Oxygen XML Author Eclipse Plugin 17.0
Notice

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Oxygen XML Author plugin User Manual
Syncro Soft SRL.

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Downloading documents. For the most current versions of documentation, see the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

Contact Syncro Soft SRL. Syncro Soft SRL provides telephone numbers and e-mail addresses for you to report problems or to ask questions about your product, see the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.
Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Installation

Chapter 3: Perspectives

Chapter 4: Editing Modes

Chapter 5: Perspectives
Chapter 5: Editing Documents

Working with Unicode.................................................................104
Opening and Saving Unicode Documents.............................................104
Creating, Opening, and Closing Documents...........................................104
Creating Documents........................................................................104
Saving Documents........................................................................106
Opening and Saving Remote Documents via FTP/SFTP ......................106
Opening the Current Document in System Application.......................110
Closing Documents.........................................................................110
The Contextual Menu of the Editor Tab...........................................110
Viewing File Properties.................................................................111
Grouping Documents in XML Projects.............................................111
Using the Navigator View.............................................................111
Defining Master Files at Project Level.............................................116
Editing XML Documents...............................................................118
Associate a Schema to a Document................................................118
Content Completion Assistant.....................................................121
Validating XML Documents........................................................129
Document Navigation....................................................................138
Large Documents........................................................................142
Working with XML Catalogs........................................................144
XML Resource Hierarchy/Dependencies View.................................146
Formatting and Indenting XML Documents......................................149
Editing Modular XML Files in the Master Files Context.....................153
Managing ID/IDREFS.................................................................154
Search and Refactor Operations Scope...........................................156
Viewing Status Information.........................................................156
XML Editor Specific Actions.........................................................156
XML Quick Fixes.........................................................................161
Refactoring XML Documents.......................................................162
Editing CSS Stylesheets...............................................................167
Validating CSS Stylesheets........................................................167
Content Completion in CSS Stylesheets..........................................168
CSS Outline View........................................................................168
Folding in CSS Stylesheets........................................................168
Formatting and Indenting CSS Stylesheets (Pretty Print)..................169
Minifying CSS Stylesheets..........................................................169
Other CSS Editing Actions.........................................................169
Editing LESS CSS Stylesheets.....................................................169
Validating LESS Stylesheets.......................................................170
Content Completion in LESS Stylesheets.......................................170
Compiling LESS Stylesheets to CSS..........................................170
Editing StratML Documents.......................................................170
Chapter 6: Author for DITA................................................................. 181

Creating DITA Maps and Topics.............................................................. 182
DITA Maps Manager............................................................................... 182
  Creating a Map.................................................................................. 186
  Selecting a Root Map........................................................................ 186
  Create a Topic in a Map..................................................................... 187
  Organize Topics in a Map................................................................. 187
  Creating Relationship Tables........................................................... 187
  Validating DITA Maps...................................................................... 188
  Finding Resources Not Referenced in DITA Maps............................ 189
  Insert and Edit References.............................................................. 189
Transforming DITA Maps and Topics.................................................... 192
  DITA OT Transformation.................................................................. 192
  DITA Map WISIWYG Transformation.............................................. 199
  Set a Font for PDF Output Generated with Apache FOP.................. 200
DITA-OT Customization................................................................. 201
  Support for Transformation Customizations.................................... 201
  Using Your Custom Build File......................................................... 201
  Customizing the Oxygen XML Author plugin Ant Tool.................. 201
  Increasing the Memory for the Ant Process..................................... 201
  Resolving Topic References Through an XML Catalog.................... 202
  DITA to PDF Output Customization.................................................. 202
  Creating a DITA OT Customization Plugin...................................... 204
  Installing a Plugin in the DITA Open Toolkit.................................... 205
DITA Specialization Support.......................................................... 206
  Integration of a DITA Specialization.............................................. 206
  Editing DITA Map Specializations.................................................. 207
Chapter 7: Predefined Document Types.................................................................217

Document Type........................................................................................................219
The DocBook 4 Document Type...............................................................................219
The DocBook 5 Document Type...............................................................................229
The DITA Topics Document Type............................................................................236
The DITA Map Document Type...............................................................................245
The XHTML Document Type..................................................................................252
The TEI ODD Document Type................................................................................255
The TEI P4 Document Type....................................................................................257
The TEI P5 Document Type....................................................................................259
The JATS Document Type.....................................................................................262
The EPUB Document Type....................................................................................263
The DocBook Targetset Document Type...............................................................264

Chapter 8: Authoring Customization.................................................................265

Authoring Customization Guide..............................................................................266
Simple Customization Tutorial..............................................................................266
Advanced Customization Tutorial - Document Type Associations..................271
CSS Support in Author..........................................................................................338
Example Files Listings - The Simple Documentation Framework Files............388
Author Component...............................................................................................394
Creating and Running Automated Tests.................................................................410
API Frequently Asked Questions (API FAQ).........................................................412
Difference Between a Document Type (Framework) and a Plugin Extension.....412
Dynamically Modify the Content Inserted by the Author....................................412
Split Paragraph on Enter (Instead of Showing Content Completion List).........413
Impose Custom Options for Authors....................................................................414
Highlight Content..................................................................................................414
Chapter 9: Transforming Documents.................................................................437
Transformation Scenarios..................................................................................438
Defining a New Transformation Scenario..........................................................438
Configure Transformation Scenario(s) Dialog Box..............................................464
Duplicating a Transformation Scenario..............................................................466
Editing a Transformation Scenario....................................................................466
Apply Batch Transformations............................................................................466
Built-in Transformation Scenarios....................................................................467
Transformation Scenarios View........................................................................467
Debugging PDF Transformations.......................................................................469
XSLT Processors...............................................................................................470
XSL-FO Processors............................................................................................472
Output Formats.................................................................................................476
WebHelp Output...............................................................................................476

Chapter 10: Querying Documents.....................................................................497
Running XPath Expressions.............................................................................498
Chapter 11: Working with Archives ................................................................. 507

Browsing and Modifying Archive Structure .................................................. 508
Working with EPUB ......................................................................................... 509
Create an EPUB ............................................................................................... 510
Publish to EPUB ............................................................................................... 511
Editing Files From Archives ............................................................................. 511

Chapter 12: Working with Databases .......................................................... 513

Relational Database Support ........................................................................... 514
Configuring Database Data Sources ................................................................. 514
Configuring Database Connections ................................................................. 514
How to Configure Support For Relational Databases ...................................... 514
Resource Management .................................................................................. 526
SQL Execution Support .................................................................................. 532
Native XML Database (NXD) Support .............................................................. 533
Configuring Database Data Sources ................................................................. 534
Configuring Database Connections ................................................................. 534
How to Configure Support for Native XML Databases .................................. 534
Data Source Explorer View ............................................................................. 538
WebDAV Connection ...................................................................................... 552
How to Configure a WebDAV Connection ..................................................... 552
WebDAV Connection Actions ........................................................................ 552
BaseX Support ................................................................................................. 554
Resource Management .................................................................................. 554
XQuery Execution .......................................................................................... 555

Chapter 13: Importing Data .......................................................................... 557

Introduction ...................................................................................................... 558
Import from Database ....................................................................................... 558
Import Table Content as XML Document ....................................................... 558
Convert Table Structure to XML Schema ...................................................... 559
Import from MS Excel Files ............................................................................ 559
Import from MS Excel 2007-2010 (.xlsx) ....................................................... 561
Import from HTML Files ................................................................................ 561
Chapter 14: Content Management System (CMS) Integration

Integration with Documentum (CMS) (deprecated)
Configure Connection to Documentum Server
Documentum (CMS) Actions in the Data Source Explorer View
Transformations on DITA Content from Documentum (CMS)

Integration with Microsoft SharePoint
How to Configure a SharePoint Connection
SharePoint Connection Actions

Chapter 15: Tools

XML Digital Signatures
Overview
Canonicalizing Files
Certificates
Signing Files
Verifying the Signature

Extension points for Oxygen XML Author plugin

Chapter 16: Configuring Oxygen XML Author plugin

Preferences
Oxygen XML Author plugin License
Archive Preferences
CSS Validator Preferences
Custom Editor Variables Preferences
Data Sources Preferences
DITA Preferences
Document Type Association Preferences
Editor Preferences
Fonts Preferences
Network Connection Settings Preferences
Scenarios Management Preferences
View Preferences
XML Preferences
XML Structure Outline Preferences

Importing / Exporting Global Options
Reset Global Options
Customizing Default Options
Scenarios Management
Editor Variables
Chapter 17: Common Problems

Performance Problems

External Processes

Common Problems and Solutions

Oxygen XML Author plugin Takes Several Minutes to Start on Mac

Syntax Highlight Not Available in Eclipse Plugin

Damaged File Associations on OS X

Problem Report Submitted on the Technical Support Form

Signature verification failed error on open or edit a resource from Documentum

Compatibility Issue Between Java and Certain Graphics Card Drivers

An Image Appears Stretched Out in the PDF Output

The DITA PDF Transformation Fails

The DITA to CHM Transformation Fails

DITA Map ANT Transformation Because it Cannot Connect to External Location

Topic References outside the main DITA Map folder

The PDF Processing Fails to Use the DITA OT and Apache FOP

The TocJS Transformation Doesn’t Generate All Files for a Tree-Like TOC

Navigation to the web page was canceled when viewing CHM on a Network Drive

Alignment Issues of the Main Menu on Linux Systems Based on Gnome 3.x

JPEG CMYK Color Space Issues

SVG Rendering Issues

MSXML 4.0 Transformation Issues

Chapter 18: Using the Oxygen XML WebApp

Oxygen XML WebApp Overview

Editing Actions

Browser Compatibility

License Issues

Chapter 19: Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp

Customization Overview

Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp Options

Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp Documentation Frameworks

Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp Plugins

Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp's Client Side

Deploying Oxygen XML WebApp

Licensing the Oxygen XML WebApp

Oxygen XML WebApp How To

How To Share a Tomcat Instance Between Oxygen XML WebApp And Another Application

How To Make WebApp Use the CMS Authentication Mechanism
Chapter 20: Comparison Between oXygen XML Author Component and Oxygen XML WebApp

Glossary
Welcome to the User Manual of Oxygen XML Author plugin 17.0!

Oxygen XML Author plugin is a cross-platform application designed for authors who want to edit XML documents visually without extensive knowledge about XML and XML related technologies. The WYSIWYG-like editor is driven by CSS stylesheets associated with the XML documents and offers the option to switch off XML tags completely when editing an XML document.

This user guide is focused mainly at describing features, functionality and application interface to help you get started in no time.
## Key Features and Benefits of Oxygen XML Author plugin Eclipse plugin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiplatform availability: Windows, OS X, Linux, Solaris</td>
<td>Non blocking operations, you can perform validation and transformation operations in background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual WYSIWYG XML editing mode based on W3C CSS stylesheets.</td>
<td>Visual DITA Map editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closely integration of the DITA Open Toolkit for generating DITA output</td>
<td>Support for latest versions of document frameworks: DocBook and TEI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for XML, XML Schema, Relax NG, Schematron, DTD, NVDL schemas, XSLT, XSL:FO, WSDL, XQuery, HTML, CSS</td>
<td>Support for XML, CSS, XSLT, XSL-FO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple built-in validation engines (Xerces, libxml, MSXML 4.0, MSXML.NET) and support for custom validation engines (Saxon SA, XSV, SQC).</td>
<td>Multiple built-in XSLT transformers (Saxon 6.5, Saxon 9 Enterprise (schema aware), Xalan, libxslt, MSXML 3.0 / 4.0, Microsoft .NET 1.0, Microsoft .NET 2.0), support for custom JAXP transformers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready to use FOP support to generate PDF or PS documents</td>
<td>XInclude support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Context sensitive content assistant driven by XML Schema, Relax NG, DTD, NVDL or by the edited document structure enhanced with schema annotation presenter</td>
<td>New XML document wizards to easily create documents specifying a schema or a DTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XML Catalog support</td>
<td>Unicode support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy error tracking - locate the error source by clicking on it</td>
<td>Easy configuration for external FO Processors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply XSLT and FOP transformations</td>
<td>XPath search, evaluation and debugging support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preview transformation results as XHTML or XML or in your browser</td>
<td>Support for document templates to easily create and share documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch validate selected files in project</td>
<td>Canonicalize and sign documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configurable actions key bindings</td>
<td>Associate extensions with editors provided by the Oxygen XML Author plugin plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model View</td>
<td>Attributes View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XSLT 2.0 / 3.0 full support</td>
<td>XPath 2.0 / 3.0 execution and debugging support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document folding</td>
<td>Spell checking supporting English, German and French including locals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretty-printing of XML files</td>
<td>Drag&amp;drop support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outline view in sync with a non well-formed document</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter
2

Installation

Topics:

• Installation Options for Oxygen XML Author plugin
• Install Oxygen XML Author plugin on Windows
• Install Oxygen XML Author plugin on Mac OS X
• Install Oxygen XML Author plugin on Linux
• Site-wide Deployment
• Obtaining and Registering a License Key for Oxygen XML Author plugin
• Setting Up a Floating License Server for Oxygen XML Author plugin
• Transferring or Releasing a License Key
• Upgrading Oxygen XML Author plugin
• Uninstalling Oxygen XML Author plugin

The platform requirements and installation instructions are presented in this chapter.
Installation Options for Oxygen XML Author plugin

Choosing an installer
You have a choice of installers;
• The Update Site installer
• The Zip archive installer

The installation packages were checked before publication with an antivirus program to make sure they are not infected with viruses, trojan horses, or other malicious software.

Choosing a license option
You must obtain and register a license key to run Oxygen XML Author plugin.

You can choose from two kinds of license:
• A named-person license, which can be used by a single person on multiple computers.
• A floating license, which can be used by different people at different times. Only one person can use a floating license at a time.

Upgrading, transferring, and uninstalling.
You can also upgrade Oxygen XML Author plugin, transfer a license, or uninstall Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Getting help with installation
If you need help at any point during these procedures, please send us an email at support@oxygenxml.com.

Install Oxygen XML Author plugin on Windows

Choosing an installer
You can install Oxygen XML Author plugin on Windows using one of the following methods:

• Install using the Update Site method.
• Install using the Zip archive method.

System Requirements
System requirements for a Windows install:

Operating systems

CPU
• Minimum - Intel Pentium III™/AMD Athlon™ class processor, 1 GHz
• Recommended - Dual Core class processor

Memory
• Minimum - 2 GB of RAM
• Recommended - 4 GB of RAM

Storage
• Minimum - 400 MB free disk space
Recommended - 1 GB free disk space

Java
On Eclipse, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the same Java Virtual Machine as the copy of Eclipse it is running in.

Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 Plugin Installation - The Update Site Method
Installation procedure for the Eclipse plugin in Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 with the Update Site method.

1. Start Eclipse.
2. Go to Help > Install New Software... > Available Software.
3. Click Add ... in the Available Software dialog box.
4. Enter http://www.oxygenxml.com/InstData/Author/Eclipse/site.xml into the Location field of the Add Site dialog box.
5. Click OK.
6. Select the oXygen XML Author checkbox.
7. Click Next > and continue with the rest of the installation wizard.
8. Restart Eclipse when prompted.
9. Verify that Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed correctly by creating a new XML Project. Go to File > New > Other... and choose oXygen XML Author > XML Project.
10. When prompted for a license key, enter the license information received in the registration email.
    Note that if you already have a native version of Oxygen XML Author plugin installed on your computer, you will not be prompted for a license key for the Eclipse version. The existing license key will be used automatically.

Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 Plugin Installation - The Zip Archive Method
The steps for installing the Eclipse plugin in Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 with the Zip Archive method.

1. Download the zip archive with the Eclipse plugin.
2. Unzip the downloaded zip archive in the dropins subdirectory of the Eclipse install directory.
3. Restart Eclipse.
4. Verify that Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed correctly by creating a new XML Project. Go to File > New > Other... and choose oXygen XML Author > XML Project.
5. When prompted for a license key, enter the license information received in the registration email.
    Note that if you already have a native version of Oxygen XML Author plugin installed on your computer, you will not be prompted for a license key for the Eclipse version. The existing license key will be used automatically.

Install Oxygen XML Author plugin on Mac OS X

Choosing an installer
You can install Oxygen XML Author plugin on Mac OS X using one of the following methods:

- Install using the Update Site method.
- Install using the Zip archive method.

System Requirements
System requirements for a Mac OS X install:

Operating system
Mac OS X version 10.5 64-bit or later
CPU
• Minimum - Intel-based Mac, 1 GHz
• Recommended - Dual Core class processor

Memory
• Minimum - 2 GB of RAM
• Recommended - 4 GB of RAM

Storage
• Minimum - 400 MB free disk space
• Recommended - 1 GB free disk space

Java
On Eclipse, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the same Java Virtual Machine as the copy of Eclipse it is running in.

Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 Plugin Installation - The Update Site Method
Installation procedure for the Eclipse plugin in Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 with the Update Site method.

1. Start Eclipse.
2. Go to Help > Install New Software... > Available Software.
3. Click Add … in the Available Software dialog box.
4. Enter http://www.oxygenxml.com/InstData/Author/Eclipse/site.xml into the Location field of the Add Site dialog box.
5. Click OK.
6. Select the oXygen XML Author checkbox.
7. Click Next > and continue with the rest of the installation wizard.
8. Restart Eclipse when prompted.
9. Verify that Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed correctly by creating a new XML Project. Go to File > New > Other... and choose oXygen XML Author > XML Project.
10. When prompted for a license key, enter the license information received in the registration email.
   Note that if you already have a native version of Oxygen XML Author plugin installed on your computer, you will not be prompted for a license key for the Eclipse version. The existing license key will be used automatically.

Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 Plugin Installation - The Zip Archive Method
The steps for installing the Eclipse plugin in Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 with the Zip Archive method.

1. Download the zip archive with the Eclipse plugin.
2. Unzip the downloaded zip archive in the dropins subdirectory of the Eclipse install directory.
3. Restart Eclipse.
4. Verify that Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed correctly by creating a new XML Project. Go to File > New > Other... and choose oXygen XML Author > XML Project.
5. When prompted for a license key, enter the license information received in the registration email.
   Note that if you already have a native version of Oxygen XML Author plugin installed on your computer, you will not be prompted for a license key for the Eclipse version. The existing license key will be used automatically.
Install Oxygen XML Author plugin on Linux

Choosing an installer

You can install Oxygen XML Author plugin on Linux using any of the following methods:

- Install using the Update Site method.
- Install using the Zip archive method.

System Requirements

System requirements for a Linux install:

Operating system

Any Unix/Linux distribution with an available Java SE Runtime Environment version 1.6.0 or later from Oracle

CPU

- Minimum - Intel Pentium III™/AMD Athlon™ class processor, 1 GHz
- Recommended - Dual Core class processor

Memory

- Minimum - 2 GB of RAM
- Recommended - 4 GB of RAM

Storage

- Minimum - 400 MB free disk space
- Recommended - 1 GB free disk space

Java

On Eclipse, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the same Java Virtual Machine as the copy of Eclipse it is running in.

Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 Plugin Installation - The Update Site Method

Installation procedure for the Eclipse plugin in Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 with the Update Site method.

1. Start Eclipse.
2. Go to Help > Install New Software... > Available Software.
3. Click Add ... in the Available Software dialog box.
4. Enter http://www.oxygenxml.com/InstData/Author/Eclipse/site.xml into the Location field of the Add Site dialog box.
5. Click OK.
6. Select the oXygen XML Author checkbox.
7. Click Next > and continue with the rest of the installation wizard.
8. Restart Eclipse when prompted.
9. Verify that Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed correctly by creating a new XML Project. Go to File > New > Other... and choose oXygen XML Author > XML Project.
10. When prompted for a license key, enter the license information received in the registration email.

Note that if you already have a native version of Oxygen XML Author plugin installed on your computer, you will not be prompted for a license key for the Eclipse version. The existing license key will be used automatically.

Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 Plugin Installation - The Zip Archive Method

The steps for installing the Eclipse plugin in Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5 with the Zip Archive method.

1. Download the zip archive with the Eclipse plugin.
2. Unzip the downloaded zip archive in the dropins subdirectory of the Eclipse install directory.
3. Restart Eclipse.
4. Verify that Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed correctly by creating a new XML Project. Go to File > New > Other... and choose oXygen XML Author > XML Project.
5. When prompted for a license key, enter the license information received in the registration email.
   Note that if you already have a native version of Oxygen XML Author plugin installed on your computer, you will not be prompted for a license key for the Eclipse version. The existing license key will be used automatically.

Site-wide Deployment

If you are deploying Oxygen XML Author plugin for a group, there are a number of things you can do to customize Oxygen XML Author plugin for your users and to make the deployment more efficient.

Creating custom default options

You can create a custom set of default options for Oxygen XML Author plugin. These will become the default options for each of your users, replacing Oxygen XML Author plugin's normal default settings. Users can still set options to suit themselves in their own copies of Oxygen XML Author plugin, but if they choose to reset their options to defaults, the custom defaults that you set will be used.

Creating default project files

Oxygen XML Author plugin project files are used to configure a project. You can create and deploy default project files for your projects so that your users will have a preconfigured project file to begin work with.

Shared project files

Rather than each user having their own project file, you can create and deploy shared project files so that all users share the same project configuration and settings and automatically inherit all project changes.

Using floating licenses

If you have a number of people using Oxygen XML Author plugin on a part-time basis or in different time zones, you can use a floating license so that multiple people can share a license.

Obtaining and Registering a License Key for Oxygen XML Author plugin

Oxygen XML Author plugin is not free software. To enable and use Oxygen XML Author plugin, you need a license.

For demonstration and evaluation purposes, a time limited license is available upon request at http://www.oxygenxml.com/register.html. This license is supplied at no cost for a period of 30 days from the date of issue. During this period, the software is fully functional, enabling you to test all its functionality. To continue using the software after the trial period, you must purchase a permanent license. If a trial period greater than 30 days is required, please contact support@oxygenxml.com.

Choosing a license type

You can use one of the following license types with Oxygen XML Author plugin:

1. A named-user license may be used by a single named user on one or more computers. Named-user licenses are not transferable to a new named user. If you order multiple named-user licenses, you will receive a single license key good for a specified number of named users. It is your responsibility to keep track of the named users that each license is assigned to.
2. A floating license may be used by any user on any machine. However, the total number of copies of Oxygen XML Author plugin in use at one time must not be more than the number of floating licenses available. A user who runs two different distributions of Oxygen XML Author plugin (for example Standalone and Eclipse Plugin) at the same time on the same computer, consumes a single floating license.

For definitions and legal details of the license types, consult the End User License Agreement available at http://www.oxygenxml.com/eula_author.html.
Obtaining a license

You can obtain a license for Oxygen XML Author plugin in one of the following ways:

- You can purchase one or more licenses from the Oxygen XML Author plugin website at [http://www.oxygenxml.com/buy.html](http://www.oxygenxml.com/buy.html). A license key will be sent to you by email.
- If your company or organization has purchased licenses please contact your license administrator to obtain a license key.
- If you purchased a subscription and you received a registration code, you can use it to obtain a license key from [http://www.oxygenxml.com/registerCode.html](http://www.oxygenxml.com/registerCode.html). A license key will be sent to you by email.
- If you want to evaluate the product you can obtain a trial license key for 30 days from the Oxygen XML Author plugin website at [http://www.oxygenxml.com/register.html](http://www.oxygenxml.com/register.html).

Register a named-user license

To register a named-user license on a machine owned by the named user:

1. Save a backup copy of the message containing the new license key.
2. Open an XML document in the Oxygen XML Author plugin.
   - If this is a new install of Oxygen XML Author plugin, the registration dialog box is displayed. If the registration dialog box is not displayed, go to Window (Eclipse on Mac OSX) and choose Preferences > oXygen XML Author and click on the Register... button.

   ![License Registration Dialog Box](image)

   **Figure 1: License Registration Dialog Box**

3. Select Use a license key as licensing method.
4. Paste the license text into the registration dialog box.
5. Press OK.
Register Multiple Licenses

If you are installing a named-user license on multiple machines, or you are an administrator registering named-user or floating licenses for multiple users, you can avoid having to open Oxygen XML Author plugin on each machine by registering the license using a text file or XML file that contains the license information.

Note: If you are using floating licenses that are managed by a license server, you cannot use this method to register licenses.

To register licenses using a text file:

1. Copy the license key to a file named licensekey.txt and place it in the lib sub-folder of the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation folder.

To register licenses using an XML file:

1. Register the license on one computer using the normal license registration procedure.
2. Copy the license.xml file from the Oxygen XML Author plugin preferences directory on that computer to the lib sub-folder of the installation folder on each installation to be registered.

Registering a floating license

How you register to use a floating license will depend on how floating licenses are managed in your organization.

• If all the machines sharing a pool of floating licenses are on the same network segment, you will register your licence the same way you register a named-user licence.

Note: [For System Administrators] Different running instances of Oxygen XML Author plugin communicate with each other, using UDP broadcast on the 59153 port, to the 239.255.255.255 group.

Warning: This mechanism was deprecated starting with version 17.0 and it is scheduled for removal in a future version. It is recommended to switch to the license server/servlet licensing mechanism.

• If the machines sharing the pool of floating licenses are on different network segments, someone in your company will need to set up a license server. Consult that person to determine if they have set up a license server as a standalone process or as a Java servlet as the registration process is different for each.

Request a Floating License from a License Server Running as a Standalone Process

Use this procedure if your company uses a license server running as a standalone process:

1. Contact your server administrator to get network address and login details for the license server.
2. Start the Eclipse platform.
3. Open the Preferences dialog box and click on the Register button. The license registration dialog box is displayed.
4. Choose Use a license server as licensing method.
5. Select Standalone server as server type.
6. In the Host field enter the host name or IP address of the license server.
7. In the Port field enter the port number used to communicate with the license server.
8. Click the OK button.

If a floating license is available, it is registered in Oxygen XML Author plugin. To display the license details, open the Preferences dialog box. If a floating license is not available, you will get a message listing the users currently using floating licenses.

Request a Floating License from a License Server Running as a Java Servlet

1. Contact your server administrator to get network address and login details for the license server.
2. Start the Eclipse platform.
3. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and click the **Register** button.
   The license registration dialog box is displayed.

4. Choose **Use a license server** as licensing method.

5. Select **HTTP/HTTPS Server** as server type.

6. In the **URL** field enter the address of the license server.
   The URL address has the following format:
   \[http://hostName:port/oXygenLicenseServlet/license-servlet\]

7. Complete the **User** and **Password** fields.

8. Click the **OK** button.

If a floating license is available, it is registered in Oxygen XML Author plugin. To display the license details, **open the Preferences dialog box**. If a floating license is not available, you will get a message listing the users currently using floating licenses.

### Release a Floating License

The floating license you are using will be released and returned to the pool if:

- The connection with the license server is lost.
- You exit the application running on your machine, and no other copies of Oxygen XML Author plugin running on your machine are using your floating license.
- You register a named user license with your copy of Oxygen XML Author plugin, and no other copies of Oxygen XML Author plugin running on your machine are using your floating license.

### Setting Up a Floating License Server for Oxygen XML Author plugin

#### Determine if you need to set up a license server

If you are using floating licenses for Oxygen XML Author plugin, you may need to set up a license server. If the computers that will be using the floating licenses are on different network segments, you must use an Oxygen XML Author plugin floating license server. A floating license server can be installed as one of the following:

- A **Java servlet**.
- A **standalone process**.

*Note:* Oxygen XML Author plugin version 17 or higher requires a license server version 17 or higher. License servers version 17 or higher can be used with any version of a floating license key.

#### Activating Floating License Keys

To help you comply with the Oxygen XML Author plugin EULA (terms of licensing), all floating licenses require activation. This means that the license key will be locked to a particular license server deployment and no multiple uses of the same license key are possible.

During the activation process, a code that uniquely identifies your license server deployment is sent to the Oxygen XML Author plugin servers, which in turn will sign the license key.

#### Split or combine license keys to work with your license servers

A license server can only manage one license key (which can cover any number of floating licenses). If you have multiple license keys for the same Oxygen XML Author plugin version and you want to have all of them managed by the same server, or if you have a multiple-user floating license and you want to split it between two or more license servers, please contact support@oxygenvxml.com and ask for a new license key.
Setting up a Floating License Server Running as a Java Servlet

Setting up the floating license server as a servlet.

Steps for Installing the Floating License Server as a Servlet

1. Make sure that Apache Tomcat 5.5 or higher is running on the machine you have selected to be the license server. To get it, go to http://tomcat.apache.org.

2. Download the Web ARchive (.war) license servlet from the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

3. Configure Tomcat to use a security Realm element. Please refer to the Tomcat Documentation for more information.

4. Edit the tomcat-users.xml file from your Tomcat installation and configure one user for each of the following roles: standard, admin, and manager.

5. Go to the Tomcat Web Application Manager page and log-in with the user you configured with the manager role. In the WAR file to deploy section, choose the WAR file and click the Deploy button. The oXygen License Servlet is now up and running, but the license keys are not yet registered.

6. Activate the license key. This process involves binding your license key to your license server deployment. Once the process is completed you cannot activate the license with another license server. Follow these steps to activate the license:
   a. Access the license servlet by following the link provided by the Tomcat Web Application Manager page. If prompted for authentication, use the credentials configured for the admin or manager users.
      
      Result: A page is displayed that prompts for a license key.
   
   b. Paste your license key into the form and press Submit. The browser used in the activation process needs to have Internet access.
      
      Result: You will be redirected to an online form hosted on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. This form is pre-filled with an activation code that uniquely identifies your license server deployment, and your license key.
      
      Note: If, for some reason, your browser does not take you to this activation form, refer to the Manual Activation Procedure.
   
   c. Press Activate.
      
      If the activation process is successfully completed, your license server is running. Follow the on-screen instructions to configure the Oxygen XML Author plugin client applications.

7. By default, the license server logs its activity in the /usr/local/tomcat/logs/oxygenLicenseServlet.log file. To change the log file location, edit the log4j.appenders.R2.File property from the
Manual Activation Procedure

1. Access the license servlet by following the link provided by the Tomcat Web Application Manager page. You will be taken to the license registration page.
2. Copy the license server activation code.
4. Paste the license server activation code and floating license key in the displayed form, then click Activate.
5. The activated license key is displayed on-screen. Copy the activated license key and paste it in the license registration page of the servlet.

Report Page

You can access a license server activity report at http://hostName:port/oXygenLicenseServlet/license-servlet/report.

It displays the following real time information:

- **License load** - A graphical indicator that shows how many licenses are available. When the indicator turns red, there are no more licenses available.
- **Floating license server status** - General information about the license server status, including the following information:
  - server start time
  - license count
  - rejected and acknowledged requests
  - average usage time
  - license refresh and timeout intervals
  - location of the license key
  - server version
- **License key information** - License key data, including the following information:
  - licensed product
  - registration name
  - company name
  - license category
  - number of floating users
  - Maintenance Pack validity
- **Current license usage** - Lists all currently acknowledged users, including the following information:
  - user name
  - date and time when the license was granted
  - name and IP address of the computer where Oxygen XML Author plugin runs
  - MAC address of the computer where Oxygen XML Author plugin runs

Note: The report is also available in XML format at http://hostName:port/oXygenLicenseServlet/license-servlet/report-xml.

Replacing a Floating License Key

The following procedure assumes that your Oxygen XML Author plugin floating license servlet contains a previously *activated license key*. The following procedure contains instructions for replacing the activated license key with another one. The goal of the procedure is to minimize the license servlet down-time during the activation step of the new license key.
This is useful if, for instance, you want to upgrade your existing license to the latest version or if you receive a new license key that accommodates a different number of users.

To replace a floating license key that is activated on your floating license servlet with a new one, follow these steps:

1. Access the license servlet by following the link provided by the Tomcat Web Application Manager page.
2. Click the Replace license key link. This will take you to a page that contains details about the license currently in use.
3. Click the Yes button to begin the replacement procedure.
   
   **Note:** During the replacement procedure, new instances of Oxygen XML Author plugin cannot be licensed by the servlet.

4. Paste the new floating license key in the displayed form, then click Submit. The browser used in the process needs to have Internet access.

   You will be redirected to an online form hosted on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. This form is pre-filled with an activation code that uniquely identifies your license server deployment and your license key.

   **Note:** If, for some reason, your browser does not take you to this activation form, refer to the Manual Activation Procedure.

5. Press Activate.

   If the activation process is successfully completed, your license servlet is running using the new license key. You can click View license key to inspect the license key currently used by the license servlet.

   If the activation procedure fails, go to step 1 and click Cancel to revert to last successfully activated license key.

### Setting up a Floating License Server Running as a Standalone Process Using a 32-bit Windows Installer

Setting up the floating license server as a standalone process for Windows.

### Steps for Installing the Floating License Server in Windows as a Standalone Process

1. Download the license server installation kit for Windows from the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.
2. Run the downloaded installer and follow the on-screen instructions.

   By default, the installer installs the license server as a Windows service. Optionally, you have the ability to start the Windows service automatically at Windows startup or create shortcuts on the Start menu for starting and stopping the Windows service manually. If you want to manually install, start, stop, or uninstall the server as a Windows service, run the following scripts from a command line as an Administrator:

   - `installWindowsService.bat [serviceName]` - Installs the server as a Windows service with the name `serviceName`. The parameters for the license key folder and the server port can be set in the `oXygenLicenseServer.vmoptions` file.
   - `startWindowsService.bat [serviceName]` - Starts the Windows service.
• `stopWindowsService.bat [serviceName]` - Stops the Windows service.
• `uninstallWindowsService.bat [serviceName]` - Uninstalls the Windows service.

**Note:** If you do not provide the `serviceName` argument, the default name `oXygenLicenseServer` is used.

If the license server is installed as a Windows service, the output and error messages are automatically redirected to the following log files that are created in the install folder:
• `outLicenseServer.log` - Standard output stream of the server.
• `errLicenseServer.log` - Standard error stream of the server.

3. Manually add the `oXygenLicenseServer.exe` file in the Windows Firewall list of exceptions. Go to **Control Panel > System and Security > Windows Firewall > Allow a program or feature through Windows Firewall > Allow another program** and browse for `oXygenLicenseServer.exe` from the oXygen License Server installation folder.

4. Floating licenses require activation prior to use. Follow the on-screen instruction to complete the license activation process.

**Note:** A license server can only manage one license key (which can cover any number of floating licenses). If you have multiple license keys for the same Oxygen XML Author plugin version and you want to have all of them managed by the same server, or if you have a multiple-user floating license and you want to split it between two or more license servers, please contact `support@oxygenxml.com` and ask for a new license key.

**Common Problems**
This section includes some common problems that may appear when setting up a floating license server running as a standalone process.

**Windows Service Reports "Incorrect Function" When Started**
The "Incorrect Function" error message when starting the Windows service usually appears because the Windows service launcher cannot locate a Java virtual machine on your system.

