the PATH.

Installation Instructions

Before proceeding with the following instructions, please ensure that your system complies with the prerequisites detailed in the installation requirements.

 **Note:**

The following instructions assume that a Java Runtime Environment (*JRE*) is installed. If you have downloaded an installation package that contains the *JRE*, please note that the package will automatically install a *JRE* before execution of the application but this *JRE* will be used on your computer only for running Oxygen XML Diff, it will be invisible to other applications.

 **Note:**

The installation kits and the executable files packaged inside the installation kits were checked before publication with an antivirus program to make sure they are not infected with viruses, trojan horses or other malicious software.

Windows Installation

Windows installation procedure.


To install the application on Windows:

1. Download the `oxygenXMLDiff.exe` installation kit and run it.
2. Follow the instructions presented in the installation program.

The user preferences are stored in the subfolder `com.oxygenxml.diff` of the folder that is the value of the `APPDATA` Windows variable for the user that starts the application.

 **Note:**

In order to specify another Java virtual machine to be used by Oxygen XML Diff you have to set the home folder of the desired JVM in the Windows variable `JAVA_HOME` or in the Windows variable `JDK_HOME`. If `JAVA_HOME` and `JDK_HOME` are not set the application launcher will try to detect a JVM installed in a standard location on the computer and use it for running the application. If you installed the kit which includes a Java virtual machine you have to rename or remove the `jre` subfolder of the install folder in order for the variable `JAVA_HOME` or `JDK_HOME` to take effect.

 **Note:**

Copy to clipboard the license key you have received by email and paste it in the application license dialog.

 **Note:**

If you have difficulties installing the product please use the zip archive distribution instead (`oxygenXMLDiff.zip`). Just unzip it in a folder where you have write permissions and use the product launchers.

Mac OS X Installation

Mac OS X installation procedure.

To install the application on Mac OS X:

1. Create a folder called `oxygenXMLDiff` on your local disk.

2. Within the `oxygenXMLDiff` folder, create child folder named in accordance with the version number of the application.

The folder structure looks as follows: `../oxygenXMLDiff/4.0/`

3. Download the Mac OS X Installation package (`oxygenXMLDiff.zip`) into this folder.
4. Extract the archive into the same folder.
5. Execute the file named `diffFiles` or `diffDirs`



Note:

Oxygen XML Diff uses the first JVM from the list of preferred JVM versions set on your Mac computer that has the version number not less than 1.6.0. To change the version of the Java virtual machine that runs the application you must move your desired JVM version up in the preferred list by dragging it with the mouse on the first position in the list of JVMs available from Applications -> Utilities -> Java -> Java Preferences.



Note:

The compressed file should be recognized by StuffIt Expander and should automatically be expanded after downloading. If it is not expanded, you can expand it manually using StuffIt Expander 6.0 or later.



Note:

Copy to clipboard the license key you have received by email and paste it in the application license dialog.



Note:

With some fonts the cursor will behave unpredictably. It is recommended to use a fixed-size font, such as Monaco. More details can be found [here](#).

Linux Installation

Linux installation procedure.

To install the application on Linux:

1. Download the `oxygenXMLDiff-32bit.sh` installation kit for 32 bit Linux machines or the `oxygenXMLDiff-64bit.sh` installation kit for 64 bit Linux machines and run it.
2. Follow the instructions presented in the installation program.



Note:

In order to specify another Java virtual machine to be used by Oxygen XML Diff you have to set the home folder of the desired JVM in the environment variable `JAVA_HOME` or in the environment variable `JDK_HOME`. If `JAVA_HOME` and `JDK_HOME` are not set the application launcher will try to detect a JVM installed in a standard location on the computer and use it to run the application.

All Platforms Installation

All Platforms kit installation procedure.

1. Create a folder called `diffFiles` on your local disk.
2. Within the `diffFiles` folder, create child folder named in accordance with the application version number.
The directory structure looks as follows: `../diffFiles/4.0/`
3. Download the All Platforms Installation package (`oxygenXMLDiff.tar.gz`) to this folder.
4. Extract the archive to the same folder.

- Run from a command line the script `diffFiles.bat` or `diffDirs.bat` on Windows, `diffFilesMac.sh` or `diffDirsMac.sh` on Mac OS X, `diffFiles.sh` or `diffDirs.sh` on Unix / Linux.

 **Note:**

To change the version of the Java virtual machine that runs the application you have to specify the full path to the Java executable of the desired JVM version in the Java command at the end of the script file, for example:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.6.0\bin\java" -Xmx256m
-Dsun.java2d.noddraw=true ...
```

on Windows,

```
/System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/1.6.0/Home/bin/java
"-Xdock:name=DiffFiles" ...
```

on Mac OS X.

 **Note:**

You must have installed a Java virtual machine 1.6.0 or later.

 **Note:**

Copy to clipboard the license key you have received by email and paste it in the application license dialog.

Unix / Linux Server Configuration

Unix / Linux Server configuration procedure.

To install the application on a Unix / Linux server:

- Install the application on the server, making sure the `diffFiles.sh` and `diffDirs.sh` script is executable and the installation directory is in the PATH of the users that need to use the editor.
- Create a file called `diffFiles.voptions` and `diffDirs.voptions` in the Oxygen XML Diff install folder where the startup file is located.

File's content must be: `-Xmx256m -Dcom.oxygenxml.MultipleInstances=true`

The "-Xmx" value represents the maximum memory allocated for each application instance. Please make sure you tune it such that the multiple application instances will not use all the available physical memory.

- Make sure the X server processes located on the workstations allow connections from the server host. For this use the **xhost** command.
- Telnet (or ssh) on the server host.
- Start an xterm process, with **display** parameter set on the current workstation. Ex: `xterm -display workstationip:0.0`
- Start the application by typing `diffFiles.sh` or `diffDirs.sh`

Unattended Installation

Unattended installation is possible only on Windows and Linux by running the installer executable from command line and passing the `-q` parameter. The installer executable is called `oxygenXMLDiff.exe` on Windows and `oxygenXMLDiff.sh` on Linux

In unattended mode the installer does not overwrite files with the same name if a previous version of the application is installed in the same folder. The `-overwrite` parameter added after `-q` parameter forces the overwriting of these files.

If the installer is executed in silent (unattended) mode and `-console` parameter is passed as a second parameter after `-q` parameter, a console will be allocated on Windows that displays the output of the installer. The command for running the installer in this case is:

```
start /wait oxygenXMLDiff.exe -q -console
```

Custom Settings in Unattended Installation

By default an unattended installation applies the default settings of the installer. If you want to install the application on a large number of computers but you need to change the default values of some settings (like the install folder on disk, whether a desktop icon or a quick launch shortcut is created, the file associations created in the operating system, the name of the program group on the Start menu, etc.) then you should use a special settings file which specifies the new values for these settings. To generate the settings file you have to run the installer in normal attended mode once on a test computer and specify the exact options that you want for the unattended installation. When the installation is completed a file called `response.varfile` and containing your selected options is created in the `.install4j` subfolder of the installation folder, by default `C:\Program Files\Oxygen XML Diff 4.0\install4j` on Windows. This is a one time process. After that for applying these options on all the computers where an unattended installation is performed you have to specify this file in the command line, for example copy the file in the same location as the installer program and use the command:

- on Windows:

```
oxygenXMLDiff.exe -q -varfile response.varfile
```

- on Linux:

```
oxygenXMLDiff.sh -q -varfile response.varfile
```

Privacy Options

The following parameters control the privacy options:

Table 1: Privacy Options Parameters

Parameter name	Description	Values
<code>autoVersionChecking</code>	Automatic version checking.	<code>true / false</code> . Default setting is <code>true</code> .
<code>reportProblem</code>	Allows you to report a problem encountered while using the application.	<code>true / false</code> . Default setting is <code>true</code> .
<code>usageDataCollector</code>	When set to <code>true</code> , the user can choose whether the application will send anonymous information about how the product is used.	<code>true / false</code> . Default setting is <code>true</code> .

They can be set either in the `response.varfile` configuration file, or directly in the command line, like in the following example:

- on Windows:

```
oxygenXMLDiff.exe -q -VautoVersionChecking=false  
-VreportProblem=false -VusageDataCollector=false
```

- on Linux:


```
oxygenXMLDiff.sh -q -VautoVersionChecking=false  
-VreportProblem=false -VusageDataCollector=false
```

Setting a Parameter in the Launcher Configuration File / Startup Script

On the Windows platform if you start the application by double-clicking on the Start menu shortcut/Desktop shortcut in order to set a startup parameter you have to add a new line with the parameter to the file `diffFiles.vmoptions`

located in the installation directory together with the launcher file called `diffDirs.exe` or `diffFiles.exe`. If the file `diffFiles.vmoptions` does not exist yet in the folder of the launcher file you have to create it there. For example for setting the maximum amount of Java memory to 600 MB the content of the file `diffFiles.vmoptions` must be:

```
-Xmx600m
```

 **Note:** On Windows Vista/7 you will first have to copy the `diffFiles.vmoptions` file to a folder with write access (like your Desktop), modify it there with a text editing application (like *Notepad*) and then copy it back to the installation folder, replacing the original file.

If you start the application with the script `diffFiles.bat` you have to add or modify the parameter to the java command at the end of the script. For example for setting the maximum amount of Java memory to 600 MB the java command should start with:

```
java -Xmx600m -Dsun.java2d.noddraw=true ...
```

On the Mac OS X platform to add or modify a startup parameter you have to Ctrl-click on the Oxygen XML Diff application icon in Finder, in the pop-up menu select *Show Package Contents*, then in the *Contents* directory you edit the file `Info.plist`: in the key *VMOptions* you modify the parameter if it already exists in that key or you add it after the model of the existing parameters inside that key.

On the Linux platform you have to create a file called `diffFiles.vmoptions` if it does not exist already and specify the parameter exactly as in the case of the `.vmoptions` file on the Windows platform.

If you use the *All platforms* distribution you have to add or modify the startup parameter that you want to set in the Java command line at the end of the startup script `diffFiles.bat` or `diffDirs.bat` on Windows, `diffFilesMac.sh` or `diffDirsMac.sh` on Mac OS X and `diffFiles.sh` or `diffDirs.sh` on Linux. All these files are located in the installation directory. For example to set the maximum amount of Java memory to 600 MB on Windows the `-Xmx` parameter must be modified in the java command line at the end of `diffFiles.bat` like this:

```
java -Xmx600m -Dsun.java2d.noddraw=true ...
```

on Mac OS X the java command at the end of `diffFilesMac.sh` should look like:

```
java "-Xdock:name=DiffFiles"\  
-Dcom.oxygenxml.editor.plugins.dir="/OXYGEN_XML_DIFF_HOME/plugins"\  
-Xmx600m\  
...
```

and on Linux the Java command at the end of `diffFiles.sh` should look like:

```
java -Xmx600m\  
"-Dcom.oxygenxml.editor.plugins.dir=$OXYGEN_XML_DIFF_HOME/plugins"\  
...
```

Starting the Application

This section specifies the steps for starting the application.

Starting the Application on Windows

Start the application launcher.

Use one of the following two launchers:

- `diffDirs.exe` or `diffFiles.exe` - started from the shortcut created by the installer on the **Start** menu.
- `diffFiles.bat` - located in the install folder and started from command line.

Starting the Application on Mac OS X

Start the application's launcher.

Use one of the following two methods:

- The shortcut `diffFiles` created on **Desktop** by the installer.
- The command

```
sh diffFilesMac.sh
```

executed from command line. This launcher file is located in the install folder.

: Two or more instances can be started on the same computer with the following command that should be executed for any new instance:

```
open -n DiffFiles.app
```

Starting the Application on Linux

Start the application's launcher.

Use one of the following two methods:

- The shortcut `diffFiles` created on **Desktop** by the installer.
- The command

```
sh diffFiles.sh
```

executed from command line. This launcher file is located in the install folder.

Starting the Application with the All Platforms Kit

Start the application's launcher.

Use the following command:

- On Windows:

```
diffFiles.bat
```

- On Linux:

```
sh diffFiles.sh
```

- On Mac OS X:

```
sh diffFilesMac.sh
```

Obtaining and Registering a License Key

The Oxygen XML Diff is not free software and requires a license in order to enable the application.

For demonstration and evaluation purposes a time limited license is available upon request from the [Oxygen XML Diff](#) web site. This license is supplied at no cost for a period of 30 days from date of issue. During this period the Oxygen XML Diff is fully functional enabling you to test all aspects of the application. Thereafter, the application is disabled and a permanent license must be purchased in order to use the application. For special circumstances, if a trial period of greater than 30 days is required, please contact support@oxygenxml.com. All licenses are obtained from the [Oxygen XML Diff web site](#).

For definitions and legal details of the license types available for Oxygen XML Diff you should consult the End User License Agreement received with the license key and available also on the Oxygen XML Diff website at http://www.oxygenxml.com/eula_diff.html

Named User License Registration

1. Save a backup copy of the message containing the new license key.
2. Start the application.
3. Copy to the clipboard the license text as explained in the message.
4. If this is a new install of the application then it will display automatically the registration dialog when it is started. In the case you already used the application and obtained a new license, use the menu option Help / Register

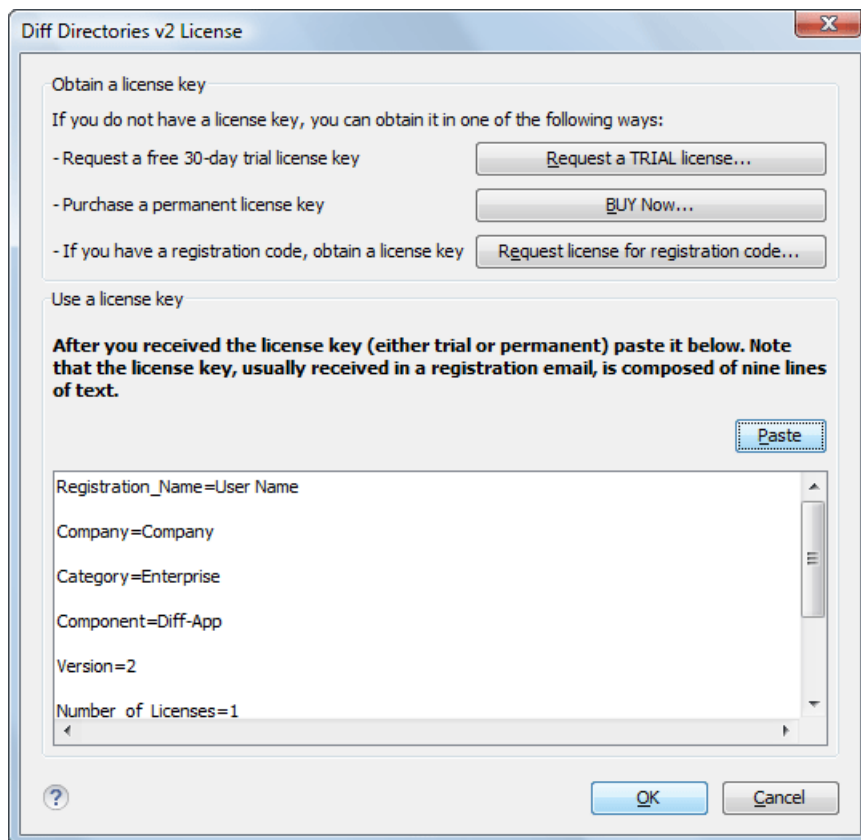


Figure 1: Registration Dialog

5. Paste the license text in the registration dialog.
6. Press the OK button.

Named User License Registration with Text File

1. Save the license key in a file named `licensekey.txt`.

2. Copy the file in the *lib* subfolder of the install folder.
3. Start Oxygen XML Diff .

License Registration with an Activation Code

If you have only an activation code and you want to register the associated license key you must request this license key by filling the registration code and other details associated with your license in a request form on the Oxygen XML Diff website. The button **Request license for registration code** in the registration dialog available from menu **Help > Register** opens this request form in the default Web browser on your computer.


Upgrading the Oxygen XML Diff Application

From time to time, upgrade and patch versions of Oxygen XML Diff are released to provide enhancements that rectify problems, improve functionality and the general efficiency of the application.

Any personal configuration settings and customizations are preserved by installing an upgrade or a patch.

Upgrading the Standalone Application

Upgrading to a new version might require a new license key. To check if your license key is compatible with the new version, select **Help > Check for New Version** . Note that the application needs an Internet connection to check the license compatibility.

 **Note:** If there is a previous version of Oxygen XML Diff already installed on your computer, it can coexist with the new one, which means you don't have to uninstall it. The user preferences are stored in a different directory. They will not be removed and will be imported automatically in the new version at the first application launch.

1. Download the install kit of the new version.
2. Create a new folder under `./../oxygenXMLDiff` e. g. `./../oxygenXMLDiff/ 4.0`
3. Extract the content of the install kit into the new folder.
4. If you have defined Oxygen XML Diff in the system PATH, modify it to point to the new installation folder.
5. Start Oxygen XML Diff
This will test that the application can start and that your license is recognized by the upgrade installation.

Checking for New Versions

Oxygen XML Diff offers *the option of checking for new versions* at the <http://www.oxygenxml.com/diff> site when the application is started. If this option is enabled a message dialog will notify the user when new versions are released.

You can check for new versions manually at any time by going to menu **Help > Check for New Versions**

Uninstalling the Application

This section contains uninstallation procedures.

Uninstalling the Standalone Application



Caution: The following procedure will remove Oxygen XML Diff from your system. **Please ensure that all valuable data stored in the install folder is saved to another location prior to performing this procedure.**

1. Backup all valuable data from the Oxygen XML Diff installation folder.
2. Remove the application.
 - On Windows use the appropriate uninstaller shortcut provided with your OS.
 - On Mac OS X and Unix manually delete the installation folder and all its contents.
3. If you want to remove also the user preferences that were configured in the **Preferences** dialog you must remove the folder `%APPDATA%\com.oxygenxml.diff` on Windows (usually `%APPDATA%` has the value `[user-home-dir]\Application Data`) / the subfolder `.com.oxygenxml.diff` of the user home folder on Linux / the subfolder `Library/Preferences/com.oxygenxml.diff` of the user home folder on Mac OS X.

Unattended Uninstall

The unattended uninstall procedure is available only on Windows and Linux.

Run the uninstaller executable from command line with the `-q` parameter.

The uninstaller executable is called `uninstall.exe` on Windows and `uninstall` on Linux and is located in the application's install folder.

Performance Problems

This section contains the solutions for some common problems that may appear when running the application.

Display Problems on Linux/Solaris

Display problems like screen freeze or momentary menu pop-ups during mouse movements over screen on Linux or Solaris can be solved by *adding the startup parameter* `-Dsun.java2d.pmonscreen=false`.

Chapter

3

Comparing and Merging Documents

Topics:

- [Directories Comparison](#)
- [Files Comparison](#)
- [XML Diff API](#)

In large teams composed either of developers or technical writers, the usage of a shared repository for the source or document files is a must. Often many authors are changing the same file at the same time.

Finding what has been modified in your files and folders can be hard. If your data is changing, you can benefit from accurate identification and processing of changes in your files and folders with Oxygen XML Diff 's features for comparing files and directories. These are powerful and easy to use tools that will do the job fast and thoroughly. With the new possibilities of differencing and merging, it is now easy to manage multiple changes.

Oxygen XML Diff provides a simple means of performing file and folder comparisons. You can see the differences in your files and folders and also you can merge the changes.

There are two levels on which the comparison can be done, namely comparing directories or comparing individual files. These two operations are available from the Tools menu.

Also the comparison tool can be started using command line arguments. In the installation folder there are 2 executable shells (`diffFiles.bat` and `diffDirs.bat` on Windows, `diffFiles.sh` and `diffDirs.sh` on Unix/Linux, `diffFilesMac.sh` and `diffDirsMac.sh` on Mac OS X). You can give one or two command line arguments to each of these shells.

For example, to start the comparison between 2 directories on Windows use:

```
diffDirs.bat "c:\Program Files" "c:\ant"
```

Note that if there are spaces in the path names, the paths need to be surrounded by quotes. Also one argument can be missing in which case the second directory will be chosen manually by the user.

The same goes for the files diff utility as well.

If you run the diff tool from the command line (`diffFiles.exe` or `diffFiles.bat` on Windows, `diffFiles.sh` on Linux, `diffFilesMac.sh` on Mac OS X), you must specify one or two parameters, because Diff Files perform only two-way comparing.

Directories Comparison

The directories comparison result is presented as a tree of files and directories. The directories that contain different files are expanded automatically, so you can focus directly on the differences. You can merge the directories contents using the copy actions. A double click or an Enter key on a line with a pair of files starts *comparing the file content* of the two files from that line in the **Compare Files** window. Please note that the content is compared only in case of known file types, that is the files associated with the built-in editors and the file types associated with a built-in editor when the user was prompted to specify such an association (when opening for the first time a file of an unknown type).

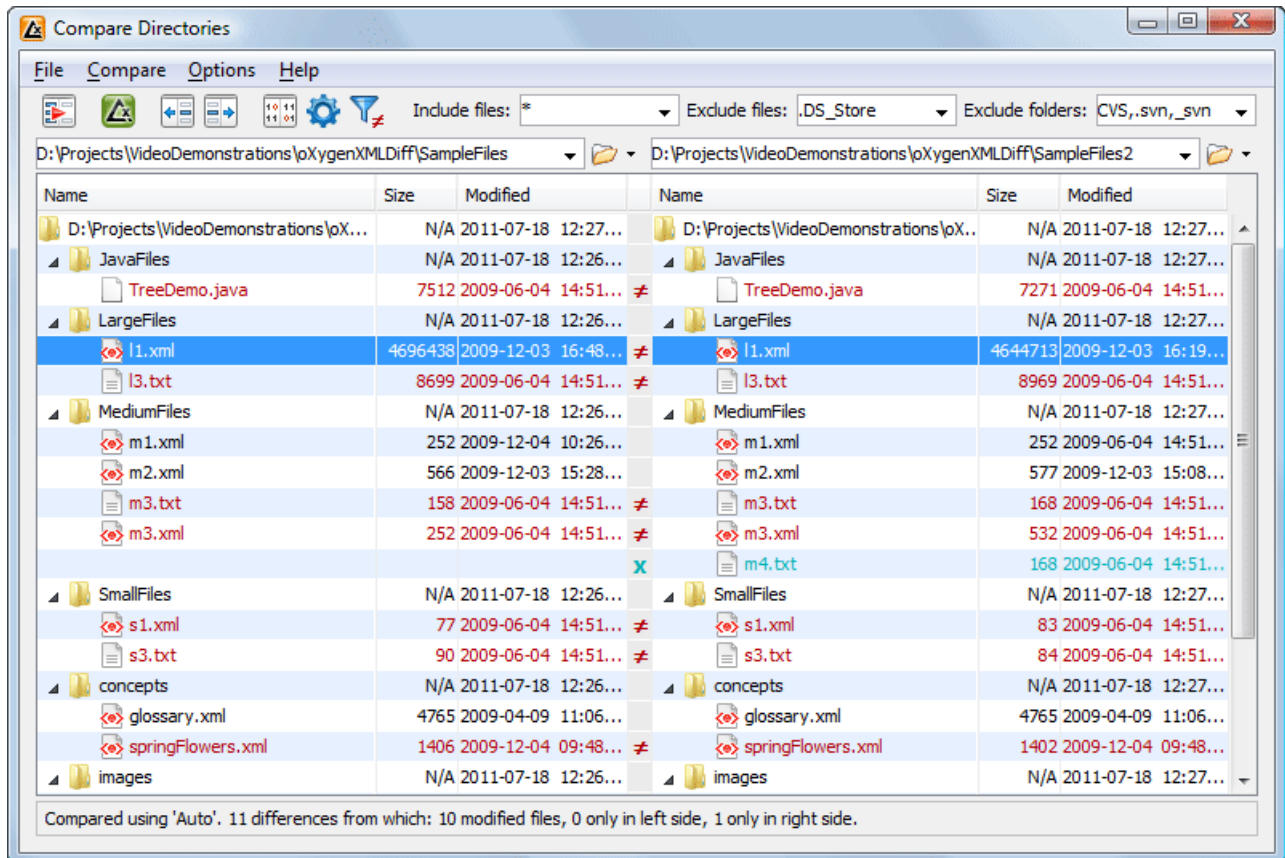






Figure 2: The Compare Directories Window

Directories Comparison User Interface

This section explains the user interface of the **Directories Comparison** window.

Compare Menu

This menu contains the following action:








-  **Perform Directories Differencing** - Looks for differences between the two directories displayed in the left and right side of the application window.
-  **Perform Files Differencing** - Compares the currently selected files.
-  **Copy Change from Right to Left** - Copies the selected change from the right side to the left side (if there is no file/folder in the right side, the left file/folder is deleted).
-  **Copy Change from Left to Right** - Copies the selected change from the left side to the right side (if there is no file/folder in the left side, the right file/folder is deleted).

Compare Toolbar

The toolbar contains the following actions:




Figure 3: The Compare toolbar

-  **Perform directories differencing** - Looks for differences between the two directories displayed in the left and right side of the application window.
-  **Perform files differencing** - Compares the currently selected files.
-  **Copy Change from Right to Left** - Copies the selected change from the right side to the left side (if there is no file/folder in the right side, the left file/folder is deleted).
-  **Copy Change from Left to Right** - Copies the selected change from the left side to the right side (if there is no file/folder in the left side, the right file/folder is deleted).
-  **Binary Compare** - Performs a byte-level comparison on the selected files.
-  **Diff Options** - Opens the Directories Comparison preferences page.
-  **Show Only Modifications** - Displays a more uncluttered file structure by hiding all identical files.
- Files and folders filters - Differences can be filtered using three filter boxes: **Include files**, **Exclude files**, **Exclude folders**. They come with predefined values and are editable to allow more custom values. All of them accept multiple comma separated values and the * and ? wildcards. For example, to filter out all jpeg and gif image files, edit the **Exclude files** filter box to read * . jpeg, * . png. Each filter keeps a list with the latest 15 filters applied in the drop-down list of the filter box.

Directories Selector

To open the directories you want to compare, select a folder from each **Browse for local directory** button. The Diff Tool keeps track of the folders you are currently working with and those you opened in this window. You can see and select them from the two combo-boxes.

If you want to compare two archives' content you can select the archives from the **Browse for archive file** button.

-  **Tip:** By default the supported archives are treated as directories and the comparison is also done with the files inside them. You can disable this behaviour by unchecking the **Look in archives** checkbox from the [Diff preferences page](#).

Comparison Result

The directory comparison result is presented using two tree-like structures, showing files and folders names, size and modification date.

Name	Size	Modified		Name	Size	Modified
length-bad.xml	140	2010-07-12 16:43:03		length-bad.xml	140	2010-07-12 16:43:03
length-bad1.xml	140	2010-07-12 16:43:04	≠	length-bad1.xml	125	2010-09-02 11:41:14
length-bad2.xml	143	2010-07-12 16:43:04	≠	length-bad2.xml	126	2010-09-02 11:41:07
length-good.xml	141	2010-07-12 16:43:03	≠	length-good.xml	126	2010-09-02 11:41:03
length.dtd	91	2010-07-12 16:43:03	X			
length.sch	648	2010-07-12 16:43:03	X			
name-bad.xml	171	2010-07-12 16:43:03	≠	name-bad.xml	155	2010-09-02 11:40:38
name.dtd	192	2010-07-12 16:43:03	≠	name.dtd	158	2010-09-02 11:42:09
name.sch	566	2010-07-12 16:43:04	≠	name.sch	351	2010-09-02 11:40:50
present-bad.xml	224	2010-07-12 16:43:04	≠	present-bad.xml	171	2010-09-02 11:41:47
present.dtd	130	2010-07-12 16:43:03	≠	present.dtd	60	2010-09-02 11:40:28
present.sch	482	2010-07-12 16:43:03	≠	present.sch	295	2010-09-02 11:41:51
required-bad1.xml	205	2010-07-12 16:43:03	≠	required-bad1.xml	163	2010-09-02 11:41:24
required-bad2.xml	189	2010-07-12 16:43:03	≠	required-bad2.xml	155	2010-09-02 11:41:18
required-good.xml	197	2010-07-12 16:43:03		required-good.xml	197	2010-07-12 16:43:03
required.dtd	128	2010-07-12 16:43:03	≠	required.dtd	91	2010-09-02 11:41:42
required.sch	612	2010-07-12 16:43:03	≠	required.sch	363	2010-09-02 11:41:38
author	N/A	2010-09-01 11:23:14		author	N/A	2010-09-02 11:42:38
author.sch	613	2010-07-12 16:43:04	X			
source1.xml	165	2010-07-12 16:43:04	X			
source2.xml	184	2010-07-12 16:43:04	X			
paragraph	N/A	2010-09-01 11:23:14		paragraph	N/A	2010-09-02 11:39:34

Compared using 'Timestamp (last modified date/time)'. 20 differences from which: 13 modified files, 7 only in left side, 0 only in right side.

Figure 4: Comparison result

A column holding graphic symbols separate the two tree-like structures. The graphic symbols can be:

- an "X" sign, when a file or a folder exists only in one of the compared directories;
- a "not-equal" sign, if a file exists in both directories, but the content is different. The same sign appears when a collapsed folder contains modified files.

The color used for painting the sign and the directory or file name can be customized in the [Directories Comparison / Appearance](#) preferences page. You can double-click the line marked with the "not-equal" sign and a new **File Content Comparison** window is opened, showing the differences between the two files.

Compare Images

By double-click a line containing two different images a compare images dialog is displayed. The dialog presents the images in the left and right part scaled to fit the view available area. You can use the contextual menu actions to scale the images at their original size or scale them down to fit in the view available area.

The supported image types are: GIF, JPG / JPEG, PNG, BMP.

Files Comparison

The comparison of a pair of files is done by opening them in two editors arranged in a side-by-side layout. The line numbers on the left side of each editor help you to identify quickly the locations of the differences.

You can edit both the source and the target file. The differences are refreshed when you save the modified document.

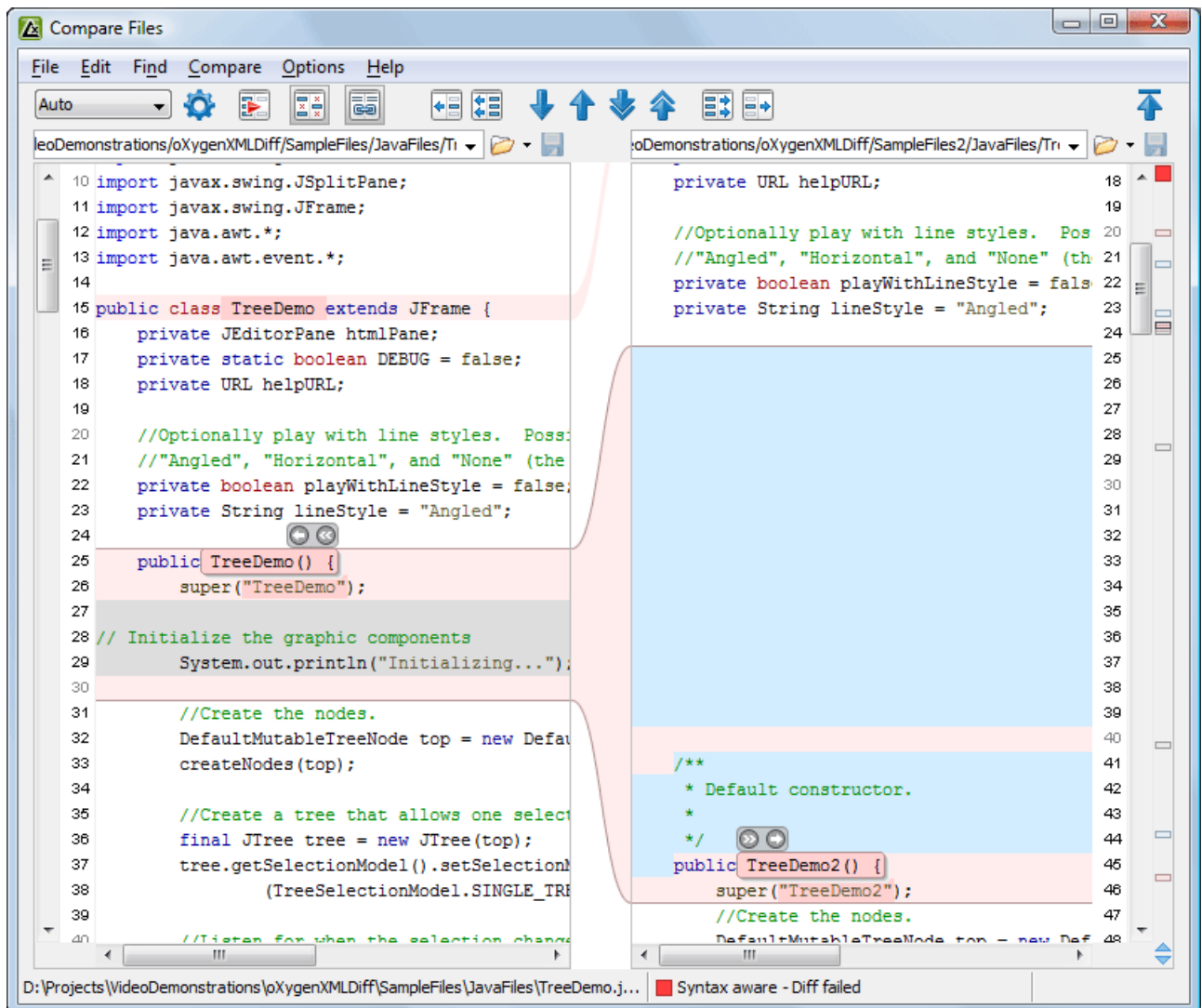






Figure 5: The Compare Files Window

Adjacent changes in any of the compared files are grouped into blocks of changes. This allows an easier visual identification and focuses on a group of related changes.

A widget containing actions that can be used to copy or append changes from either of the two sides is displayed for a selected change:

-  and  - copy the content of the selected change from one side and appends it after the content of the corresponding change from the other side; as a result, the side towards which the arrows point will contain the changes from both sides.
-  and  - replace the content of a change from one side with the content of the corresponding change from the other side.









Main Menu

This section explains the menu actions of the **Files Comparison** window.

File Menu






The following actions are available:

- **Source** - The file is displayed in the left side of the application window

- **Source** >  **Open** - Browses for a source file.
- **Source** >  **Open URL** - Opens URL to be used as a source file.
- **Source** >  **Open File from Archive** - Browses an archive content for a source file.
- **Source** >  **Save** - Saves the changes made in the source file.
- **Source** > **Save As...** - Displays the **Save As** dialog that allows you to save the source file with a new name.
- **Target** - The file is displayed in the right side of the application window
 - **Target** >  **Open** - Browses for a target file.
 - **Target** >  **Open URL** - Opens URL to be used as a target file.
 - **Target** >  **Open File from Archive** - Browses an archive content for a source file.
 - **Target** >  **Save** - Saves the changes made in the target file.
 - **Target** > **Save As...** - Displays the **Save As** dialog that allows you to save the target file with a new name.
- **Exit** - Quits the application.




Edit Menu

The following actions are available:

-  **Cut** - Cut selection to clipboard from the local file currently opened in the Editor view or the Compare view.
-  **Copy** - Copy selection to clipboard from the local file currently opened in the Editor view or the Compare view.
-  **Paste** - Paste selection from clipboard in the local file currently opened in the Editor view or the Compare view.
-  **Undo** - Undo edit changes in the local file currently opened in the Editor view or the Compare view.
-  **Redo** - Redo edit changes in the local file currently opened in the Editor view or the Compare view.


Find Menu


The find actions are the following:


-  **Find/Replace** - Perform find/replace operations in the local file currently opened in the **Editor** view or the **Compare** view.
-  **Find Next** - Go to the next match using the same options of the last find operation. The action runs in the editor panel and in any non-editable text area, for example the **Console** view.
-  **Find Previous** - Go to the previous match using the same options of the last find operation. The action runs in the editor panel and in any non-editable text area, for example the **Console** view.


Compare Menu


The following actions are available in this menu:


 **Perform Files Differencing** - Performs a comparison between the source and target files.


 **Next Block of Changes** - Jumps to the next block of changes. This action is disabled when the cursor is positioned on the last change block or when there are no changes in the document. In Diff Directories, when the last block of changes in the current file is reached, the behaviour of this action is controlled by *Navigation* options.


 **Note:** A change block groups one or more consecutive lines that contain at least one change.


 **Previous Block of Changes** - Jumps to the previous block of changes. This action is disabled when the cursor is positioned on the first change block or when there are no changes in the document. In Diff Directories, when the first block of changes in the current file is reached, the behaviour of this action is controlled by *Navigation* options.


 **Next Change** - Jumps to the next change from the current block of changes. When the last change from the current block of changes is reached, it highlights the next block of changes. This action is disabled when the cursor is positioned on the last change. In Diff Directories, when the last change in the current file is reached, the behaviour of this action is controlled by *Navigation* options.


 **Previous Change** - Jumps to the previous change from the current block of changes. When the first change from the current block of changes is reached, it highlights the previous block of changes. This action is disabled when the cursor is positioned on the first change. In Diff Directories, when the first modification in the current file is reached, the behaviour of this action is controlled by *Navigation* options.


 **Last Change** - Jumps to the last change from the current file.


 **First Change** - Jumps to the first change from the current file.


 **Copy All Changes from Left to Right** - Copies all changes from source to target file.

 **Copy Change from Left to Right** - Copies the selected difference from source to target file.

 **Copy Change from Right to Left** - Copies the selected difference from target to source file.

 **Copy All Changes from Right to Left** - Copies all changes from target to source file.

 **Show Word Level Details** - Provides a word-level comparison of the selected change.

 **Show Character Level Details** - Provides a character-level comparison of the selected change.

Options Menu

- **Preferences** - Opens the options pages.
- **Menu Shortcut Keys** - Opens the **Menu Shortcut Keys** option page. Here you can configure all keyboard shortcuts available for menu items.
- **Reset Global Options** - Resets options to their default values.
- **Import Global Options** - Allows you to import options you have previously exported.
- **Export Global Options** - Allows you to export the current options to a file.

Help Menu

- **Help** - Opens the Help dialog.
- **Check for a New Version** - checks the availability of a new application version.
- **Browse Oxygen XML Diff website** - Opens the Oxygen XML Diff website in your default web browser.
- **Register** - Opens the registration dialog.
- **Report problem** - Opens a dialog that allows the user to write the description of a problem that was encountered while using the application.
- **Support center** - Opens the Oxygen XML Diff Support Center web page in a browser.
- **About** - Opens the About dialog.

Compare Toolbar

This toolbar contains the operations that can be performed on the source and target files.
















Figure 6: The Compare Toolbar

The following actions are available:

- **Algorithm** - This option box allows you to select one of the 6 available compare algorithms:
 - *Characters* algorithm computes the differences at character level;
 - *Words* algorithm computes the differences at word level;
 - *Lines* algorithm computes the differences at line level, meaning that it compares two files looking for the first identical line of text. When it is found, it is considered a match. The content that precedes the match is considered to be a difference and marked accordingly. Then the algorithm continues to look for matching lines marking the content between them as differences.
 - *Syntax Aware* for known file types, like the ones listed in the **New** dialog box, for example the XML file type (which includes XSLT files, XSL-FO files, XSD files, RNG files, NVDL files, etc.), the XQUERY file type (.xquery, .xq, .xqy, .xqm extensions), the DTD file type (.dtd, .ent, .mod extensions), the TEXT file type (.txt extension), the PHP file type (.php extension), etc.

This algorithm splits the files into sequences of *tokens* and computes the differences between them. A *token* can have a different meaning, depending on the type of the compared files. For example:

- when comparing XML files, a token can be one of the following:
 - the name of an XML tag;
 - the '<' character;
 - the '>' sequence of characters;
 - the name of an attribute inside an XML tag;
 - the '=' sign;
 - the '"' character;
 - an attribute value;
 - the text string between the start tag and the end tag (that is a text node which is a child of the XML element corresponding to the XML tag that encloses the text string).
- when comparing plain text files (identified by the .txt extension), a token can be any continuous sequence of word characters (letters, digit, the '_' character) or any continuous sequence of whitespace characters including a newline character.
- *XML Fast* works on larger files but it is less precise than XML Accurate.
- *XML Accurate* works best on small XML files.
- *Auto* selects the most appropriate algorithm, based on the files content and size. By default, an **Auto** mode is selected.
-  **Diff Options** - Opens the [Files Comparison page](#).
-  **Perform Files Differencing** - Performs a comparison between the source and target files.
-  **Ignore Whitespaces** - Enables or disables the whitespace ignoring feature. Ignoring whitespace means that before performing the comparison, the application normalizes the content and trims its leading and trailing whitespaces.
-  **Synchronized scrolling** - Synchronizes scrolling of the two open files, so that a selected difference can be seen on both sides of the application window. This action enables/disables the previous described behavior.
-  **Copy Change from Right to Left** - Copies the selected difference from target to source file.
-  **Copy All Changes from Right to Left** - Copies all changes from target to source file.
-  **Next Block of Changes** - Jumps to the next block of changes. This action is disabled when the cursor is positioned on the last change block or when there are no changes in the document. In Diff Directories, when the last block of changes in the current file is reached, the behaviour of this action is controlled by [Navigation](#) options.

-  **Previous Block of Changes** - Jumps to the previous block of changes. This action is disabled when the cursor is positioned on the first change block or when there are no changes in the document. In Diff Directories, when the first block of changes in the current file is reached, the behaviour of this action is controlled by *Navigation* options.
-  **Next Change** - Jumps to the next change from the current block of changes. When the last change from the current block of changes is reached, it highlights the next block of changes. This action is disabled when the cursor is positioned on the last change. In Diff Directories, when the last change in the current file is reached, the behaviour of this action is controlled by *Navigation* options.
-  **Previous Change** - Jumps to the previous change from the current block of changes. When the first change from the current block of changes is reached, it highlights the previous block of changes. This action is disabled when the cursor is positioned on the first change. In Diff Directories, when the first modification in the current file is reached, the behaviour of this action is controlled by *Navigation* options.
-  **Copy All Changes from Left to Right** - Copies all changes from source to target file.
-  **Copy Change from Left to Right** - Copies the selected difference from source to target file.
-  **First Change** - Jumps to the first change from the current file.

Files Selector

To open the source and target files where you want to see the differences, select a file from the **Open** or **Open URL** button. The Diff Tool keeps track of the files you are currently working with and those you opened in this window. You can see and select them from the two combo-boxes.

You can also save the changes in the source file or the target file by clicking the corresponding "Save" button.

File Contents Panel

The files are opened in two side-by-side editors. The text view is used, offering a better view of the differences.

The two editors are kept in sync, so if you scroll the text in one of them, the other one will also scroll to show the difference. The differences are indicated using highlights connected through colored areas. You can use the **Go to modification** buttons to navigate between differences or simply select a change by clicking it in the overview ruler located in the right-most part of the window. Also, the overview ruler contains a success indicator in its upper part that will turn green in case there are no differences and red if differences are found. You can also do this by clicking a colored area between the text editors.

You can edit either the source or the target file. The differences are refreshed when you save the modified document.

Both editors provide a contextual menu that contains edit, merge and navigation actions.

The **Find/Replace** dialog is displayed by pressing **Ctrl+F** (**Cmd+F** on Mac). Also there are available the **Find/Replace** options: **F3** used to perform another search using the last search configuration, and **Shift+F3** to perform another search in backward direction using the last search configuration.

If the compared blocks of text are too large and you want to see the differences at a finer level, you can use the comparison at **Word** or **Character** level.

Word Level Comparison

This option is only available if modifications exist between the source and the target file. You can go to Word Level Comparison by clicking the **Show modification details at word level** button from the Compare Panel or from the Operations menu.

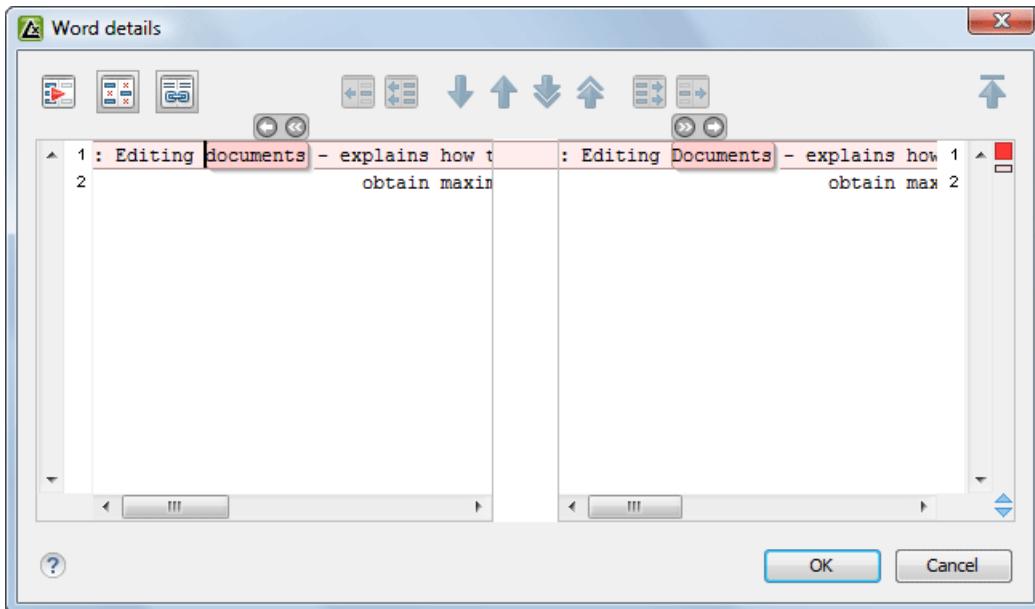


Figure 7: Word Level Comparison

Character Level Comparison

This option is only available if modifications exist between the source and the target file. You can go to Character Level Comparison by clicking the **Show Modification Details at Char Level** button from the compare panel or from the **Compare** menu.

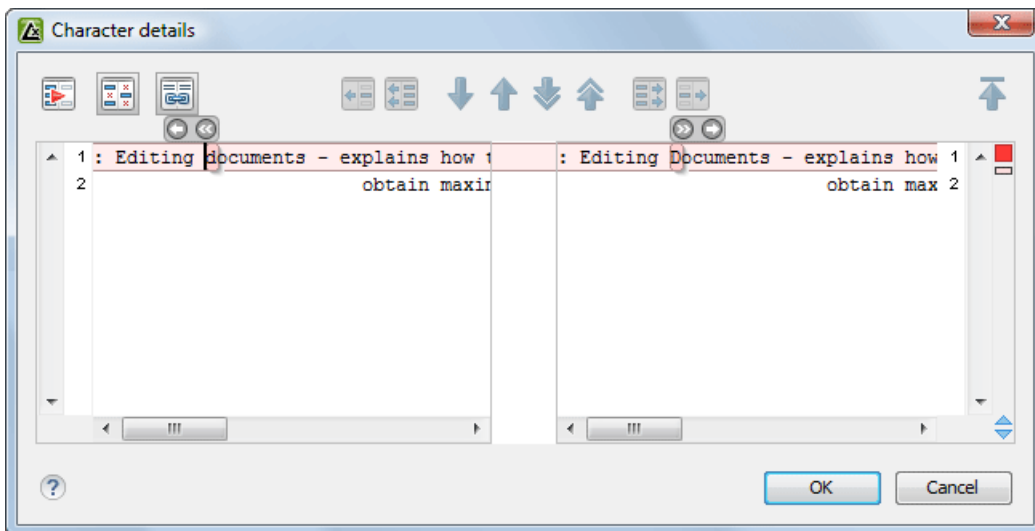


Figure 8: Character Level Comparison

XML Diff API

The following interface is available for calling the XML diff processor from a custom Java application:

- `ro.sync.diff.api.DifferencePerformer` - It compares two resources of a given content type using a set of options. It has the following methods:

- `performDiff` - Perform a diff operation between the two specified resources. It returns a list with the differences. The parameters are the following:
 1. `leftContentReader` - A value of type `java.io.Reader` that provides the content of the first resource.
 2. `rightContentReader` - A value of type `java.io.Reader` that provides the content of the second resource.
 3. `leftSystemId` - A string value that is the location of the first resource.
 4. `rightSystemId` - A string value that is the location of the second resource.
 5. `contentType` - A constant from the `ro.sync.diff.api.DiffContentTypes` interface.
 6. `diffOptions` - The user options like algorithm strength, ignore whitespaces, ignore comments, merge adjacent differences, etc. It is a value of type `ro.sync.diff.api.DiffOptions`.
 7. `diffProgressListener` - An object that will be notified about the progress of the diff operation. It is a value of type `ro.sync.diff.api.DiffProgressListener`.
- `stop` - Signal to the diff performer that it must stop.

An example of this interface can be found in the class `ro.sync.diff.api.sample.DiffXMLFilesSample` which is included in the [XML Diff SDK](#).

Chapter 4

Text Editor Specific Actions

Topics:

- [Undoing and Redoing User Actions](#)
- [Copying and Pasting Text](#)
- [Finding and Replacing Text in the Current File](#)

The Text mode of the editor panel provides the usual actions specific for a plain text editor: undo / redo, copy / paste, find / replace, etc. These actions are executed from the menu bar or toolbar and also by invoking their usual keyboard shortcuts.

Undoing and Redoing User Actions

- **Undo** - menu **Edit > Undo (Ctrl+Z)** - Reverses a maximum of 100 editing actions to return to the preceding state. Complex operations like **Replace All**, **Indent selection**, etc are treated as a single undo event.
- **Redo** - menu **Edit > Redo (Ctrl+Y for Windows, Ctrl+Shift+Z for Mac OSX and Linux)** - Recreates a maximum of 100 editing actions that were undone by the **Undo** function.

Copying and Pasting Text

- **Edit > Cut (Ctrl+X)** - Removes the current selected node from the document and places it in the clipboard.
- **Edit > Copy (Ctrl+C)** - Places a copy of the current selection in the clipboard as RTF. All text attributes such as color, font or syntax highlight are preserved when pasting into another application.
- **Edit > Paste (Ctrl+V)** - Places the current clipboard content into the document at the cursor position.
- **Edit > Select All (Ctrl+A)** - Selects the entire body of the current document, including whitespace preceding the first and following the last character.

Finding and Replacing Text in the Current File

This section explains how to use the find and replace features of the application.

The Find / Replace Dialog

The **Find / Replace** dialog is opened from menu **Find > Find / Replace... (Ctrl+F)** .

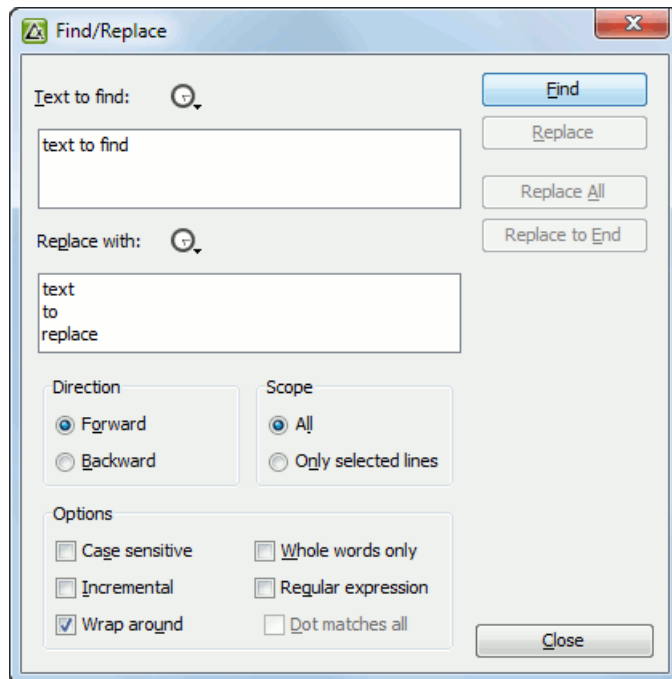


Figure 9: Find / Replace Dialog

Use this dialog to perform the following operations:

- Find occurrences of a word or string of characters including white spaces, represented on one or multiple lines. All occurrences are highlighted.
- Replace occurrences of target defined in the **Text to find** area with a new fragment of text defined in **Replace with** area.
- Find all occurrences of a word or string of characters including white spaces that can be on a line or on multiple lines and display a result list to the message panel.

The *find* operation works on multiple lines, meaning that a find match can cover characters on more than one line of text. To input multiple-line text in the **Text to find** and **Replace with** areas:

- press **(CTRL + Enter)**;
- use the **Insert newline** contextual menu action.

You can use the Perl 5 regular expressions to define patterns. A content completion assistant window is available in the **Text to find** and **Replace with** areas to help you edit regular expressions. It is activated every time you type `\`(backslash key) or on-demand if you press **Ctrl-Space**.

The *replace* operation can bind Perl 5 regular expression group variables (`$1`, `$2`, etc.) from the find match.

To replace an XML tag called `tag-name` with the tag `tag-name1` use `<tag-name(\s+)(.*)>` in the **Text to find** area and `<tag-name1$1$2>` in the **Replace with** area.

The dialog contains the following options:

- **Text to find** - The target character string to search for. You can search for Unicode characters specified in the `\uNNNN` format. Also, hexadecimal notation (`\xNNNN`) and octal notation (`\0NNNN`) can be used. In this case you have to select the **Regular expression** option. For example, to search for a space character you can use the `\u0020` code.
- **Replace with** - The character string with which to replace the target. The string for replace can be on a line or on multiple lines. It may contain Perl 5 regular expression group markers, only if the search expression is a regular expression and the **Regular expression** option is selected.




Note: Some regular expressions may block indefinitely the Java Regular Expressions engine. If the execution of the regular expression does not end in about five seconds, the application displays a dialog that allows you to interrupt the operation.



Note: Special characters like *newline* and *tab* can be inserted in the **Text to find** and **Replace with** text boxes using dedicated actions in the contextual menu (**Insert newline** and **Insert tab**).

Unicode characters can also be used in the **Replace with** area.

- The history buttons  - Contain lists of the last find and replace expressions.
- **Direction** - Specifies if the search direction is from current position to end of file (**Forward**) or to start of file (**Backward**).
- **Scope** - Specifies if the search is executed on the entire file content or only on the selected lines of text. If the selection spans on a single line, the search operation is executed on the whole file (by default the **All** option is selected).
- **Find** - Executes a find operation for the next occurrence of the target. It stops after highlighting the find match in the editor panel.
- **Replace** - Executes a replace operation for the target followed by a find operation for the next occurrence.
- **Replace All** - Executes a replace operation in the entire scope of the document.
- **Replace to End** - Executes a replace operation starting from current target until the end of the document, in the direction specified by the current selection of the **Direction** switch (**Forward** or **Backward**).
- **Case sensitive** - When checked, the search operation follows the exact letter case of the **Text to find**.
- **Whole words only** - Only entire occurrences of a word will be included in the search operation.
- **Incremental** - The search operation is started every time you type or delete a letter in the **Text to find** text box.
- **Regular expression** - It allows you to use regular expressions in Perl 5 syntax.

- **Dot matches all** - A dot used in a regular expression matches also end of line characters.
- **Wrap around** - When the end of the document is reached, the search operation is continued from the start of the document, until its entire content is covered.

Keyboard Shortcuts for Finding the Next and Previous Match

Navigation from a find match to the next one or the previous one is very easy with two keyboard shortcuts: F3 and Shift F3. They are useful to quickly repeat the last find action performed with *the Find / Replace dialog*, taking into account the same find options set there through check boxes.

- **Find > Find Next (F3)** - Performs another search in forward direction using the last search configuration.
- **Find > Find Previous (Shift+F3)** - Performs another search in backward direction using the last search configuration.

Chapter 5

Configuring the Application

Topics:

- [Configuring Options](#)
- [Importing / Exporting Global Options](#)
- [Preferences](#)
- [Reset Global Options](#)

This chapter presents all the user preferences that allow you to configure the application .

Configuring Options

The application is controlled by a set of options. There is an option for pretty much any of the Oxygen XML Diff features. To offer you the highest degree of flexibility in customizing the application to fit the end-user's role in your organization, Oxygen XML Diff comes with several distinct layers of option values, arranged here according to their priority, from low to high:

- *Default Options* - should be regarded as factory defaults or built-in values.

This predefined set of values are tuned to allow the application to behave optimally in most working environments.

- *Customized Default Options* - designed to customize the application initial option values for a group of users.

This layer allows an administrator to deploy oXygen preconfigured with a standardized set of option values.



Note: Once this layer is set, it represents the initial application state when an end-user presses the **Restore defaults** or **Reset Global Options** buttons.

- *Global Options* - allow individual users to personalize oXygen according to their specific needs.



Note: If you set a specific option in one of the layers, but it is not applied in the application, make sure that one of the higher priority layers is not overwriting it.

Customized Default Options

You can overwrite the *Default Options* values by imposing the loading of a set of options from a specific XML structure stored in one of the following file types:

- *options file* - containing all application options.

To create such a file, follow this procedure:

- set the values you want to impose as defaults in the *Preferences pages*;
- run the action **Options > Export Global Options**.

- *project file (.xpr file extension)* - containing only the options different from the *Default Options*.

To create such a file, follow this procedure:

- set the values of the default options in the Preferences dialog so that they are saved in the project file.

There are two ways of telling the application to use such an options configuration file to extract the customized default options:

- set the file path of the options configuration file as value of `com.oxygenxml.default.options`.

The file must be specified with an URL or a file path relative to the application installation folder. For example, :