Make sure that you have installed a 32-bit Java SE from Oracle (or Sun) on the system: [http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html).

**When Started, the Windows Service Reports "Error 1067: The Process Terminated Unexpectedly"**
This error message appears if the Windows service launcher quits immediately after being started.

This problem usually happens because the license key has not been correctly deployed (`license.txt` file in the license folder). For more information, see the Setting up a Floating License Server section.

**Setting up a Floating License Server Running as a Standalone Process Using a Platform-independent Distribution**
This installation method can be used for running the license server on any platform where a Java virtual machine can run (OS X, Linux/Unix, Windows).
Steps for Installing the Floating License Server as a Standalone Process with a Zip Archive

1. Ensure that a Java runtime version 6 or later is installed on the server machine.
2. Download the license server installation kit for your platform from the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.
3. Unzip the installation kit into a new folder.
4. Start the server using the startup script from a command line console.
   The startup script is called `licenseServer.sh` for OS X and Unix/Linux or `licenseServer.bat` for Windows. The following parameters are accepted:
   - `licenseDir` - The path of the directory where the license files will be placed. The default value is `license`.
   - `port` - The TCP port number used to communicate with Oxygen XML Author plugin instances. The default value is `12346`.

   The following is an example of the command line for starting the license server on Unix/Linux and OS X:

   ```bash
   sh licenseServer.sh myLicenseDir 54321
   ```

5. Floating licenses require activation prior to use. Follow the on-screen instruction to complete the license activation process.

Transferring or Releasing a License Key

If you want to transfer your Oxygen XML Author plugin license key to another computer (for example if you are disposing of your old computer or transferring it to another person), or release a floating license so that someone else can use it, you must first unregister your license. You can then register your license on the new computer in the normal way.

1. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and click **Register**.
   The license registration dialog box is displayed.
2. The license key field should be empty (this is normal). If it is not empty, delete any text in the field.
3. Make sure the option **Use a license key** is selected.
4. Click **OK**.
   A dialog box is displayed asking if you want to reset your license key.
5. **Select between falling back to the license key entered previously** (for the case of releasing a floating license and reverting to Named User license) and removing your license key from your user account on the computer using the **Reset** button.
   The **Reset** button erases all the licensing information. To complete the reset operation, close and restart Oxygen XML Author plugin.
Upgrading Oxygen XML Author plugin

From time to time, upgrade and patch versions of Oxygen XML Author plugin are released to provide enhancements that fix problems, and add new features.

Checking for New Versions of Oxygen XML Author plugin

Oxygen XML Author plugin checks for new versions automatically at start up. To disable this check, open the Preferences dialog box, go to Global, and uncheck Automatic Version Checking.

To check for new versions manually, go to Help > Check for New Versions.

What is preserved during an upgrade

When you install a new version of Oxygen XML Author plugin, some data is preserved and some is overwritten. If there is a previous version of Oxygen XML Author plugin already installed on your computer, it can coexist with the new one, which means you don’t have to uninstall it.

If you install over a previously installed version:

• All the files from its install directory will be removed, including any modification in frameworks files, predefined document type, XSLT stylesheets, XML catalogs, and templates.
• All global user preferences are preserved and will be imported into the new version.
• All project preferences will be preserved in their project files.
• Any custom frameworks that were stored outside the installation directory (as configured in Document type associations > Locations) will be preserved and will be found by the new installation.

If you install in a new directory.

• All the files from the old install directory will be preserved, including any modification in frameworks files, predefined document type, XSLT stylesheets, XML catalogs, and templates. However, these modifications will not be automatically imported into the new installation.
• All global user preferences are preserved and will be imported into the new version.
• All project preferences will be preserved in their project files.
• Any custom frameworks that were stored outside the installation directory (as configured in Document type associations > Locations) will be preserved and will be found by the new installation.

Upgrading the Eclipse Plugin

1. Uninstall the current version of Oxygen XML Author plugin.
2. Download and install the new version using the appropriate instructions for your platform and the installation method you chose.
3. Restart the Eclipse platform.
4. Start the Oxygen XML Author plugin to ensure that the application can start and that your license is recognized by the upgrade installation.
5. If you are upgrading from a minor version to a major version (for example, from 16.1 to 17.0) and you did not purchase a Maintenance Pack that covers the new major version (17.0), you will need to enter a new license for the new version (17) into the registration dialog box that is shown when the plugin is started.
Uninstalling Oxygen XML Author plugin

Uninstalling the Eclipse plugin

Caution:
The following procedure will remove Oxygen XML Author plugin from your system. It will not remove the Eclipse platform. If you wish to uninstall Eclipse please see its uninstall instructions.

1. Choose the menu option Help > About > Installation Details.
2. Select Oxygen XML Author plugin from the list of plugins.
3. Choose Uninstall.
4. Accept the Eclipse restart.
5. If you also want to remove the user preferences you must remove the folder %APPDATA%\com.oxygenxml.author on Windows (usually %APPDATA% has the value [user-home-dir]\Application Data)/ the subfolder .com.oxygenxml.author of the user home directory on Linux / the subfolder Library/Preferences/com.oxygenxml.author of the user home folder on Mac OS X.
This chapter describes the editing perspectives of Oxygen XML Author plugin.
Perspectives

The Oxygen XML Author plugin interface uses standard interface conventions and components to provide a familiar and intuitive editing environment across all operating systems.

With Oxygen XML Author plugin, you can edit documents in one of the following perspectives:

**Editor perspective**
Documents editing is supported by specialized and synchronized editors and views.

**Database perspective**
Multiple connections to relational databases, native XML databases, WebDAV sources and FTP sources can be managed at the same time in this perspective: database browsing, SQL execution, XQuery execution and data export to XML.

**Oxygen XML Author plugin XML Perspective**
To edit the content of your XML documents, use the `<oXygen/> XML` perspective (Window > Open Perspective > `<oXygen/> XML`).

As the majority of the work process centers around the Editor area, other views can be hidden using the controls located on the views headers.

**The Oxygen XML Author plugin Custom Menu**
When the current editor window contains a document associated with Oxygen XML Author plugin, a custom menu is added to the Eclipse menu bar. This custom menu is named after the document type: XML, XSL, XSD, RNG, RNC, Schematron, DTD, FO, WSDL, XQuery, HTML, CSS.

**The Oxygen XML Author plugin Toolbar Buttons**
The toolbar buttons added by the Oxygen XML Author plugin plugin provide easy access to common and frequently used functions. Each icon is a button that acts as a shortcut to a related function.

**The Editor Pane**
The *editor pane*, or simply the *editor*, is where you edit your documents opened or created by the Oxygen XML Author plugin Eclipse plugin. You know the document is associated with Oxygen XML Author plugin from the special icon displayed in the editor's title bar which has the same graphic pattern painted with different colors for different types of documents.

This pane has three different modes of displaying and editing the content of a document available as different tabs at the bottom left margin of the editor panel: Text mode, Grid Mode, **Author** mode (CSS based tag-less editor).

**The Outline View**
The *Outline* view displays a general tag overview of the currently edited XML Document. It also shows the correct hierarchical dependencies between elements. That makes it easier for you to be aware of the document structure and the way element tags are nested. It allows fast navigation of the document by displaying the start of the content of the child elements in the node of the parent element thus allowing to see quickly the content of an element without expanding it in the *Outline* tree. It also allows the user to insert or delete nodes using pop-up menu actions.

The outline view has the following functions: XML document overview, outline filters, modification follow-up, document structure change, document tag selection.

The upper part of the view contains a filter box which allows you to focus on the relevant components. Type a text fragment in the filter box and only the components that match it are presented. For advanced usage you can use wildcards (*, ?) and separate multiple patterns with commas.
Figure 2: The Outline View

The Oxygen XML Author plugin Text View

The Oxygen XML Author plugin Text view is automatically showed in the views pane of the Eclipse window to display text output from XSLT transformations, FO processor's info, warning and error messages. It contains a tab for each file with text results displayed in the view.

Figure 3: The Text View

The Oxygen XML Author plugin Browser View

The Oxygen XML Author plugin Browser view is automatically showed in the views pane of the Eclipse window to display HTML output from XSLT transformations. It contains a tab for each file with HTML results displayed in the view.
The Results View

The Results View displays the messages generated as a result of user actions like validations, transformations, search operations and others. Each message is a link to the location related to the event that triggered the message. Double clicking a message opens the file containing the location and positions the cursor at the location offset. The actions that can generate result messages are:

- **Validate action**
- **Transform action**
- **Check Spelling in Files action**
- **SQL results**

The view provides a toolbar with the following actions:

**Remove actions**

The **Remove selected** and **Remove all** reduce the number of messages from the view by removing them.

The actions available on the contextual menu are:

- **Remove selected**
  Removes selected messages from the view.

- **Copy**
  Copies the information associated with the selected messages:
  - the file path of the document that triggered the output message,
• error severity (error, warning, info message and so on.),
• name of validating processor,
• the line and column in the file that triggered the message.

Save Results ...

Saves the complete list of messages in a file in text format. For each message the included details are the same as the ones for the Copy action.

Save Results as XML

Saves the complete list of messages in a file in XML format. For each message the included details are the same as the ones for the Copy action.

Expand All

Expands all the nodes of the tree, which is useful when the messages are presented in a hierarchical mode.

Collapse All

Collapses all the nodes of the tree, which is useful when the messages are presented in a hierarchical mode.

The Oxygen XML Author plugin XPath Results View

When you execute an XPath expression, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically displays the XPath Results view.

![XPath Results View](image)

Figure 6: The XPath Results View

Supported Editor Types

The Oxygen XML Author plugin Eclipse plugin provides special Eclipse editors identified by the following icons:

• - The XML documents icon
• - The JavaScript documents icon
• - The CSS documents icon

Oxygen XML Author plugin Database Perspective

The Database perspective (Window > Open Perspective > <oXygen/> DB) allows you to manage a database, offering support for browsing multiple connections at the same time, relational and native XML databases, SQL execution, XQuery execution and data export to XML.

This perspective offers database specific support for:

• Oracle Berkeley DB XML Database
• eXist XML Database
• IBM DB2 (Enterprise edition only)
• JDBC-ODBC Bridge
• MarkLogic (Enterprise edition only)
• Microsoft SQL Server 2005 and Microsoft SQL Server 2008 (Enterprise edition only)
• MySQL
• Oracle 11g (Enterprise edition only)
• PostgreSQL 8.3 (Enterprise edition only)
• Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 XML Database (Enterprise edition only)
• Documentum (CMS) 6.5 (Enterprise edition only)

The XML capabilities of the databases marked in this list with "Enterprise edition only" are available only in the Enterprise edition of Oxygen XML Author plugin. The non-XML capabilities of any database listed here are available also in the Academic and Professional editions of Oxygen XML Author plugin by registering the database driver as a generic JDBC driver (the Generic JDBC type in the list of driver types) when defining the data source for accessing the database in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

The non-XML capabilities are:
• browsing the structure of the database instance
• opening a database table in the Table Explorer view
• handling the values from XML Type columns as String values

The XML capabilities are:
• displaying an XML Schema node in the tree of the database structure (for databases with such an XML specific structure) with actions for opening/editing/validating the schemas in an Oxygen XML Author plugin editor panel
• handling the values from columns of type XML Type as XML instance documents that can be opened and edited in an Oxygen XML Author plugin editor panel
• validating an XML instance document added to an XML Type column of a table, etc.

For a detailed feature matrix that compares the Academic, Professional and Enterprise editions of Oxygen XML Author plugin please go to the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

Note: Only connections configured on relational data sources can be used to import data to XML or to generate XML schemas.

The perspective provides the following functional areas:
• Main menu - provides access to all the features and functions available within Oxygen XML Author plugin.
• Main toolbar - provides easy access to common and frequently used functions. Each icon is a button that acts as a shortcut to a related function.
• Editor area - the place where you spend most of your time, reading, editing, applying markup and validating your documents.
• Data Source Explorer - provides browsing support for the configured connections.
• Table explorer - provides table content editing support for inserting new rows, deleting table rows, cell value editing, export to XML file.
## Editing Modes

To better suit the type of editing that you want to perform, Oxygen XML Author plugin offers the following modes:

- **Text** - this mode presents the source of an XML document.
- **Grid** - this mode displays an XML document as a structured grid of nested tables.
- **Author** - this mode enables you to edit in a WYSIWYG like editor.
- **Design** - this mode is found in the schema editor and represents the schema as a diagram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Text Editing Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Grid Editing Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Author Editing Mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Text Editing Mode

The Text mode of Oxygen XML Author plugin 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.

Finding and Replacing Text in the Current File

This section walks you through the find and replace features available in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

You can use a number of advanced views depending on what you need to find in the document you are editing or in your entire project. The Find All Elements/Attributes dialog box allows you to search through the structure of the current document for elements and attributes.

The Find All Elements Dialog Box

To open the Find All Elements dialog box, go to Edit > Find All Elements... . It assists you in defining XML element / attribute search operations in the current document.

![Find All Elements Dialog Box](image)

Figure 7: Find All Elements Dialog Box

The dialog box can perform the following actions:

- Find all the elements with a specified name
- Find all the elements that contain, or does not contain, a specified string in their text content
- Find all the elements that have a specified attribute
- Find all the elements that have an attribute with, or without, a specified value

You can combine all of these search criteria to filter your results.

The following fields are available in the dialog box:

- **Element name** - the qualified name of the target element to search for. You can use the drop-down list to find an element or enter it manually. The drop-down list is populated with valid element names collected from the associated schema. To specify any element name, leave the field empty.

  **Note**: Use the qualified name of the element (<namespace prefix>:<element name>) when the document uses this element notation.

- **Element text** - the target element text to search for. The drop-down list beside this field allows you to specify that you are looking for an exact or partial match of the element text. For any element text, select contains in the drop-down list and leave the field empty. If you leave the field empty but select equals in the drop-down list, only elements with no text will be found. Select not contains to find all elements that do not include the specified text.
• **Attribute name** - the name of the attribute that must be present in the element. You can use the drop-down list to select an attribute or enter it manually. The drop-down list is populated with valid attribute names collected from the associated schema. For any or no attribute name, leave the field empty.

  **Note:** Use the qualified name of the attribute (<namespace prefix>:<attribute name>) when the document uses this attribute notation.

• **Attribute value** - the drop-down list beside this field allows you to specify that you are looking for an exact or partial match of the attribute value. For any or no attribute value, select **contains** in the drop-down list and leave the field empty. If you leave the field empty but select **equals** in the drop-down list, only elements that have at least an attribute with an empty value will be found. Select **not contains** to find all elements that have attributes without a specified value.

• **Case sensitive** - when this option is checked, operations are case-sensitive

When you press Find All, Oxygen XML Author plugin tries to find the items that match all the search parameters. The results of the operation are presented as a list in the message panel.

### Regular Expressions Syntax

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the Java regular expression syntax. It is similar to that used in Perl 5, with several exceptions. Thus, Oxygen XML Author plugin does not support the following constructs:

- The conditional constructs (?{X}) and (?{condition}X|Y).
- The embedded code constructs (?{code}) and (?{code}).
- The embedded comment syntax (?#comment).
- The preprocessing operations \l, \u, \L, and \U.

Other notable difference:

- In Perl, \1 through \9 are always interpreted as back references; a backslash-escaped number greater than 9 is treated as a back reference if at least that many sub-expressions exist, otherwise it is interpreted, if possible, as an octal escape. In this class octal escapes must always begin with a zero. In Java, \1 through \9 are always interpreted as back references, and a larger number is accepted as a back reference if at least that many sub-expressions exist at that point in the regular expression, otherwise the parser will drop digits until the number is smaller or equal to the existing number of groups or it is one digit.
- Perl uses the g flag to request a match that resumes where the last match left off.
- In Perl, embedded flags at the top level of an expression affect the whole expression. In Java, embedded flags always take effect at the point at which they appear, whether they are at the top level or within a group; in the latter case, flags are restored at the end of the group just as in Perl.
- Perl is forgiving about malformed matching constructs, as in the expression *a, as well as dangling brackets, as in the expression abc}, and treats them as literals. This class also accepts dangling brackets but is strict about dangling meta-characters like +, ? and *.

### Grid Editing Mode

To activate the Grid mode, select **Grid** at the bottom of the editing area. This type of editor displays the XML document as a structured grid of nested tables.

In case you are a non-technical user, you are able to modify the text content of the edited document without working with the XML tags directly. You can expand and collapse the tables using the mouse cursor and also display or hide the elements of the document as nested. The document structure can also be changed easily with drag and drop operations on the grid components. To zoom in and out, use **Ctrl + (Command + on OS X)**, **Ctrl - (Command - on OS X)**, **Ctrl 0 (Command 0 on OS X)** or **Ctrl Scroll Forward** (Command Scroll Forward on OS X ) / **Ctrl Scroll Backwards** (Command Scroll Backwards on OS X).
To switch back from the Grid mode to the Text or Author mode, use the Text and Grid buttons from the bottom of the editor.

If the edited document is associated with a schema (DTD, XML Schema, Relax NG, etc.), the editor offers Content Completion Assistant for the elements and attributes names and values. If you choose to insert an element that has required content, the sub-tree of needed elements and attributes are automatically included.

To display the content completion pop-up, you have to start editing (for example, double click a cell). Pressing Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) on your keyboard also displays the pop-up.

To watch our video demonstration about some of the features available in the Grid editor, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Grid_Editor.html.

**Layouts: Grid and Tree**

The Grid editor offers two layout modes. The default one is the grid layout. This smart layout detects the recurring elements in the XML document and creates tables having the children (including the attributes) of these elements as columns. This way, it is possible to have tables nested in other tables, reflecting the structure of your document.

The other layout mode is tree-like. It does not create any tables and it only presents the structure of the document.
To switch between the two modes, go to the contextual menu > Grid mode/Tree mode.

### Grid Move Navigation

At first, the content of a document opened in the Grid mode is collapsed. Only the root element and its attributes are displayed. The grid disposition of the node names and values is similar to a web form or dialog box. The same set of key shortcuts used to select dialog box components is also available in the Grid mode:

**Table 1: Shortcuts in the Grid Mode**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tab</strong></td>
<td>Moves the caret to the next editable value in a table row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shift Tab</strong></td>
<td>Moves the caret to the previous editable value in a table row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enter</strong></td>
<td>Begins editing and lets you insert a new value. Also commits the changes after you finish editing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Up Arrow/Page Up</strong></td>
<td>Navigates toward the beginning of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Down Arrow/Page Down</strong></td>
<td>Navigates toward the end of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shift</strong></td>
<td>Used in conjunction with the navigation keys to create a continuous selection area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ctrl (Command on OS X) key</strong></td>
<td>Used in conjunction with the mouse cursor to create discontinuous selection areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following key combinations can be used to scroll the grid:

- **Ctrl Up Arrow (Command Up Arrow on OS X)** - scrolls the grid upwards.
- **Ctrl Down Arrow (Command Down Arrow on OS X)** - scrolls the grid downwards.
- **Ctrl Left Arrow (Command Left Arrow on OS X)** scrolls the grid to the left.
- **Ctrl Right Arrow (Command Right Arrow on OS X)** scrolls the grid to the right.

An arrow sign displayed at the left of the node name indicates that this node has child nodes. To display the children, click this sign. The expand/collapse actions can be invoked either with the NumPad+ and NumPad- keys, or from the Expand/Collapse submenu of the contextual menu.

The following actions are available on the Expand/Collapse menu:

- **Expand All**
  
  Expands the selection and all its children.
Collapse All
   Collapses the selection and all its children.

Expand Children
   Expands all the children of the selection but not the selection.

Collapse Children
   Collapses all the children of the selection but not the selection.

Collapse Others
   Collapses all the siblings of the current selection but not the selection.

Specific Grid Actions

In order to access these actions, you can click the column header and choose the Table item from the contextual menu. The same set of actions is available in the Document menu and on the Grid toolbar which is opened from menu Window > Show Toolbar > Grid.

Sorting a Table Column

You can sort certain table columns by using the $Sort ascending or $Sort descending actions that are available on the Grid toolbar or from the contextual menu.

The sorting result depends on the data type of the column content. It can be different in case of number (numerical sorting) or text information (alphabetical sorting). The editor automatically analyzes the content and decides what type of sorting to apply. When a mixed set of values is present in the sorted column, a dialog box is displayed that allows you to choose the desired type of sorting between numerical and alphabetical.

Inserting a Row in a Table

You can add a new row using the Copy/Paste actions, or by selecting Insert row from the contextual menu or the Grid toolbar.

For a faster way to insert a new row, move the selection over the row header, and then press Enter. The row header is the zone in the left of the row that holds the row number. The new row is inserted below the selection.

Inserting a Column in a Table

You can insert a column after the selected column by using the Insert column action from the contextual menu or the Grid toolbar.

Clearing the Content of a Column

You can clear all the cells from a column by using the Clear content action from the contextual menu.

Adding Nodes

You can add nodes before, after, or as last child of the currently selected node by using the various actions in the following submenus of the contextual menu:

- Insert before
- Insert after
- Append child

Duplicating Nodes

You can quickly create new nodes by duplicating existing ones. The Duplicate action is available in the contextual menu and in the Document > Grid Edit menu.
Refresh Layout

When using drag and drop to reorganize the document, the resulting layout can be different from the expected one. For instance, the layout can contain a set of sibling tables that can be joined together. To force the layout to be recomputed, you can use the Refresh selected action that is available in the contextual menu and in the Document > Grid Edit menu.

Start and Stop Editing a Cell Value

To edit the value of a cell, simply select the grid cell and press (Enter).

To stop editing a cell value, press (Enter) again.

To cancel the editing without saving the current changes in the document, press the (Esc) key.

Drag and Drop in the Grid Editor

You are able to easily arrange different sections in your XML document in the Grid mode by using drag and drop actions.

You can do the following with drag and drop:

- Copy or move a set of nodes.
- Change the order of columns in the tables.
- Move the rows from the tables.

These operations are available for both single and multiple selections. To deselect one of the selected fragments, use Ctrl Click (Command Click on OS X).

While dragging, the editor paints guide-lines showing the locations where you can drop the nodes. You can also drag nodes outside the Grid editor and text from other applications into the Grid. For more information, see Copy and Paste in the Grid Editor.

Copy and Paste in the Grid Editor

The selection in the Grid mode is a bit complex compared to the selection in a text component. It consists of a current selected cell and additional selected cells. These additional cells are either hand picked by you with the cursor, or implied by the current selected cell. To be more specific, let's consider you click the name of the column - this becomes the current selected cell, but the editor automatically extends the selection so that it contains all the cells from that column. The current selected cell is painted with a color that is different from the rest of the selection.

You can select discontinuous regions of nodes and place them in the clipboard using the copy action. To deselect one of the selected fragments, use Ctrl Click (Command Click on OS X). Pasting these nodes relative to the current selected cell may be done in two ways: just below (after) as a brother, which is the default behavior, or as the last child of the selected cell.

The Paste as Child action is available in the contextual menu.

The nodes copied from the Grid editor can also be pasted into the Text editor or other applications. When copying from the Grid into the Text editor or other text based applications, the inserted string represents the nodes serialization. The nodes from tables can be copied using HTML or RTF in table format. The resulting cells contain only the concatenated values of the text nodes.
In the Grid editor you can paste well-formed XML content or tab separated values from other editors. If you paste XML content, the result will be the insertion of the nodes obtained by parsing this content.

If the pasted text contains multiple lines of tab separated values it can be considered as a matrix of values. By pasting this matrix of values into the Grid editor the result will be a matrix of cells. If the operation is performed inside existing cells, the existing values will be overwritten and new cells will be created when needed. This is useful, for example, when trying to transfer data from Excel like editors into the Grid editor.
Bidirectional Text Support in Grid Mode

If you are editing documents employing a different text orientation, you can change the way the text is rendered and edited in the grid cells by using the Ctrl Shift O (Command Shift O on OS X) shortcut to switch from the default left to right text orientation to the right to left orientation.

Note: This change applies only to the text from the cells, and not to the layout of the grid editor.

Author Editing Mode

This chapter presents the WYSIWYG-like visual editor, called Author mode, that is targeted to content authors.
Tagless XML Authoring

Once the structure of an XML document and the required restrictions on its elements and their attributes are defined with an XML schema, the editing of the document becomes easier in a WYSIWYG-style editor in which the XML markup is not visible.

This type of tagless editor is available in Oxygen XML Author plugin as the **Author** mode. To enter this mode, click the **Author** button at the bottom of the editing area. The **Author** mode renders the content of the XML document visually, based on a CSS stylesheet associated with the document. Many of the actions and features available in **Text** mode are also available in **Author** mode.

![Author Editing Mode](image)

**Figure 17: Author Editing Mode**

### Associating a Stylesheet with an XML Document

The tagless rendering of an XML document in the **Author** mode is driven by a CSS stylesheet which conforms to the *version 2.1 of the CSS specification* from the W3C consortium. Some CSS 3 features, such as namespaces and custom extensions, of the CSS specification are also supported. Oxygen XML Author plugin also supports stylesheets coded with the LESS dynamic stylesheet language.

There are several methods for associating a stylesheet (CSS or LESS) with an XML document:

1. Insert the `xml-stylesheet` processing instruction with the `type` attribute at the beginning of the XML document. If you do not want to alter your XML documents, **you should set-up a document type**.

   **CSS example:**
   ```xml
   <?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="test.css"?>
   ```

   **LESS example:**
   ```xml
   <?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="test.less"?>
   ```

   **Note:** XHTML documents need a `link` element, with the `href` and `type` attributes in the `head` child element, as specified in the *W3C CSS specification*. XHTML example:
   ```xml
   <link href="/style/screen.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
   ```
2. Configure a Document Type Association by adding a new CSS or LESS file in the settings. To do so, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Association. Edit the appropriate framework, open the Author tab, then the CSS tab. Press the New button to add a new CSS or LESS file.

   Note: The Document Type Associations are read-only, so you need to extend an existing one.

Selecting and Combining Multiple CSS Styles

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides a Styles drop-down list on the Author Styles toolbar that allows you to select one main (non-alternate) CSS style and multiple alternate CSS styles. An option in the preferences can be enabled to allow the alternate styles to behave like layers and be combined with the main CSS style. This makes it easy to change the look of the document.

An example of a common use case is when content authors want to use custom styling within a document. You can select a main CSS stylesheet that styles the whole document and then apply alternate styles, as layers, to specific parts of the document. In the subsequent figure, a DITA document has the Century style selected for the main CSS and the alternate styles Full width, Show table column specification, Hints, and Inline actions are combined for additive styling to specific parts of the document.

   Note: Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a set of predefined CSS layer stylesheets for DITA documents only, but the support is available for all other document types.

   Tip: The Hints style displays tooltips throughout DITA documents that offer additional information to help you with the DITA structure. The Inline actions style displays possible elements that are allowed to be inserted at various locations throughout DITA documents.
There are two main types of users of the Author mode: framework developers and content authors. A framework developer is a technical person with advanced XML knowledge who defines the framework for authoring XML documents in the tagless editor. Once the framework is created or edited by the developer, it is distributed as a deliverable component ready to plug into the application for the content authors. A content author does not need to have advanced knowledge about XML tags, operations such as validation of XML documents, or applying an XPath expression to an XML document. The content author just uses the framework set-up by the developer in the application and starts editing the content of XML documents without editing the XML tags directly.

The framework set-up by the developer is also called document type association and defines a type of XML document by specifying all the details needed for editing the content of XML documents in tagless mode.

The framework details that are created and customized by the developer include:

- the CSS stylesheet that drives the tagless visual rendering of the document
- the rules for associating an XML schema with the document, which is needed for content completion and validation of the document
- transformation scenarios for the document
- XML catalogs
- custom actions available as buttons on the toolbar
The tagless editor comes with some ready-to-use predefined document types for XML frameworks such as DocBook, DITA, TEI, and XHTML.

To watch our video demonstration about the basic functionality of the Author mode, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/WYSIWYG_XML_Editing.html.

General Author Presentation

A content author edits the content of XML documents in the Author mode disregarding the XML tags as they are not visible in the editor. If he edits documents conforming to one of the predefined types he does not need to configure anything as the predefined document types are already configured when the application is installed. Otherwise he must plug the configuration of the document type into the application. This is as easy as unzipping an archive directly in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks folder.

In case the edited XML document does not belong to one of the document types set up in Preferences you can specify the CSS stylesheets to be used by inserting an xml-stylesheet processing instructions. You can insert the processing instruction by editing the document or by using the Associate XSLT/CSS Stylesheet... action.

The syntax of such a processing instruction is:

```xml
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" media="media type" title="title" href="URL" alternate="yes|no"?>
```

You can read more about associating a CSS to a document in the section about customizing the CSS of a document type.

When the document has no CSS association or the referenced stylesheet files cannot be loaded, a default one is used. A warning message is also displayed at the beginning of the document presenting the reason why the CSS cannot be loaded.

![Figure 19: Document with no CSS association default rendering](image)

Author Views

The content author is supported by special views which are automatically synchronized with the current editing context of the editor panel. The views present additional information about this context thus helping the author to see quickly the current location in the overall document structure and the available editing options.

Outline View

The Outline view offers the following functionality:

- Document Overview
- Outline View Specific Actions
• **Modification Follow-up**
• **Document Structure Change**
• **Document Tag Selection**

**Figure 20: The Outline View**

**XML Document Overview**

The **Outline** view displays a general tag overview of the current edited XML document. It also shows the correct hierarchical dependencies between the tag elements. This functionality makes it easier for the user to be aware of the document structure and the way tags are nested.

The **Outline** view allows you to:

• Insert or delete nodes using pop-up menu actions.
• Move elements by dragging them to a new position in the tree structure.
• Highlight elements in the **Author** editor area.

**Note:** The **Outline** view is synchronized with the **Author** editor area. When you make a selection in the **Author** editor area, the corresponding elements of the selection are highlighted in the **Outline** view and vice versa. This functionality is available both for single and multiple selection. To deselect one of the elements, use **Ctrl Click (Command Click on OS X)**.

Document errors (such as an element inserted in an invalid position, or a wrong attribute name, or a missing required attribute value) are highlighted in the **Outline** tree:

• A red exclamation mark decorates the element icon.
• A dotted red underline decorates the element name and value.
• A tooltip provides more information about the nature of the error, when you hover with the mouse pointer over the faulted element.

**Modification Follow-up**

When you edit a document, the **Outline** view dynamically follows the changes that you make, displaying the node that you modify in the middle of the view. This functionality gives you great insight on the location of your modifications in the document that you edit.
**Document Structure Change**

Entire XML elements can be moved or copied in the edited document using only the mouse in the **Outline** view in drag-and-drop operations. Several drag and drop actions are possible:

- If you drag an XML element in the **Outline** view and drop it on another one in the same panel then the dragged element will be moved after the drop target element.
- If you hold the mouse pointer over the drop target for a short time before the drop then the drop target element will be expanded first and the dragged element will be moved inside the drop target element after its opening tag.
- You can also drop an element before or after another element if you hold the mouse pointer towards the upper or lower part of the targeted element. A marker will indicate whether the drop will be performed before or after the target element.
- If you hold down the **(Ctrl (Command on OS X))** key after dragging, there will be performed a copy operation instead of a move one.

The drag and drop action in the **Outline** view can be **disabled and enabled from the Preferences dialog**.

**Tip:** You can select and drag multiple nodes in the Author Outline tree.

**Outline Filters**

The following actions are available in the **View menu** on the Outline view's action bar:

- **Flat presentation mode of the filtered results**
  When active, the application flattens the filtered result elements to a single level.

- **Show comments and processing instructions**
  Show/hide comments and processing instructions in the **Outline** view.

- **Show element name**
  Show/hide element name.

- **Show text**
  Show/hide additional text content for the displayed elements.

- **Show attributes**
  Show/hide attribute values for the displayed elements. The displayed attribute values can be changed from the **Outline preferences panel**.

- **Configure displayed attributes**
  Displays the **XML Structured Outline preferences page**.

The upper part of the view contains a filter box which allows you to focus on the relevant components. Type a text fragment in the filter box and only the components that match it are presented. For advanced usage you can use wildcard characters (*, ?) and separate multiple patterns with commas.

**The Contextual Menu of the Outline Tree**

The contextual menu of the **Outline** tree contains the following actions:

- **Edit attributes**
  Opens a dialog box that allow you to see and edit the attributes of the selected node.

- **Append child, Insert before, and Insert after**
  Submenus that allow you to quickly insert new tags in the document at the place of the element selected in the **Outline** tree. The **Append child** submenu lists the names of all the elements which are allowed by the schema associated with the current document as child of the current element. The effect is the same as typing the ’<‘ character and selecting an element name from the popup menu offered by **the Content Completion Assistant**. The **Insert before** and **Insert after** submenus list the elements which are allowed by the schema associated with the current document as siblings of the current element inserted immediately before respectively after the current element.
Cut, Copy, and Paste

Usual text manipulation actions.

Paste

Pastes the clipboard content in the currently selected node. The Paste Before and Paste After variants of the Paste action allow you to paste the clipboard content before and after the currently selected node.

Delete

Deletes the currently selected node.

Toggle Comment

If the currently selected element is not commented, this action encloses it in an XML comment. Otherwise, it removes the comment.

Rename Element

Allows you to rename the selected element. Alternatively, you can choose to rename all its siblings with the same name or all elements with the same name in the entire document.

Expand All / Collapse All

Expand / collapse the selection and all its children.

Tip: You can copy, cut or delete multiple nodes in the Outline by using the contextual menu after selecting multiple nodes in the tree.

Elements View

The Elements view presents a list of all defined elements that you can insert in your document. All elements from a sequence are presented but the invalid proposals (which cannot be inserted in the current context) are grayed-out. The upper part of the view features a combo box that contains the current element's ordered ancestors. Selecting a new element in this combo box updates the list of the allowed elements in Before and After tabs.

Figure 21: The Elements View

Three tabs present information relative to the caret location:

- **Caret** - Shows a list of all the elements allowed at the current caret location. Double-clicking any of the listed elements inserts that element at the caret position.
- **Before** - Shows a list of all elements that can be inserted before the element selected in the combo box. Double-clicking any of the listed elements inserts that element before the element at the caret position.
• **After** - Shows a list of all elements that can be inserted after the element selected in the combo box. Double-clicking any of the listed elements inserts that element after the element at the caret position.

Double clicking an element name in the list surrounds the current selection in the editor panel with the start tags and end tags of the element. If there is no selection, just an empty element is inserted in the editor panel at the cursor position.

**Attributes View**

The **Attributes** view presents all the attributes of the current element determined by the schema of the document. It allows you to insert attributes in the current element or change the value of the attributes already inserted. The attributes are rendered differently depending on their state:

- The names of the attributes with a specified value are rendered with a bold font, and their value with a plain font.