```
-Dcom.oxygenxml.default.options=options/default.xml
```

- copy the options configuration file in the folder.

Importing / Exporting Global Options

In the **Options** menu you can find the import / export preferences operations which allow you to move your global preferences in XML format from one computer to another.

The following actions are available in the **Options** application menu:

- **Reset Global Options** - Restores the preferences set to *Customized Default Options layer*, or if this level is not defined, to *Default Options layer*.
- **Import Global Options** - Allows you to import a set of *Global Options* from an *options file*.
- **Export Global Options** - Allows you to export the entire set of *Global Options* in an options file.

Preferences

Once the application is installed you can use the **Preferences** dialog accessed from menu **Options > Preferences** to customize the application.

Option pages are organized hierarchically in a tree-like structure displayed in the left side of the **Preferences** dialog. The option tree features a search box that allows you to look for a specific option name: just type-in relevant keywords and the entire options structure is trimmed down. To navigate the tree structure, use the *Up/Down* keys or click the tree entries to display the options pages in the right side of the **Preferences** dialog.

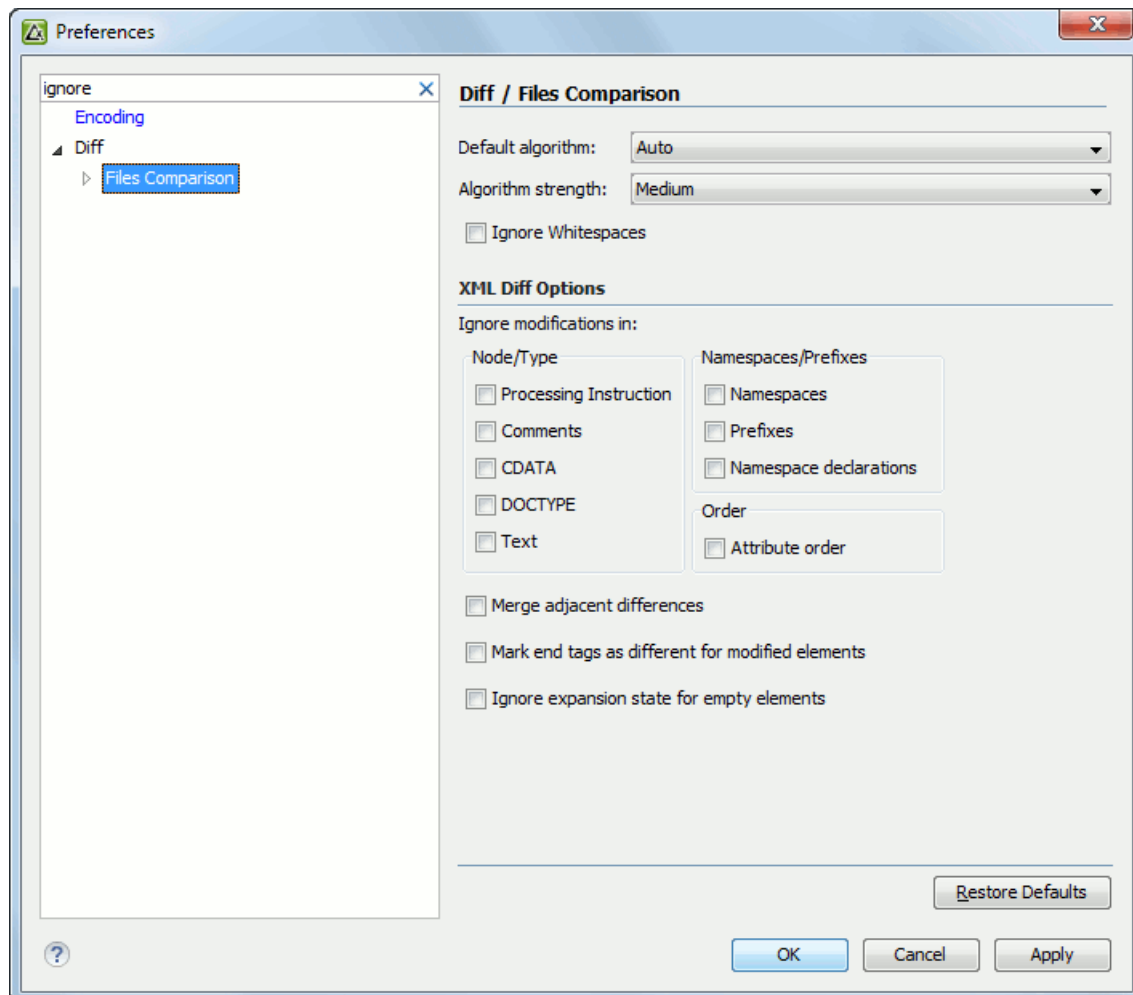



Figure 10: The Search field from the Preferences dialog

You can always revert modifications to their default values by pressing the **Restore Defaults** button, available in each options page.


If you don't know how to use a specific preference that is available in any **Preferences** panel or what effect it will have you can open a help page about the current panel at any time pressing the help button  located in the left bottom corner of the dialog or pressing the F1 key.

Global


The **Global** options panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Global** .

The following user options are available:

- **Automatic Version Checking** - When enabled, checks the availability of a new Oxygen XML Diff version.
- **Language** - You can choose between English, French, German, Dutch, Japanese and Italian to localize the interface. Restart the application to apply the current selection.
- **Other language** - Allows you to set the file containing interface messages translated into a language other than the default ones.


 **Note:** After restarting the application, if some interface labels are not rendered correctly (for example Chinese or Korean characters), install the corresponding language pack from your OS installation kit (for example the East-Asian language pack).

- **Look and Feel** - Use this option to change graphic style (look and feel) of the user interface.
- **Styles** - On Windows there are available the following styles:
 - Office 2003
 - Vsnet
 - Eclipse
 - Xerto
 - Default

 **Note:** After changing the style, you have to restart the application in order for the modification to take effect.

On Linux there are available the following styles:

- Eclipse
- Default

 **Note:** After changing the style, you have to restart the application in order for the modification to take effect.

On Mac OS X this option is not available.

- **Themes** - On Windows this option is enabled only for the **Office 2003** and **Default** styles. In these cases, the following themes are available:
 - Normal Color
 - Home Stead
 - Metallic
 - Default
 - Gray

On Linux and Mac OS X this option is not available.

- **Line separator** - This option defines the line separator. The **System Default** choice sets the platform-specific line separator.
- **Detect the line separator on file open** - When this option is checked, the editor detects the line separator when the edited file is loaded and it uses it when the file is saved. The new files are saved using the line separator defined by the **Line separator** option.
- **Show Java vendor warning at startup** - Sun Microsystems/Oracle Java VM (on Windows and Linux) or Apple Computer Java VM (on Mac OS X) is recommended for running Oxygen XML. If a different Java Virtual Machine

is used, then a warning is displayed. This option allows the user to choose whether the warning dialog is shown or not.

- **Show hidden files and directories** - Shows system hidden files and folders in the file browser dialog and the folder browser dialog. This setting is not available on Mac OS X.

Fonts

The **Fonts** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Fonts** .


The following options are available:

- **Editor** - The family and size of the font used for displaying text information in the text editor.
- **Text antialiasing** - Allows you to set text anti-aliasing behavior:
 - **Default** - allows the application to use the setting of the operating system, if available;
 - **On** - sets the text anti-aliasing to pixel level;
 - **Off** - disables text anti-aliasing;
 - sub-pixel anti-aliasing modes, like GASP, LCD_HRGB, LCD_HBGR, LCD_VRGB, and LCD_VBGR.
- **Text components** - The family and size of the font used for displaying text information in text components. After changing the font, restart the application for the change in this setting to take effect.
- **GUI** - The family and size of the font used for displaying user interface labels. After changing the font, restart the application for the change in this setting to take effect.

Encoding

The **Encoding** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Encoding**

The encoding preferences are the following:

- **Encoding for non XML files** - The default encoding used when the application opens non XML documents. This is necessary because non XML files have a large variety of formats and there is no standard mechanism for declaring the encoding that should be used for opening and saving the file. In case of XML files, the encoding is declared at the beginning of the file in a special declaration element or it is assumed to be the default value, which is UTF-8.
- **Encoding errors handling** - This option defines how to handle characters that cannot be represented in the specified encoding of the document when the document is opened. The available options are:
 - **REPORT** - Shows an error dialog box with the character that cannot be represented in the specified encoding. Oxygen XML renders unrecognized characters as an empty box. This is the default option.
 - **IGNORE** - The character is ignored and it is not included in the document displayed in the editor panel.
 -  **Attention:** If you edit and save the document, the characters that cannot be represented in the specified encoding are dropped.
 - **REPLACE** - Replace the character with a standard replacement character. For example, if the encoding is UTF-8, the replacement character has the Unicode code FFFD, and if the encoding is ASCII, the replacement character code is 63.

Editor

The **Editor** preferences panel is opened from menu **Preferences > Editor** .

Use these options to configure the visual aspect of the text editor.

The following options are available:

- **Selection background color** - Background color of selected text.
- **Selection foreground color** - Text color of selected text.


- **Editor background color** - Background color for both text editor and Diff Files editors.
- **Editor caret color** - Customize the caret color.
- **Line number foreground** - Foreground color of the line numbers displayed in the editor panels.
- **Show line numbers in editor** - Enables the line numbers stripe in the editor panels.
- **Show TAB/NBSP/EOL/EOF marks** - Marks the *TAB/NBSP/EOL/EOF* characters using small icons, for a better visualization of the document. Also set the marks color.
- **Show SPACE marks** - When checked, the *space* characters are rendered with a dot.
- **Indent with tabs** - When checked, sets the indent size to a *tab* unit. When unchecked, the application uses space characters to form an indent. The number of space characters that form a *tab* is defined by the **Indent size** option.
- **Indent size** - Sets the number of space characters or the tab size that equals a single indent. An *indent* can be a number of spaces or a tab, selectable using the **Indent With Tabs** option. For example, if set to 4, one tab equals:
 - either 4 space characters, if the **Indent With Tabs** option is unchecked;
 - or one tab that spans 4 characters, if the **Indent With Tabs** option is checked.

Print

The **Print** preferences panel is opened from menu and allows you to customize the information printed on the header and footer of a page. These settings do not apply to the **Grid** and **Schema Diagram** modes.

You can customize the information printed in the one-row header and footer of a page. The following options are available:

- **Left, Middle and Right** area of the header and footer. Here you can write a pattern of the text printed in the header and footer of the page. You can use the following editor variables to write the text pattern:
 - **`\${currentFileURL}** - Current file as URL, that is the absolute file path of the current edited document represented as URL.
 - **`\${cfne}** - Current file name with extension.
 - **`\${cp}** - Current page number.
 - **`\${tp}** - Total number of pages in the document.
 - **`\${env(VAR_NAME)}** - Value of the *VAR_NAME* environment variable.
 - **`\${system(var.name)}** - Value of the *var.name* system variable.
 - **`\${date(pattern)}** - Current date. Follows the given pattern. Example: yyyy-MM-dd.

 **Note:** As an example, to show the current page number against the total number of pages in the top right corner of the page, write the following pattern in the **Right** text area of the **Header** section: `${cp} from ${tp}`.
- **Color** - Text color.
- **Font** - Font type. Default is `SansSerif`.
- **Underline/Overline** - When selected, a separator line is drawn between the header/footer and the page content.

Open / Save

The **Open / Save** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Editor > Open / Save**.

The following options are available:

- **Disable bidirectional support for documents larger than (Characters)** - When you try to open a document that exceeds the specified limit, the bidirectional editing mode is turned off, even if the **When text from BIDI Unicode range is detected** option is set to **Enable bidirectional editing mode**.
- **Show BIDI limit warning** - If enabled, a warning dialog is shown when the open file which contains bidirectional characters is too large and bidirectional support is disabled to improve application performance.
- **Safe save (only for local files)** - Option that provides an increased degree of protection in the unlikely event of a failure of the **Save** action. This mechanism creates a temporary file that holds the edited content until it is safely

saved in the original file. If the **Save** action fails, the temporary file is kept in the system temporary folder, **OxygenXMLTemp** subfolder.

- **Consider application bundles to be directories when browsing** - This option is available only on the Mac OS X platform. When checked, the file browser dialog allows browsing inside an application bundle as in a regular folder. When unchecked, the file browser dialog does not allow browsing inside an application bundle, as the Finder application does on Mac OS X. The same effect can be obtained by setting the property *apple.awt.use-file-dialog-packages* to *true* or *false* in the `Info.plist` descriptor file of the Oxygen XML Diff application:

```
<key>apple.awt.use-file-dialog-packages</key>
<string>>false</string>
```

Files Comparison

Oxygen XML Diff offers six different diff algorithms to choose from for file comparison:

- two XML diff algorithms: **XML Fast** and **XML Accurate**,
- a **Syntax Aware** algorithm that gives very good results on all file types known by Oxygen XML Diff ,
- three all-purpose algorithms: line based, word based and character based.

Any of these six algorithms can be used to perform differences on request, but Oxygen XML Diff offers also an automatic mode that selects the most appropriate one, based on the file content and size.

The **Files Comparison** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Diff > Files Comparison** and offers the following configurable preferences:

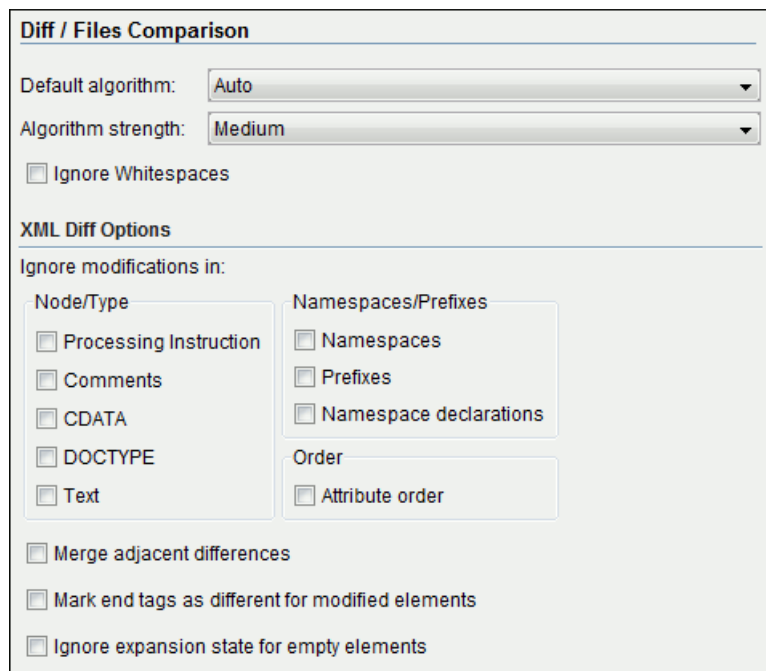


Figure 11: The Files Comparison Preferences Panel

- **Default algorithm** - The default algorithm used for comparing files. The following options are available:
 - **Auto** - Automatic selection of the diff algorithm, based on the file content and size.
 - **Characters** - Computes the differences at character level.
 - **Words** - Computes the differences at word level.
 - **Lines** - Computes the differences at line level.

- **Syntax aware** - For the file types known by Oxygen XML Diff, this algorithm computes the differences taking into consideration the syntax (the specific types of tokens) of the documents.
- **XML Fast** - A diff algorithm well-suited for large XML documents (tens of MB). Sacrifices accuracy in favor of speed.
- **XML Accurate** - XML-tuned diff algorithm. It favors accuracy over speed.
- **Algorithm strength** - Controls the amount of resources allocated to the application to perform the comparison. The algorithm stops searching more differences when reaches the maximum allowed resources. A dialog is shown when this limit is reached and partial results are displayed. Four settings are available: **Low**, **Medium** (default), **High** and **Very High**.
- **Ignore Whitespaces** - Enables or disables the whitespace ignoring feature. Ignoring whitespace means that before performing the comparison, the application normalizes the content and trims its leading and trailing whitespaces.
- **XML Diff Options** - This set of options allows you to specify the types of XML nodes for which the differences will be ignored (will not be reported) by the **XML Fast** and **XML Accurate** algorithms.
- **Merge adjacent differences** - If checked, it considers two adjacent differences as one when the differences are painted in the side-by-side editors. If unchecked, every difference is represented separately.
- **Mark end tags as different for modified elements** - If checked, end tags of modified elements are presented as differences too, otherwise only the start tags are presented as differences.
- **Ignore expansion state for empty elements** - If checked, empty elements in both expansion states are considered matched, that is `<element />` and `<element></element>` are considered equal.

Appearance

The **Files Comparison / Appearance** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Diff > Files Comparison > Appearance** and offers the following options:

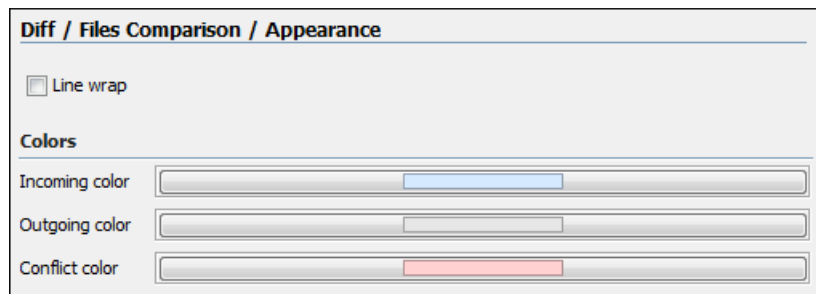


Figure 12: Files Comparison Appearance Preferences Panel

- **Line wrap** - If checked, the lines presented in the two diff panels are wrapped at the right margin of each panel so that no horizontal scrollbar is necessary.
- **Incoming color** - The color used for incoming changes on the vertical bar that shows the differences between the files compared.
- **Outgoing color** - The color used for outgoing changes on the vertical bar that shows the differences between the files compared.
- **Conflict color** - The color used for conflicts on the vertical bar that shows the differences between the files compared.

Directories Comparison

The **Directories Comparison** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Diff > Directories Comparison** and offers the following configurable preferences:

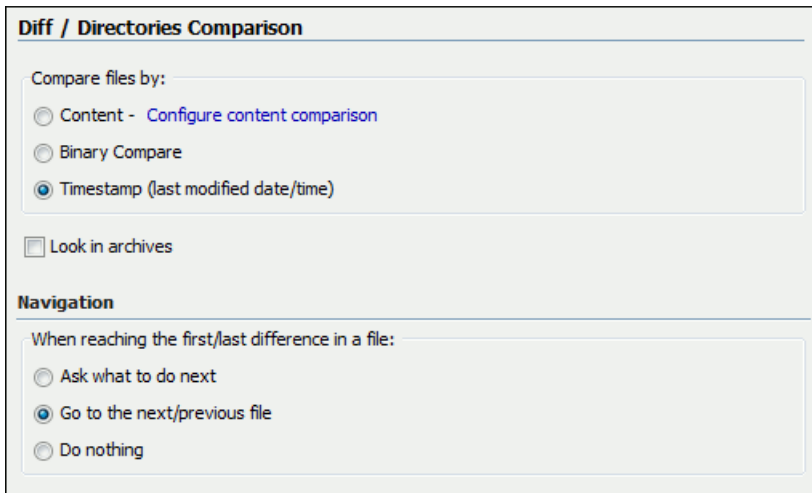


Figure 13: The Diff Preferences Panel

For the directories comparison, you can specify:

- **Compare files by** - Controls the method used for comparing two files:
 - **Content** - The file content is compared using the current *diff algorithm*. This option is applied for a pair of files only if that file type is associated with a built-in editor type (either associated by default or associated by the user when the user is prompted to do that on opening a file of that type for the first time).
 - **Binary Compare** - The files are compared at byte level.
 - **Timestamp (last modified date / time)** - The files are compared only by their last modified timestamp.
- **Look in archives** - If checked, *archives known by Oxygen XML Diff* are considered directories and their content is compared just like regular files.
- **Navigation** - This options control the behaviour of the differences traversal actions (**Go to previous modification**, **Go to next modification**) when the first or last difference in a file is reached:
 - **Ask what to do next** - A dialog is displayed asking you to confirm that you want the application to display modifications from the previous or next file.
 - **Go to the next/previous file** - The application opens the next or previous file without waiting for your confirmation.
 - **Do nothing** - No further action is taken.

Appearance

The **Directories Comparison / Appearance** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Diff > Directories Comparison > Appearance** .

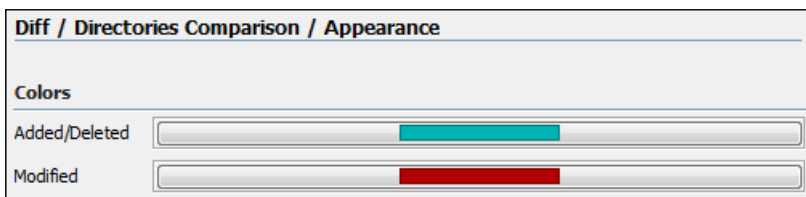


Figure 14: The Diff Appearance Preferences Panel

- **Added/Deleted** - Color used for marking added or deleted files and folders.
- **Modified** - Color used for marking modified files.

Archive

The **Archive** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Archive** .

The following options are available in the **Archive** preferences panel:

- **Archive backup options** - Controls if the application makes backup copies of the modified archives. The following options are available:
 - **Always create backup copies of modified archives** - When you modify an archive, its content is backed up.
 - **Never create backup copies of modified archives** - No backup copy is created.
 - **Ask for each archive once per session** - Once per application session for each modified archive, user confirmation is required to create the backup. This is the default setting.

👉 **Note:** Backup files have the name `originalArchiveFileName.bak` and are located in the same folder as the original archive.

- **Archive types** - This table contains all known archive extensions mapped to known archive formats. Each row maps a list of extensions to an archive type supported in Oxygen XML Diff . You can edit an existing mapping or create a new one by associating your own list of extensions to an archive format.

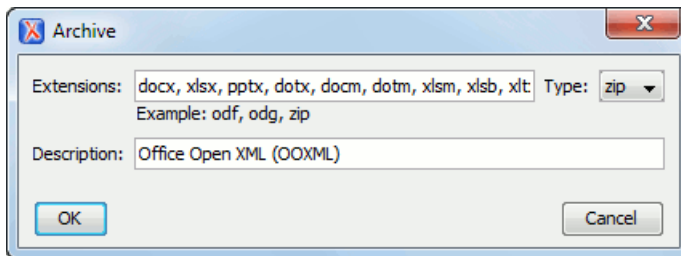


Figure 15: Edit Archive Extension Mappings

👉 **Important:** You have to restart Oxygen XML Diff after removing an extension from the table in order for that extension to not be recognised anymore as an archive extension.

- **Store Unicode file names in Zip archives** - Use this option when you archive files that contain international (that is, non-English) characters in file names or file comments. If an archive is modified in any way with this option turned on, UTF-8 characters are used in the names of all files in the archive.

Menu Shortcut Keys

The **Menu Shortcut Keys** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Menu Shortcut Keys** . It allows configuring in one place the keyboard shortcuts available for the menu items on the menus of Oxygen XML Diff . The current shortcuts assigned to menu items are displayed in the following table.

You can find an operation in the table using the filter field that can search by the operation's description, category or shortcut key:

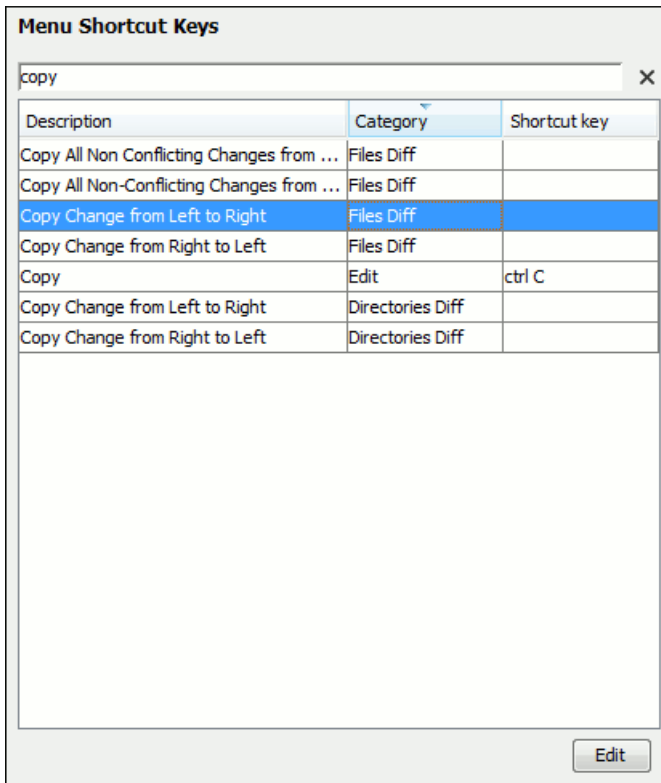


Figure 16: The Menu Shortcut Keys Preferences Panel

- **Description** - A short description of the menu item operation.
- **Category** - The shortcuts are classified in categories for easier management. For example the **Cut** operation for the source view is distinguished from the tree view one by assigning it to a separate category.
- **Shortcut key** - The keyboard shortcut that launches the operation. Double-clicking on a table row or pressing the **Edit** button allows the user to register a new shortcut for the operation displayed on that row.
- **'Home' and 'End' keys are applied at line level** - Option available only on Mac OS X that controls the way the HOME and END keys are interpreted. If checked, the default behaviour of the Mac OS X HOME and END keys will be overridden and the caret will move only on the current line. The default on the Mac is to move the caret to the beginning or end of the document.

File Types

Oxygen XML Diff offers editing support for a wide variety of file types, but users are free to add new file extensions and associate them with the editor type which fits better.

The **File Types** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > File Types** .

Extension	Editor
bat	Batch Editor
bookmap	XML Editor
c	C Editor
c++	C++ Editor
cc	C++ Editor
cpp	C++ Editor
css	CSS Editor
dita	XML Editor
ditamap	XML Editor
ditaval	XML Editor
dtd	DTD Editor
ent	DTD Editor
fo	XML Editor
htm	HTML Editor
html	HTML Editor
java	Java Editor
jsp	XML Editor
js	JavaScript Editor

Figure 17: The File Types preferences panel

The table columns contain the following data:

- **Extension** - The extensions of the files that will be associated with an editor type.
- **Editor** - The type of editor which the extensions will be associated with. Some editors provide easy access to frequent operations via toolbars (e.g. XML editor, XSL editor, DTD editor) while others provide just a syntax highlight scheme (e.g. Java editor, SQL editor, Shell editor, etc.).

If the editor set here is not one of the XML editors (XML editor, XSL editor, XSD editor, RNG editor, WSDL editor) then the encoding set in [the preference *Encoding for non XML files*](#) is used for opening and saving a file of this type. This is necessary because in case of XML files the encoding is usually declared at the beginning of the XML file in a special declaration or it assumes the default value UTF-8 but in case of non XML files there is no standard mechanism for declaring the encoding of the file.

HTTP(S) / (S)FTP / Proxy Configuration

Some networks use proxy servers to provide Internet services to LAN clients. Clients behind the proxy may therefore, only connect to the Internet via the proxy service. If you are not sure whether your computer is required to use a proxy server to connect to the Internet or you don't know the proxy parameters, please consult your network administrator.

You can open the HTTP(S) / (S)FTP / Proxy Configuration panel from menu **Options > Preferences > HTTP(S) / (S)FTP / Proxy Configuration** .

The HTTP(S) / (S)FTP / Proxy Configuration Preferences Panel

HTTP(S)/(S)FTP/Proxy Configuration

Direct connection
 Use system settings
 Manual proxy configuration

Web Proxy (HTTP/HTTPS)

Address:

Port:

No proxy for:

Web Proxy authentication (HTTP/HTTPS)

User:

Password:

SOCKS Proxy

Address:

Port:

WebDAV

Lock WebDAV files on open

Complete the dialog as follows:

- **Direct connection** - If checked, the HTTP(S) connections go directly to the target host without going through a proxy server.
- **Use system settings** - If checked, the HTTP(S) connections go through the proxy server set in the operating system. For example on Windows the proxy settings are the ones used by Internet Explorer.



Attention: The system settings for the proxy cannot be read correctly from the operating system on some Linux systems. The system settings option should work properly on Gnome based Linux systems but it does not work on KDE based ones as *the Java virtual machine does not offer the necessary support yet*.

- **Manual proxy configuration** - If checked, the HTTP(S) connections go through the proxy server specified in the fields **Address** and **Port** of the section **Web Proxy (HTTP / HTTPS)**. Also this section specifies the hosts to which the connections must not go through a proxy server in the field **No proxy for**.
- **Web Proxy authentication (HTTP / HTTPS)** - In this section you set the user and password necessary for authentication with the proxy server. The user and password set here will be used both in case of manual proxy configuration and in case of system settings selected above.
- **SOCKS Proxy** - In this section you set host and port of a SOCKS proxy through which all the connections must pass. If the **Address** field is empty the connections will use no SOCKS proxy.
- **Lock WebDAV files on open** - If checked, the files opened through WebDAV are locked on the server so that they cannot be edited by other users while the lock placed by the current user still exists on the server.

Advanced HTTP Settings

The **Advanced HTTP Settings** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > HTTP(S) / (S)FTP / Proxy Configuration > Advanced HTTP Settings** and offers the following preferences:

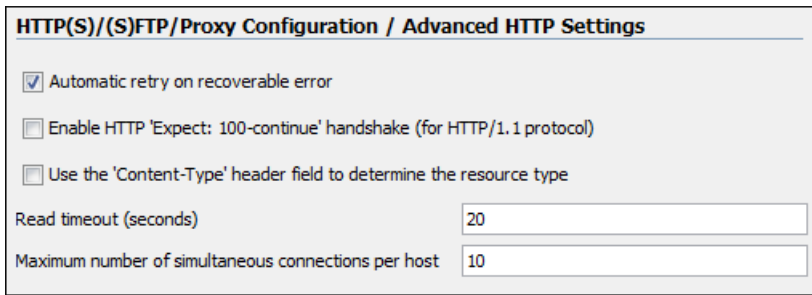


Figure 18: The Advanced HTTP Settings Preferences Panel

- **Automatic retry on recoverable error** - If enabled, if an HTTP error occurs when Oxygen XML Diff communicates with a server via HTTP, for example sending / receiving a SOAP request / response to / from a Web services server, and the error is recoverable, Oxygen XML Diff tries to send again the request to the server.
- **Enable HTTP 'Expect: 100-continue' handshake for HTTP/1.1 protocol** - Activates *Expect: 100-Continue* handshake. The purpose of the *Expect: 100-Continue* handshake is to allow a client that is sending a request message with a request body to determine if the origin server is willing to accept the request (based on the request headers) before the client sends the request body. The use of the *Expect: 100-continue* handshake can result in noticeable performance improvement when working with databases. The *Expect: 100-continue* handshake should be used with caution, as it may cause problems with HTTP servers and proxies that do not support the HTTP/1.1 protocol.
- **Use the 'Content-Type' header field to determine the content type** - When checked, Oxygen XML Diff tries to determine a resource type using the **Content-Type** header field. This header indicates the *Internet media type* of the message content, consisting of a type and subtype, for example:

```
Content-Type: text/xml
```

When unchecked, the resource type is determined by analyzing its extension. For example, a file ending in *.xml* is considered to be an XML file.

- **Read Timeout (seconds)** - The period in seconds after which the application considers that an HTTP server is unreachable if it does not receive any response to a request sent to that server.
 - 👉 **Tip:** If the **Automatic retry on recoverable error** option is checked, the HTTP client tries to establish the connection twice so the timeout will be double the timeout specified here.
- **Maximum number of simultaneous connections per host** - Defines the maximum number of simultaneous connections established by the application with a distinct host. Servers might consider multiple connections opened from the same source to be a **Denial of Service** attack. You can avoid that by lowering the value of this option.
 - 👉 **Note:** This option accepts a minimum value of 5.

(S)FTP

The (S)FTP preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > HTTP(S) / (S)FTP / Proxy Configuration > (S)FTP** and offers the following preferences:

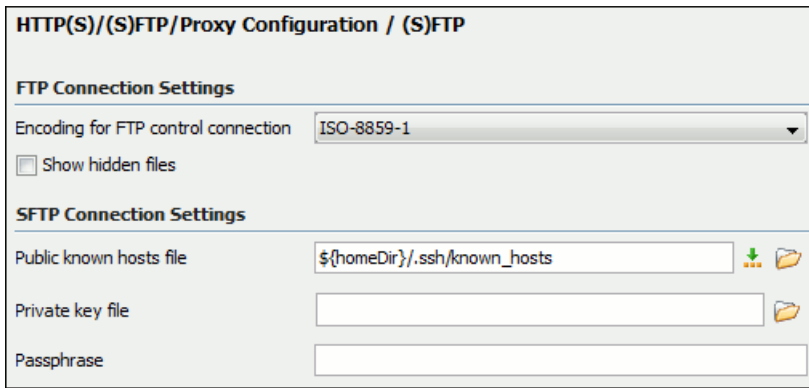


Figure 19: The (S)FTP Configuration Preferences Panel

- **Public known hosts file** - File containing the list of all SSH server host keys that you have determined are accurate. The default file location is `${homeDir}/.ssh/known_hosts`.
- **Encoding for FTP control connection** - The encoding used to communicate with FTP servers: either ISO-8859-1 or UTF-8. If the server supports the UTF-8 encoding Oxygen XML Diff will use it for communication. Otherwise it will use ISO-8859-1.
- **Private key file** - The path to the file containing the private key used for the private key method of authentication of the secure FTP (SFTP) protocol.
- **Passphrase** - The passphrase used for the private key method of authentication of the secure FTP (SFTP) protocol.

Messages

The **Messages** preferences panel is opened from menu **Options > Preferences > Messages** and allows disabling the following warning messages which may appear in the application:

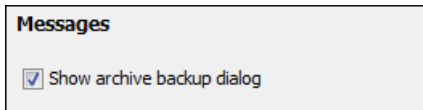


Figure 20: The Messages Preferences Panel

- **Show archive backup dialog** - If checked, a dialog will be shown allowing the user different backup options before modifying an archive's content.

Reset Global Options

To reset all global preferences to their default values you have to go to menu **Options > Reset Global Options > Reset Global Options**.

Chapter 6

Common Problems

Topics:

- [*Special Characters Are Replaced With a Square in Editor*](#)
- [*The Scroll Function of my Notebook's Trackpad is Not Working*](#)
- [*Set Specific JVM Version on Mac OS X*](#)
- [*Segmentation Fault Error on Mac OS X*](#)

This chapter presents common problems that may appear when running the application and the solutions for these problems.

Special Characters Are Replaced With a Square in Editor

My file was created with other application and it contains special characters like é, ©, ®, etc. Why does Oxygen XML Diff display a square for these characters when I open the file in Oxygen XML Diff ?

You must set a font able to render the special characters in the *Font preferences*. If it is a text file you must set also *the encoding used for non XML files*. If you want to set a font which is installed on your computer but that font is not accessible in the **Font** preferences that means the Java virtual machine is not able to load the system fonts, probably because it is not a True Type font. It is a problem of the Java virtual machine and a possible solution is to copy the font file in the [JVM-home-folder]/lib/fonts folder. [JVM-home-folder] is the value of the property *java.home* which is available in the **System properties** tab of the **About** dialog that is opened from menu **Help > About** .

The Scroll Function of my Notebook's Trackpad is Not Working

I got a new notebook (Lenovo Thinkpad™ with Windows) and noticed that the scroll function of my trackpad is not working in Oxygen XML Diff .

It is a problem of the Synaptics™ trackpads which can be fixed by adding the following lines to the C:\Program Files\Synaptics\SynTP\TP4table.dat file:

```
* , * , oxygen13.1.exe , * , * , WheelStd , 1 , 9
* , * , oxygenAuthor13.1.exe , * , * , WheelStd , 1 , 9
* , * , oxygenDeveloper13.1.exe , * , * , WheelStd , 1 , 9
* , * , syncroSVNClient.exe , * , * , WheelStd , 1 , 9
* , * , diffDirs.exe , * , * , WheelStd , 1 , 9
* , * , diffFiles.exe , * , * , WheelStd , 1 , 9
```

Set Specific JVM Version on Mac OS X

How do I configure Oxygen XML Diff to run with the version X of the Apple Java virtual machine on my Mac OS X computer?

Oxygen XML Diff uses the first JVM from the list of preferred JVM versions set on your Mac computer that has a version number 1.6.0 or higher. You can move your desired JVM version up in the preferred list by dragging it with the mouse on a higher position in the list of JVMs available in the **Java Preferences** panel that is opened from **Applications > Utilities > Java > Java Preferences** .

Segmentation Fault Error on Mac OS X

On my Mac OS X machine the application gives a *Segmentation fault* error when I double-click on the application icon. Sometimes it gives no error but it does not start. What is the problem?

Please make sure you have the latest Java update from the Apple website installed on your Mac OS X computer. If installing the latest Java update doesn't solve the problem please copy the file `JavaApplicationStub` from the `/System/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework` folder to the `DiffDirs.app/Contents/MacOS` or `DiffFiles.app/Contents/MacOS` folder. For browsing the .app folder you have to **(CMD+click)** on the Oxygen XML Diff icon and select **Show Package Contents**.

Chapter 7

Terms

Active cell	The selected cell in which data is entered when you begin typing. Only one cell is active at a time. The active cell is bounded by a heavy border.
Block	A block is an element that takes up the entire available width. A block is delimited by line breaks before and after it.
Inline	An inline element takes up as much width as necessary, and does not force line breaks.
Inline XML element	Inline elements are elements which appear in a mixed-content context (parents with both non-whitespace text and elements).

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