  **Note:** The names of the attributes with an empty string value are also rendered bold.

- Default values are rendered with a plain font, painted gray.
- Empty values display the text “[empty]”, painted gray.
- Invalid attributes and values are painted red.

Double-click a cell in the **Value** column to edit the value of the corresponding attribute. In case the possible values of the attribute are specified as list in the schema of the edited document, the **Value** column acts as a combo box that allows you to insert the values in the document.

You can sort the attributes table by clicking the **Attribute** column header. The table contents can be sorted as follows:

- By attribute name in ascending order.
- By attribute name in descending order.
- Custom order, where the used attributes are displayed at the beginning of the table sorted in ascending order, followed by the rest of the allowed elements sorted in ascending order.

![Attributes View](image)

**Figure 22: The Attributes View**

A combo box located in the upper part of the view allows you to edit the attributes of the ancestors of the current element.

The following actions are available in the contextual menu:

**Add**

Allows you to insert a new attribute. Adding an attribute that is not in the list of all defined attributes is not possible when the **Allow only insertion of valid elements and attributes** schema aware option is enabled.

**Set empty value**

Specifies the current attribute value as empty.
Remove
Removes the attribute (action available only if the attribute is specified). You can invoke this action by pressing the (Delete) or (Backspace) keys.

Copy
Copies the attrName="attrValue" pair to the clipboard. The attrValue can be:
- The value of the attribute.
- The value of the default attribute, if the attribute does not appear in the edited document.
- Empty, if the attribute does not appear in the edited document and has no default value set.

Paste
This action is available in the contextual menu of the Attributes view, in the Text and Author modes. Depending on the content of the clipboard, the following cases are possible:
- If the clipboard contains an attribute and its value, both of them are introduced in the Attributes view. The attribute is selected and its value is changed if they exist in the Attributes view.
- If the clipboard contains an attribute name with an empty value, the attribute is introduced in the Attributes view and you can start editing it. The attribute is selected and you can start editing it if it exists in the Attributes view.
- If the clipboard only contains text, the value of the selected attribute is modified.

In-place Attributes Editor
To edit in-place the attributes of an XML element, do one of the following:
- Completely select the element or place the caret inside it and then press the Alt Enter keyboard shortcut.
- Double-click any named start tag when the document is edited in one of the following display modes: Full Tags with Attributes, Full Tags, Block Tags, Inline Tags.

This shortcut pops up a small window with the same content as the Attributes view. The default form of the pop-up window presents the Name and Value fields, with the list of all the possible attributes collapsed.

Figure 23: Edit attributes in place

The small right arrow button expands the list of possible attributes allowed by the schema of the document as in the Attributes view.
Figure 24: Edit attributes in place - full version

The **Name** field auto-completes the name of the attribute: the complete name of the attribute is suggested based on the prefix already typed in the field as the user types in the field.

**Entities View**

This view displays a list with all entities declared in the current document as well as built-in ones. Double clicking one of the entities will insert it at the current cursor position.

![Entities View](image)

**Figure 25: The Entities View**

The view features a filtering capability that allows you to search an entity by name, value, or both. Also, you can choose to display the internal or external entities.

**Note:** When entering filters, you can use the `?` and `*` wildcards. Also, you can enter multiple filters by separating them with comma.
The Review View

The Review view is a framework-independent panel, available both for built-in, and custom XML document frameworks. It is designed to offer an enhanced way of monitoring all the changes that you make to a document. This means you are able to view and control highlighted, commented, inserted, and deleted content, or even changes made to attributes, using a single view.

The Review view is useful when you are working with documents that contain large quantities of edits. The edits are presented in a compact form, in the order they appear in the document. Each edit is marked with a type-specific icon.

Figure 26: The Review View

To activate the Review view, do one of the following:

- click the Manage reviews button on the Review toolbar
- right click in a document and from the contextual menu go to Review, Manage reviews
- go to Window > Show View > Review

This view and the editing area are synchronized. When you select an edit listed in the Review view, its corresponding fragment of text is highlighted in the editing area and the reverse is also true. For example, when you place the caret inside an area of text marked as inserted, its corresponding edit is selected in the list.

The upper part of the view contains a filtering area which allows you to search for specific edits. Use the small arrow symbol from the right side of the search field to display the search history. The Settings button allows you to:

- Show highlights - controls whether the Review view displays the highlighting in your document.
- Show comments - controls whether the Review view displays the comments in the document you are editing.
- Show track changes - controls whether the Review view displays the inserted and deleted content in your document.
- Show review time - displays the time when the edits from the Review view were made.
The following actions are available when you hover the edits in the **Review** view, using the cursor:

**Remove**
- Action available for highlights and comments presented in the **Review** view. Use this action to remove these highlights or comments from your document;

**Accept**
- Action available for inserted and deleted content presented in the **Review** view. Use this action to accept the changes in your document;

**Reject**
- Action available for inserted and deleted content presented in the **Review** view. Use this action to reject the changes in your document.

Depending on the type of an edit, the following actions are available in its contextual menu in the **Review** view:

**Show comment**
- This option is available in the contextual menu of changes not made by you and of any comment listed in the **Review** view. Use this option to view a comment in the **Show comment** dialog.

**Edit comment**
- This option is available in the contextual menu of your comments, listed in the **Review** view. Use this action to start editing the comment.

**Remove comment**
- This option is available in the contextual menu of a comment listed in the **Review** view. Use this action to remove the selected comment.

**Show only reviews by**
- This option is available in the contextual menu of any edit listed in the **Review** view. Use this action to keep visible only the edits of a certain author in the view.

**Remove all comments**
- This option is available in the contextual menu of any comment listed in the **Review** view. Use this action to remove all the comments that appear in the edited document.

**Change color**
- Opens a palette that allows you to choose a new color for the highlighted content.

**Remove highlight**
- Removes the selected highlighting.

**Remove highlights with the same color**
- Removes all the highlighting with the same color from the entire document.

**Remove all highlights**
- Clears all the highlighting in your document.

**Accept change**
- Accepts the selected change.

**Reject change**
- Rejects the selected change.

**Comment change**
- This option is available in the contextual menu of an insertion or deletion that you made. Use this option to open the **Edit comment** dialog and comment the change you made.

**Accept all changes**
- Accepts all the changes made to a document.

**Reject all changes**
- Rejects all the changes made to a document.

To watch our video demonstration about the **Review** view, go to [http://oxygencalxml.com/demo/Review_Panel.html](http://oxygencalxml.com/demo/Review_Panel.html).
CSS Inspector View

The purpose of the CSS Inspector view is to display information about the styles applied to the currently selected element.

You can use this view to examine the structure and layout of the CSS rules that match the element. The matching rules displayed in this view include a link to the line in the CSS file that defines the styles. With this tool you can see how the CSS rules were applied and the properties defined, and use the link to open the associated CSS for editing purposes.

![CSS Inspector View](image)

Figure 27: CSS Inspector View

Displaying the CSS Inspector View

You can open this view by selecting the Inspect Styles action from the contextual menu in Author mode, or selecting the CSS Inspector view in the Window > Show View menu. This action makes the view visible and also initializes it for the currently selected element.

Displaying Rules

All rules that apply to the current element are displayed in sections, which are listed in order of importance (from most specific to least specific). Rules that are overridden by other rules are crossed out. If you click on the link in the top-right corner of a rule Oxygen XML Author plugin opens the associated CSS file at the line number where the properties of the rule are defined.

![CSS Link](image)

The CSS Inspector view contains five tabs:
• **Element** - displays the CSS rules matching the currently selected element in the Author page (ordered from most-specific to least-specific)

• **:before** - displays the rules matching the :before pseudo-element

• **:after** - displays the rules matching the :after pseudo-element

• **Computed** - displays all the styling properties that apply to the current element, as a result of all the CSS rules matching the element

• **Path** - displays the path for the current element, and its attributes, allowing you to quickly see the attributes on all parent elements, and allows you to copy fragments from this view and paste it into the associated CSS to easily create new rules

The information displayed in each of the five tabs is updated when you click on different elements in the Author editing view. The first three tabs include the link to the associated CSS source, while the other two tabs simply display the style properties that match the current element.

Each of the tabbed panes include a contextual menu with the following actions:

• **Copy** - copies the current selection

• **Select all** - selects all information listed in the pane

Also, a **Show empty rules** action is available from a drop-down list in the toolbar of the view. This action forces the view to show all the matching rules, even if they do not declare any CSS properties. By default, the empty rules are not displayed.

**The Author Editor**
This section explains the features of the tag-less WYSIWYG-like editor for XML documents.

**Navigating the Document Content**

**Using the Keyboard**

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to quickly navigate through a document using **Tab** to go to the next XML node and **Shift Tab** to go to the previous one. The caret is moved to the next / previous editable position. When the caret is positioned in a space preserve element, press a key on your keyboard and then use **Tab** to arrange the text. You can also arrange the text using **Tab** if you position the cursor in a space preserve element using your mouse. In case you encounter a space preserve element when you navigate through a document and you press no other key, the next **Tab** continues the navigation.

To navigate one word forward or backwards, use **Ctrl Right Arrow** (**Command Right Arrow** on **OS X**), and **Ctrl Left Arrow** (**Command Left Arrow** on **OS X**), respectively. Entities and hidden elements are skipped. To position the cursor at the beginning or at the end of the document you can use **Ctrl Home** (**Command Home** on **OS X**), and **Ctrl End** (**Command End on **OS X**) respectively.

**Using the Navigation Toolbar**

The locations of selected text are stored in an internal list which allows you to navigate between them with the **Back** (**Ctrl Alt [** (**Command Alt [** on **OS X**)) and **Forward** (**Ctrl Alt ]** (**Command Alt ]** on **OS X**)) buttons from the Navigation toolbar. The **Last Modification** (**Ctrl Alt G** (**Command Alt G** on **OS X**)) button automatically takes you to the latest edited text.

**Using the Breadcrumb Helpers**

A top stripe called **breadcrumb** indicates the path from document root to the current element.

![Figure 28: The breadcrumb in Editor view](image-url)
The last element is also highlighted by a thin light blue bar for easier identification. Clicking one element from the top stripe selects the entire element in the editor view. Also, each element provides a contextual popup menu with access to the following actions:

- **Edit Attributes** action which opens the in-place attributes editor.
- The **Edit Profiling Attributes** action allows you to select the profiling attributes that apply to a certain element.
- The **Append child**, **Insert before** and **Insert after** submenus of the popup menu allow you to insert new tags in the document at the place of the selected element. The **Append child** submenu lists the names of all the elements which are allowed by the schema associated with the current document as child of the current element. The effect is the same as selecting an element name from the popup menu offered by the content completion assistant. The **Insert before** and **Insert after** submenus list the elements which are allowed by the schema associated with the current document as siblings of the current element inserted immediately before respectively after the current element.
- The **Cut**, **Copy**, **Paste** and **Delete** items of the popup menu execute the same actions as the **Edit** menu items with the same name on the elements currently selected in the stripe (Cut, Copy, Paste, Delete). The **Cut** and **Copy** operations (like the display:block property or the tabular format of the data from a set of table cells) preserve the styles of the copied content. The **Paste before**, **Paste after** and **Paste as Child** actions allow the user to insert an well-formed element before, after or as a child of the currently selected element.
- The **Toggle Comment** item of the **Outline** tree popup menu encloses the currently selected element of the top stripe in an XML comment, if the element is not commented, or removes the comment if it is commented.
- Using the **Rename Element** action the selected element and the elements that have the same name as the current element can be renamed according with the options from the Rename dialog box.

**Tip:** The tag names displayed in the breadcrumb can be customized with an Author extension class that implements AuthorBreadCrumbCustomizer. See the Oxygen SDK for more details.

### Using the Folding Support

When working on a large document, the folding support can be used to collapse some elements content leaving in focus only the ones you need to edit. Foldable elements are marked with a small triangle painted in the upper left corner. Hovering with the mouse pointer over that marker, the entire content of the element is highlighted by a dotted border for quick identification of the foldable area. The following actions are available in the contextual menu, Folding sub-menu:

- **Toggle Fold**
  Toggles the state of the current fold.
- **Close Other Folds (Ctrl NumPad/ (Command NumPad/ on OS X))**
  Folds all the elements except the current element.
- **Collapse Child Folds (Ctrl NumPad, (Command NumPad, on OS X))**
  Folds the elements indented with one level inside the current element.
- **Expand Child Folds**
  Unfolds all child elements of the currently selected element.
- **Expand All (Ctrl NumPad* (Command NumPad* on OS X))**
  Unfolds all elements in the current document.

### Using the Linking Support

When working on a suite of documents that reference one another (references, external entities, XInclude, DITA conref, etc), the linking support is useful for navigating between the documents. In the predefined customizations that are bundled with Oxygen XML Author plugin links are marked with an icon representing a chain link: 📖. When hovering with the mouse pointer over that marker, the entire content of the element is highlighted by a dotted border for quick identification of the foldable area. The following actions are available in the contextual menu, Folding sub-menu:

- **Open file at caret** action opens the target link either in the Oxygen XML Author plugin or in the default system application. If the target file does not exist, Oxygen XML Author plugin prompts you to create it.
Displaying the Markup

In the Author mode, you can control the amount of displayed markup using the following dedicated actions from the toolbar:

- **Full Tags with Attributes**
  Displays full name tags with attributes for both block level as well as in-line level elements.

- **Full Tags**
  Displays full name tags without attributes for both block level as well as in-line level elements.

- **Block Tags**
  Displays full name tags for block level elements and simple tags without names for in-line level elements.

- **Inline Tags**
  Displays full name tags for inline level elements, while block level elements are not displayed.

- **Partial Tags**
  Displays simple tags without names for in-line level elements, while block level elements are not displayed.

- **No Tags**
  No tags are displayed. This is the most compact mode.

To set a default mode of the tags mode, go to Author preferences page and configure the Tags display mode. However, if the document opened in Author editor does not have an associated CSS stylesheet, then the Full Tags mode will be used.

Block-level elements are those elements of the source document that are formatted visually as blocks (e.g. paragraphs), while the inline level elements are distributed in lines (e.g. emphasizing pieces of text within a paragraph, inline images, etc). The graphical format of the elements is controlled from the CSS sources via the display property.

Visual Hints for the Caret Position

When the caret is positioned inside a new context, a tooltip will be shown for a couple of seconds displaying the position of the caret relative to the current element context.

Here are the common situations that can be encountered:

- The caret is positioned before the first block child of the current node.

  ![Section 2: CAI](image)

  **Figure 29: Before first block**

- The caret is positioned between two block elements.

  ![Section 2: CAI](image)

  **Figure 30: Between two block elements**

- The caret is positioned after the last block element child of the current node.

  ![Section 2: CAI](image)

  **Figure 31: After last block**

- The caret is positioned inside a node.
Figure 32: Inside a node

- The caret is positioned inside an element, before an inline child element.

Figure 33: Before an inline element

- The caret is positioned between two inline elements.

Figure 34: Between two inline elements

- The caret is positioned inside an element, after an inline child element.

Figure 35: After an inline element

The nodes in the previous cases are displayed in the tooltip window using their names.

To deactivate this feature, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor / Author > Show caret position tooltip. Even if this option is disabled, you can trigger the display of the position tooltip by pressing Shift+F2.

Note: The position information tooltip is not displayed if one of the modes Full Tags with Attributes or Full Tags is selected.

Location Tooltip

When editing XML documents in a visual environment you might find it difficult to position the caret between certain tags that do not have a visual representation. To counterbalance this, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays a transparent preview of the Position Information Tooltip, called Location Tooltip:

Figure 36: Location Tooltip

Oxygen XML Author plugin displays a location tooltip when the following conditions are met:

- you are editing the document in one of the following tags display modes: Inline Tags, Partial Tags, No Tags
- the mouse pointer is moved between block elements

To activate or deactivate this feature, use the Show location tooltip on mouse move option from the Caret Navigation preferences page.

Displaying Referenced Content

The references to entities, Xinclude, and DITA conrefs are expanded by default in Author mode and the referenced content is displayed. You can control this behavior from the Author preferences page. The referenced resources are
loaded and displayed inside the element or entity that refers them, however the displayed content cannot be modified directly.

When the referenced resource cannot be resolved, an error will be presented inside the element that refers them instead of the content.

If you want to make modifications to the referenced content, you must open the referenced resource in an editor. The referenced resource can be opened quickly by clicking the link (marked with the icon [🔗]) which is displayed before the referenced content or by using the Edit Reference action from the contextual menu (in this case the caret is placed at the precise location where the action was invoked in the main file). The referenced resource is resolved through the XML Catalog set in Preferences.

The referenced content is refreshed:

- Automatically, when it is modified and saved from Oxygen XML Author plugin.
- On demand, by using the Refresh references action. Useful when the referenced content is modified outside the Oxygen XML Author plugin scope.

**Contextual Menu**

More powerful support for editing the XML markup is offered via actions included in the contextual menu. Two types of actions are available: generic actions (actions that not depends on a specific document type) and document type actions (actions that are configured for a specific document type).

The generic actions are:

**Quick Fix (Alt 1 (Command Alt 1 on OS X))**
Available when the contextual menu is invoked on an error where Oxygen XML Author plugin can provide a quick fix.

**Open Image**
Available when the contextual menu is invoked on an image. This action allows you to open an image in a default system application associated with the current image type.

**Edit Attributes**
A pop-up window is displayed allowing you to manage in-place the element's attributes.

**Edit Profiling Attributes...**
Allows you to change the profiling attributes defined on all selected elements.

**Cut, Copy, Paste**
Common edit actions with the same functionality as those found in the text editor.

**Paste special > Paste As XML**
Similar to Paste operation, except that the clipboard's content is considered to be XML.

**Paste special > Paste As Text**
Pastes the clipboard content, ignoring any structure or styling markup, if any.

**Select**
Contains the following actions:

**Select > Select Element**
Selects the entire element at the current caret position.

**Select > Select Content**
Selects the entire content of the element at the current caret position, excluding the start and end tag. Performing this action repeatedly will result in the selection of the content of the ancestor of the currently selected element content.

**Select > Select Parent**
Selects the parent of the element at the current caret position.

>Note: You can select an element by triple clicking inside its content. If the element is empty you can select it by double clicking it.
Text

Contains the following actions:

Text > To Lower Case

Converts the selected content to lower case characters.

Text > To Upper Case

Converts the selected content to upper case characters.

Text > Capitalize Sentences

Converts to upper case the first character of every selected sentence.

Text > Capitalize Words

Converts to upper case the first character of every selected word.

Text > Count Words

Counts the number of words and characters (no spaces) in the entire document or in the selection for regular content and read-only content.

Note: The content marked as deleted with track changes is ignored when counting words.

Refactoring

Contains a series of actions designed to alter the document's XML structure:

Toggle Comment

Encloses the currently selected text in an XML comment, or removes the comment if it is commented.

Move Up

Moves the current node or selected nodes in front of the previous node.

Move Down

Moves the current node or selected nodes after the successive node.

Split Element

Splits the content of the closest element that contains the caret's position. Thus, if the caret is positioned at the beginning or at the end of the element, the newly created sibling will be empty.

Join Elements

Joins two adjacent elements that have the same name. The action is available only when the caret position is between the two adjacent elements. Also, joining two elements can be done by pressing the Delete or Backspace keys and the caret is positioned between the boundaries of these two elements.

Surround with Tag...

Selected text in the editor is marked with the specified start and end tags.

Surround with <Tag name>

Selected text in the editor is marked with start and end tags used by the last Surround with Tag... action.

Rename Element

The element from the caret position and the elements that have the same name as the current element can be renamed according with the options from the Rename dialog box.

Delete Element Tags

Deletes the tags of the closest element that contains the caret's position. This operation is also executed if the start or end tags of an element are deleted by pressing the Delete or Backspace keys.

Review

Provides access to Track Changes and Manage Comments actions.

Generate IDs

Provides access to searching and refactoring actions for ID/IDREFS.
Insert > Insert Entity

Allows the user to insert a predefined entity or a character entity. Surrogate character entities (range #x10000 to #x10FFFF) are also accepted. Character entities can be entered in one of the following forms:

- \#<decimal value> - e.g. \#65
- &\#<decimal value>; - e.g. &\#65
- \#x<hexadecimal value> - e.g. \#x41
- &\#x<hexadecimal value>; - e.g. &\#x41

Options

Opens the Author options page.

Document type actions are specific to some document type. Examples of such actions can be found in the DocBook 4 Author Extensions and DITA Author Extensions sections.

Editing XML Documents in Author Mode

This section details how to edit the text content and the markup of XML documents in Author mode. It also explains how to edit tables, images, MathML notations, and more, in Author mode.

Editing the XML Markup

One of the most useful feature in Author editor is the content completion support. The fastest way to invoke it is to press Enter or Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) in the editor panel.

Content completion window offers the following types of actions:

- Inserting allowed elements for the current context according to the associated schema.
- Inserting element values if such values are specified in the schema for the current context.
- Inserting new undeclared elements by entering their name in the text field.
- Inserting CDATA sections, comments, processing instructions.
- Inserting code templates.
- If the Show all possible elements in the content completion list option from the Schema aware preferences page is enabled, the content completion pop-up window will present all the elements defined by the schema. When choosing an element from this section, the insertion will be performed using the schema aware smart editing features.

![Content completion window](image)

Figure 37: Content completion window

If you press (Enter) the displayed content completion window will contain as first entries the Split <Element name> items. Usually you can only split the closest block element to the caret position but if it is inside a list item, the list item will also be proposed for split. Selecting Split <Element name> splits the content of the specified element around the caret position. Thus, if the caret is positioned at the beginning or at the end of the element, the newly created sibling will be empty.

If the caret is positioned inside a space preserve element the first choice in the content completion window is Enter which inserts a new line in the content of the element. If there is a selection in the editor and you invoke content completion, a Surround with operation can be performed. The tag used will be the selected item from the content completion window.

By default you are not allowed to insert element names which are not defined by the schema. This can be changed by unchecking the Allow only insertion of valid elements and attributes check box from the Schema aware preferences page.
**Note:** The content completion list of proposals contains elements depending on the elements inserted both before and after the caret position.

**Joining two elements** - You can choose to join the content of two sibling elements with the same name by using the contextual menu > Join elements action.

The same action can be triggered also in the next situations:

- The caret is located before the end position of the first element and (Delete) key is pressed.
- The caret is located after the end position of the first element and (Backspace) key is pressed.
- The caret is located before the start position of the second element and (Delete) key is pressed.
- The caret is located after the start position of the second element and (Backspace) key is pressed.

In either of the described cases, if the element has no sibling or the sibling element has a different name, Unwrap operation will be performed automatically.

**Unwrapping the content of an element** - You can unwrap the content of an element by deleting its tags using the Delete element tags action from the editor contextual menu.

The same action can be triggered in the next situations:

- The caret is located before the start position of the element and (Delete) key is pressed.
- The caret is located after the start position of the element and (Backspace) key is pressed.
- The caret is located before the end position of the element and (Delete) key is pressed.
- The caret is located after the end position of the element and (Backspace) key is pressed.

**Removing all the markup of an element** - You can remove the markup of the current element and keep only the text content by highlighting the appropriate block of content and use the ☛ Remove All Markup action that is available in the Refactoring submenu of the contextual menu.

When you press (Delete) or (Backspace) in the presented cases the element is unwrapped or it is joined with its sibling. If the current element is empty, the element tags will be deleted.

When you click on a marker representing the start or end tag of an element, the entire element will be selected. The contextual menu displayed when you right-click on the marker representing the start or end tag of an element contains Append child, Insert Before and Insert After submenus as first entries.

**Code Templates**

Code templates are code fragments that can be inserted quickly at the current editing position. Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a set of built-in code templates for CSS, LESS, Schematron, XSL, XQuery, and XML Schema document types. You can also define your own code templates and share them with others.

To get a complete list of available code templates, press Ctrl Shift Space (Command Shift Space on OS X) in Text mode or Enter in Author mode. To enter the code template, select it from the list or type its code and press Enter. If a shortcut key has been assigned to the code template, you can also use the shortcut key to enter it. Code templates are displayed with a .t symbol in the content completion list.

When the Content Completion Assistant is invoked (Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)), it also presents a list of code templates specific to the type of the active editor.

To watch our video demonstration about code templates, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Code_Templates.html.

**Editing the XML Content**

By default you can type only in elements which accept text content. So if the element is declared as empty or element only in the associated schema you are not allowed to insert text in it. This is also available if you try to insert CDATA inside an element. Instead a warning message is shown:
Figure 38: Editing in empty element warning

You can disable this behavior by checking the **Allow Text in empty or element only content** check box in the **Author preferences page**.

Entire sections or chunks of data can be moved or copied by using the drag and drop support. The following situations can be encountered:

- when both the drag and drop sources are Author pages, an well-formed XML fragment is transferred. The section is balanced before dropping it by adding matching tags when needed.
- when the drag source is the Author page but the drop target is a text-based editor only the text inside the selection is transferred as it is.
- the text dropped from another text editor or another application into the Author page is inserted without changes.

The font size of the current visual editor can be increased and decreased on the fly with the same actions as in the Text editor:

- **Ctrl NumPad+ (Command NumPad+ on OS X) or Ctrl NumPad- (Command NumPad- on OS X)** or **Ctrl Scroll Forward (Command Scroll Forward on OS X)** - Increases font size.
- **Ctrl NumPad- (Command NumPad- on OS X)**, or **Ctrl - (Command - on OS X)** or **Ctrl Scroll Backwards (Command Scroll Backwards on OS X)** - Decreases font size.
- **Ctrl NumPad0 (Command NumPad0 on OS X)** or **Ctrl 0 (Command 0 on OS X)** - Restores font size to the size specified in **Preferences**.

Removing the Text Content of the Current Element

You can remove the text content of the current element and keep only the markup by highlighting the appropriate block of content and use the **Remove Text** action that is available in the **Refactoring** submenu of the contextual menu. This is useful when the markup of an element must be preserved, for example a table structure but the text content must be replaced.

Duplicating Elements with Existing IDs

If the **Auto generate IDs for elements** option (available in the **ID Options** dialog box from DITA, DocBook and TEI document types) is disabled and you duplicate elements with existing IDs, the duplicates lose these IDs. If the previously mentioned option is active, when you duplicate content, Oxygen XML Author plugin makes sure that if there is an ID attribute set in the XML markup, the newly created duplicate has a new, unique ID attribute value. The option **Remove IDs when copying content in the same document** allows you to control if a pasted element should retain its ID.

Table Layout and Operations

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides support for editing data in a tabular form. The following operations are available:

- **Adjusting column width**

  You are able to manage table width and column width specifications from the source document. These specifications are supported both in fixed and proportional dimensions. The predefined frameworks (DITA, DocBook, and XHTML) also support this feature. The layout of the tables for these document types takes into account the table width and the column width specifications particular to them. To adjust the width of a column or table, drag the border of the column. The changes you make to a table are committed into the source document.
Column and row selection

To select a row or a column of a table, place the mouse cursor above the column or in front of the row you want to select, then click. When hovering the mouse cursor in front of rows or above column headers, the cursor changes to for row selection and to for column selection and that specific row or column is highlighted.

Cell selection

To select a cell in a table, press and hold the Ctrl key and click anywhere inside the cell. You can use this action to select one or more cells, and also to deselect cells from a selection. Alternatively, you can click one of the left corners of a cell (right corners in case you are editing a RTL document). The cursor changes to when it hovers over the corners of the cell.

Rectangular selection

To select a rectangular block of cells do one of the following:

- click a cell and drag to expand the selection
- click a cell, then press the Shift key and use the arrow keys to expand the selection

Drag and drop

You can use the drag and drop action to edit the content of a table. You are able to select a column and drag it to another location in the table you are editing. When you drag a column and hover the cursor over a valid drop position, Oxygen XML Author plugin decorates the target location with bold rectangles. The same drag and drop action is also available for rows.

Copy-paste and cut for columns and rows

In Oxygen XML Author plugin, you are able to copy entire rows or columns of the table you are editing. You can paste a copied column or row both inside the source table and inside other tables. The cut operation is also available for rows and columns. You can use the cut and the copy-paste actions for tables located in different documents as well.

When you paste a column in a non-table content, Oxygen XML Author plugin introduces a new table which contains the fragments of the source column. The fragments are introduced starting with the header of the column. When you copy a column of a CALS table, Oxygen XML Author plugin preserves the width information of the column. This information is then used when you paste the column in another CALS table.

Content deletion

To delete a group of cells (can be columns, rows, or rectangular block of cells), select them and do one of the following:

- press either Delete, or Backspace on your keyboard to delete the cells' content. Press again Delete, or Backspace to remove the selected table structure
- if the selection is a column or a row, you can use the Delete a table row or Delete a table column actions to delete both the content and table structure
The DocBook table layout supports two models: CALS and HTML.

In the CALS table model, you can specify column widths using the \texttt{colwidth} attribute of the associated \texttt{colspec} element. The values can be fixed or proportional. By default, when you insert, drag and drop, or copy/paste a column, the value of the \texttt{colwidth} attribute is $1\times$.

Also the \texttt{colsep} and \texttt{rowsep} attributes are supported. These control the way separators are painted between the table cells.

![Sample CALS Table with no specified width and proportional column widths](image)

**Figure 40: CALS table in DocBook**

Editing Table Component Properties

To customize the look of a table, place the caret anywhere in a table and invoke the \texttt{Table Properties (Ctrl T (Command T on OS X))} action from one of the following locations:

- context menu > Table menu.
- main menu > DocBook > Table.
- \texttt{Table Properties} toolbar action.

The \texttt{Table properties} dialog box allows you to set specific properties to the table elements.

\textbf{Note:} Depending on the context, some options or values are filtered out.

\textbf{Note:} If you want to remove a property, set its value to \texttt{<not set>}.

\textbf{Note:} Choose the \texttt{<preserve>} setting to:

- keep the current non-standard value for a particular property.
- keep the values already set. This happens when you select multiple elements having the same property set to different values.

For a \texttt{CALS} table you can format any of the following:

- \texttt{Table} - set the horizontal alignment, row and column separators and the table's frame.
- \texttt{Row} - set the row type, vertical alignment and row separator.
- \texttt{Column} - set the horizontal alignment, and column and row separators.
- \texttt{Cell} - set the horizontal and vertical alignment, column and row separators.

For an \texttt{HTML} table you can customize any of the following:

- \texttt{Table} - set the frame attribute.
• **Row** - set the row type, horizontal and vertical alignment.
• **Column** - set the horizontal and vertical alignment.
• **Cell** - set the horizontal and vertical alignment.

**XHTML Table Layout**

The HTML table model accepts both table and column widths. Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the `width` attribute of the `table` element and the `col` element associated with each column. Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the values in fixed units, proportional units, or percentages.

![Figure 41: HTML table](image)

**DITA Table Layout**

Depending on the context, the DITA table layout accepts CALS tables, simple tables, and choice tables.

In the CALS table model, you can specify column widths using the `colwidth` attribute of the associated `colspec` element. The values can be fixed or proportional. By default, when you insert, drag and drop, or copy/paste a column, the value of the `colwidth` attribute is `1*`.

Also the `colsep` and `rowsep` attributes are supported. These control the way separators are painted between the table cells.

![Figure 42: CALS table in DITA](image)

The simple tables accept only relative column width specifications by using the `relcolwidth` attribute of the `simpletable` element.
You can insert choice tables in DITA tasks either using the Content Completion Assistant or using the toolbar and contextual menu actions.

Editing Table Component Properties

To customize the look of a table, place the caret anywhere in a table and invoke the Table Properties (Ctrl T (Command T on OS X)) action from one of the following locations:

- contextual menu > Table menu
- main menu > DITA > Table
- Table Properties toolbar action

The Table properties dialog box allows you to set specific properties to the table elements.

Note: Depending on the context, some options or values are filtered out.

Note: If you want to remove a property, set its value to <not set>.

Note: Choose the <preserve> setting to:

- keep the current non-standard value for a particular property.
- keep the values already set. This happens when you select multiple elements having the same property set to different values.

For a CALS table you can format any of the following:

- Table - set the horizontal alignment, row and column separators and the table's frame.
- Row - set the row type, vertical alignment and row separator.
- Column - set the horizontal alignment, and column and row separators.
- Cell - set the horizontal and vertical alignment, column and row separators.

For a simple table you can customize any of the following:

- Table - set the frame attribute.
- Row - set the row type.

Sorting Content in Tables and List Items

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers support for sorting the content of tables and list items of ordered and unordered lists.

What do you want to do?

- Sort an entire table.
- Sort a selection of rows in a table.
- Sort a table that contains cells merged over multiple rows.
- Sort a table based on multiple sorting criteria.
- Sort list items.

Sorting a Table

To sort rows in a table, select the entire table (or specific rows) and use the Sort action from the main toolbar or the contextual menu. This opens the Sort dialog box.
The "Sort" Dialog Box

This dialog box sets the range that is sorted and the sorting criteria. The range is automatically selected depending on whether you sort an entire table or only a selection of its rows.

**Note:** When you invoke the sorting operation over an entire table, the **Selected rows** option is disabled.

The **Criteria** section specifies the sorting criteria (a maximum of three sorting criteria are available), defined by the following:

- A name, which is collected from the column heading.
- The type of the information that is sorted (either text, numeric, or date).
- The sorting direction (either ascending or descending).

The sort criteria is automatically set to the column where the caret is located at the time when the sorting operation is invoked.

**Note:** The sorting mechanism of Oxygen XML Author plugin recognizes multiple date formats, such as *short*, *medium*, *long*, *full*, *xs:date*, and *xs:dateTime*.

After you finish configuring the options in the **Sort** dialog box, click **OK** to complete the sorting operation. If you want to revert to the initial order of your content, press **Ctrl Z (Command Z on OS X)** on your keyboard.

**Note:** The sorting support takes the value of the **xml:lang** attribute into account and sorts the content in a natural order.

Sorting a Selection of Rows

To sort a selection of rows in a table, select the rows that you want to sort and either right click the selection and choose **↓↑ Sort**, or click **↓↑ Sort** on the main toolbar. This opens the **Sort** dialog box.
Figure 45: Sort Selected Rows

This dialog box sets the range that is sorted and the sorting criteria. The range is automatically selected depending on whether you sort an entire table or only a selection of its rows.

The Criteria section specifies the sorting criteria (a maximum of three sorting criteria are available), defined by the following:

- A name, which is collected from the column heading.
- The type of the information that is sorted (either text, numeric, or date).
- The sorting direction (either ascending or descending).

The sort criteria is automatically set to the column where the caret is located at the time when the sorting operation is invoked.

Note: The sorting mechanism of Oxygen XML Author plugin recognizes multiple date formats, such as short, medium, long, full, xs:date, and xs:dateTime.

After you finish configuring the options in the Sort dialog box, click OK to complete the sorting operation. If you want to revert to the initial order of your content, press Ctrl Z (Command Z on OS X) on your keyboard.

Note: The sorting support takes the value of the xml:lang attribute into account and sorts the content in a natural order.

Sorting a Table that Contains Merged Cells

In case a table contains cells that span over multiple rows, you can not perform the sorting operation over the entire table. Still, the sorting mechanism works over a selection of rows that do not contain rowspans.

Note: For this type of table, the Sort dialog keeps the All rows option disabled even if you perform the sorting operation over a selection of rows.

Sorting Using Multiple Criteria

You can sort both an entire table or a selection of its rows based on multiple sorting criteria. To do so, enable the rest of the criteria in the Sort dialog, configure the applicable items and click OK to complete the sorting operation.
Sorting List Items

A sorting operation can be performed on various types of lists and list items. Oxygen XML Author plugin provides support for sorting the following types of lists:

- Ordered list (\texttt{ol})
- Unordered list (\texttt{ul})
- Parameter list (\texttt{parml})
- Simple list (\texttt{sl})
- Required conditions (\texttt{reqconds})
- Supplies list (\texttt{supplyli})
- Spare parts list (\texttt{sparesli})
- Safety conditions (\texttt{safety})
- Definitions list (\texttt{dl})

The sorting mechanism works on an entire list or on a selection of list items. To sort items in a list, select the items or list and use the Sort action from the main toolbar or the contextual menu. This opens the Sort dialog box.

This dialog box sets the range that is sorted and the sorting criteria. The range is automatically selected depending on whether you sort an entire list or only a selection of its items.

\textbf{Note:} When you invoke the sorting operation over an entire list, the Selected rows option is disabled.

The Criteria section specifies the sorting criteria, defined by the following:

- The name of the type of item being sorted.
- The type of information that is sorted (\textit{text}, \textit{numeric}, or \textit{date}).
- The sorting direction (\textit{ascending} or \textit{descending}).
After you finish configuring the options in the `Sort` dialog box, click `OK` to complete the sorting operation. If you want to revert to the initial order of your content, press `Ctrl Z (Command Z on OS X)` on your keyboard.

**Note:** The sorting support takes the value of the `xml:lang` attribute into account and sorts the content in a natural order.

**Image Rendering**

The `Author` mode and the output transformation process might render the images referenced in an XML document differently, since they use different rendering engines.

**Table 2: Supported Image Formats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image Type</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIF</td>
<td>built-in</td>
<td>Animations not yet supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPG, JPEG</td>
<td>built-in</td>
<td>JPEG images with CMYK color profiles are properly rendered only if color profile is inside the image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG</td>
<td>built-in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVG, SVGZ, WMF</td>
<td>built-in</td>
<td>Rendered using the open-source Apache Batik library which supports SVG 1.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMP</td>
<td>built-in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIFF</td>
<td>built-in</td>
<td>Rendered using a part of the Java JAI Image library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPS</td>
<td>built-in</td>
<td>Renders the preview TIFF image inside the EPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>built-in</td>
<td>Renders the preview image inside the Adobe Illustrator file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPEG 2000, WBMP</td>
<td>plug-in</td>
<td>Renders by installing the Java Advanced Imaging (JAI) Image I/O Tools plug-in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGM</td>
<td>plug-in</td>
<td>Renders by installing an additional library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>plug-in</td>
<td>Renders by installing the Apache PDF Box library.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When an image cannot be rendered, Oxygen XML Author plugin `Author` mode displays a warning message that contains the reason why this is happening. Possible causes include the following:

- The image is too large. Enable the `Show very large images` option.
- The image format is not supported by default. It is recommended to install the Java Advanced Imaging (JAI) Image I/O Tools plug-in.

**Scaling Images**

Image dimension and scaling attributes are taken into account when an image is rendered. The following rules apply:

- If you specify only the width attribute of an image, the height of the image is proportionally applied.
- If you specify only the height attribute of an image, the width of the image is proportionally applied.
- If you specify width and height attributes of an image, both of them control the rendered image.
- If you want to scale both the width and height of an image proportionally, use the `scale` attribute.

**Note:** As a Java application, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the Java Advanced Imaging API that provides a pluggable support for new image types. If you have an `ImageIO` library that supports additional image formats, just copy this library to the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/lib` directory.

**Installing Java Advanced Imaging (JAI) Image I/O Tools Plug-in**

Follow this procedure:
1. Start Oxygen XML Author plugin and open the Help > About dialog box. Click the Installation Details button, go to the Configuration tab, and look for the java.runtime.name and java.home properties. Keep their values for later use.

2. Download the JAI Image I/O kit corresponding to your operating system and Java distribution (found in the java.runtime.name property).
   Please note that the JAI API is not the same thing as JAI Image I/O. Make sure you have installed the latter.

3. Execute the installer. When the installation wizard displays the Choose Destination Location page, fill-in the Destination Folder field with the value of the java.home property. Continue with the installation procedure and follow the on-screen instructions.

OS X Workaround

There is no native implementation of JAI Image I/O for OS X 10.5 and later. However, the JAI Image I/O has a Java implementation fallback which also works on OS X. Some of the image formats are not fully supported in this fallback mode, but at least the TIFF image format is known to be supported.

1. Download a Linux(tar.gz) distribution of JAI Image I/O from:
   http://download.java.net/media/jai-imageio/builds/release/1.1/ e.g.
   jai_imageio-1_1-lib-linux-amd64.tar.gz

2. In the [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib directory create a directory named endorsed e.g.
   [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib/endorsed

3. Unpack the tar.gz and navigate to the lib directory from the unpacked directory e.g. jai_imageio-1_1/lib.
   Copy the jar files from there(clibwrapper_jiio.jar and jai_imageio.jar) to the
   [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib/endorsed directory.

4. Restart the application and the JAI Image I/O support will be up and running.

Customize Oxygen XML Author plugin to Render CGM Images (Experimental Support)

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides experimental support for CGM 1.0 images.

Attention: Image hotspots are not supported.

Since this is an experimental support, some graphical elements might be missing from the rendered image.

The CGM rendering support is based on a third party library. In its free of charge variant it renders the images watermarked with the string Demo, painted across the panel. You can find more information about ordering the fully functioning version here: http://www.bdaum.de/cgmpanel.htm.

Follow this procedure to enable the rendering of CGM images in Author mode:

1. Download the CGMPANEL.ZIP from http://www.bdaum.de/CGMPANEL.ZIP.

2. Unpack the ZIP archive and copy the cgmpanel.jar into the [OXYGEN_DIR]\lib directory.

3. Open OXYGEN_PLUGIN_DIR/META-INF/MANIFEST.MF and add a reference to the JAR library in the Bundle-ClassPath entry.

4. Customize Oxygen XML Author plugin to Render PDF Images (Experimental Support)

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides experimental support for PDF images using the Apache PDFBox library.

Follow this procedure to enable the rendering of PDF images in Author mode:

1. Go to http://pdfbox.apache.org/downloads.html and download the pre-built PDFBox standalone binary JAR files
   pdfbox-1.8.9.jar, fontbox-1.8.9.jar, and jempbox-1.8.9.jar.

2. Copy the downloaded JAR libraries to the [OXYGEN_DIR]\lib directory.

3. Open OXYGEN_PLUGIN_DIR/META-INF/MANIFEST.MF and add a reference to the JAR libraries in the Bundle-ClassPath entry.

4. Customize Oxygen XML Author plugin to Render EPS and AI Images
Most EPS and AI image files include a preview picture of the content. Oxygen XML Author plugin tries to render this preview picture. The following scenarios are possible:

- The EPS or AI image does not include the preview picture. Oxygen XML Author plugin cannot render the image.
- The EPS image includes a TIFF preview picture.
  
  **Note:** Some newer versions of the TIFF picture preview are rendered in gray-scale.

- The AI image contains a JPEG preview picture. Oxygen XML Author plugin renders the image correctly.

**Adding an Image**

To insert an image in a document while editing in **Author** mode, use one of the following methods:

- Click the **Insert Image Reference** action from the toolbar and choose the image file you want to insert. Oxygen XML Author plugin tries to reference the image with a path that is relative to that of the document you are currently editing. For example, if you want to add the `file:/C:/project/xml/dir/img1.jpg` image into `file:/C:/project/xml/doc1.xml` document, Oxygen XML Author plugin inserts a reference to `dir/img1.jpg`. This is useful when multiple users work on a common project and they have it stored in different locations in their computers.

  **Note:** The **Insert Image Reference** action is available for the following document types: DocBook 4, DocBook 5, DITA, TEI P4, TEI P5, XHTML.

- Drag an image from other application and drop it in the **Author** editor. If it is an image file, it is inserted as a reference to the image file. For example, in a DITA topic the path of the image file is inserted as the value of the `href` attribute in an `image` element:

  ```xml
  <image href="/images/image_file.png"/>
  ```

  **Note:** To replace an image, just drag and drop a new image over the existing one. Oxygen XML Author plugin will automatically update the reference to the new image.

- Copy the image from another application (such as an image editor) and paste it into your document. Oxygen XML Author plugin prompts you to first save it. After saving the image, a reference to that file path is inserted at the paste position.

**Editing MathML Notations**

The **Author** editor includes a built-in editor for **MathML** notations. To start the **MathML** editor, either double-click a **MathML** notation, or select the **Edit Equation** action from its contextual menu.
Configure the MathFlow Editor

The MathFlow Components product (MathFlow SDK) can replace the default MathML editor with a specialized MathML editor. You have to purchase a MathFlow Component from Design Science and configure it in Oxygen XML Author plugin with the following procedure:
Figure 49: The default MathML editor

1. Install MathFlow Components (MathFlow SDK).
2. On Windows make sure there is a copy of the FLEXlm DLL, which is the file
   \[ MathFlow\text{-install\text{-folder}}/resources/windows/lmgr10.dll \], in a folder that is added to the
   PATH environment variable.
3. Set the path to the MathFlow install folder in the Preferences.
4. Set the path to the MathFlow license file in the Preferences.

Refreshing the Content

On occasion you may need to reload the content of the document from the disk or reapply the CSS. This can be performed
by using the Reload action.

To refresh the content of the referenced resources you can use the Refresh references action. However, this action
will not refresh the expanded external entities, for which you will need to use the Reload action.

Presenting Validation Errors

Automatic validation and validate on request operations are available while editing documents in the Author mode. A
detailed description of the document validation process and its configuration is described in the Validating Documents
section.

Your First DITA Topic

To create your first DITA topic, choose File ➤ New... The New Document Wizard is displayed:

- Go to Framework templates ➤ DITA ➤ topic and select the topic type that you want to create.

Figure 50: Presenting Validation Errors in Author Mode

A fragment with a validation error is marked by underlining the error in red, and validation warnings are underlined in
yellow.
Also, the ruler on the right side of the editor panel is designed to display the errors found during the validation process and to help the user locate them in the document. The ruler contains the following:

- The top area - A success indicator square will turn green if the validation is successful, red if validation errors are found, or yellow if validation warnings are found. More details about the errors or warnings are displayed in a tool tip when you hover over indicator square. If there are numerous errors, only the first three are presented in the tool tip.

- The middle area - Errors are depicted with red markers, and warnings with yellow markers. If you want to limit the number of markers that are shown, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Document checking > Maximum number of validation highlights.

Clicking on a marker will highlight the corresponding text area in the editor. The error or warning message is also displayed both in a tool tip (when hovering over the marker) and in the message area on the bottom of the editor panel.

The validation status area at the bottom of the editor panel presents the message of the current validation error. Clicking on the Document checking options button opens the Document checking user preferences page.

- The bottom area - Two navigation arrows ( ) allow you to skip to the next or previous error. The same actions can be triggered from Document > Automatic validation > Next error (Ctrl . (Command . on OS X)) and Document > Automatic validation > Previous error (Ctrl . (Command . on OS X)).

Status messages from every validation action are logged in the Console view (the Enable oXygen consoles checkbox must be checked in Preferences > View).

**Author Whitespace Handling**

When you edit a document in Author mode, Oxygen XML Author plugin must serialize the resulting document as XML. Oxygen XML Author plugin serializes the document when you save it or switch to another editing mode. When the document is serialized, Oxygen XML Author plugin formats and indents the XML document according to the current format and indent settings.

**Minimizing whitespace differences between versions**

When serializing a document to XML, Author mode will only format and indent those elements of the document that have been edited. Any element that has not been edited will be serialized exactly as it was loaded from disk. This is useful when your content is managed in a version control systems, as it avoids introducing insignificant whitespace differences between version, which in turn makes diff output easier to read.

**Entering whitespace in Author mode**

Oxygen XML Author plugin controls the entry of whitespace characters in Author mode according the XML whitespace rules, which means it will not let you insert insignificant whitespace. This means that it will not let you insert extra line-breaks or spaces inside a typical paragraph element, for instance. (Any such whitespace would be normalized away when the document was serialized to XML, so Oxygen XML Author plugin is saving you from any surprises when this happens.)

Of course, you will legitimately want to enter additional spaces and returns in some cases, such as code samples. Oxygen XML Author plugin will allow this in elements that are configured as preserve space elements according to the XML whitespace rules. For all of its predefined document types, Oxygen XML Author plugin is correctly configured to recognize preserve space elements and to allow you to enter additional spaces in them.

If you are using a predefined document type and you are unable to enter additional whitespace, make sure that you are using an element from that document type that is intended to be a preserve-space element.

If you are using a custom document type, make sure that it is configured correctly so that Oxygen XML Author plugin recognizes that the current element is a preserve-space element.
Review

Tracking Document Changes

Track Changes is a way to keep track of the changes you make to a document. To activate track changes for the current document, either choose Edit > Review > Track Changes or click the Track Changes button on the Review toolbar. When Track Changes is enabled, your modifications are highlighted using a distinctive color. The name of the author who is currently making changes and the colors can be customized from the Review preferences page.

Docbook 4 supports XHTML tables:

Sample XHTML Table with fixed width and proportional column widths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bart</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a list of useful XML links:

Figure 51: Change Tracking in Author Mode

When hovering over a change the tooltip displays information about the author and modification time.

Track Changes highlights textual changes and also changes that you make to the attributes in a document. Here is the list of tracked changes:

- Inserting, deleting content (text or elements)
- Drag and drop content (text or elements)
- Cutting or pasting content (text or elements)
- Inserting, deleting, and changing the structure of tables
- Inserting and editing lists and their content
- Inserting and deleting entities
- Inserting and deleting element tags
- Editing attributes
- Performing a Split operation
- Performing a Surround with operation
If the selection in the Author view contains tracked changes and you are copying it, the clipboard contains the selection with all the accepted changes. This filtering is performed only if the selection is not entirely inside a tracked change. The changes are stored in the document as processing instructions and they do not interfere with validating and transforming it. For each change, the author name and the modification time are preserved.

The following processing instruction is an example of how an insert change is stored in a document:

```xml
<?oxy_insert_start author="John Doe" timestamp="20090408T164459+0300"?>all<?oxy_insert_end?>
```

The following processing instruction is an example of how an delete change is stored in a document:

```xml
<?oxy_delete author="John Doe" timestamp="20090508T164459+0300" content="belong"?>
```

Note: Tracked changes are also shown in the Outline view. Deleted content is rendered with a strike through.

Adding Document Comments

You can associate a note or a comment to a selected area of content. Comments can highlight virtually any content from your document, except read-only text. The difference between such comments and change tracking is that a comment can be associated to an area of text without modifying or deleting the text.

The actions for managing comments are Add Comment, Edit Comment, Delete Comment and Manage Comments and are available on the Review toolbar and on the Review submenu of the contextual menu of the Author editor.

Tip: The comments are stored in the document as processing instructions, containing information about the author name and the comment time:

```xml
<?oxy_comment_start author="John Doe" timestamp="20090508T164459+0300" comment="Do not change this content"?>
Important content
<?oxy_comment_end?>
```

Comments are persistent highlights with a colored background. The background color is customizable or can be assigned automatically by the application. This behavior can be controlled from the Review preferences page.

Note: Oxygen XML Author plugin presents the tracked changes in DITA conrefs and XInclude fragments.

Managing Changes

You can review the changes you or other authors made and then accept or reject them using the Track Changes toolbar buttons, or the similar actions from the Edit > Review menu:

Track Changes

Enables or disables the track changes support for the current document.

Accept Change(s)

Accepts the change located at the caret position. If you select a part of a delete or insert change, then only the selected content is accepted. If you select multiple changes, all of them are accepted. For an insert change, it means keeping the inserted text and for a delete change it means removing the content from the document.

Reject Change(s)

Rejects the change located at the caret position. If you select a part of a delete or insert change, then only the selected content is rejected. If you select multiple changes, all of them are rejected. For an insert change, it means removing the inserted text and for a delete change it means preserving the original content from the document.
Comment Change

You can decide to add additional comments to an already existing change. The additional description appears in the tooltip when hovering over the change and in the Manage Tracked Changes dialog box when navigating changes.

Highlight

Enables or disables the Highlight tool. Use the Highlight drop-down list to select a new color.

Add Comment

Inserts a comment in the document you are editing, at the caret position.

Edit Comment

Edits a selected comment from the edited document.

Remove Comment

Removes a selected comment from the edited document.

Manage Reviews

Opens the Review view.

Track Changes Visualization Modes Drop-Down List

This drop-down list includes specialized actions that allow you to switch between the following visualization modes:

- View All Changes/Comments - This mode is active by default. When you use this mode, all tracked changes are represented in the Author mode.
- View only Changes/Comments by - Only the tracked changes made by the author you select are presented.
- View Final - This mode offers a preview of the document as if all tracked changes (both inserted and deleted) were accepted.
- View Original - This mode offers a preview of the document as if all tracked changes (both inserted and deleted) were rejected. You cannot edit the document in this mode. Attempting to do so switches the view mode to View All Changes.

All four actions are available only in the drop-down list in the Review toolbar. If you use View Final mode and View Original mode, highlighted comments are not displayed. To display highlighted comments, use View All Changes/Comments.

To watch our video demonstration about the Track Changes support, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Change_Tracking.html.

Track Changes Behavior

This section explains the behaviour of the Track Changes feature depending on the context and whether it is activated.

You can use the Track Changes feature to keep track of multiple actions.

Possible change tracking scenarios:

- Inserted content
- Surrounded content
- Deleted characters
- Deleted content
- Copied content
- Pasted content
- Attribute changes

Keep Tracking of Inserted Content
When **Track Changes** is disabled and you insert content, the following cases are possible:

- Making an insertion in a **Delete** change - the change is split in two and the content is inserted without being marked as change.
- Making an insertion in an **Insert** change - the change is split in two and the content is inserted without being marked as change.
- Making an insertion in regular content - regular insertion.

When **Track Changes** is enabled and you insert content, the following cases are possible:

- Making an insertion in a **Delete** change - the change is split in two and the current inserted content appears marked as an INSERT.
- Making an insertion in an **Insert** change:
  - If the original insertion was made by another user, the change is split in two and the current inserted content appears marked as an INSERT by the current author.
  - If the original **Insert** change was made by the same user, the change is just expanded to contain the inserted content. The creation time-stamp of the previous insert is preserved.
- If we insert in regular content, the current inserted content appears marked as an **Insert** change.

**Keep Tracking of Surrounded Content**

When **Track Changes** is enabled and you surround content in a new XML element, the following cases are possible:

- Making a surround in a **Delete** change - nothing happens.
- Making a surround in an **Insert** change:
  - If the original insertion was made by another user, the change is split in two and the surround operation appears marked as being performed by the current author.
  - If the original **Insert** change was made by the same user, the existing change is just expanded to contain the surrounded content.
- Making a surround in regular content - the operation is marked as a surround change.

**Keep Tracking of Deleted Characters**

When **Track Changes** is disabled and you delete content character by character, the following cases are possible:

- Deleting content in an existing **Delete** change - nothing happens.
- Deleting content in an existing **Insert** change - the content is deleted without being marked as a deletion and the INSERT change shrinks accordingly.
- Deleting in regular content - regular deletion.

When **Track Changes** is enabled and you delete content character by character, the following cases are possible:

- Deleting content in an existing **Delete** change:
  - If the same author created the **Delete** change, the previous change is marked as deleted by the current author.
  - If another author created the **Delete** change, nothing happens.
- Deleting content in an existing **Insert** change:
  - If the same author created the **Insert** change, the content is deleted and the **Insert** change shrinks accordingly.
  - If another author created the **Insert** change, the **Insert** change is split in two and the deleted content appears marked as a **Delete** change by the current author.
- Deleting in regular content - the content is marked as **Delete** change by the current author.

**Keep Tracking of Deleted Content**

When **Track changes** is disabled and you delete selected content, the following cases are possible:

- The selection contains an entire **Delete** change - the change disappears and the content is deleted.
• The selection intersects with a **Delete** change (starts or ends in one) - nothing happens.
• The selection contains an entire **Insert** change - the change disappears and the content is deleted.
• The selection intersects with an **Insert** change (starts or ends in one), the **Insert** change is shrieked and the content is deleted.

When **Track** changes is enabled and you delete selected content, the following cases are possible:

• The selection contains an entire **Delete** change - the change is considered as rejected and then marked as deleted by the current author, along with the other selected content.
• The selection intersects a **Delete** change (starts or ends in one) - the change is considered as rejected and marked as deleted by the current author, along with the other selected content.
• The selection contains an entire **Insert** change:
  • If the **Insert** is made by the same author, the change disappears and the content is deleted.
  • If the **Insert** is made by another author, the change is considered as accepted and then marked as deleted by the current author, along with the other selected content.

• If the selection intersects an **Insert** change (starts or ends in one), the **Insert** change shrinks and the part of the **Insert** change that intersects with the selection is deleted.

**Keep Tracking of Copied Content**

When **Track Changes** is disabled and you copy content the following cases are possible:

• If the copied area contains **Insert** or **Delete** changes, these are also copied to the clipboard.

When **Track Changes** is enabled and you copy content the following cases are possible:

• If the copied area contains **Insert** or **Delete** changes, these are all accepted in the content of the clipboard (the changes will no longer be in the clipboard).

**Keep Tracking of Pasted Content**

When **Track Changes** is disabled and you paste content the following cases are possible:

• If the clipboard content contains INSERT OR DELETE changes, they will be preserved on paste.

When **Track Changes** is enabled and you paste content the following cases are possible:

• If the clipboard content contains **Insert** or **Delete** changes, all the changes are accepted and then the paste operation proceeds according to the insertion rules.

**Keep Tracking of Attribute Changes**

The **Track Changes** feature is able to keep the track of changes you make to attributes in a document. If the **Callouts support is enabled**, all the attribute changes are presented as callouts in the document you are editing. The changes are also presented in the **Review view** and **Attributes view**.

When you copy a fragment that contains tracked attribute changes, the following cases are possible:

• If you perform the copy operation with **Track Changes** enabled, all the attribute changes in the fragment are accepted.
• If you perform the copy operation with **Track Changes** disabled, the fragment holds the attribute changes inside it.

When you paste a fragment that contains tracked attribute changes, the following cases are possible:

• If you perform the paste operation with **Track Changes** enabled, the changes are accepted before the paste operation.
• If you perform the paste operation with **Track Changes** disabled, the changes are pasted in the document.

**Track Changes Limitations**

Recording changes has limitations and there is no guarantee that rejecting all changes will return the document to exactly the same state in which it originally was. Recorded changes are not hierarchical, a change cannot contain other changes inside. For example, if you delete an insertion made by another user, then reject the deletion, the information about the author who made the previous insertion is not preserved.
Track Changes Markup

Depending on the type of your edits, the following track changes markup appears in a document when you activate the Track Changes feature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edit Type</th>
<th>Processing Instruction Start Marker</th>
<th>Processing Instruction End Marker</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Split</td>
<td>&lt;?oxy_insert_start?&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;?oxy_insert_end?&gt;</td>
<td>author, timestamp, type=&quot;split&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surround</td>
<td>&lt;?oxy_insert_start?&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;?oxy_insert_end?&gt;</td>
<td>author, timestamp, type=&quot;surround&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deletion</td>
<td>&lt;?oxy_delete?&gt;</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>author, timestamp, content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>&lt;?oxy_comment_start?&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;?oxy_comment_end?&gt;</td>
<td>author, timestamp, comment, mid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Change</td>
<td>&lt;?oxy_attributes?&gt;</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>id, type, oldValue, author, timestamp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case a comment intersects another, the mid attribute is used to correctly identify start and end processing instruction markers.

Managing Comments

A comment is marked in the Author mode with a background that is configured for each user name.

Section 3: Sample Section

And above all, remember that many flower gardens fail because they just don’t get enough of your attention.

Drag and drop, cut, and copy operations are available on both CALS and HTML Docbook tables.

The built-in Docbook support in Oxygen includes a large set of operations and functionality. However, there are situations in which you must extend this set to match particular requirements.

Figure 52: Comments in Author Mode

You can manage comments using the following actions:

Add Comment...

Allows you to insert a comment at the cursor position or on a specific selection of content. The action is available in the Author toolbar.
Edit Comment...

Allows you to change an existing content. The action is available both in the Author toolbar and the contextual menu.

Remove Comment(s)...

Removes the comment at the cursor position or all comments found in the selected content. The action is available in the Author contextual menu, Review sub-menu.

Managing Highlights

Use the Highlight tool to mark the text in your document using different colours.

You can find the Highlight option on the main toolbar, in the Edit > Review menu, or in the contextual menu of a document, in the Review list of options.

What do you want to do?

- Mark selected text;
- Mark fragments of the document you are editing;
- Remove highlighting.

Tip: In case the Highlight tool is not available on your toolbar, enable Author Comments in the contextual menu of the toolbar.

Note: Oxygen XML Author plugin keeps the highlighting of a document between working sessions.

To watch our video demonstration about using the Highlight tool, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Highlight_Tool.html.

Mark Selected Text

To mark the text you select in a document:

1. Select the text you want to highlight.
   
   Note: To mark more than one part of the document you are editing, press and hold Ctrl (Meta on Mac OS) and using you cursor select the parts you want to highlight.

2. Click the small arrow next to the Highlight icon and select the colour that you want to use for highlighting.
   The selected text is highlighted.

3. Click the Highlight icon to exit the highlighting mode.

Mark Document Fragments

To mark fragments in a document, follow these steps:

1. Click the Highlight icon on the toolbar.
   The highlighting mode is on. The cursor changes to a dedicated symbol that has the same color with the one set in the Highlight palette.

2. Select the text you want to highlight with your cursor.

3. To highlight different fragments using multiple colors, click the small arrow next to the Highlight icon, choose the colour that you want to use for highlighting, and repeat step 2.
   The fragments are highlighted.

4. To exist the highlighting mode, press Esc on your keyboard, click the Highlight icon, or start editing the document.

Remove Highlighting from the Entire Document or Part of It.

To remove highlighting from the document you are editing, follow these steps:
1. Either select the text you want to remove highlighting from using your cursor, or press Ctrl A (Command A on OS X) in case you want to select all of the text.

2. Click the small arrow next to the Highlight icon and select No color (erase), or right click the highlighted content and select Remove highlight(s).
   The highlighting is removed.

3. Click the Highlight icon to exit the highlighting mode.

Author Callouts

A callout is a vertical stripe, with a balloon-like look, that Oxygen XML Author plugin displays in the right side of the editing area. Callouts are decorated with a colored border and also have a colored background. A horizontal line, which has the same color as the border, connects text fragments with their corresponding callouts. Oxygen XML Author plugin assigns an individual color for the callouts depending on the user who is editing the document. To customize the list of these colors, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit Modes > Author > Review. You are able to add, edit, or remove colors in this list. You can choose to use the same color for any user who modifies the content or inserts a comment. To do this, select the fixed option and choose a color from the color box. Once you set a fixed color for a user you are able to edit it. Press the color box and select a different color from the Choose color dialog box.

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses callouts to provide an enhanced view of the changes you, or other authors make to a document. They hold specific information depending on their type. In addition, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses callouts to display comments that you associate with fragments of the document you are editing. For more information about editing comments, go to Managing Comments. To enable callouts, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Author > Review > Callouts. Enable the following options:

- **Comments** - Oxygen XML Author plugin displays comment callouts when you insert a comment. You can use two types of comments in Oxygen XML Author plugin:
  - Author review comments: comments that you associate with specific fragments of text.
  - Change comments: comments that you add in an already existing insertion or deletion callout.

By default, the fragment of text that you comment is highlighted and a horizontal line connects it with the comment callout. A comment callout contains the name of the author who inserts the callout and the comment itself. To customize how comments are displayed, open the Preferences dialog box, go to Editor > Edit Modes > Author > Review > Callouts, and enable Show review time.

**Figure 53: Comment Callouts**

- **Track Changes deletions** - Oxygen XML Author plugin displays deletion callouts when you delete a fragment of text. By default, a deletion callout contains the type of callout (Deleted) and the name of the author that makes the deletion. You are able to customize the content of a deletion callout to display the date and time of the deletion and the deleted fragment itself. To do this, open the Preferences dialog box, go to Editor > Edit Modes > Author > Review > Callouts, and enable Show review time and Show deleted content in callout.

**Figure 54: Deletion Callouts**

- **Track Changes insertions** - Oxygen XML Author plugin displays insertion callouts when you insert a fragment of text. By default, an insertion callout contains the type of callout (Inserted) and the name of the author that makes the insertion. You are able to customize the content of an insertion callout to contain the date and time of the insertion and the inserted fragment itself. Open the Preferences dialog box, go to Editor > Edit Modes > Author > Review > Callouts, and enable Show review time and Show inserted content in callout.
Figure 55: Insertion Callouts

Winter Flowers

Winter is the season of cold weather. The season occurs during December - February in Northern hemisphere. In the Southern hemisphere winter occurs during June - August.

Some of the flowers blooming in winter are: Acasiah, Alstromeria, Amaryllis, Carnation, Chrysanthemums, Cyclamen, Evergreens, Gerbera Daisy, Ginger, Hellebours, Holly berry, Lily, Asiatic Lily, Casa Blanca Lily, Narcissus, Orchid, Pansy, Pepperberry, Phlox, Protea, Queen Ann's Lace, Roses, Star of Bethlehem, Statue.

Deleted [Mary]: Delete any extra spacing before and after punctuation marks.
Deleted [Mary]: Also use a single space between words.
Commented [John]: We should include one more topic with information about Narcissus.
Commented [Bob]: It's a good idea to add more plants (consider including also Roses).

Figure 56: Multiple Authors Callouts

Note: Oxygen XML Author plugin displays callouts only if View All Changes/Comments or View Only Changes/Comments by is selected. Oxygen XML Author plugin does not display callouts in View Final and View Original modes.

To select a callout, either click the callout or its source. Selected callouts have a more intense background and a bold border. The connecting line between the source and the callout is also rendered in bold font. If you select a fragment of text which is associated with one or more callouts, the callouts are highlighted.

Important: The callouts are displayed in the right side of the editing area. However, in some cases, the text you are editing can span into the callouts area. For example, this situation can appear for callouts associated with wide images or space-preserve elements (like codeblock in DITA or programlisting in DocBook) which contain long fragments. To help you view the text under the covered area, Oxygen XML Author plugin applies transparency to these callouts. When the caret is located under a callout, the transparency is enhanced, allowing you to both edit the covered content and access the contextual menu of the editing area.

Figure 57: Transparent Callout

Note: Oxygen XML Author plugin does not display callouts located in folded areas of the edited document.

The following actions are available in the contextual menu of an insertion, or deletion callout:
• **Accept Change** - Select this option to accept the changes you or other authors make to a document.
• **Reject Change** - Select this option to reject the changes you or other authors make to a document.
• **Comment Change** - Select this option to comment an existing change in your document. You are also able to add a comment to a change from the **Comment Change** button available on the **Review** toolbar.
• **Edit Reference** - If the fragment that contains callouts is a reference, use this option to go to the reference and edit the callout.
• **Callouts Options** - Select this option to open the preferences page of the callouts.

The following options are available in the contextual menu of the comment callouts:

• **Edit Comment** - Select this option to modify the content of a comment callout;
  
  **Note**: The text area is disabled if you are not the author which inserted the comment.

• **Remove Comment** - Select this option to remove a comment callout.
• **Edit Reference** - If the fragment that contains callouts is a reference, use this option to go to the reference and edit the callout.
• **Callouts Options** - Select this option to open the Callouts preferences page.

When you print a document from Oxygen XML Author plugin, all callouts you, or other authors added to the document are printed. For a preview of the document and its callouts, go to **File > Print preview...**

To watch our video demonstration about the Callouts support, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/CalloutsSupport.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/CalloutsSupport.html).

**The Review View**

The **Review** view is a framework-independent panel, available both for built-in, and custom XML document frameworks. It is designed to offer an enhanced way of monitoring all the changes that you make to a document. This means you are able to view and control highlighted, commented, inserted, and deleted content, or even changes made to attributes, using a single view.

The **Review** view is useful when you are working with documents that contain large quantities of edits. The edits are presented in a compact form, in the order they appear in the document. Each edit is marked with a type-specific icon.
To activate the **Review** view, do one of the following:

- click the Manage reviews button on the Review toolbar
- right click in a document and from the contextual menu go to Review, Manage reviews
- go to Window > Show View > Review

This view and the editing area are synchronized. When you select an edit listed in the **Review** view, its corresponding fragment of text is highlighted in the editing area and the reverse is also true. For example, when you place the caret inside an area of text marked as inserted, its corresponding edit is selected in the list.

The upper part of the view contains a filtering area which allows you to search for specific edits. Use the small arrow symbol from the right side of the search field to display the search history. The **Settings** button allows you to:

- **Show highlights** - controls whether the **Review** view displays the highlighting in your document.
- **Show comments** - controls whether the **Review** view displays the comments in the document you are editing.
- **Show track changes** - controls whether the **Review** view displays the inserted and deleted content in your document.
- **Show review time** - displays the time when the edits from the **Review** view were made.

The following actions are available when you hover the edits in the **Review** view, using the cursor:

**Remove**

Action available for highlights and comments presented in the **Review** view. Use this action to remove these highlights or comments from your document;

**Accept**

Action available for inserted and deleted content presented in the **Review** view. Use this action to accept the changes in your document;
Reject
Action available for inserted and deleted content presented in the Review view. Use this action to reject the changes in your document.

Depending on the type of an edit, the following actions are available in its contextual menu in the Review view:

Show comment
This option is available in the contextual menu of changes not made by you and of any comment listed in the Review view. Use this option to view a comment in the Show comment dialog.

Edit comment
This option is available in the contextual menu of your comments, listed in the Review view. Use this action to start editing the comment.

Remove comment
This option is available in the contextual menu of a comment listed in the Review view. Use this action to remove the selected comment.

Show only reviews by
This option is available in the contextual menu of any edit listed in the Review view. Use this action to keep visible only the edits of a certain author in the view.

Remove all comments
This option is available in the contextual menu of any comment listed in the Review view. Use this action to remove all the comments that appear in the edited document.

Change color
Opens a palette that allows you to choose a new color for the highlighted content.

Remove highlight
Removes the selected highlighting.

Remove highlights with the same color
Removes all the highlighting with the same color from the entire document.

Remove all highlights
Clears all the highlighting in your document.

Accept change
Accepts the selected change.

Reject change
Rejects the selected change.

Comment change
This option is available in the contextual menu of an insertion or deletion that you made. Use this option to open the Edit comment dialog and comment the change you made.

Accept all changes
Accepts all the changes made to a document.

Reject all changes
Rejects all the changes made to a document.

To watch our video demonstration about the Review view, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Review_Panel.html.

Profiling / Conditional Text
Conditional text is a way to mark blocks of text meant to appear in some renditions of the document, but not in others. It differs from one variant of the document to another, while unconditional text appear in all document versions.

For instance you can mark a section of a document to be included in the manual designated for the expert users, other for the novice users manual while unmarked sections are included in any rendition.

You can use conditional text when you develop documentation for:
• A series of similar products
• Different releases of a product
• Various audiences

The benefits of using conditional text include reduced effort for updating and translating your content and an easy way to customize the output for various audiences.

Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a preconfigured set of profiling attribute values for some of the most popular document types. These attributes can be redefined to match your specific needs. Also, you can define your own profiling attributes for a custom document type.

Create Profiling Attributes

Note: To ensure the validity of the document, the attribute must already be defined in the document DTD or schema before referencing it here.

To create custom profiling attributes for a specific document type, follow these steps:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit modes > Author > Profiling/Conditional Text.
2. In the Profiling Attributes area, press the New button.

The Profiling Attribute dialog box is opened.

3. Fill-in the dialog box as follows:
   a) Choose the Document type on which the profiling attribute is applied. * and ? can be used as wildcards, while ,(comma character) can be used to specify more patterns. For example use DITA* to match any document type name that starts with DITA.
   b) Specify the Attribute name.
   c) Specify a Display name. This field is optional, being used only as a descriptive rendering in profiling dialog boxes.
   d) Use the New, Edit, Delete buttons to add, edit, and delete possible values of the attribute. You can also specify and optional description for each attribute value.
   e) Choose whether the attribute accepts a Single value or Multiple values separated by a delimiter (space, comma, semicolon, or a custom one). A custom delimiter must be supported by the specified document type. For example, the DITA document type only accepts spaces as delimiters for attribute values.
4. Click OK.

5. Click Apply to save the profiling attribute.

Create Profiling Condition Sets

Several profiling attributes can be aggregated into a profiling condition set that allow you to apply more complex filters on the document content. A Profiling Condition Set is a very powerful and convenient tool used to preview the content that goes into the published output. For example, an installation manual available both in Windows and Linux variants can be profiled to highlight only the Linux procedures for more advanced users.

To create a new profiling condition set:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit modes > Author > Profiling/Conditional Text.
2. In the Profiling Condition Sets area, press the New button.

The Condition Set dialog box is opened:

3. Fill-in the dialog box as follows:
   a) Type the condition set **Name**.
      If you want the Profiling Condition Set to reference a DITAVAL file, enable the Use DITAVAL file option and select the DITAVAL file from your disk.
   b) Choose the Document type for which you have previously defined profiling attributes.
      After choosing a document type, all profiling attributes and their possible values are listed in the central area of the dialog box.
   c) Define the combination of attribute values by selecting the appropriate checkboxes in the Include the content matching the following conditions section.

4. Click OK.

5. Click Apply to save the condition set. All saved profiling condition sets are available in the Profiling / Conditional Text toolbar drop-down menu.

Apply Profiling Condition Sets

All defined Profiling Condition Sets are available as shortcuts in the Profiling / Conditional Text menu. Just click on a menu entry to apply the condition set. The filtered content is grayed-out in Author editor, Outline view and DITA Maps.
Manager view. An element is filtered-out when one of its attributes is part of the condition set and its value does not match any of the value covered by the condition set. As an example, let us suppose that you have the following document:

Spray painting

Short Description: When paint is applied using a spray nozzle, it is referred to as spray painting.

Context:

The garage is a good place to spray paint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Move the car out of the garage to avoid getting paint on it</th>
<th>Audience [novice]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>Place newspaper, cardboard, or a drop-cloth on the garage floor</td>
<td>Audience [expert]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>Place the object to be painted on the covered area</td>
<td>Audience [expert] Other [prop2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>Follow the directions on the paint can to paint the object</td>
<td>Audience [expert] Other [prop1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>Let the paint dry thoroughly before you move the object</td>
<td>Audience [novice] Other [prop1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you apply the following condition set it means that you want to filter-out the content written for non-expert audience and having the *Other* attribute value different than *prop1*. 
And this is how the document looks like after you apply the *Expert user* condition set:

![Spray painting](image)

**Apply Profiling Attributes**

Profiling attributes are applied on element nodes.

You can apply profiling attributes on a text fragment, on a single element, or on multiple elements in the same time. To profile a fragment from your document, select the fragment in the **Author** mode and follow these steps.

- **Note:** If there is no selection in your document, the profiling attributes are applied on the element at caret position.

1. Invoke the **Edit Profiling Attributes...** action from the contextual menu.
   
   The displayed dialog box shows all profiling attributes and their values, as defined on the document type of the edited content. The checkboxes corresponding with the values already set in the profiled fragment are enabled.

2. In the **Edit Profiling Attributes** dialog box, enable the checkboxes corresponding to the attribute values you want to apply on the document fragment. The profiling attributes having different values set in the elements of the profiled fragment are marked with a gray background and they are disabled by default. You can change the values of these attributes by choosing the **Change Now** option associated with all attributes.

3. Click **OK** to finish the profiling configuration.
   
   The attributes and attributes values selected in the **Edit Profiling Attributes** dialog box are set on the elements contained in the profiled fragment.

   If you select only a fragment of an element's content, this fragment is wrapped in phrase-type elements on which the profiling attributes are set. Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with predefined support for DITA and DocBook. For more developer-level customization options, see the **Customize Profiling Conditions** topic.

   If the **Show Profiling Attributes** option (available in the **Profiling / Conditional Text toolbar menu**) is set, a light green border is painted around profiled text, in the **Author** mode. Also, all profiling attributes set on the current element are listed at the end of the highlighted block and in its tooltip message. To edit the attributes of a profiled fragment, click one of the listed attributes. A form control pops up and allows you to add or remove attributes using their checkboxes.

**Profiling / Conditional Text Menu**

The **Profiling / Conditional Text** toolbar menu groups the following actions:
**Show Profiling Colors and Styles**

Enable this option to turn on conditional styling.

**Show Profiling Attributes**

Enable this option to turn on conditional text markers. They are displayed at the end of conditional text blocks, as a list of attribute name and their currently set values.

**Show Excluded Content**

Controls if the content filtered out by a particular condition set is hidden or greyed-out in the editor area and in the Outline and DITA Maps Manager views. When this option is enabled, the content filtered by the currently applied condition set is greyed-out. To show only the content that matches the currently applied condition set, disable this option.

**Note:** To remind you that document content is hidden, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays labels showing the currently applied condition set. These labels are displayed in the Author editing area, the Outline view and DITA Maps Manager view. Right click any of the labels to quickly access the Show Excluded Content action.

**List of all profiling condition sets that match the current document type**

Click on a condition set entry to activate it.

**Profiling Settings...**

Link to the profiling options preference pages, where you can manage profiling attributes, profiling conditions sets, as well as profiling styles and colors options.

All these settings are associated with the current project, being restored the next time you open it. For a new project all Profiling/Conditional Text menu actions states are reset to their default values.

**Apply Profiling Colors and Styles**

Applying profiling colors and styles allows you to customize the Author editing area to mark profiled content so you can instantly spot different variants of the output.

Choosing the right style for a specific profiling attribute is a matter of personal taste, but you should keep in mind that:

- If the same block of text is profiled with two or more profiling attributes, their associated styles combine. Depending on the styling, this might result in an excessively styled content that may prove difficult to read or work with.
- Profile only differences. There is no need to profile common content, since excessive profiling can visually pollute the document.
• A mnemonic associated with a style will help you spot instantly different types of content.

To set colors and styles to profiling attribute values:

• Enable the Show Profiling Colors and Styles option from the Profi ling / Conditional Text toolbar drop-down menu.

• Go to Profiling Settings from the Profiling / Conditional Text toolbar drop-down menu. This is a shortcut to the Profiling / Conditional Text options page. Select the Colors and Styles options page.

• Set a style to a profiling attribute value.

Note that the styling is now applied in the Author editor, the Outline view and DITA Maps Manager view. Also, to help you identify more easily the profiling you want to apply in the current context, the styling is applied in the Edit Profiling Attributes dialog box and in the inline form control that allows you to quickly set the profiling attributes.

Smart Paste Support

You can paste content from various sources, such as web pages and office-type documents, and paste it into DITA, TEI, DocBook, and XHTML documents. Oxygen XML Author plugin keeps the original text styling (like bold, italics) and formatting (like lists, tables, paragraphs), and helps you make the resulting document valid.

You can paste content from the following:

• Office applications (Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel, OpenOffice.org Writer and OpenOffice.org Calc).
• Web browsers.
• The Oxygen XML Author plugin Data Source Explorer view (where resources are available from WebDAV or CMS servers).

The following document types have smart paste support:

• DITA
• DocBook 4
• DocBook 5
• TEI 4
• TEI 5
• XHTML
• JATS

The styles and general layout of the pasted content are transformed to the equivalent XML markup of the target document type.

Tables pasted in a DocBook file are automatically converted to CALS. If you want to overwrite this behaviour and instruct Oxygen XML Author plugin to convert them to HTML tables, set the docbook.html.table parameter to 1. You can find this parameter in:

• [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/resources/xhml2db5Driver.xsl stylesheet, for DocBook 5
• [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/resources/xhml2db4Driver.xsl stylesheet, for DocBook 4

You can disable smart paste by deselecting Convert external content on paste in the Schema Aware preferences.

If you paste the content in a location where the resulting XML would not be valid, Oxygen XML Author plugin will attempt to place it in a valid location, and may prompt you with one or more choices for where to place it.

You can disable this location selection feature by deselecting Smart paste and drag and drop option, available in the Schema Aware preferences.

To watch our video demonstration about the Smart Paste support, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Smart_Paste_Copy_Paste_from_Web_Office_Documents_to_DITA_DocBook_TEI_XHTML_Documents.html.
Bidirectional Text Support in Author Mode

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers support for languages that require right to left scripts. This means that authors editing documents in the **Author** mode are able to create and edit XML content in Arabic, Hebrew, Persian and others. To achieve this, Oxygen XML Author plugin implements the *Unicode Bidirectional Algorithm* as specified by the Unicode consortium. The text arrangement is similar to what you get in a modern HTML browser. The final text layout is rendered according with the directional CSS properties matching the XML elements and the Unicode directional formatting codes.

To watch our video demonstration about the bidirectional text support in the **Author** mode, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/BIDI_Support.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/BIDI_Support.html).

Controlling the Text Direction Using XML Markup

Oxygen XML Author plugin Supports the following CSS properties:

**Table 3: CSS Properties Controlling Text Direction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>direction</td>
<td>Specifies the writing direction of the text. The possible values are ltr (the text direction is left to right), rtl (the text direction is right to left), and inherit (specifies whether the value of the direction property is inherited from the parent element).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicodeBidi</td>
<td>Used with the direction property, sets or returns whether the text is overridden to support multiple languages in the same document. The possible values of this property are bidi-override (creates an additional level of embedding and forces all strong characters to the direction specified in the direction), embed (creates an additional level of embedding), normal (does not use an additional level of embedding), and inherit (the value of the unicodeBidi property is inherited from parent element).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, to declare an element as being Right to Left, you could use a stylesheet like the one below:

**XML File:**

```
<article>
  <myRTLpara>RIGHT TO LEFT TEXT</myRTLPara>
</article>
```

**Associated CSS File:**

```
myRTLpara{
  direction:rtl;
  unicode-bidi:embed;
}
```

Oxygen XML Author plugin recognizes the **dir** attribute on any XML document. The supported values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ltr</td>
<td>The text from the current element is Left to Right, embedded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtl</td>
<td>The text from the current element is Right to Left, embedded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lro</td>
<td>The text from the current element is Left to Right, embedded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following XML document types make use of the `dir` attribute with the above values:

- DITA
- DocBook
- TEI
- XHTML

**Note:** When the inline element tags are visible, the text in the line is arranged according to the BIDI algorithm after replacing the tags symbols with Object Replacement Characters. This makes it possible to get a different text arrangement when viewing a document in the No Tags mode versus viewing it in the Full Tags mode.

### Controlling the Text Direction Using the Unicode Direction Formatting Codes

These Unicode Direction Formatting Codes codes can be embedded in the edited text, specifying a text direction and embedding. However, it is not recommended to use them in XML as they are zero width characters, making it hard to debug the text arrangement.

#### Table 4: Directional Formatting Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+202A (LRE)</td>
<td>LEFT-TO-RIGHT EMBEDDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+202B (RLE)</td>
<td>RIGHT-TO-LEFT EMBEDDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+202D (LRO)</td>
<td>LEFT-TO-RIGHT OVERRIDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+202E (RLO)</td>
<td>RIGHT-TO-LEFT OVERRIDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+202C (PDF)</td>
<td>POP DIRECTIONAL FORMATTING CODE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+200E (LRM)</td>
<td>LEFT-TO-RIGHT MARK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+200F (RLM)</td>
<td>RIGHT-TO-LEFT MARK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To insert Unicode Direction Formatting Codes, use the Symbols toolbar action. To easily find such a code, you can either enter directly the hexadecimal value, or use the Details tab to enter the codes name.

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers the support for bi-directional text in all the side views (Outline view, Attributes view and so on) and text fields.
Chapter 5

Editing Documents

Topics:

• Working with Unicode
• Creating, Opening, and Closing Documents
• Grouping Documents in XML Projects
• Editing XML Documents
• Editing CSS Stylesheets
• Editing LESS CSS Stylesheets
• Editing StratML Documents
• Editing JavaScript Documents
• Editing XHTML Documents
• Spell Checking
• AutoCorrect Misspelled Words
• Handling Read-Only Files
• Associating a File Extension with Oxygen XML Author plugin

This chapter explains the editor types available in Oxygen XML Author plugin and how to work with them for editing different types of documents.
Working with Unicode

Unicode provides a unique number for every character, independent of the platform and language. Unicode is an internationally recognized standard, adopted by industry leaders. The Unicode is required by modern standards such as XML, Java, ECMA Script (JavaScript), LDAP, CORBA 3.0, WML, etc., and is the official way to implement ISO/IEC 10646.

It is supported in many operating systems, all modern browsers, and many other products. The emergence of the Unicode Standard, and the availability of tools supporting it, are among the most significant recent global software technology trends. Incorporating Unicode into client-server or multi-tiered applications and websites offers significant cost savings over the use of legacy character sets.

As a modern XML Editor, Oxygen XML Author plugin provides support for the Unicode standard enabling your XML application to be targeted across multiple platforms, languages, and countries without re-engineering. Internally, the Oxygen XML Author plugin XML Editor uses 16bit characters covering the Unicode Character set.

Note: Oxygen XML Author plugin may not be able to display characters that are not supported by the operating system (either not installed or unavailable).

Tip: On windows, you can enable the support for CJK (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) languages from Control Panel / Regional and Language Options / Languages / Install files for East Asian languages.

Opening and Saving Unicode Documents

When loading documents, Oxygen XML Author plugin receives the encoding of the document from the Eclipse platform. This encoding is then used to instruct the Java Encoder to load support for and to save the document using the specified code chart.

While in most cases you are using UTF-8, simply changing the encoding name causes the application to save the file using the new encoding.

To edit documents written in Japanese or Chinese, change the font to one that supports the specific characters (a Unicode font). For the Windows platform, Arial Unicode MS or MS Gothic is recommended. Do not expect WordPad or Notepad to handle these encodings. Use Internet Explorer or Word to examine XML documents.

When a document with a UTF-16 encoding is edited and saved in Oxygen XML Author plugin, the saved document has a byte order mark (BOM) which specifies the byte order of the document content. The default byte order is platform-dependent. That means that a UTF-16 document created on a Windows platform (where the default byte order mark is UnicodeLittle) has a different BOM than a UTF-16 document created on a Mac OS platform (where the byte order mark is UnicodeBig). The byte order and the BOM of an existing document are preserved when the document is edited and saved.

Creating, Opening, and Closing Documents

This section explains the actions and wizards available for creating new files, opening existing files, and closing files.

Creating Documents

This section details the procedures available for creating new documents.

Oxygen XML Author plugin New Document Wizard

The New Document wizard only creates a skeleton document. It contains the document prolog, a root element, and possibly other child elements depending on the options specific for each schema type.

The Oxygen XML Author plugin plugin installs a series of Eclipse wizards for easy creation of documents. If you use these wizards, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically completes the following details:

- The system ID, or schema location of a new XML document.
1. To create a document, either select **File > New > Other > Ctrl N (Command N on OS X) > oXygen**, or click the **New** button on the toolbar. The **New** wizard is displayed.

2. Select a document type.

3. Click the **Next** button.

   For example, if XML was selected the **Create an XML Document** wizard is started.

   The **Create an XML Document** dialog box enables definition of an XML Document Prolog using the system identifier of an XML Schema, DTD, Relax NG (full or compact syntax) schema, or NVDL (Namespace-based Validation Dispatching Language) schema. As not all XML documents are required to have a Prolog, you can choose to skip this step by clicking **OK**. If the prolog is required, complete the fields as described in the next step.

4. Type a name for the new document and press the **Next** button.

5. If you select **Customize**, Oxygen XML Author plugin opens the following dialog box. You can customize different options depending on the document type you select.

   ![Figure 59: New XML Document Dialog Box](image)

   - **Schema URL** - Specifies the path to the schema file. When you select a file, Oxygen XML Author plugin analyzes its content and tries to fill the rest of the dialog box.
   - **Schema type** - Allows you to select the schema type. The following options are available: XML Schema, DTD, RelaxNG XML syntax, RelaxNG compact syntax, and NVDL.
   - **Public ID** - Specifies the PUBLIC identifier declared in the document prolog.
   - **Namespace** - Specifies the document namespace.
   - **Prefix** - Specifies the prefix for the namespace of the document root.
   - **Root Element** - Populated with elements defined in the specified schema, enables selection of the element used as document root.
   - **Description** - Shows a small description of the selected document root.
Creating Documents Based on Templates

The New wizard enables you to select predefined templates or custom templates. Custom templates are created in previous sessions or by other users.

The list of templates presented in the dialog includes:

- Document Types templates - Templates supplied with the defined document types.
- User defined templates - You can add template files to the templates folder of the Oxygen XML Author plugin install directory. You can also specify another directory to use for templates. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Templates > Document Templates to specify a custom templates folder.

1. Go to menu File > New > Other > oXygen > New From Templates.
2. Select a document type.
3. Type a name for the new document and press the Next button.
4. Press the Finish button.

The newly created document already contains the structure and content provided in the template.

Document Templates

Templates are documents that have a predefined structure. They provide the starting point from which you can build new documents rapidly, based on the same characteristics (file type, prolog, root element, existing content). Oxygen XML Author plugin offers a rich set of templates for a number of XML applications. You may also create your own templates and share them with others.

To configure or add templates, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Templates > Document Templates.

You can also use editor variables in the template files' content and they will be expanded when the files are opened.

Saving Documents

You can save the document you are editing with one of the following actions:

- File > Save.
- File > Save As - displays the Save As dialog, used either to name and save an open document to a file or to save an existing file with a new name.
- File > Save All - saves all open documents.

Opening and Saving Remote Documents via FTP/SFTP

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports editing remote files, using the FTP, SFTP protocols. You can edit remote files in the same way you edit local files.

You can open one or more remote files in the Open using FTP/SFTP dialog box.

To avoid conflicts with other users when you edit a resource stored on a SharePoint server, you can Check Out the resource.

To improve the transfer speed, the content exchanged between Oxygen XML Author plugin and the HTTP / WebDAV server is compressed using the GZIP algorithm.

The current WebDAV Connection details can be saved using the Database Perspective button and then used in the Data Source Explorer view.
The Open Using FTP/SFTP/WebDAV Dialog Box

To access the Open using FTP/SFTP/WebDAV dialog box, go to File > Open URL ... menu, then choose the Browse for remote file option from the drop-down action list.

Figure 60: Open URL Dialog Box

The displayed dialog box is composed of several parts:

- The editable combo box, in which it can be specified directly the URL to be opened or saved.
  
  **Tip:** You can type in here an URL like ftp://anonymous@some.site/home/test.xml if the file is accessible through anonymous FTP.

  This combo box is also displaying the current selection when the user changes selection by browsing the tree of folders and files on the server.

- The Identification section contains the access credentials. If you want to browse for a file on a server, you have to specify the user and password. This information is bound to the selected URL displayed in the File URL combo box, and used further in opening/saving the file. If the check box Save is selected, then the user and password are saved between editing sessions. The password is kept encrypted into the options file.

  **Note:** Your password is well protected. In the case the options file is used on other machine by a user with a different user name the password will become unreadable, since the encryption is user-name dependent. This is also true if you add URLs having user and password to your project.
The **Browse for remote file** section contains the server combo and the **Autoconnect** check box. In the server combo you can specify the protocol, the server host name or server IP.

**Tip:** When accessing a FTP server, you need to specify only the protocol and the host, like: ftp://server.com, or if using a nonstandard port: ftp://server.com:7800/.

By pressing the **Browse** button, the directory listing will be shown in the component below. When **Autoconnect** is selected, every time the dialog box is displayed, the browse action will be performed.

- The tree view of the documents stored on the server. You can browse the directories, and make multiple selections. Additionally, you may use the **Rename**, **Delete**, and **New Folder** to manage the file repository.

  The file names are sorted in a case-insensitive way.

**Changing File Permissions on a Remote FTP Server**

Some FTP servers allow the modification of permissions of the files served over the FTP protocol. This protocol feature is accessible directly in the FTP file browser dialog box by right-clicking on a tree node and selecting the **Change permissions** menu item.

In this dialog box, the usual Unix file permissions **Read**, **Write**, and **Execute** are granted or denied for the file owner, owner group, and the rest of the users. The aggregate number of permissions is updated in the **Permissions** text field when it is modified with one of the check boxes.

**WebDAV over HTTPS**

If you want to access a WebDAV repository across an insecure network, Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to load and save the documents over the HTTPS protocol (if the server understands this protocol) so that any data exchange with the WebDAV server is encrypted.

When a WebDAV repository is first accessed over HTTPS, the server hosting the repository will present a security certificate as part of the HTTPS protocol, without any user intervention. Oxygen XML Author plugin will use this certificate to decrypt any data stream received from the server. For the authentication to succeed you should make sure the security certificate of the server hosting the repository can be read by Oxygen XML Author plugin. This means that Oxygen XML Author plugin can find the certificate in the key store of the Java Runtime Environment in which it runs. You know the server certificate is not in the JRE key store if you get the error **No trusted certificate found** when trying to access the WebDAV repository.

**Troubleshooting HTTPS**

When Oxygen XML Author plugin cannot connect to an HTTPS-capable server, most likely there is no certificate set in the **Java Runtime Environment (JRE)** that Oxygen XML Author plugin runs into. The following procedure describes how to:

- export a certificate to a local file using any HTTPS-capable Web browser (for example Internet Explorer)
- import the certificate file into the JRE using the keytool tool that comes bundled with Oxygen XML Author plugin

1. Export the certificate into a local file
   a) Point your HTTPS-aware Web browser to the repository URL.

   If this is your first visit to the repository it will be displayed a security alert stating that the security certificate presented by the server is not trusted.
Figure 61: Security alert - untrusted certificate

b) Go to menu **Tools > Internet Options.**
   **Internet Options** dialog box is opened.

c) Select **Security** tab.

d) Select **Trusted sites** icon.

e) Press **Sites** button.
   This will open **Trusted sites** dialog box.

f) Add repository URL to **Websites** list.

g) Close the **Trusted sites** and **Internet Options** dialog boxes.

h) Try again to connect to the same repository URL in Internet Explorer.
   The same error page as above will be displayed.

i) Select **Continue to this website** option.
   A clickable area with a red icon and text **Certificate Error** is added to Internet Explorer address bar.

j) Click on **Certificate Error** area.
   A dialog box containing a **View certificates** link is displayed.

k) Click on **View certificates** link.

l) Select **Details** tab of **Certificate** dialog box.

m) Press **Copy to File** button.
   **Certificate Export Wizard** is started.

n) Follow indications of wizard for DER encoded binary X.509 certificate. Save certificate to local file server.cer.

2. Import the local file into the JRE running Oxygen XML Author plugin.

a) Open a text-mode console with administrative rights.

b) Go to the lib/security directory of the JRE running Oxygen XML Author plugin. You find the home directory of the JRE in the **java.home** property that is displayed in the **About** dialog box (**Installation Details > Configuration**). On Mac OS X systems, the lib/security directory is usually located in
   /System/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/1.6.0.jdk/Contents/Home directory.

c) Run the following command:

   ```bash
   ..\..\bin\keytool -import -trustcacerts -file server.cer -keystore cacerts
   ```
The server.cer file contains the server certificate, created during the previous step. keytool requires a password before adding the certificate to the JRE keystore. The default password is changeit. If somebody changed the default password then he is the only one who can perform the import.

Note: To make Oxygen XML Author plugin accept a certificate even if it is invalid, open the Preferences dialog box, go to Connection settings > HTTP(S)/WebDAV, and enable the Automatically accept a security certificate, even if invalid option.

Tip: If you need to import multiple certificates, you need to specify a different alias for each additional imported certificate with the -alias command line argument, like in the following example:

```bash
..\..\bin\keytool -import -alias myalias1 -trustcacerts -file server1.cer -keystore cacerts
..\..\bin\keytool -import -alias myalias2 -trustcacerts -file server2.cer -keystore cacerts
```

3. Restart Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Opening the Current Document in System Application

To open the currently edited document in the associated system application, use the View in Browser/System Application action that is available in the XML menu. If you want to open XML files in a specific internet browser, instead of the associated system application, you can specify the internet browser to be used. To do so, open the Preferences dialog box, then go to General > Web Browser. This will take precedence over the default system application settings.

Closing Documents

To close open documents, use one of the following methods:

- Go to menu File > Close (Ctrl F4 (Command F4 on OS X)): Closes only the selected tab. All other tab instances remain opened.
- Go to menu File > Close All (Ctrl Shift F4 (Command Shift F4 on OS X)): If you try to close a modified or a newly created document, you are first prompted to save it.
- Click Close in the contextual menu of an open tab to close it.
- Click Close Other Files in the contextual menu of an open tab to close all the open tabs except the selected one.
- Click Close All in the contextual menu of an open tab to close all open tabs.

The Contextual Menu of the Editor Tab

The contextual menu is available when clicking the current editor tab label. It shows the following actions:

Close
Closes the current editor.

Close Other Files
Closes all opened editor but the one you are currently viewing.

Close All
Closes all opened editors.

Reopen last closed editor
Reopens the last closed editor.

Maximize/Restore Editor Area
Collapses all the side views and spans the editing area to cover the entire width of the main window.

Add to project
Adds the file you are editing to the current project.

Add all to project
Adds all the opened files to the current project.
Copy Location
Copies the disk location of the file.

Show in Explorer (Show in Finder on OS X)
Opens the Explorer to the file path of the file.

Viewing File Properties
In the Properties view, you can quickly access information about the current edited document like:

- character encoding
- full path on the file system
- schema used for content completion and document validation
- document type name and path
- associated transformation scenario
- file's read-only state
- bidirectional text (left to right and right to left) state
- total number of characters in the document
- line width
- indent with tabs state
- indent size

The view can be accessed from Window > Show View > Other... > Editor Properties.

To copy a value from the Editor Properties view in the clipboard, for example the full file path, use the Copy action available on the contextual menu of the view.

Grouping Documents in XML Projects
This section explains how to create and work with projects.

Using the Navigator View
The Navigator view is designed to assist the user in organizing and managing related files grouped in the same XML project. The actions available on the context menu and toolbar associated to this panel, enable the creation of XML projects and shortcuts to various operations on the project documents.

Figure 62: The Navigator View
The following actions are grouped in the upper right corner:

- **Collapse All**
  Collapses all project tree folders. You can also collapse/expand a project tree folder if you select it and press the Enter key or Left Arrow to collapse and Right Arrow to expand.

- **Link with Editor**
  When selected, the project tree highlights the currently edited file, if it is found in the project files.
  
  **Note:** This button is disabled automatically when you move to the Debugger perspective.

**View Menu**

- Drop down list that contains various settings.

The files are usually organized in an XML project as a collection of folders. There are two types of resources displayed in the Navigator view:

- **Physical folders and files** - marked with the operating system-specific icon for folders (usually a yellow icon on Windows and a blue icon on Mac OS X). These folders and files are mirrors of real folders or files that exist in the local file system. They are created or added to the project by using contextual menu actions (such as New > File and New > Folder). Also, the contextual menu action **Delete** can be used to remove them from the project and local file system.

- **Shortcut folders and files** - the icons for file and folder shortcuts are displayed with a shortcut symbol. They are created and added by using the actions New > File > Advanced or New > Folder > Advanced from the contextual menu or File menu. Also, the contextual menu action **Delete** can be used to remove them from the project (the local file system remains unchanged).

**Figure 63: The Navigator View with Examples of the Two Types of Resources**

**Creating New Projects**

The following actions are available by selecting New from the contextual menu or File menu:

- **New > XML Project**
  Opens the New XML Project dialog that allows you to create a new project and adds it to the project structure in the Navigator view.

- **New > Sample XML Project**
  Opens the New sample XML project dialog that allows you to customize sample resources in a new project and adds it to the project structure in the Navigator view.

- **New > New from Templates**
  Creates a new file from a list of templates that are include in Oxygen XML Author plugin and adds the new file into the selected folder in the project structure.
To create a new XML project, follow these steps:

1. Go to menu File > New > Ctrl N (Command N on OS X) > XML Project to display the New XML Project wizard.
2. Type a name for the new project.
3. Click the Next button.
4. Select other Eclipse projects that you want to reference in the new project.
5. Click the Finish button.

Managing Project Content
Creating/Adding Files and Folders

You can create linked folders (shortcuts) by dragging and dropping folders from the Windows Explorer / Mac OS X Finder to the project tree, or by using the contextual menu from the location in the project tree where you wanted it added and selecting New > Folder > Advanced. To create a file inside a linked folder, use the contextual menu and select New > File (you can use the Advanced button to link to a file in the local file system).

Note: The linked folders presented in the Navigator view are marked with a special icon.

You can create physical folders by selecting New > Folder from the contextual menu.

When adding files to a project, the default target is the project root. To change a target, select a new folder. Files may have multiple instances within the folder system, but cannot appear twice within the same folder.

Removing Files and Folders

To remove one or more files or folders, select them in the project tree and press the Delete key, or select the contextual menu action Delete.

Caution: In most cases this action is irreversible, deleting the file permanently. Under particular circumstances (if you are running a Windows installation of Oxygen XML Author plugin and the Recycle Bin is active) the file is moved to Recycle Bin.

Moving Files and Folders

You can move the resources of the project with drag and drop operations on the files and folders of the tree.

You can also use the usual Copy and Paste actions to move resources in the Navigator view.

Renaming Files and Folders

There are two ways you can rename an item in the Navigator view. Select the item in the Navigator view and do one of the following:

- Invoke the Rename action from the contextual menu.
- Press F2 and type the new name.

To finish editing the item name, press Enter.

Locating and Opening Files

If a project folder contains a lot of documents, a certain document can be located quickly in the project tree by selecting the folder containing the desired document and typing the first few characters of the document name. The desired document is automatically selected as soon as the typed characters uniquely identify its name in the folder.

The selected document can be opened by pressing the Enter key, by double-clicking it, or with one of the Open actions from the contextual menu. The files with known document types are opened in the associated editor, while binary files are opened with the associated system application. To open a file with a known document type in an editor other than the default one, use the Open with action. Also, dragging and dropping files from the project tree to the editor area results in the files being opened.
Saving the Project

The project file is automatically saved every time the content of the Project view is saved or modified by actions such as adding or removing files and drag and drop.

Validate Files

The currently selected files associated with the Oxygen XML Author plugin in the Package Explorer view or in the Navigator view can be checked to be XML well-formed or validated against a schema (DTD, XML Schema, Relax NG, Schematron or NVDL) with one of the following contextual menu actions found in the Validate sub-menu:

☑ Check Well-Formedness
  Checks if the selected file or files are well-formed.

☑ Validate
  Validates the selected file or files against their associated schema. EPUB files make an exception, because this action triggers a Validate and Check for Completeness operation.

Validate with Schema...
  Validates the selected file of files against a specified schema.

✓ Configure Validation Scenario(s)...  
  Allows you to configure and run a validation scenario.

Applying Transformation Scenarios

The currently selected files associated with the Oxygen XML Author plugin in the Package Explorer view or in the Navigator view can be transformed in one step with one of the following actions available from contextual menu in the Transform sub-menu:

Transform > ▶️ Apply Transformation Scenario(s)
  Obtains the output with one of the built-in scenarios.

Transform > ⚒ Configure Transformation Scenario(s)...
  Opens a dialog that allows you to configure pre-defined transformation scenarios.

Transform > 👇 Transform with...
  Allows you to select a transformation scenario to be applied to the currently selected files.

Other Contextual Menu Actions

Other actions that are available in the contextual menu from the project tree include:

డ Open
  Displays the Open file dialog.

Open with submenu
  This submenu offers you choices for opening the selected file in various editors.

Refactoring > Rename resource... (Available for certain document types (such as XML, XSD, and XSL files)
  Allows you to change the name of a resource.

Refactoring > Move resource... (Available for certain document types (such as XML, XSD, and XSL files)
  Allows you to change the location on disk of a resource.

Refactoring > 🏷️ XML Refactoring...
  Opens the XML Refactoring tool wizard that presents refactoring operations to assist you with managing the structure of your XML documents.
Refresh
Refreshes the content and the dependencies between the resources in the *Master Files* directory.

XPath in Files...
Opens the *XPath/XQuery Builder* view that allows you to compose XPath and XQuery expressions and execute them over the currently edited XML document.

Check Spelling in Files...
Allows you to *check the spelling of multiple files*.

Properties
Displays the properties of the current file in a *Properties* dialog box.

Moving/Renaming Resources in the Navigator View
The *Navigator* view allows you to move or rename a file from the current project.

To move a file or a directory, drag and drop it to the new location in the tree structure from the *Navigator* view. You can also use the usual *Copy* and *Paste* actions or right click the file or directory and select the *Move*... action from its contextual menu. Oxygen XML Author plugin presents a *Move Resources* dialog box that allows you to choose its destination.

To quickly rename a file or a directory, use the in-place editing either by pressing F2 or by selecting *Rename* from the contextual menu of the resource.

Problems with Updating References of Moved/Renamed Resources
In some case the references of a moved or a renamed resource can not be updated. For example, when a resource is resolved through an XML catalog or when the path to the moved or renamed resource contains entities. For these cases, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays a warning dialog.
Defining Master Files at Project Level

This chapter details the **Master Files Support** available in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

The **Master Files Support** helps you simplify the configuration and development of XML projects. A **Master File** typically refers to the root of an import/include tree of modules.

**Introduction**

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to define *master files* at project level. These *master files* are automatically used by Oxygen XML Author plugin to determine the context for operations such as validation, content completion, refactoring, or search for XML. Oxygen XML Author plugin maintains the hierarchy of the *master files*, helping you to determine the editing context.

To watch our video demonstration about the **Master Files Support** for XML documents, go to [Working with Modular XML Files](#).

**Master Files Benefits**

When you edit a module after defining the *master files*, you have the following benefits:

- When the module is validated, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically identifies the *master files* that include the module and validates all of them.
- The **Content Completion Assistant** presents all the components that are collected, from the *master files* to the modules they include.
The master files that are defined for the current module determines the scope of the search and refactoring actions. Oxygen XML Author plugin performs the search and refactoring actions in the context that the master files determine, thus improving the speed of execution.

Enabling the Master Files Support

Oxygen XML Author plugin stores the master files in a folder located in the Navigator view, as the first child of the project root. The Master Files Support is disabled by default. To enable the Master Files Support, use the Enable Master Files Support action from the contextual menu of the project itself. Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to enable/disable the Master Files Support for each project you are working on.

Detecting Master Files

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to detect the master files using the Detect Master Files... option available in the contextual menu of the project. This action applies to the folders you select in the project. To detect master files over the entire project, do one of the following:

- Right-click the root of the project and select Detect Master Files....
- Use the Detect Master Files from Project... option, available in the contextual menu of the Master Files folder.

Both of these options display the Detect Master Files wizard. The detected master files are presented in a tree-like fashion. The resources are grouped into three categories:

- Possible master files - the files presented on the first level in this category are not imported/included from other files. These files are most likely to be set as master files.
- Cycles - the files that are presented on the first level have circular dependencies between them. Any of the files presented on the first level of a cycle is a possible master file.
- Standalone - files that do not include/import other files and are also not included/imported themselves. It is not necessary to set them as master files.

To set them as master files, enable their check-boxes. Oxygen XML Author plugin marks all the children of a master file as modules. Modules are rendered in gray and their tool-tip presents a list of their master files. A module can be accessed from more than one master file.

The master files that are already defined in the project are automatically marked in the tree and cannot be removed. The only way to disable a master file is to delete it from the Master Files folder.

The next panel displays a list with the selected master files. Click the Finish button to add the master files in the Master Files directory.

You can use the Select Master Files option to automatically mark all master files. This action sets all the resources from the Possible Master Files category and the first resource of each Cycle as master files.

Tip: We recommend you to only add top-level files (files that are at the root of the include/import graph) in the Master Files directory. Keep the file set to a minimum and only add files that import or include other files.

Adding/Removing a Master File

The Master Files directory only contains logical folders and linked files. To add files in the Master Files directory, use one of the following methods:

- Right-click a file from your project and select Add to Master Files from the contextual menu.
- Drag and drop files into the Master Files directory.
- From the contextual menu of the Resource Hierarchy Dependencies view, use the Add to Master Files action.

You can view the master files for the currently edited resource in the Editor Properties view.
Editing XML Documents

This section explains the XML editing features of the application. All the user interface components and actions available to users are described in detail with appropriate procedures for various tasks.

Associate a Schema to a Document

This section explains the methods of associating a schema to a document for validation and content completion purposes.

Setting a Schema for Content Completion

This section explains the available methods of setting a schema for content completion in an XML document edited in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Supported Schema Types for XML Documents

The supported schema types are:

• W3C XML Schema 1.0 and 1.1 (with and without embedded Schematron rules);
• DTD;
• Relax NG - XML syntax (with and without embedded Schematron rules);
• Relax NG - compact syntax;
• NVDL;
• Schematron (both ISO Schematron and Schematron 1.5).

Setting a Default Schema

When trying to detect a schema, Oxygen XML Author plugin searches in multiple locations, in the exact following order:

• The validation scenario associated with the document.
• The validation scenario associated with the document type (if defined).
• The document schema declaration.

Note: If a DTD schema is specified in the document, the content completion for Author mode is based on this schema (even if there is already one detected from the validation scenario).

• The document type schema definition. Each document type available in Document Type Association preferences page contains a set of rules for associating a schema with the current document.

Note: The locations are sorted by priority, from high to low.

The schema has one of the following types: XML Schema, XML Schema with embedded Schematron rules, Relax NG (XML syntax or compact syntax), Relax NG (XML syntax) with embedded Schematron rules, Schematron, DTD, NVDL.

The rules are applied in the order they appear in the table and take into account the local name of the root element, the default namespace and the file name of the document.

Important:

The editor is creating the content completion lists by analysing the specified schema and the current context (the position in the editor). If you change the schema, then the list of tags to be inserted is updated.
Making the Schema Association Explicit in the XML Instance Document

The schema used by the **Content Completion Assistant** and **document validation** engine can be associated with the document using the Associate Schema action. For most of the schema types, it uses the `xml-model` processing instruction, the exceptions being:

- W3C XML Schema - the `xsi:schemaLocation` attribute is used.
- DTD - the DOCTYPE declaration is used.

The association can specify a relative file path or a URL of the schema. The advantage of relative file path is that you can configure the schema at file level instead of document type level.

Select the Associate schema action from the Document > Schema menu or the Document toolbar to select the schema that will be associated with the XML document. The Associate Schema dialog box is displayed:

![Associate Schema Dialog Box](image)

The available options are:

- **URL** - Contains a predefined set of schemas that are used more often and it also keeps a history of the last used schemas. The URL must point to the schema file which can be loaded from the local disk or from a remote server through HTTP(S), FTP(S).
• **Schema type** - Selected automatically from the list of possible types in the **Schema type** combo box (XML Schema, DTD, Relax NG, Relax NG Compact, Schematron, NVDL) based on the extension of the schema file that was entered in the URL field.

• **Public ID** - Specify a public ID if you have selected a DTD.

• **Add additional association for embedded schematron rules** - If you have selected XML Schema or Relax NG schemas with embedded Schematron rules, enable this option.

• **Use path relative to file location** - Enable this option if the XML instance document and the associated schema contain relative paths. The location of the schema file is inserted in the XML instance document as a relative file path. This practice allows you, for example, to share these documents with other users, without running into problems caused by different project locations on physical disk.

• **Keep existing schema associations** - Enable this option to keep the associations of the currently edited document with a Schema when you associate a new one.

The association with an XML Schema is added as an attribute of the root element. The **Associate schema** action adds a:

- `xsi:schemaLocation` attribute, if the root element of the document sets a default namespace with an `xmlns` attribute.
- or a `xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation` attribute, if the root element does not set a default namespace.

The association with a DTD is added as a `DOCTYPE` declaration. The association with a Relax NG, Schematron or NVDL schema is added as an `xml-model` processing instruction.

**Associating a Schema With the Namespace of the Root Element**

The namespace of the root element of an XML document can be associated with an XML Schema using an **XML catalog**. If there is no `xsi:schemaLocation` attribute on the root element and the XML document is not matched with a `document type`, the namespace of the root element is searched in the **XML catalogs set in Preferences**.

If the XML catalog contains an `uri` or `rewriteUri` or `delegateUri` element, its schema will be used by the application to drive the **content completion** and document **validation**.

**The xml-model Processing Instruction**

The `xml-model` processing instruction associates a schema with the XML document that contains the processing instruction. It must be added at the beginning of the document, just after the XML prologue. The following code snippet contains an `xml-model` processing instruction declaration:

```xml
<xml-model href="../schema.sch" type="application/xml" schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron" phase="ALL" title="Main schema"/>
```

It is available in the **Content Completion Assistant**, before XML document root element, and includes the following attributes:

- `href` (required) - The schema file location.
- `type` - The content type of the schema. This is an optional attribute with the following possible values for each specified type:
  - DTD - The recommended value is `application/xml-dtd`.
  - W3C XML Schema - The recommended value is `application/xml`, or can be left unspecified.
  - RELAX NG XML Syntax - The recommended value is `application/xml`, or can be left unspecified.
  - RELAX NG Compact Syntax - The recommended value is `application/relax-ng-compact-syntax`.
  - Schematron - The recommended value is `application/xml`, or can be left unspecified.
  - NVDL - The recommended value is `application/xml`, or can be left unspecified.
- `schematypens` - The namespace for the schema language of the referenced schema with the following possible values:
  - DTD - Not specified.
  - RELAX NG XML Syntax - The recommended value is `http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0`.
• RELAX NG Compact Syntax - Not specified.
• Schematron - The recommended value is http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron.
• NVDL - The recommended value is http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/nvdl/ns/structure/1.0.
• phase - The phase name for the validation function in Schematron schema. This is an optional attribute. To run all phases from the Schematron, use the special #ALL value. If the phase is not specified, the default phase that is configured in the Schematron will be applied.
• title - The title for the associated schema. This is an optional attribute.
Older versions of Oxygen XML Author plugin used the oxygen processing instruction with the following attributes:
• RNGSchema - Specifies the path to the Relax NG schema that is associated with the current document.
• type - Specifies the type of Relax NG schema. It is used along with the RNGSchema attribute and can have the value xml or compact.
• NVDLSchema - Specifies the path to the NVDL schema that is associated with the current document.
• SCHSchema - Specifies the path to the SCH schema that is associated with the current document.

Note: Documents that use the oxygen processing instruction are compatible with newer versions of Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Learning Document Structure
When working with documents that do not specify a schema, or for which the schema is not known or does not exist, Oxygen XML Author plugin is able to learn and translate the document structure to a DTD. You can choose to save the learned structure to a file in order to provide a DTD as an initialization source for content completion and document validation. This feature is also useful for producing DTD's for documents containing personal or custom element types.

When you open a document that is not associated with a schema, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically learns the document structure and uses it for content completion. To disable this feature you have to uncheck the checkbox Learn on open document in the user preferences.

Create a DTD from Learned Document Structure
When there is no schema associated with an XML document, Oxygen XML Author plugin can learn the document structure by parsing the document internally. This feature is enabled with the option Learn on open document that is available in the user preferences.

To create a DTD from the learned structure:
1. Open the XML document for which a DTD will be created.
2. Go to XML > Learn Structure > Ctrl Shift L (Command Shift L on OS X).
   The Learn Structure action reads the mark-up structure of the current document. The Learn completed message is displayed in the application's status bar when the action is finished.
3. Go to XML > Save Structure > Ctrl Shift S (Command Shift S on OS X). Enter the DTD file path.
4. Press the Save button.

Content Completion Assistant
The intelligent Content Completion Assistant available in Oxygen XML Author plugin enables rapid, in-line identification and insertion of structured language elements, attributes and, in some cases, their parameter options.
The functioning of the **Content Completion Assistant** feature is schema-driven (XML Schema, DTD, and RELAX NG). When Oxygen XML Author plugin detects a schema, it logs its URL in the **Status view**.

The **Content Completion Assistant** is enabled by default. To disable it, open the **Preferences** dialog box and go to **Editor > Content Completion**. It is activated:

- automatically, after a configurable delay from the last key press of the `<` character. You can adjust the delay from **the Content Completion preferences page**
- on demand, by pressing **Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)** on a partial element or attribute name.

**Note:** If the Content Completion list contains only one valid proposal, when you press the **Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)** shortcut key, the proposal is automatically inserted.

When active, it displays a list of context-sensitive proposals valid at the current caret position. Elements are highlighted in the list using the Up and Down cursor keys on your keyboard. For each selected item in the list, the **Content Completion Assistant** displays a documentation window. You can customize the size of the documentation window by dragging its top, right, and bottom borders.

To insert the selected content:

- press Enter or Tab on your keyboard to insert both the start and end tags.
- press **Ctrl Enter (Command Enter on OS X)** on your keyboard. Oxygen XML Author plugin inserts both the start and end tags and positions the cursor between the tags, so you can start typing content.

**Note:** When the DTD, XML Schema or RELAX NG schema specifies required child elements for the newly added element, they are inserted automatically only if the Add Element Content option (found in the **Content Completion preferences page**) is enabled. The **Content Completion Assistant** can also add optional content and first choice particle, as specified in the DTD or XML Schema or RELAX NG schema. To activate this feature, open the **Preferences** dialog box, go to **Content Completion**, and select the **Add optional content** and **Add first Choice particle** check boxes.

After inserting an element, the cursor is positioned:

- before the `>` character of the start tag, if the element allows attributes, in order to enable rapid insertion of any of the attributes supported by the element. Pressing the space bar displays the Content Completion list once again. This time it contains the list of allowed attribute names. If the attribute supports a fixed set of parameters, the assistant list displays the list of valid parameters. If the parameter setting is user-defined and therefore variable, the assistant is closed to enable manual insertion. The values of the attributes can be learned from the same elements in the current document
- after the `>` character of the start tag if the element has no attributes.

The **Content Completion Assistant** is displayed:
• anywhere within a tag name or at the beginning of a tag name in an XML document, XML Schema, DTD, or Relax NG (full or compact syntax) schema
• anywhere within an attribute name or at the beginning of an attribute name in any XML document with an associated schema
• within attribute values or at the beginning of attribute values in XML documents where lists of possible values have been defined for that element in the schema associated with the document.

The items that populate the Content Completion Assistant depend on the element structure specified in the DTD, XML Schema, Relax NG (full or compact syntax) schema, or NVDL schema associated with the edited document.

Note: The Content Completion Assistant is able to offer elements defined both by XML Schemas version 1.0 and 1.1.

The number and type of elements displayed by the Content Completion Assistant is dependent on the cursor’s current position in the structured document. The child elements displayed within a given element are defined by the structure of the specified DTD, XML Schema, Relax NG (full or compact syntax) schema, or NVDL schema.

If the Content Completion Assistant proposals list contains only one element, the list is not displayed. When you trigger the Content Completion Assistant, the element is inserted automatically at the caret position.

A schema may declare certain attributes as ID or IDREF/IDREFS. When the document is validated, Oxygen XML Author plugin checks the uniqueness and correctness of the ID attributes. It also collects the attribute values declared in the document to prepare the Content Completion Assistant’s list of proposals. This is available for documents that use DTD, XML Schema, and Relax NG schema.

Also, values of all the xml:id attributes are handled as ID attributes. They are collected and displayed by the Content Completion Assistant as possible values for anyURI attributes defined in the schema of the edited document. This works only for XML Schema and Relax NG schemas.

For documents that use an XML Schema or Relax NG schema, the content assistant offers proposals for attributes and elements values that have as type an enumeration of tokens. Also, if a default value or a fixed value is defined in the XML Schema used in validation for an attribute or element, then that value is offered in the Content Completion Assistant window.

Set Schema for Content Completion

The DTD, XML Schema, Relax NG, or NVDL schema used to populate the Content Completion Assistant is specified in the following methods, in order of precedence:

• The schema specified explicitly in the document. In this case Oxygen XML Author plugin reads the beginning of the document and resolves the location of the DTD, XML Schema, Relax NG schema, or NVDL schema.
• The default schema rule declared in the Document Type Association preferences panel which matches the edited document.

Content Completion in Documents with Relax NG Schemas

Inside the documents that use a Relax NG schema, the Content Completion Assistant is able to present element values if such values are specified in the Relax NG schema. Also in Relax NG documents the Content Completion Assistant presents additional values of type ID for an anyURI data type. It presents also pattern names defined in the Relax NG schema as possible values for pattern references. For example if the schema defines an enumValuesElem element like:

```xml
<element name="enumValuesElem">
  <choice>
    <value>value1</value>
    <value>value2</value>
    <value>value3</value>
  </choice>
</element>
```

In documents based on this schema, the Content Completion Assistant offers the following list of values:
A schema annotation is a documentation snippet associated with the definition of an element or attribute in a schema. If such a schema is associated with an XML document, the annotations are displayed in:

- the Content Completion Assistant.
- a small tooltip window shown when the mouse hovers over an element or attribute.

The schema annotations support is available if the schema type is one of the following: XML Schema, Relax NG, NVDL, or DTD. If you want to turn off this feature, disable the Show annotations in Content Completion Assistant option.

Styling Annotations with HTML

You can use HTML format in the annotations you add in an XML Schema or Relax NG schema. This improves the visual appearance and readability of the documentation window displayed when editing XML documents validated against such a schema. An annotation is recognized and displayed as HTML if it contains at least one HTML element, like: `<div>`, `<body>`, `<p>`, `<br>`, `<table>`, `<ul>`, or `<ol>`. The HTML rendering is controlled by the Show annotations using HTML format, if possible option. When this option is disabled, the annotations are converted and displayed as plain text. If the annotation contains one or more HTML tags (`<p>`, `<br>`, `<ul>`, `<li>`), they are rendered as an HTML document loaded in a web browser: `<p>` begins a new paragraph, `<br>` breaks the current line, `<ul>` encloses a list of items, `<li>` encloses an item of the list.

Collecting Annotations from XML Schemas

In an XML Schema the annotations are specified in an `<xs:annotation>` element like this:

```xml
<xs:annotation>
  <xs:documentation>
    Description of the element.
  </xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>
```

For XML Schema, if an element or attribute does not have a specific annotation, then Oxygen XML Author plugin looks for an annotation in the type definition of that element or attribute.

Collecting Annotations from Relax NG Schemas

For Relax NG schema element / attribute annotation are made using the `<documentation>` element from the http://relaxng.org/ns/compatibility/annotations/1.0 namespace. However, any element outside the Relax NG namespace (http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0) is handled as annotation and the text content is displayed in the annotation window. To activate this behaviour, enable the Use all Relax NG annotations as documentation option.

Collecting Annotation from DTDs

For DTD Oxygen XML Author plugin defines a custom mechanism for annotation using comments enabled from the option Use DTD comments as annotations. Following is an example of a DTD annotation:

```xml
<!--doc:Description of the element. -->
```
Content Completion Helper Views

Information about the current element being edited is also available in the Model view and Attributes view, located by default on the left-hand side of the main window. The Model view and the Attributes view combined with the powerful Outline view provide spatial and insight information on the edited document.

The Model View

The Model view presents the structure of the currently edited tag and tag documentation defined as annotation in the schema of the current document. Open the Model view from Window > Show View > Other > oXygen XML Editor > Model view

![Figure 69: The Model View](image)

The Element Structure Panel

The element structure panel shows the structure of the current edited or selected tag in a tree-like format.

The information includes the name, model and attributes the currently edited tag may have. The allowed attributes are shown along with imposed restrictions, if any.
The Annotation Panel

The **Annotation** panel displays the annotation information for the currently selected element. This information is collected from the XML schema.

![Annotation panel](image)

**Figure 70: The Element Structure Panel**

The Attributes View

The **Attributes View** presents all possible attributes of the current element.

The view allows you to insert attributes or change the value of the already used attributes for the current editable element. An element is editable if either one of the following is true:

- the CSS stylesheet associated with the document does not specify a **false** value for the `oxy-editable` property associated with the element.
- the element is entirely included into a deleted `Track Changes` marker.
- the element is part of a content fragment that is referenced in **Author** mode from another document.

The attributes present in the document are rendered bold in the **Attributes View**. You can start editing the value of an attribute by clicking the **Value** cell of a table row. If the possible values of the attribute are specified as list in the schema associated with the edited document, the **Value** cell works as a list box from which you can select one of the possible values to be inserted in the document.

The **Attributes** table is sortable, three sorting modes being available by clicking the **Attribute** column name: alphabetically ascending, alphabetically descending, or custom order. The custom order places the already used attributes at the beginning of the table, as they appear in the element, followed by the rest of the allowed elements, as they are declared in the associated schema.

![Attributes View](image)

**Figure 71: The Annotation panel**
The Elements View

The Elements view presents a list of all defined elements that you can insert at the current caret position according to the schema associated to the document. Double-clicking any of the listed elements inserts that element in the edited document. All elements from a sequence are presented but the invalid proposals (which cannot be inserted in the current context) are grayed-out.

The Entities View

This view displays a list with all entities declared in the current document, as well as built-in ones. Double-clicking one of the entities will insert it at the current cursor position. You can also sort entities by name and value by clicking the column headers.
Figure 74: The Entities View

The view features a filtering capability that allows you to search an entity by name, value, or both. Also, you can choose to display the internal or external entities.

Note: When entering filters, you can use the ? and * wildcards. Also, you can enter multiple filters by separating them with comma.

Code Templates

Code templates are code fragments that can be inserted quickly at the current editing position. Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a set of built-in code templates for CSS, LESS, Schematron, XSL, XQuery, and XML Schema document types. You can also define your own code templates and share them with others.

To get a complete list of available code templates, press Ctrl Shift Space (Command Shift Space on OS X) in Text mode or Enter in Author mode. To enter the code template, select it from the list or type its code and press Enter. If a shortcut key has been assigned to the code template, you can also use the shortcut key to enter it. Code templates are displayed with a .t symbol in the content completion list.

When the Content Completion Assistant is invoked (Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)), it also presents a list of code templates specific to the type of the active editor.

To watch our video demonstration about code templates, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Code_Templates.html.

Configuring the Proposals in the Content Completion Assistant

Oxygen XML Author plugin gathers information from the associated schemas (DTDs, XML Schema, RelaxNG) to determine the proposals that appear in the Content Completion Assistant. Oxygen XML Author plugin also includes support that allows you to configure the possible attribute or element values for the proposals. To do so, a configuration file can be used, along with the associated schema, to add or replace possible values for attributes or elements that are proposed in the Content Completion Assistant. An example of a specific use-case is if you want the Content Completion Assistant to propose several possible values for the language code whenever you use an xml:lang attribute.

To configure content completion proposals, follow these steps:

1. Create a new resources folder (if it does not already exist) in the frameworks directory for the document type. For instance: OXYGEN_INSTALL_DIR/frameworks/dita/resources.
2. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Association. Edit the document type configuration for your XML vocabulary, and in the Classpath tab add a link to that resources folder.
3. Use the **New** document wizard to create a configuration file using the **Content Completion Configuration** file template.

4. Make the appropriate changes to your custom configuration file. The file template includes details about how each element and attribute is used in the configuration file.

5. Save the file in the **resources** folder, using the fixed name: `cc_value_config.xml`.

6. Re-open the application and open an XML document. In the **Content Completion Assistant** you should see your customizations.

### The Configuration File

The configuration file is composed of a series of **match** instructions that will match either an element or an attribute name. A new value is specified inside one or more **item** elements, which are grouped inside an **items** element. The behavior of the **items** element is specified with the help of the **action** attribute, which can have any of the following values:

- **append** - Adds new values to appear in the proposals list (default value).
- **addIfEmpty** - Adds new values to the proposals list, only if no other values are contributed by the schema.
- **replace** - Replaces the values contributed by the schema with new values to appear in the proposals list.

The values in the configuration file can be specified either directly or by calling an external XSLT file that will extract data from any external source.

#### Example - Specifying Values Directly

```xml
<!-- Replaces the values for an element with the local name "lg", from the given namespace -->
<match elementName="lg" elementNS="http://www.oxygenxml.com/ns/samples">
  <items action="replace">
    <item value="stanza"/>
    <item value="refrain"/>
  </items>
</match>

<!-- Adds two values for an attribute with the local name "type", from any namespace -->
<match attributeName="type">
  <items>
    <item value="stanza"/>
    <item value="refrain"/>
  </items>
</match>
```

#### Example - Calling an External XSLT Script

```xml
<xslt href="../xsl/get_values_from_db.xsl" useCache="false" action="replace"/>
```

In this example, the `get_values_from_db.xsl` is executed in order to extract values from a database.

⚠️ **Note:** A comprehensive XSLT sample is included in the **Content Completion Configuration** file template.

### Validating XML Documents

The W3C XML specification states that a program should not continue to process an XML document if it finds a validation error. The reason is that XML software should be easy to write, and that all XML documents should be compatible. With HTML it was possible to create documents with lots of errors (like when you forget an end tag). One of the main reasons that HTML browsers are so big and incompatible, is that they have their own ways to figure out what a document should look like when they encounter an HTML error. With XML this should not be possible.

However, when creating an XML documents, errors are very easily introduced. When working with large projects or many files, the probability that errors will occur is even greater. Determining that your project is error-free can be time consuming and even frustrating. For this reason Oxygen XML Author plugin provides functions that enable easy error identification and rapid error location.
Checking XML Well-formedness

A Well-Formed XML document is a document that conforms to the XML syntax rules. A Namespace Well-Formed XML document is a document that is XML Well-Formed and is also namespace-wellformed and namespace-valid.

The XML Syntax rules for Well-Formed XML are:

- All XML elements must have a closing tag.
- XML tags are case-sensitive.
- All XML elements must be properly nested.
- All XML documents must have a root element.
- Attribute values must always be quoted.
- With XML, white space is preserved.

The namespace-wellformed rules are:

- All element and attribute names contain either zero or one colon.
- No entity names, processing instruction targets, or notation names contain any colons.

The namespace-valid rules are:

- The prefix xml is by definition bound to the namespace name http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace. It MAY, but need not, be declared, and MUST NOT be undeclared or bound to any other namespace name. Other prefixes MUST NOT be bound to this namespace name.
- The prefix xmlns is used only to declare namespace bindings and is by definition bound to the namespace name http://www.w3.org/2000/xmlns/. It MUST NOT be declared or undeclared. Other prefixes MUST NOT be bound to this namespace name.
- All other prefixes beginning with the three-letter sequence x, m, l, in any case combination, are reserved. This means that users SHOULD NOT use them except as defined by later specifications and processors MUST NOT treat them as fatal errors.
- The namespace prefix, unless it is xml or xmlns, MUST have been declared in a namespace declaration attribute in either the start-tag of the element where the prefix is used or in an ancestor element (i.e. an element in whose content the prefixed markup occurs). Furthermore, the attribute value in the innermost such declaration MUST NOT be an empty string.

To check if a document is Namespace Well-Formed XML, select the Check Well-Formedness (Alt Shift V, W (Command Alt V, W on OS X)) action from the XML menu or from the Validation toolbar drop-down list. If any error is found the result is returned to the message panel. Each error is one record in the result list and is accompanied by an error message. Clicking the record will open the document containing the error and highlight its approximate location.

A not Well-Formed XML Document

```xml
<root><tag></root>
```

When Check Well-Formedness is performed the following error is raised:

The element type "tag" must be terminated by the matching end-tag "</tag>"

To resolve the error, click in the result list record which will locate and highlight the errors approximate position. Identify which start tag is missing an end tag and insert </tag>.

A not namespace-wellformed document

```xml
<x::y></x::y>
```

When Check document form is performed the following error is raised:
A not namespace-valid document

<x:y></x:y>

When Check document form is performed the following error is raised:

The prefix "x" for element "x:y" is not bound.

Validating XML Documents Against a Schema

A Valid XML document is a Well-Formed XML document that also conforms to the rules of a schema that defines the legal elements of an XML document. The schema type can be: XML Schema, Relax NG (full or compact syntax), Schematron, Document Type Definition (DTD), or Namespace-based Validation Dispatching Language (NVDL).

The purpose of the schema is to define the legal building blocks of an XML document. It defines the document structure with a list of legal elements.

The Validate function ensures that your document is compliant with the rules defined by an associated DTD, XML Schema, Relax NG, or Schematron schema. XML Schema or Relax NG Schema can embed Schematron rules. For Schematron validations you can select the validation phase.

Marking Validation Errors and Warnings

A line with a validation error or warning will be marked in the editor panel by underlining the error region with a red color. Also a red sign will mark the position in the document of that line on the right side ruler of the editor panel. The same will happen for a validation warning, only the color will be yellow instead of red.

The ruler on the right side of the document is designed to display the errors and warnings found during the validation process and also to help the user to locate them more easily. The ruler contains the following areas:

- Top area containing a success validation indicator that will turn green in case the validation succeeded or red otherwise.
- Middle area where the error markers are depicted in red. To limit the number of markers shown open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Document checking > Maximum number of problems reported per document.

Clicking on a marker will highlight the corresponding text area in the editor. The error message is displayed both in the tool tip and in the error area on the bottom of the editor panel.

Status messages from every validation action are logged into the Console view.

If you want to see all the validation error messages grouped in a view you should use the Validate action from the XML menu or from the Validation toolbar drop-down list. This action collects all error messages in the Problems view of the Eclipse platform if the validated file is in the current workspace or in a custom Oxygen view called Errors if the validated file is outside the workspace.

Customising Assert Error Messages

To customise the error messages that the Xerces or Saxon validation engines display for the assert and assertion elements, set the message attribute on these elements. For Xerces, the message attribute has to belong to the http://xerces.apache.org namespace. For Saxon, the message attribute has to belong to the http://saxon.sourceforge.net/ namespace. The value of the message attribute is the error message displayed in case the assertion fails.
Validation Example - A DocBook Validation Error

In the following DocBook 4 document the content of the listitem element does not match the rules of the DocBook 4 schema, that is docbookx.dtd.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE article PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD DocBook XML V4.4//EN" "http://www.docbook.org/xml/4.4/docbookx.dtd">
<article>
    <title>Article Title</title>
    <sect1>
        <title>Section1 Title</title>
        <itemizedlist>
            <listitem>
                <link>a link here</link>
            </listitem>
        </itemizedlist>
    </sect1>
</article>
```

The Validate Document action will return the following error:

```
Unexpected element "link". The content of the parent element type must match ""><calloutlist|glosslist|bibliolist|itemizedlist|orderedlist|segmentedlist|simplelist
|variablelist| caution| important| note| tip| warning| literalayout| programlisting
|programlistingco| screen| screenshot| synopsis| cmdsynopsis| funcsynopsis
|classsynopsis| constructorsynopsis| destructorsynopsis| methodsynopsis
|formalpara| para| simpara| address|blockquote| graphic| graphicco| mediaobject| mediaobjectco
|informalequation| informalexample| informalfigure| informaltable| equation| example| figure
|table| msgset| procedure| sidebar| qandaset| task| anchor| bridgehead| remark| highlights
|abstract| authorblurb| epigraph| indexterm| beginpage">*.
```

This error message is a little more difficult to understand, so understanding of the syntax or processing rules for the DocBook XML DTD's listitem element is recommended. However, the error message does give us a clue as to the source of the problem, indicating that “The content of element type c must match”.

Luckily most standards based DTD's, XML Schema's and Relax NG schemas are supplied with reference documentation. This enables us to lookup the element and read about it. In this case you should learn about the child elements of listitem and their nesting rules. Once you have correctly inserted the required child element and nested it in accordance with the XML rules, the document will become valid on the next validation test.

Automatic Validation

Oxygen XML Author plugin can be configured to mark validation errors in the document as you are editing. If you enable the Automatic validation option any validation errors and warnings will be highlighted automatically in the editor panel. The automatic validation starts parsing the document and marking the errors after a configurable delay from the last key typed. Errors are highlighted with underline markers in the main editor panel and small rectangles on the right side ruler of the editor panel, in the same way as for manual validation invoked by the user.
Custom Validators

If you need to validate the edited document with a validation engine that is different from the built-in engine, you can configure external validators in the Oxygen XML Author plugin preferences. After a custom validation engine is properly configured, it can be applied on the current document by selecting it from the list of custom validation engines in the Validation toolbar drop-down list. The document is validated against the schema declared in the document.

Some validators are configured by default but there are third party processors which do not support the output message format of Oxygen XML Author plugin. For linked messages:

- **LIBXML** - Included in Oxygen XML Author plugin (Windows edition only). It is associated to XML Editor. It is able to validate the edited document against XML Schema, Relax NG schema full syntax, internal DTD (included in the XML document) or a custom schema type. XML catalogs support (the --catalogs parameter) and XInclude processing (--xinclude) are enabled by default in the preconfigured LIBXML validator. The --postvalid parameter is also set by default which allows LIBXML to validate correctly the main document even if the XInclude fragments contain IDREFS to ID's located in other fragments.

  For validation against an external DTD specified by URI in the XML document, add the --dtdvalid ${ds} parameter manually to the DTD validation command line. ${ds} represents the detected DTD declaration in the XML document.

  **Caution:** File paths containing spaces are not handled correctly in the LIBXML processor. For example the built-in XML catalog files of the predefined document types (DocBook, TEI, DITA, etc) are not handled by LIBXML if Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed in the default location on Windows (C:\Program Files) because the built-in XML catalog files are stored in the frameworks subfolder of the installation folder which in this case contains at least one space character in the file path.

  **Attention:** On OS X if the full path to the LIBXML executable file is not specified in the Executable path text field, some errors may occur during validation against a W3C XML Schema, such as:

  ```
  Unimplemented block at ... xmlschema.c
  ```

  To avoid these errors, specify the full path to the LIBXML executable file.

- **Saxon SA** - Included in Oxygen XML Author plugin. It is associated to XML Editor and XSD Editor. It is able to validate XML Schema schemas and XML documents against XML Schema schemas. The validation is done according to the W3C XML Schema 1.0 or 1.0. This can be configured in Preferences.

- **MSXML 4.0** - Included in Oxygen XML Author plugin (Windows edition only). It is associated to XML Editor, XSD Editor and XSL Editor. It is able to validate the edited document against XML Schema, internal DTD (included in the XML document), external DTD or a custom schema type.
• **MSXML.NET** - Included in Oxygen XML Author plugin (Windows edition only). It is associated to XML Editor, XSD Editor and XSL Editor. It is able to validate the edited document against XML Schema, internal DTD (included in the XML document), external DTD or a custom schema type.

• **XSV** - Not included in Oxygen XML Author plugin. Windows and Linux distributions of XSV can be downloaded from [http://www.cogsci.ed.ac.uk/~ht/xsv-status.html](http://www.cogsci.ed.ac.uk/~ht/xsv-status.html). The executable path is already configured in Oxygen XML Author plugin for the \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/xsv installation folder. If it is installed in a different folder the predefined executable path must be corrected in Preferences. It is associated to XML Editor and XSD Editor. It is able to validate the edited document against XML Schema or a custom schema type.

• **SQC (Schema Quality Checker from IBM)** - Not included in Oxygen XML Author plugin. It can be downloaded from here (it comes as a .zip file, at the time of this writing SQC2.2.1.zip is about 3 megabytes). The executable path and working directory are already configured for the SQC installation directory \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/sqc. If it is installed in a different folder the predefined executable path and working directory must be corrected in the Preferences page. It is associated to XSD Editor.

**Linked Output Messages of an External Engine**

Validation engines display messages in an output view at the bottom of the Oxygen XML Author plugin window. If such an output message (warning, error, fatal error, etc) spans between three to six lines of text and has the following format, then the message is linked to a location in the validated document. A click on the message in the output view highlights the location of the message in an editor panel containing the file referenced in the message. This behavior is similar to the linked messages generated by the default built-in validator.

Linked messages have the following format:

- **Type:** the string Type: followed by a letter for the type of the message: fatal error, error, warning - this property is optional in a linked message
- **SystemID:** a system ID of a file (the string SystemID: followed by the system ID of the file that will be opened for highlighting when the message is clicked in the output message - usually the validated file, the schema file or an included file)
- **Line:** a line number (the string Line: followed by the number of the line that will be highlighted)
- **Column:** a column number (the string Column: followed by the number of the column where the highlight will start on the highlighted line) - this property is optional in a linked message
- **EndLine:** a line number (the string EndLine: followed by the number of the line where the highlight ends) - this property is optional in a linked message
- **EndColumn:** a column number (the string EndColumn: followed by the number of the column where the highlight ends on the end line) - this property is optional in a linked message

**Note:** The Line/Column pair works in conjunction with the EndLine/EndColumn pair. Thus, if both pairs are specified, then the highlight starts at Line/Column and ends at EndLine/EndColumn. If the EndLine/EndColumn pair is missing, the highlight starts from the beginning of the line identified by the Line parameter and ends at the column identified by the Column parameter.

- **AdditionalInfoURL:** the URL string pointing to a remote location where additional information about the error can be found - this line is optional in a linked message.
- **Description:** message content (the string Description: followed by the content of the message that will be displayed in the output view).

---

**Example of how a custom validation engine can report an error using the format specified above:**

| Type: E |
| SystemID: file:///c:/path/to/validatedFile.xml |
| Line: 10 |
| Column: 20 |
| EndLine: 10 |
| EndColumn: 35 |
| AdditionalInfoURL: http://www.host.com/path/to/errors.html#errorID |
| Description: custom validator message |
Validation Scenario

A complex XML document is split in smaller interrelated modules. These modules do not make much sense individually and cannot be validated in isolation due to interdependencies with other modules. Oxygen XML Author plugin validates the main module of the document when an imported module is checked for errors.

A typical example is the chunking DocBook XSL stylesheet which has chunk.xsl as the main module and param.xsl, chunk-common.xsl, and chunk-code.xsl as imported modules. param.xsl only defines XSLT parameters. The module chunk-common.xsl defines an XSLT template with the name chunk. Chunk-code.xsl calls this template. The parameters defined in param.xsl are used in the other modules without being redefined.

Validating chunk-code.xsl as an individual XSLT stylesheet, generates misleading errors in regards to parameters and templates that are used but undefined. These errors are only caused by ignoring the context in which this module is used in real XSLT transformations and in which it is validated. To validate such a module, define a validation scenario to set the main module of the stylesheet and the validation engine used to find the errors. Usually this engine applies the transformation during the validation process to detect the errors that the transformation generates.

You can validate a stylesheet with several engines to make sure that you can use it in different environments and have the same results. For example an XSLT stylesheet is applied with Saxon 6.5, Xalan and MSXML 4.0 in different production systems.

Other examples of documents which can benefit of a validation scenario are:

- A complex XQuery with a main module which imports modules developed independently but validated in the context of the main module of the query. In an XQuery validation scenario the default validator of Oxygen XML Author plugin (Saxon 9) or any connection to a database that supports validation (Berkeley DB XML Database, eXist XML Database, Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 XML Database, MarkLogic version 5 or newer) can be set as a validation engine.
- An XML document in which the master file includes smaller fragment files using XML entity references.

Note: When you validate a document for which a master file is defined, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the scenarios defined in the Master Files directory.

To watch our video demonstration about how to use a validation scenario in Oxygen XML Author plugin, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Validation_Scenario.html.

How to Create a Validation Scenario

Follow these steps for creating a validation scenario:

1. To open the Configure Validation Scenario dialog box, select the Configure Validation Scenario(s)... from the XML menu or the toolbar.
   The Configure Validation Scenario(s) dialog box is displayed. It contains the following types of scenarios:
   - **Predefined** scenarios are organized in categories depending on the type of file they apply to. You can identify Predefined scenarios by a yellow key icon that marks them as read-only. If the predefined scenario is the default scenario of the framework, its name is written in bold font. If you try to edit one of these scenarios, Oxygen XML Author plugin creates a customizable duplicate.
   - **User defined** scenarios are organized under a single category, but you can use the drop-down option box to filter them by the type of file they validate.

   Note: The default validation scenarios are not displayed in the scenarios list. If the current file has no associated scenarios, the preview area displays a message to let you know that you can apply the default validation.
2. Press the New button to add a new scenario. The New scenarios dialog box that lists all validation units of the scenario is opened.

The table includes the following information:

- **URL of the file to validate** - The URL of the main module that includes the current module. It is also the entry module of the validation process when the current one is validated.
- **File type** - The type of the document that is validated in the current validation unit. Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically selects the file type depending on the value of the **URL of the file to validate** field.
- **Validation engine** - One of the engines available in Oxygen XML Author plugin for validation of the type of document to which the current module belongs. **Default engine** is the default setting and it means that the default engine executes the validation. This engine is set in the Preferences pages for the current document type (XML document, XML Schema, XSLT stylesheet, XQuery file, etc.) instead of a validation scenario.
- **Automatic validation** - If this option is checked, the validation operation defined by this row is also applied by the automatic validation feature. If the Automatic validation feature is disabled in Preferences, then this option is ignored, as the Preference setting has a higher priority.
• **Schema** - This option becomes active when you set the **File type** to **XML Document**.

• **Settings** - Opens the **Specify Schema** dialog box that allows you to set a schema for validating XML documents, or a list of extensions for validating XSL or XQuery documents. You can also set a default phase for validation with a Schematron schema.

3. Press the **Add** button to add a new validation unit with default settings.

4. To edit the URL of the main validation module, double-click on its cell in the **URL of the file to validate** column.

   Specify the URL of the main module by doing one of the following:

   • Use the **Browse** drop-down button to browse for a local, remote, or archived file.

   • Use the **Insert Editor Variable** button to insert an **editor variable** or a **custom editor variable**.

   ```
   $(start-dir) - Start directory of custom validator
   $(standard-params) - List of standard parameters
   $(fname) - The current file name without extension
   $(currentURL) - The path of the currently edited file (URL)
   $(edit) - The path of current file directory (URL)
   $(frameworks) - Oxygen frameworks directory (URL)
   $(basedir) - Project directory (URL)
   $(configuration) - Oxygen installation directory (URL)
   $(home) - The path to user home directory (URL)
   $(dir) - Project name
   $(env(VAR_NAME)) - Value of environment variable VAR_NAME
   $(system(var.name)) - Value of system variable var.name
   ```

   **Figure 78: Insert an Editor Variable**

5. Select the type of the validated document.

   Note that this determines the list of possible validation engines.

6. Select the validation engine.

7. Select the **Automatic validation** option if you want to validate the current unit when the **automatic validation feature is enabled in the Preferences**.

8. Choose the schema to be used during validation (the schema detected after parsing the document or a custom one).

**Validation Actions in the User Interface**

To validate the currently edited document, use one of the following methods:

• Select the **Validate (Alt Shift V, V)** action from the **XML** menu, from the **Validation** toolbar drop-down list, or from the **Validate** submenu when invoking the contextual menu in the **Navigator** view. An error list is presented in the message panel. Markup of current document is checked to conform with the specified DTD, XML Schema, or Relax NG schema rules. This action also re-parses the XML catalogs and resets the schema used for content completion.

• Select the **Validate (cached)** action from the **XML** menu or from the **Validation** toolbar drop-down list. This action caches the schema, allowing it to be reused for the next validation. Markup of the current document is checked to conform with the specified DTD, XML Schema, or Relax NG schema rules.

   **Note:** Automatic validation also caches the associated schema.

• Select the **Validate with...** action from the **XML** menu, from the **Validation** toolbar drop-down list, or from the **Validate** submenu when invoking the contextual menu in the **Navigator** view. You can use this action to validate the current document using a schema of your choice (XML Schema, DTD, Relax NG, NVDL, Schematron schema), other than the associated one. An error list is presented in the message panel. Markup of current document is checked to conform with the specified schema rules.

• Select **Validate with Schema...** from the **Validate** submenu when invoking contextual menu in the **Navigator** view to choose a schema and validate all selected files with it.
To open the schema used for validating the current document, select the **Open Associated Schema** action from the XML menu.

To clear the error markers added to the Problems view in the last validation, select **Clear Validation Markers** from the Validate submenu when invoking the contextual menu in the Navigator view.

**Tip:** If a large number of validation errors are detected and the validation process takes too long, you can limit the maximum number of reported errors in the Preferences page.

### Resolving References to Remote Schemas with an XML Catalog

When a reference to a remote schema must be used in the validated XML document for interoperability purposes, but a local copy of the schema should be actually used for validation for performance reasons, the reference can be resolved to the local copy of the schema with an **XML catalog**. For example, if the XML document contains a reference to a remote schema docbook.rng like this:

```xml
<?xml-model href="http://www.oasis-open.org/docbook/xml/5.0/rng/docbook.rng" type="application/xml" schematypens="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"/>
```

it can be resolved to a local copy with a catalog entry:

```xml
<uri name="http://www.oasis-open.org/docbook/xml/5.0/rng/docbook.rng" uri="rng/docbook.rng"/>
```

An XML catalog can be used also to map a W3C XML Schema specified with an URN in the xsi:schemaLocation attribute of an XML document to a local copy of the schema. For example, if the XML document specifies the schema with:

```xml
<topic xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
```

the URN can be resolved to a local schema file with a catalog entry like:

```xml
<uri name="urn:oasis:names:tc:dita:xsd:topic.xsd:1.1" uri="topic.xsd"/>
```

### Document Navigation

This section explains various methods for navigating the edited XML document.

#### Folding of the XML Elements

An XML document is organized as a tree of elements. When working on a large document you can collapse some elements leaving in the focus only the ones you need to edit. Expanding and collapsing works on individual elements: expanding an element leaves the child elements unchanged.
Figure 79: Folding of the XML Elements

To toggle the folded state of an element click on the special mark displayed in the left part of the document editor next to the start tag of that element or click on the action \textsuperscript{Mark} 	exttt{Toggle fold (Ctrl Alt Y)} available from the contextual menu.

Other menu actions related to folding of XML elements are available from the contextual menu of the current editor:

- \texttt{Ctrl NumPad/ (Command NumPad/ on OS X)} > Document > Folding > \textsuperscript{Mark} \texttt{Close Other Folds} > \texttt{Ctrl NumPad/ (Command NumPad/ on OS X)} - Folds all the elements except the current element.

- Document > Folding > \textsuperscript{Mark} \texttt{Collapse Child Folds (Ctrl+Decimal) (Ctrl+NumPad+-) (Cmd+NumPad+- on Mac OS)} - Folds the elements indented with one level inside the current element.

- Document > Folding > \textsuperscript{Mark} \texttt{Expand Child Folds (Ctrl+NumPad++) (Cmd+NumPad++)} - Unfolds all child elements of the currently selected element.

- Document > Folding > \textsuperscript{Mark} \texttt{Expand All (Ctrl+NumPad+*) (Cmd+NumPad+* on Mac OS)} - Unfolds all elements in the current document.

- Document > Folding > \textsuperscript{Mark} \texttt{Toggle Fold (Alt+Shift+Y) (Cmd+Alt+Y on Mac OS)} - Toggles the state of the current fold.

You can use folding by clicking on the special marks displayed in the left part of the document editor.

To watch our video demonstration about the folding support in Oxygen XML Author plugin, go to 

Outline View

The Outline view offers the following functionality:

- \texttt{XML Document Overview} on page 140
- \texttt{Outline Specific Actions} on page 140
- \texttt{Modification Follow-up} on page 141
- \texttt{Document Structure Change} on page 141
- \texttt{Document Tag Selection} on page 142
The Outline view displays a general tag overview of the current edited XML document. It also shows the correct hierarchical dependencies between the tag elements. This functionality makes it easier for the user to be aware of the document structure and the way tags are nested.

The Outline view allows you to:

- Insert or delete nodes using pop-up menu actions.
- Move elements by dragging them to a new position in the tree structure.
- Highlight elements in the Author editor area.

**Note:** The Outline view is synchronized with the Author editor area. When you make a selection in the Author editor area, the corresponding elements of the selection are highlighted in the Outline view and vice versa. This functionality is available both for single and multiple selection. To deselect one of the elements, use Ctrl Click (Command Click on OS X).

Document errors (such as an element inserted in an invalid position, or a wrong attribute name, or a missing required attribute value) are highlighted in the Outline tree:

- A red exclamation mark decorates the element icon.
- A dotted red underline decorates the element name and value.
- A tooltip provides more information about the nature of the error, when you hover with the mouse pointer over the faulted element.

**Outline Specific Actions**

The following actions are available in the View menu of the Outline view:

**Filter returns exact matches**

The text filter of the Outline view returns only exact matches.

**Flat presentation mode of the filtered results**

When active, the application flattens the filtered result elements to a single level.

**Show comments and processing instructions**

Show/hide comments and processing instructions in the Outline view.
Show element name
Show/hide element name.

Show text
Show/hide additional text content for the displayed elements.

Show attributes
Show/hide attribute values for the displayed elements. The displayed attribute values can be changed from the Outline preferences panel.

Configure displayed attributes
Displays the XML Structured Outline preferences page.

The upper part of the view contains a filter box which allows you to focus on the relevant components. Type a text fragment in the filter box and only the components that match it are presented. For advanced usage you can use wildcard characters (*, ?) and separate multiple patterns with commas.

Modification Follow-up
When you edit a document, the Outline view dynamically follows the changes that you make, displaying the node that you modify in the middle of the view. This functionality gives you great insight on the location of your modifications in the document that you edit.

Document Structure Change
Entire XML elements can be moved or copied in the edited document using only the mouse in the Outline view in drag-and-drop operations. Several drag and drop actions are possible:

- If you drag an XML element in the Outline view and drop it on another one in the same panel then the dragged element will be moved after the drop target element.
- If you hold the mouse pointer over the drop target for a short time before the drop then the drop target element will be expanded first and the dragged element will be moved inside the drop target element after its opening tag.
- You can also drop an element before or after another element if you hold the mouse pointer towards the upper or lower part of the targeted element. A marker will indicate whether the drop will be performed before or after the target element.
- If you hold down the (Ctrl (Command on OS X)) key after dragging, there will be performed a copy operation instead of a move one.

The drag and drop action in the Outline view can be disabled and enabled from the Preferences dialog.

Tip: You can select and drag multiple nodes in the Author Outline tree.

The Contextual Menu of the Outline View
The following actions are available from the contextual menu in the Outline view:

- Edit Attributes...
  Allows you to edit all the attributes of a selected node. You can find more details about this action in the Attributes View on page 55 topic.

Edit Profiling Attributes...
  Allows you to change the profiling attributes defined on all selected elements.

The Append Child..., Insert Before..., and Insert After... actions allow you to quickly insert new tags into the document at the location of the currently selected element. When you select any of these three actions, a content completion window is invoked that offers a list of elements that can be inserted.

Append Child...
Invokes a content completion list with the names of all the elements that are allowed by the associated schema and inserts your selection as a child of the current element.
Insert Before...
Invokes a content completion list with the names of all the elements that are allowed by the associated schema and inserts your selection immediately before the current element, as a sibling.

Insert After...
Invokes a content completion list with the names of all the elements that are allowed by the associated schema and inserts your selection immediately after the current element, as a sibling.

The Cut, Copy, Paste, and Delete actions are the same actions as the Edit menu actions with the same name, for the currently selected elements.

Toggle Comment
Encloses the currently selected element in an XML comment, if the element is not already commented. If it is already commented, this action will remove the comment.

Rename Element
Invokes a Rename dialog that allows you to rename the currently selected element, siblings with the same name, or all elements with the same name.

Expand More
Expands the structure tree of the currently selected element.

Collapse All
Collapses all of the structure tree of the currently selected node.

Document Tag Selection
The Outline view can also be used to search for a specific tag’s location and contents in the edited document. Intuitively, by selecting with the left mouse button the desired tag in the Outline view, the document is scrolled to the position of the selected tag. Moreover, the tag’s contents are selected in the document, making it easy to notice the part of the document contained by that specific tag and furthermore to easily copy and paste the tag’s contents in other parts of the document or in other documents.

You can also use key search to look for a particular tag name in the Outline tree.

Large Documents
Let's consider the case of documenting a large project. It is likely to be several people involved. The resulting document can be few megabytes in size. How to deal with this amount of data in such a way the work parallelism would not be affected?

Fortunately, XML provides two solutions for this: DTD entities and XInclude. It can be created a master document, with references to the other document parts, containing the document sections. The users can edit individually the sections, then apply an XSLT stylesheet over the master and obtain the result files, let say PDF or HTML.

Including Document Parts with DTD Entities
There are two conditions for including a part using DTD entities:

• The master document should declare the DTD to be used, while the external entities should declare the XML sections to be referenced.

• The document containing the section must not define again the DTD.

A master document looks like this:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE book SYSTEM "../xml/docbookx.dtd" [ 
  <!ENTITY testing SYSTEM "testing.xml" > ]
>
<book>
  <chapter> ...
```
The referenced document looks like this:

```xml
<section> ... here comes the section content ... </section>
```

**Note:**

The indicated DTD and the element names (section, chapter) are used here only for illustrating the inclusion mechanism. You can use any DTD and element names you need.

At a certain point in the master document there can be inserted the section testing.xml entity:

```xml
... &testing; ...
```

When splitting a large document and including the separate parts in the master file using external entities, only the master file will contain the Document Type Definition (the DTD) or other type of schema. The included sections can't define again the schema because the main document will not be valid. If you want to validate the parts separately you have to use XInclude for assembling the parts together with the master file.

**Including Document Parts with XInclude**

XInclude is a standard for assembling XML instances into another XML document through inclusion. It enables larger documents to be dynamically created from smaller XML documents without having to physically duplicate the content of the smaller files in the main file. XInclude is targeted as the replacement for External Entities. The advantage of using XInclude is that, unlike the entities method, each of the assembled documents is permitted to contain a Document Type Declaration (DOCTYPE). This means that each file is a valid XML instance and can be independently validated. It also means that the main document to which smaller instances are included can be validated without having to remove or comment out the DOCTYPE, as is the case with External Entities. This makes XInclude a more convenient and effective method for managing XML instances that need to be stand-alone documents and part of a much larger project.

The main application for XInclude is in the document-oriented content frameworks such as manuals and Web pages. Employing XInclude enables authors and content managers to manage content in a modular fashion that is akin to Object Oriented methods used in languages such as Java, C++ or C#.

The advantages of modular documentation include: reusable content units, smaller file units that are easier to be edited, better version control and distributed authoring.

---

**Include a chapter in an article using XInclude**

Create a chapter file and an article file in the samples folder of the Oxygen XML Author plugin install folder.

Chapter file (introduction.xml) looks like this:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<chapter>
  <title>Getting started</title>
  <section>
    <title>Section title</title>
    <para>Para text</para>
  </section>
</chapter>
```

Main article file looks like this:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE article PUBLIC "//OASIS//DTD DocBook XML V4.3//EN" "http://www.docbook.org/xml/4.3/docbookx.dtd" [%ENTITY % xinclude SYSTEM "../frameworks/docbook/dtd/xinclude.mod" %xinclude; ]>
<article>
  <title>Install guide</title>
  <para>This is the install guide.</para>
  <xi:include xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" href="introduction.dita">
    <xi:fallback>
      <!-- fallback content -->
    </xi:fallback>
  </xi:include>
</article>
```
In this example the following is of note:

- The DOCTYPE declaration defines an entity that references a file containing the information to add the `xi` namespace to certain elements defined by the DocBook DTD.
- The href attribute of the `xi:include` element specifies that the `introduction.xml` file will replace the `xi:include` element when the document is parsed.
- If the `introduction.xml` file cannot be found, the parser will use the value of the `xi:fallback` element - a FIXME message.

If you want to include only a fragment of a file in the master file, the fragment must be contained in a tag having an `xml:id` attribute and you must use an XPointer expression pointing to the `xml:id` value. For example if the master file is:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="test.rng" type="application/xml" schematypens="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"?>
<test>
  <xi:include href="a.xml" xpointer="a1"
    xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude"/>
</test>
```

and the `a.xml` file is:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<test>
  <a xml:id="a1">test</a>
</test>
```

after resolving the XPointer reference the document is:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="test.rng" type="application/xml" schematypens="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"?>
<test>
  <a xml:id="a1" xml:base="a.xml">test</a>
</test>
```

The XInclude support in Oxygen XML Author plugin is enabled by default. To toggle it, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XML Parser > Enable XInclude processing. When enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin will be able to validate and transform documents comprised of parts added using XInclude.

**Working with XML Catalogs**

An XML Catalog maps a system ID or an URI reference pointing to a resource (stored either remotely or locally) to a local copy of the same resource. If XML processing relies on external resources (like referenced schemas and stylesheets, for example), the use of an XML Catalog becomes a necessity when Internet access is not available or the Internet connection is slow.

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports any XML Catalog file that conforms to one of:

1. **OASIS XML Catalogs Committee Specification v1.1**
2. **OASIS Technical Resolution 9401:1997** including the plain-text flavor described in that resolution

The version 1.1 of the OASIS XML Catalog specification introduces the possibility to map a system ID, a public ID or a URI to a local copy using only a suffix of the ID or URI used in the actual document. This is done using the catalog elements `systemSuffix` and `uriSuffix`. Depending on the resource type, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses different catalog mappings.
Table 5: Catalog Mappings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Referenced Resource</th>
<th>Mappings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XML</td>
<td>DTD</td>
<td>system or public&lt;br&gt;The <strong>Prefer</strong> option controls which one of the mappings should be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XML Schema</td>
<td></td>
<td>The following strategy is used (if one step fails to provide a resource, the next is applied):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relax NG</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. resolve the schema using <strong>URI</strong> catalog mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schematron</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. resolve the schema using <strong>system</strong> catalog mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVDL</td>
<td></td>
<td>3. resolve the root <strong>namespace</strong> using <strong>URI</strong> catalog mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XSL</td>
<td>XSL/ANY</td>
<td><strong>URI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSS</td>
<td>CSS</td>
<td><strong>URI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XML Schema</td>
<td></td>
<td>The following strategy is used (if one step fails to provide a resource, the next is applied):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relax NG</td>
<td>Relax NG</td>
<td>1. resolve schema reference using <strong>URI</strong> catalog mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NG</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. resolve schema reference using <strong>system</strong> catalog mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. resolve schema <strong>namespace</strong> using <strong>uri</strong> catalog mappings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An XML Catalog file can be created quickly in Oxygen XML Author plugin starting from the two XML Catalog document templates called **OASIS XML Catalog 1.0** and **OASIS XML Catalog 1.1** and available in the **document templates dialog**.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE catalog PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD XML Catalogs V1.1//EN" "http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/entity/release/1.1/catalog.dtd">
<catalog xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog">
  <!-- Use "system" and "public" mappings when resolving DTDs -->
  <system systemId="http://www.docbook.org/xml/4.4/docbookx.dtd" uri="frameworks/docbook/4.4/dtd/docbookx.dtd"/>
  <!-- The "systemSuffix" matches any system ID ending in a specified string -->
  <systemSuffix systemIdSuffix="docbookx.dtd" uri="frameworks/docbook/4.4/dtd/docbookx.dtd"/>
  <!-- Use "uri" for resolving XML Schema and XSLT stylesheets -->
  <uri name="http://www.oasis-open.org/docbook/xml/5.0/rng/docbook.rng" uri="frameworks/docbook/5.0/rng/docbookxi.rng"/>
  <!-- The "uriSuffix" matches any URI ending in a specified string -->
  <uriSuffix uriSuffix="docbook.xsl" uri="frameworks/docbook/xsl/fo/docbook.xsl"/>
</catalog>
```

Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a built-in catalog set as default, but you can also create your own one. Oxygen XML Author plugin looks for a catalog in the following order:
• user-defined catalog set globally in the XML Catalog preferences page.
• user-defined catalog set at document type level, in the Document Type Association preferences pages.
• built-in catalogs.

An XML catalog can be used to map a W3C XML Schema specified with an URN in the xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation attribute of an XML document to a local copy of the schema.

Considering the following XML document code snippet:

```xml
<topic xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

The URN can be resolved to a local schema file with a catalog entry like:

```xml
<uri name="urn:oasis:names:tc:dita:xsd:topic.xsd:1.1" url="topic.xsd"/>
```

Resolve Schemas Through XML Catalogs

Oxygen XML Author plugin resolves the location of a schema in the following order:

• First, it attempts to resolve the schema location as a URI (uri, uriSuffix, rewriteURI from the XML catalog). If this succeeds, the process end here.
• If the Resolve schema locations also through system mappings option is selected, it attempts to resolve the schema location as a systemID (system, systemSuffix, rewriteSuffix, rewriteSystem from the XML catalog). If this succeeds, the process ends here.
• If the Process namespace through URI mappings for XML Schema option is selected, it attempts to resolve the schema location as a URI (uri, uriSuffix, rewriteURI from the XML catalog). If this succeeds, the process ends here.
• If none of these succeeds, the actual schema location is used.

XML Resource Hierarchy/Dependencies View

The Resource Hierarchy / Dependencies view allows you to easily see the hierarchy / dependencies for an XML document. The tree structure presented in this view is built based on the XInclude and External Entity mechanisms. To define the scope for calculating the dependencies of a resource, click Configure dependencies search scope on the Resource Hierarchy/Dependencies toolbar.

To open this view, go to Window > Show View > Other > oXygen > Resource Hierarchy/Dependencies. As an alternative, right click the current document and either select Resource Hierarchy or Resource Dependencies.
The build process for the dependencies view is started with the **Resource Dependencies** action available on the contextual menu.

The following actions are available in the **Resource Hierarchy/Dependencies** view:

- **Refresh**
  Refreshes the Hierarchy/Dependencies structure.

- **Stop**
  Stops the hierarchy/dependencies computing.

- **Show Hierarchy**
  Allows you to choose a resource to compute the hierarchy structure.

- **Show Dependencies**
  Allows you to choose a resource to compute the dependencies structure.
Configure
Allows you to configure a scope to compute the dependencies structure. There is also an option for automatically using the defined scope for future operations.

History
Provides access to the list of previously computed dependencies. Use the Clear history button to remove all items from this list.

The contextual menu contains the following actions:

Open
Opens the resource. You can also double-click a resource in the Hierarchy/Dependencies structure to open it.

Copy location
Copies the location of the resource.

Move resource
Moves the selected resource.

Rename resource
Renames the selected resource.

Show Resource Hierarchy
Shows the hierarchy for the selected resource.

Show Resource Dependencies
Shows the dependencies for the selected resource.

Add to Master Files
Adds the currently selected resource in the Master Files directory.

Expand All
Expands all the children of the selected resource from the Hierarchy/Dependencies structure.

Collapse All
Collapses all children of the selected resource from the Hierarchy/Dependencies structure.

Tip: When a recursive reference is encountered in the Hierarchy view, the reference is marked with a special icon.

Note: The Move resource or Rename resource actions give you the option to update the references to the resource. Only the references made through the XInclude and External Entity mechanisms are handled.

Moving/Renaming XML Resources

When you select the Rename action in the contextual menu of the Resource/Hierarchy Dependencies view, the Rename resource dialog box is displayed. The following fields are available:

- New name - Presents the current name of the edited resource and allows you to modify it.
- Update references - Enable this option to update the references to the resource you are renaming.

When you select the Move action from the contextual menu of the Resource/Hierarchy Dependencies view, the Move resource dialog box is displayed. The following fields are available:

- Destination - Presents the path to the current location of the resource you want to move and gives you the option to introduce a new location.
- New name - Presents the current name of the moved resource and gives you the option to change it.
- Update references of the moved resource(s) - Enable this option to update the references to the resource you are moving, in accordance with the new location and name.

In case the Update references of the moved resource(s) option is enabled, a Preview option (which opens the Preview dialog box) is available for both actions. The Preview dialog box presents a list with the resources that are updated.
Formatting and Indenting XML Documents

Oxygen XML Author plugin creates XML documents using several different edit modes. In text mode, you as the author decide how the XML file is formatted and indented. In the other modes, and when you switch between modes, Oxygen XML Author plugin must decide how to format and indent the XML. Oxygen XML Author plugin will also format and indent your XML for you in text mode if you use one of the Format and Indent options:

- **Document > Source > Format and Indent** - formats and indents the whole document.
- **Document > Source > Indent Selection** - indents the current selection (but does not add line breaks)
- **Document > Source > Format and Indent Element** - formats and indents the current element (the inmost nested element which contains the current caret) and its child-elements.

A number of settings affect how Oxygen XML Author plugin formats and indents XML. Many of these settings have to do with how whitespace is handled.

Significant and insignificant whitespace in XML

XML documents are text files that describe complex documents. Some of the white space (spaces, tabs, line feeds, etc.) in the XML document belongs to the document it describes (such as the space between words in a paragraph) and some of it belongs to the XML document (such as a line break between two XML elements). Whitespace belonging to the XML file is called insignificant whitespace. The meaning of the XML would be the same if the insignificant whitespace were removed. Whitespace belonging to the document being described is called significant whitespace.

Knowing when whitespace is significant or insignificant is not always easy. For instance, a paragraph in an XML document might be laid out like this:

```xml
<p>
NO Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will We not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right.
</p>
```

By default, XML considers a single whitespace between words to be significant, and all other whitespace to be insignificant. Thus the paragraph above could be written all on one line with no spaces between the start tag and the first word or between the last word and the end tag and the XML parser would see it as exactly the same paragraph. Removing the insignificant space in markup like this is called normalizing space.

But in some cases, all the spaces inside an element should be treated as significant. For example, in a code sample:

```xml
<codeblock>
class HelloWorld
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println("Hello World");
    }
}
</codeblock>
```

Here every whitespace character between the codeblock tags should be treated as significant.

How Oxygen XML Author plugin determines when whitespace is significant

When Oxygen XML Author plugin formats and indents an XML document, it introduces or removes insignificant whitespace to produce a layout with reasonable line lengths and elements indented to show their place in the hierarchy of the document. To correctly format and indent the XML source, Oxygen XML Author plugin needs to know when to treat whitespace as significant and when to treat it as insignificant. However it is not always possible to tell this from the XML source file alone. To determine what whitespace is significant, Oxygen XML Author plugin assigns each element in the document to one of four categories:
Ignore space

In the ignore space category, all whitespace is considered insignificant. This generally applies to content that consists only of elements nested inside other elements, with no text content.

Normalize space

In the normalize space category, a single whitespace character between character strings is considered significant and all other spaces are considered insignificant. This generally applies to elements that contain text content only. This content can be normalized by removing insignificant whitespace. Insignificant whitespace may then be added to format and indent the content.

Mixed content

In the mixed content category, a single whitespace between text characters is considered significant and all other spaces are considered insignificant. However,

• Whitespace between two child elements embedded in the text is normalized to a single space (rather than to zero spaces as would normally be the case for a text node with only whitespace characters, or the space between elements generally).

• The lack of whitespace between a child element embedded in the text and either adjacent text or another child element is considered significant. That is, no whitespace can be introduced here when formatting and indenting the file.

For example:

```xml
<p>The file is located in <i>HOME</i>/<i>USER</i>/hello. This is a <strong>big</strong> deal.</p>
```

In this example, whitespace should not be introduced around the i tags as it would introduce extra significant whitespace into the document. The space between the end <strong>tag and the beginning <emphasis>tag should be normalized to a single space, not zero spaces.

Preserve space

In the preserve space category, all whitespace in the element is regarded as significant. No changes are made to the spaces in elements in this category. Note, however, that child elements may be in a different category, and may be treated differently.

Attribute values are always in the preserve space category. The spaces between attributes in an element tag are always in the default space category.

Oxygen XML Author plugin consults several pieces of information to assign an element to one of these categories. An element is always assigned to the most restrictive category (from Ignore to Preserve) that it is assigned to by any of the sources Oxygen XML Author plugin consults. For instance, if the element is named on the Default elements list (as described below) but it has an xml:space="preserve" attribute in the source file, it will be assigned to the preserve space category. If an element has the xml:space="default" attribute in the source, but is listed on the Mixed content elements list, it will be assigned to the mixed content category.

To assign elements to these categories, Oxygen XML Author plugin consults information from the following sources:

xml:space

If the XML element contains the xml:space attribute, the element is promoted to the appropriate category based on the value of the attribute.

CSS whitespace property

If the CSS stylesheet controlling the Author mode editor applies the whitespace: pre setting to an element, it is promoted to the preserve space category.

CSS display property

If a text node contains only white-spaces:
• If the node has a parent element with the CSS display property set to inline then the node is promoted to the mixed content category.
• If the left or right sibling is an element with the CSS display property set to inline then the node is promoted to the mixed content category.
• If one of its ancestors is an element with the CSS display property set to table then the node is assigned to the ignore space category.

Schema aware formatting

If a schema is available for the XML document, Oxygen XML Author plugin can use information from the schema to promote the element to the appropriate category. For example:

• If the schema declares an element to be of type xs:string, the element will be promoted to the preserve space category because the string built-in type has the whitespace facet with the value preserve.
• If the schema declares an element to be mixed content, it will be promoted to the mixed content category.

Schema aware formatting can be turned on and off.

• To turn it on or off for Author mode, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit modes > Author > Schema aware > Schema aware normalization, format and indent.
• To turn it on or off for the Text editing mode, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Format > XML > Schema aware format and indent.

Preserve space elements list

If an element is listed in the Preserve space list in the XML formatting preferences, it is promoted to the preserve space category.

Default space elements list

If an element is listed in the Default space list in the XML formatting preferences, it is promoted to the default space category.

Mixed content elements list

If an element is listed in the Mixed content list in the XML formatting preferences, it is promoted to the mixed content category.

Element content

If an element contains mixed content, that is, a mix of text and other elements, it is promoted to the mixed content category. (Note that, in accordance with these rules, this happens even if the schema declares the element to have element only content.)

If an element contains text content, it is promoted to the default space category.

Text node content

If a text node contains any non-whitespace characters then the text node is promoted to the normalize space category.

An exception to the rule

In general, a element can only be promoted to a more restrictive category (one that treats more whitespace as significant). However, there is one exception. In author mode, if an element is marked as mixed content in the schema, but the actual element contains no text content, it can be demoted to the space ignore category if all of its child elements are displayed as blocks by the associated CSS (that is, they have a CSS property of display: block). For example, in some schemas, a section or a table entry can be defined as having mixed content but in many cases they contain only block elements. In these cases, any whitespace they contain cannot be significant and they can be treated as space ignore elements. This exception can be turned on or off using the option Editor / Edit modes / Author / Schema aware.
How Oxygen XML Author plugin formats and indents XML

You can control how Oxygen XML Author plugin formats and indents XML documents. This can be particularly important if you store your XML document in a version control system, as it allows you to limit the number of trivial changes in spacing between versions of an XML document. The following settings pages control how XML documents are formatted:

- Format Preferences on page 612
- XML Formatting Preferences on page 612
- Whitespaces Preferences on page 614

When Oxygen XML Author plugin formats and indents XML

Oxygen XML Author plugin formats and indents a document, or part of it, on the following occasions:

- In text mode when you select one of the format and indent options (Document > Source > Format and Indent, Document > Source > Indent Selection, or Document > Source > Format and Indent Element).
- When saving documents in Author mode.
- When switching from Author mode to another mode.
- When saving or switching to Text mode from Grid mode, if the option Editor / Edit modes / Grid / Format and indent when passing from grid to text or on save is selected.

Setting an Indent Size to Zero

Oxygen XML Author plugin will automatically format and indent documents at certain times. This includes indenting the content from the margin to reflect its structure. In some cases you may not want your content indented. To avoid your content being indented, you can set an indent size of zero.

Warning: Setting the indent size to zero can change the meaning of some file types, such as Python source files.

Note: Changing the indent size does not override the rules that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses for handling whitespace when formatting and indenting XML documents. Indents in elements that require whitespace to be maintained will not have their indent changed by these settings.

Setting an Indent Size to Zero

There are two cases to consider.

Maintaining zero indent in documents with zero indent

If you have existing documents with zero indent and you want Oxygen XML Author plugin to maintain a zero indent when editing or formatting those documents:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Format.
2. Select Detect indent on open.
3. Select Use zero-indent if detected.

Oxygen XML Author plugin will examine the indent of each document as it is opened and if the indent is zero for all lines, or for nearly all lines, a zero indent will be used when formatting and indenting the document. Otherwise, Oxygen XML Author plugin will use the indent closest to what it detects in the document.

Enforcing zero indent for all documents

If you want all documents to be formatted with zero indent, regardless of their current indenting:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Format.
2. Deselect Detect indent on open.
3. Set Indent size to 0.

All documents will be formatted and indented with an indent of zero.
Format and Indent (Pretty Print) Multiple Files

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides support for formatting and indenting (Pretty Print) multiple files at once. This action is available for any document in XML format, as well as for CSS, JavaScript, and JSON documents.

To format and indent multiple files, use the Format and Indent action that is available in the contextual menu of the Navigator view. This opens the Format and Indent dialog box that allows you to configure options for the action.

Figure 83: The Format and Indent Dialog Box

The Scope section allows you choose from the following scopes:

- **All opened files** - The pretty print is performed in all opened files.
- **Directory of the current file** - All the files in the folder of the current edited file.
- **Project files** - All files from the current project.
- **Selected project files** - The selected files from the current project.
- **Specified path** - Pretty prints the files located at a specified path.

The Options section includes the following options:

- **File filter** - Allow you to filter the files from the selected scope.
- **Recurse subdirectories** - When enabled, the pretty print is performed recursively for the specified scope. The one exception is that this option is ignored if the scope is set to All opened files.
- **Include hidden files** - When enabled, the pretty print is also performed in the hidden files.
- **Make backup files with extension** - When enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin makes backup files of the modified files. The default extension is .bak, but you can change the extension as you prefer.

Editing Modular XML Files in the Master Files Context

Smaller interrelated modules that define a complex XML modular structure cannot be correctly edited or validated individually, due to their interdependency with other modules. Oxygen XML Author plugin provides the support for defining the main module (or modules), allowing you to edit any file from the hierarchy in the context of the master XML files.

You can set a main XML document either using the master files support from the Navigator view, or using a validation scenario.

To set a main file using a validation scenario, add validation units that point to the main modules. Oxygen XML Author plugin warns you if the current module is not part of the dependencies graph computed for the main XML document. In this case, it considers the current module as the main XML document.
The advantages of editing in the context of a master file include:

- correct validation of a module in the context of a larger XML structure;
- **Content Completion Assistant** displays all collected entities and IDs starting from the master files;
- Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the schema defined in the master file when you edit a module which is included in the hierarchy through the *External Entity* mechanism;
- the master files defined for the current module determines the *scope of the search and refactoring actions* for ID/IDREFS values and for updating references when renaming/moving a resource. Oxygen XML Author plugin performs the search and refactoring actions in the context that the master files determine, improving the speed of execution.

To watch our video demonstration about editing modular XML files in the master files context, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Working_With_XML_Modules.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Working_With_XML_Modules.html).

**Managing ID/IDREFS.**

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to search for ID declarations and references (IDREFS) and to *define the scope of the search and refactoring operations*. These operations are available for XML documents that have an associated DTD, XML Schema, or Relax NG schema.

**Highlight IDs Occurrences in Text Mode**

To see the occurrences of an ID in an XML document in the **Text** mode, place the cursor inside the ID declaration or reference. The occurrences are marked in the vertical side bar at the right of the editor. Click a marker on the side bar to navigate to the occurrence that it corresponds to. The occurrences are also highlighted in the editing area.

*Note:* Highlighted ID declarations are rendered with a different color than highlighted ID references.

**Search and Refactor Actions for ID/IDREFS**

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers full support for managing ID/IDREFS through the search and refactor actions available in the contextual menu. In **Text** mode, these actions are available in the **Quick Assist** menu as well.

The search and refactor actions from the contextual menu are grouped in the **Manage IDs** section:

**Rename in**

Renames the ID and all its occurrences. Selecting this action opens the **Rename XML ID** dialog. This dialog lets you insert the new ID value and *choose the scope of the rename operation*. For a preview of the changes you are about to make, click **Preview**. This opens the **Preview** dialog, which presents a list with the files that contain changes and a preview zone of these changes.

**Rename in File**

Renames the ID you are editing and all its occurrences from the current file.

*Note:* Available in the **Text** mode only.

**Search References in**

Searches for the references of the ID. Selecting this action opens the **Select the scope for the Search and Refactor operations**.

**Search References**

Searches for the references of the ID. By default, the scope of this action is the current project. In case you configure a scope using the **Select the scope for the Search and Refactor operations** dialog, this scope will be used instead.

**Search Declarations in**

Searches for the declaration of the ID reference. Selecting this action opens the **Select the scope for the Search and Refactor operations**.

**Search Declarations**

Searches for the declaration of the ID reference. By default, the scope of this action is the current project. In case you configure a scope using the **Select the scope for the Search and Refactor operations** dialog, this scope will be used instead.
Search Occurrences in file

Searches for the declaration an references of the ID in the current document.

Note: A quick way to navigate to the declaration of an ID in Text mode is to move the cursor over an ID reference and use the Ctrl Click (Command Click on OS X) navigation.

Selecting an ID for which you execute search or refactor operations differs from the Text mode to the Author mode. In the Text mode you position the caret inside the declaration or reference of an ID. In the Author mode Oxygen XML Author plugin collects all the IDs by analyzing each element from the path to the root. In case more IDs are available, you are prompted to choose one of them.

![Figure 84: Selecting an ID in the Author Mode](image)

Quick Assist Support for ID/IDREFS in Text Mode

The Quick Assist support is activated automatically when you place the caret inside and ID or an IDREF. To access it, click the yellow bulb help marker placed on the caret line, in the line number stripe of the editor. You can also invoke the quick assist menu if you press ( on Mac OS X) on your keyboard.

The following actions are available:

**Rename in**

Renames the ID and all its occurrences. Selecting this action opens the Rename XML ID dialog. This dialog lets you insert the new ID value and choose the scope of the rename operation. For a preview of the changes you are about to make, click Preview. This opens the Preview dialog, which presents a list with the files that contain changes and a preview zone of these changes.

**Search Declarations**

Searches for the declaration of the ID reference. By default, the scope of this action is the current project. In case you configure a scope using the Select the scope for the Search and Refactor operations dialog, this scope will be used instead.

**Search References**

Searches for the references of the ID. By default, the scope of this action is the current project. In case you configure a scope using the Select the scope for the Search and Refactor operations dialog, this scope will be used instead.

**Change scope**

Opens the Select the scope for the Search and Refactor operations dialog;

**Rename in File**

Renames the ID you are editing and all its occurrences from the current file.

Note: Available in the Text mode only.

**Search Occurrences**

Searches for the declaration an references of the ID located at the caret position in the current document.
Search and Refactor Operations Scope

The scope is a collection of documents that define the context of a search and refactor operation. To control it you can use the Change scope operation, available in the Quick Fix action set or on the Resource Hierarchy/Dependency View toolbar. You can restrict the scope to the current project or to one or multiple working sets. The Use only Master Files, if enabled check-box allows you to restrict the scope of the search and refactor operations to the resources from the Master Files directory. Click read more for details about the Master Files support.

Figure 85: Change Scope Dialog

The scope you define is applied to all future search and refactor operations until you modify it. Contextual menu actions allow you to add or delete files, folders, and other resources to the working set structure.

Viewing Status Information

Status information generated by the Schema Detection, Validation, Automatic validation, and Transformation threads are fed into the Console view allowing you to monitor how the operation is being executed.

Figure 86: The Console view messages

Messages contain a timestamp, the name of the thread that generated it and the actual status information. The number of displayed messages in the Console view can be controlled from the Options panel.

In order to make the view visible go to menu Window > Show View > Console.

XML Editor Specific Actions

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers groups of actions for working on single XML elements. They are available from the the context menu of the main editor panel.

Edit Actions

The following XML specific editing actions are available in Text mode:
• **contextual menu of current editor > Toggle comment **Ctrl / (Command / on OS X)** - Comments the current selection of the current editor. If the selection already contains a comment the action removes the comment from around the selection. If there is no selection in the current editor and the cursor is not positioned inside a comment the current line is commented. If the cursor is positioned inside a comment then the commented text is uncommented.

**Select Actions**

In Text mode of the XML editor these actions are enabled when the caret is positioned inside a tag name:

• **contextual menu of current editor > Select > Element** - Selects the entire current element;

• **contextual menu of current editor > Select > Content** - Selects the content of the current element, excluding the start tag and end tag. If it is applied repeatedly, starts with selecting the XML element from the cursor position and extends the selection to the ancestor XML elements. Each execution of the action extends the current selection to the surrounding element;

• **contextual menu of current editor > Select > Attributes** - Selects all the attributes of the current element;

• **contextual menu of current editor > Select > Parent** - Selects the parent element of the current element;

• Double click an element or processing instruction - If the double click is done before the start tag of an element or after the end tag of an element then all the element is selected by the double click action. If it is done after the start tag or before the end tag then only the element content without the start tag and end tag is selected;

• Double click an attribute in **Text** mode - If the double click is performed before the start tag of an attribute or after its end tag, the entire attribute is selected by the double click action. If it is performed after the start tag or before the end tag, only the attribute content (without the start tag and end tag) is selected;

• Double click after the opening quote or before the closing quote of an attribute value - Select the whole attribute value.

**Source Actions**

The following actions are available from the **Source** submenu when invoking the contextual menu in **Text** mode:

**Join and Normalize Lines**

For the current selection, this action joins the lines by replacing the *line separator* with a single space character. It also normalizes the whitespaces by replacing a sequence of such characters with a single space.

**Shift Right Tab**

Shifts the currently selected block to the right.

**Shift Left Shift Tab**

Shifts the currently selected block to the left.

**Escape Selection ...**

Escapes a range of characters by replacing them with the corresponding character entities.

**Unescape Selection ...**

Replaces the character entities with the corresponding characters.

**Indent selection Ctrl I (Command I on OS X)**

Corrects the indentation of the selected block of lines if it does not follow the current *indenting preferences*.

**Format and Indent Element Ctrl Shift I**

Pretty prints the element that surrounds the current caret position.

**Insert XInclude**

Displays a dialog that allows you to browse and select the content to be included and automatically generates the corresponding XInclude instruction.

**Note:** In the **Author** mode, this dialog presents a preview of the inserted document as an author page in the **preview** tab and as a text page in the **Source** tab. In the **Text** mode, the **Source** tab is presented.
Import entities list

Displays a dialog that allows you to select a list of files as sources for external DTD entities. The internal subset of the DOCTYPE declaration of your document will be updated with the chosen entities. For instance, choosing the files `chapter1.xml` and `chapter2.xml` inserts the following section in the DOCTYPE:

```xml
<!ENTITY chapter1 SYSTEM "chapter1.xml">
<!ENTITY chapter2 SYSTEM "chapter2.xml">
```

Format and Indent

Performs a format and indent (pretty print) action on the current document.

Canonicalize

Opens the Canonicalize dialog that allows you to select a canonicalization algorithm to standardize the format of the document.

Sign

Opens the Sign dialog that allows you to configure a digital signature for the document.

Verify Signature

Allows you to specify the location of a file to verify its digital signature.

XML Document Actions

The Text mode of the XML editor provides the following document level actions:

- **Show Definition**, available from the XML menu. Moves the cursor to the definition of the current element or attribute in the schema (DTD, XML Schema, Relax NG schema) associated with the edited XML document. In case the current attribute is "type" belonging to the "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" namespace, the cursor is moved in the XML schema, to the definition of the type referenced in the value of the attribute.
  
  **Note:** Alternatively you can **Ctrl Click (Command Click on OS X)** on an element or attribute name to invoke the Show Definition action.

- **Copy XPath (Ctrl Shift . (Command Shift . on OS X))**, available from the contextual menu of the current editor. Copies the XPath expression of the current element or attribute from the current editor to the clipboard.

- **Go to Matching Tag (Ctrl Shift G (Command Shift G on OS X))**, available from the Go to submenu when invoking the contextual menu of the current editor. Moves the cursor to the end tag that matches the start tag, or vice versa.

- **Go after Next Tag (Ctrl ] (Command ] on OS X))**, available from the Go to submenu when invoking the contextual menu of the current editor. Moves the cursor to the end of the next tag.

- **Go after Previous Tag (Ctrl [ (Command [ on OS X))**, available from the Go to submenu when invoking the contextual menu of the current editor. Moves the cursor to the end of the previous tag.

- **Associate XSLT/CSS Stylesheet...**, available from the XML menu. Inserts an `xml-stylesheet` processing instruction at the beginning of the document referencing either an XSLT or a CSS file depending on the user selection. The referenced stylesheet is used for rendering the document when opened in a Web browser. Referencing the XSLT file is also useful for automatic detection of the XSLT stylesheet when there is no scenario associated with the current document.

  When associating the CSS stylesheet, the user can also specify a title for it if it is an alternate one. Setting a Title for the CSS makes it the author's preferred stylesheet. Selecting the Alternate checkbox makes the CSS an alternate stylesheet.

  Oxygen XML Author plugin fully implements the W3C recommendation regarding **Associating Style Sheets with XML documents**. See also **Specifying external style sheets** in HTML documents.

  Also, you can use the **Ctrl Click (Command Click on OS X)** shortcut to open:

- Any absolute URLs (URLs that have a protocol) regardless of their location in the document.
• URI attributes such as: schemaLocation, noNamespaceSchemaLocation, href and others.
• Processing instructions used for associating resources, xml-models, xml-stylesheets.

Refactoring Actions
When editing an XML document, the following refactoring actions are available in the Refactoring submenu when invoking the contextual menu of the current editor:

• Surround with Tags (Alt Shift E) - Allows you to choose a tag that encloses a selected portion of content. If there is no selection, the start and end tags are inserted at the caret position.
  • If the Cursor position between tags option is set, the caret is placed between the start and end tag.
  • If the Cursor position between tags option is not set, the caret is placed at the end of the start tag, in an insert-attribute position.

• Surround with <tag> (Alt Shift /) - Similar to the Surround with Tags action, except that it inserts the last tag used.

• Rename Element - The element from the caret position, and any elements with the same name, can be renamed according with the options from the Rename dialog box.

• Rename Prefix Alt Shift P - The prefix of the element from the caret position, and any elements with the same prefix, can be renamed according with the options from the Rename dialog box.
  • If you select the Rename current element prefix option, the application will recursively traverse the current element and all its children.

  Note: For example, to change the xmlns:p1="ns1" association in the current element to xmlns:p5="ns1", if the xmlns:p1="ns1" association is applied on the parent element, then Oxygen XML Author plugin will introduce xmlns:p5="ns1" as a new declaration in the current element and will change the prefix from p1 to p5. If p5 is already associated with another namespace in the current element, then the conflict will be displayed in a dialog box. By pressing OK, the prefix is modified from p1 to p5 without inserting a new declaration.

  • If you select the Rename current prefix in all document option, the application will apply the change on the entire document.
  • To also apply the action inside attribute values, check the Rename also attribute values that start with the same prefix checkbox.

• Split element - Split the element from the caret position into two identical elements. The caret must be inside the element.
• Join elements (Alt Shift F) - Joins the left and right elements relative to the current caret position. The elements must have the same name, attributes, and attributes values.
• Delete element tags (Alt Shift ,) - Deletes the start and end tag of the current element.

Smart Editing
The following helper actions are available in the XML editor:

• Closing tag auto-expansion - If you want to insert content into an auto closing tag like <tag/> deleting the / character saves some keystrokes by inserting a separate closing tag automatically and placing the cursor between the start and end tags: <tag></tag>
• Auto-rename matching tag - When you edit the name of the start tag, Oxygen XML Author plugin will mirror-edit the name of the matching end tag. This feature can be controlled from the Content Completion option page.
• Auto-breaking the edited line - The Hard line wrap option breaks the edited line automatically when its length exceeds the maximum line length defined for the format and indent operation.
• Indent on Enter - The Indent on Enter option indents the new line inserted when Enter is pressed.
• **Smart Enter** - The **Smart Enter option** inserts an empty line between the start and end tags. If Enter is pressed between a start and an end tag the action places the cursor in an indented position on the empty line between the lines that contain the start and end tag.

• **Double click** - A double click selects a different region of text of the current document depending on the position of the click in the document:
  
  • If the click position is inside a start tag or an end tag then the entire element enclosed by that tag is selected.
  • If the click position is immediately after a start tag or immediately before an end tag then the entire content of the element enclosed by that tag is selected, including all the child elements but excluding the start tag and the end tag of the element.
  • Otherwise, the double click selects the entire current line of text.

**Syntax Highlight Depending on Namespace Prefix**

The **syntax highlight scheme of an XML file type** allows the configuration of a color per each type of token which can appear in an XML file. Distinguishing between the XML tag tokens based on the namespace prefix brings additional visual help in editing some XML file types. For example in XSLT stylesheets elements from different namespaces like XSLT, XHTML, XSL:FO or XForms are inserted in the same document and the editor panel can become cluttered. **Marking tags with different colors based on the namespace prefix** allows easier identification of the tags.

```xml
<xsl:template match="name">
  <fo:list-item>
    <fo:list-item-label end-indent="label-end()">
      <fo:block text-align="end" font-weight="bold">Full Name:</fo:block>
    </fo:list-item-label>
    <fo:list-item-body start-indent="body-start()">
      <fo:block text-align="start" color="red">
        <xsl:apply-templates select="*"/>
      </fo:block>
    </fo:list-item-body>
  </fo:list-item>
</xsl:template>
```

**Figure 87: Example of Coloring XML Tags by Prefix**

**Editor Highlights**

An editor highlight is a text fragment emphasized by a colored background.

By default, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses a different color for each type of highlight: XPath, Find, Search References, and Search Declarations. You can customize these colors and the maximum number of highlights displayed in a document on the **Editor preferences page**. The default maximum number of highlights is 10000.

You are able to navigate in the current document through the highlights using one of the following methods:

• Clicking the markers from the range ruler, located at the right side of the document.

• Clicking the ✈️ Next and Previous buttons from the bottom of the range ruler.

**Note:** When there are multiple types of highlights in the document, the ✈️ Next and Previous buttons navigate through highlights of the same type.

• Clicking the messages displayed in the **Results view**.

To remove the highlights, you can:

• Click the ✖️ Remove all button from bottom of the range ruler.

• Close the results tab that contains the output of the action that generated the highlights.

• Click the ✖️ Remove all button from the results panel.

**Note:** Use the ✏️ Highlight all results in editor button to either display all the highlights or hide them.
Batch Editing Actions on Highlights

Working with XML documents implies frequent changes to structure and content. You are often faced with a situation where you need to make a slight change in hundreds of places in the same document. Oxygen XML Author plugin introduced a new feature, Manage Highlighted Content, designed to help you achieve that.

When you are in Text mode and you perform a search operation or apply an XPath that highlights more than one result, you can select the Manage Highlighted Content action from the contextual menu of any highlight in the document. In the sub-menu, the following options are available:

- **Modify All** - Use this option to modify in-place all the occurrences of the selected content. When you use this option, a thin rectangle replaces the highlights and lets you start editing;

  Note: In case you select a very large number of highlights that you want to modify using this feature, when you select this option, a dialog box informs you that you may experience performance issues. You have the option to either use the Find/Replace dialog box, or continue the operation.

- **Surround All** - Use this option to surround the content with a specific tag. This option opens the Tag dialog box. The Specify the tag drop-down presents all the available elements that you can choose from.

- **Remove All** - Removes all the highlighted content.

In case you right click a different part of the document than a highlight, you only have the option to select Modify All Matches.

XML Quick Fixes

The Oxygen XML Author plugin Quick Fix support helps you resolve errors that appear in an XML document by offering quick fixes to problems such as missing required attributes or invalid elements. This section explains the quick fix support for XSD, Relax NG, and Schematron validation errors.

To activate this feature, place the caret in the highlighted area of text where a validation error occurs. If a Quick Fix is available for that particular error, the icon is displayed in the stripe on the left side of the editor. If you click this icon, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the list of available fixes. You can also invoke the quick fix menu by pressing Ctrl 1 (Command 1 on OS X) on your keyboard.

Whenever you make a modification in the XML document or you apply a fix, the list of quick fixes is recomputed to ensure that you always have valid proposals.

Note: A quick fix that adds an element inserts it along with required and optional elements, and required and fixed attributes, depending on how the Content Completion Assistant options are set.

Quick Fixes for XSD and Relax NG Errors

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers quick fixes for common errors that appear in XML documents. Quick fixes are available for XML documents that are validated against XSD or Relax NG schemas.

Note: For XML documents validated against XSD schemas, the quick fixes are only available if you use the default Xerces validation engine.

Quick fixes are available in Text mode and Author mode:

![Quick Fix Example]

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides quick fixes for numerous problems, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem type</th>
<th>Available quick fixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A specific element is required in the current context</td>
<td>Insert the required element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem type</td>
<td>Available quick fixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An element is invalid in the current context</td>
<td>Remove the invalid element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The content of the element should be empty</td>
<td>Remove the element content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An element is not allowed to have child elements</td>
<td>Remove all child elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text is not allowed in the current element</td>
<td>Remove the text content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A required attribute is missing</td>
<td>Insert the required attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An attribute is not allowed to be set for the current element</td>
<td>Remove the attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The attribute value is invalid</td>
<td>Propose the correct attribute values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID value is already defined</td>
<td>Generate a unique ID value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to an invalid ID</td>
<td>Change the reference to an already defined ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schematron Quick Fixes (SQF)**

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides support for Schematron Quick Fixes (SQF). They help you resolve errors that appear in XML documents that are validated against Schematron schemas by offering you solution proposals. The Schematron Quick Fixes are an extension of the Schematron language and they allow you to define fixes for Schematron error messages. Specifically, they are associated with assert or report messages.

**Displaying the Schematron Quick Fix Proposals**

The defined Schematron Quick Fixes are displayed on validation errors in **Text** mode and **Author** mode.

![Figure 88: Example of a Schematron Quick Fix](image)

**Refactoring XML Documents**

In the life cycle of XML documents there are instances when the XML structure needs to be changed to accommodate various needs. For example, when an associated schema is updated, an attribute may have been removed, or a new element added to the structure.

These types of situations cannot be resolved with a traditional *Find/Replace* tool, even if the tool accepts regular expressions. The problem becomes even more complicated if an XML document is computed or referenced from multiple modules, since multiple resources need to be changed.

To assist you with these types of refactoring tasks, Oxygen XML Author plugin includes a specialized **XML Refactoring** tool that helps you manage the structure of your XML documents.

**XML Refactoring Tool**

The **XML Refactoring** tool is presented in the form of an easy to use wizard that is designed to reduce the time and effort required to perform various structure management tasks. For example, you can insert, delete, or rename an attribute in all instances of a particular element that is found in all documents within your project.

To access the tool, select the **XML Refactoring**... action from one of the following locations:

- The XML menu.
- The **Refactoring** submenu from the contextual menu in the **Navigator** view.
The Refactoring submenu from the contextual menu in the DITA Maps Manager view.

The tool includes the following wizard pages:

**Refactoring operations**

The first wizard page displays, and allows you to select, the available operations, which are grouped by category. To search for an operation, you can use the filter text box at the top of the page.

**Configure Operation Parameters**

The next wizard page allows you to specify the parameters for the refactoring operation. The parameters are specific to the type of refactoring operation that is being performed. For example, to delete an attribute you need to specify the parent element and the qualified name of the attribute to be removed.
Scope and Filters

The last wizard page allows you to select the set of files that represent the input of the operation. You can select from predefined resource sets (such as the current file, your whole project, the current DITA Map hierarchy, etc.) or you can define your own set of resources by creating a working set.

The Filters section includes the following options:

- **Include files** - Allows you to filter the selected resources by using a file pattern. For example, to restrict the operation to only analyze build files you could use `build*.xml` for the file pattern.
- **Restrict only to known XML file types** - When enabled, only resources with a known XML file type will be affected by the operation.

If an operation takes longer than expected you can use the **Stop** button in the progress bar to cancel the operation.

**Note:** It is recommended that you use the **Preview** button to review all the changes that will be made by the refactoring operation before applying the changes.
Warning: After clicking the Finish button, the operation will be processed and Oxygen XML Author plugin provides no automatic means for reverting the operations. Any Undo action will only revert changes on the current document.

Predefined Refactoring Operations

The XML Refactoring tool includes a variety of predefined operations that can be used for common refactoring tasks. They are grouped by category in the Refactoring operations wizard page and include the following operations:

Refactoring Operations for Attributes

1. **Add/Change attribute** - Use this operation to change the value of an attribute or insert a new one. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The **Local name** and **Namespace** for the **Parent element**.
   - The **Local name**, **Namespace**, and **Value** of the affected **Attribute**.
   - One of the following choices for the **Operation mode** in the **Options** section:
     - Add the attribute in the parent elements where it is missing
     - Change the value in the parent elements where the attribute already exists
     - Both

2. **Delete attribute** - Use this operation to remove one or more attributes. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The **Local name** and **Namespace** for the **Parent element**.
   - The **Local name** and **Namespace** for the **Attribute** to be removed.

3. **Rename attribute** - Use this operation to rename an attribute. Specify the following parameters in the **Rename attribute** dialog box:
   - The **Local name** and **Namespace** for the **Parent element**.
   - The **Local name**, **Namespace**, and **New local name** of the **Attribute**.

4. **Replace in attribute value** - Use this operation to search for a text fragment inside an attribute value and change the fragment to a new value. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The **Local name** and **Namespace** for the **Parent element**.
   - The **Local name** and **Namespace** for the **Attribute** to be modified.
   - The text **Fragments to Find** and **Replace with**.

   Note: You can use Perl-like regular expressions when specifying the text to find. The **Replace with** parameter can bind regular expression capturing groups ($1, $2, etc.) from the find pattern.

Refactoring Operations for Elements

1. **Delete element** - Use this operation to delete elements. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The **Target elements** in the form of an XPath expression.

2. **Delete element content** - Use this operation to delete content of elements. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The **Target elements** in the form of an XPath expression.

3. **Insert element** - Use this operation to insert new element. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The **Local name** and **Namespace** for the **element** to be inserted.
   - The **Location** of the new element in the form of an XPath expression and its **Position**. Use the link provided in the lower part of the wizard to open the XML / XSLT-FO-XQuery / XPath preferences page where you can
4. Rename element - Use this operation to rename elements. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The Target elements in the form of an XPath expression. Use the link provided in the lower part of the wizard to open the XML / XSLT-FO-XQuery / XPath preferences page where you can configure XPath options and declare namespace prefixes.
   - The New local name of the element.

5. Unwrap element - Use this operation to delete the surrounding tags of elements, while keeping their content unchanged. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The Target elements in the form of an XPath expression. Use the link provided in the lower part of the wizard to open the XML / XSLT-FO-XQuery / XPath preferences page where you can configure XPath options and declare namespace prefixes.

6. Wrap element - Use this operation to surround elements with element tags. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The Target elements in the form of an XPath expression. Use the link provided in the lower part of the wizard to open the XML / XSLT-FO-XQuery / XPath preferences page where you can configure XPath options and declare namespace prefixes.
   - The Local name and Namespace of the Wrapper element.

7. Wrap element content - Use this operation to surround the content of elements with element tags. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The Target elements in the form of an XPath expression. Use the link provided in the lower part of the wizard to open the XML / XSLT-FO-XQuery / XPath preferences page where you can configure XPath options and declare namespace prefixes.
   - The Local name and Namespace of the Wrapper element in which its content will be wrapped.

Refactoring Operations for XML Fragments

1. Insert XML fragment - Use this operation to insert an XML fragment. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The XML Fragment to be inserted.
   - The Location of the new fragment in the form of an XPath expression and its Position. Use the link provided in the lower part of the wizard to open the XML / XSLT-FO-XQuery / XPath preferences page where you can configure XPath options and declare namespace prefixes. The possible selections in the Position drop-down list include After, Before, First child, or Last child.

2. Replace element content with XML fragment - Use this operation to replace the content of elements with an XML fragment. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The Target elements in the form of an XPath expression. Use the link provided in the lower part of the wizard to open the XML / XSLT-FO-XQuery / XPath preferences page where you can configure XPath options and declare namespace prefixes.
   - The XML Fragment with which to replace the content of the target elements.

3. Replace element with XML fragment - Use this operation to replace elements with an XML fragment. To perform this operation, specify the following parameters:
   - The Target elements in the form of an XPath expression. Use the link provided in the lower part of the wizard to open the XML / XSLT-FO-XQuery / XPath preferences page where you can configure XPath options and declare namespace prefixes.
   - The XML Fragment with which to replace the target elements.
Additional Notes

Note: There are some operations that allows <ANY> for the local name and namespace parameters. This value can be used to select an element or attribute regardless of its local name or namespace. Also, the <NO_NAMESPACE> value can be used to select nodes that do not belong to a namespace.

Note: Some operations have parameters that accept XPath expressions to match elements or attributes. In these XPath expressions you can only use the prefixes declared in the Preferences > XML > XSLT-FO-XQUERY > XPath page. This preferences page can be easily opened by clicking on the link in the note (Each prefix used in an XPath expression must be declared in the Default prefix-namespace mappings section) at the bottom of the Configure Operation Parameters wizard page.

Storing and Sharing Refactoring Operations

Oxygen XML Author plugin scans the following locations when looking for XML Refactoring operations to provide flexibility:

- A refactoring folder, created inside a directory that is associated to a framework you are customizing.
- Any folder. In this case, you need to open the Preferences dialog box, go to XML > XML Refactoring, and specify the same folder in the Load additional refactoring operations from text box.
- The refactoring folder from the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation directory ([oXygen Installation Directory]/refactoring/).

Sharing Refactoring Operations

The purpose of Oxygen XML Author plugin scanning multiple locations for the XML Refactoring operations is to provide more flexibility for developers who want to share the refactoring operations with the other team members. Depending on your particular use case, you can attach the refactoring operations to other resources, such as frameworks or projects.

After storing operations, you can share them with other users by sharing the resources.

Localizing XML Refactoring Operations

Oxygen XML Author plugin includes localization support for the XML refactoring operations.

The translation keys for the built-in refactoring operations are located in [oXygen Installation Directory]/refactoring/i18n/translation.xml.

Editing CSS Stylesheets

This section explains the features of the editor for CSS stylesheets and how these features should be used.

Validating CSS Stylesheets

Oxygen XML Author plugin includes a built-in CSS Validator, integrated with general validation support. This makes the usual validation features for presenting errors also available for CSS stylesheets.

The CSS properties accepted by the validator are those included in the current CSS profile that is selected in the CSS validation preferences. The CSS 3 with Oxygen extensions profile includes all the CSS 3 standard properties plus the CSS extensions specific for Oxygen that can be used in Author mode. That means all Oxygen specific extensions are accepted in a CSS stylesheet by the built-in CSS validator when this profile is selected.

Specify Custom CSS Properties

Lists the steps required for specifying custom CSS properties.

To specify custom CSS properties, follow these steps:
1. Create a file named CustomProperties.xml that has the following structure:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<css_keywords
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns="http://www.oxygenxml.com/ns/css">
<property name="custom">
<summary>Description for custom property.</summary>
<value name="customValue"/>
<value name="anotherCustomValue"/>
</property>
</css_keywords>
```

2. Go to your desktop and create the builtin/css-validator/ folder structure.

3. Press and hold Shift and right-click on your desktop. From the contextual menu, select Open Command Window Here.

4. In the command line, run the jar cvf custom_props.jar builtin/ command. The custom_props.jar file is created.

5. Go to [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib and create the endorsed folder. Copy the custom_props.jar file to [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib/endorsed.

Content Completion in CSS Stylesheets

A Content Completion Assistant, similar to the one available for XML documents offers the CSS properties and the values available for each property. It is activated with the Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) shortcut and is context-sensitive when invoked for the value of a property. The Content Completion Assistant also includes code templates that can be used to quickly insert code fragments into CSS stylesheets. The code templates that are proposed include form controls, actions, and Author mode operations.

The properties and values available are dependent on the CSS Profile selected in the CSS preferences. The CSS 2.1 set of properties and property values is used for most of the profiles. However, with CSS 1 and CSS 3 specific proposal sets are used.

The profile CSS 3 with Oxygen extensions includes all the CSS 3 standard properties plus the CSS extensions specific for Oxygen that can be used in Author mode.

CSS Outline View

The CSS Outline view presents the import declarations for other CSS stylesheet files and all the selectors defined in the current CSS document. The selector entries can be presented as follows:

- in the order they appear in the document
- sorted by the element name used in the selector
- sorted by the entire selector string representation

You can synchronize the selection in the Outline view with the caret moves or changes you make in the stylesheet document. When you select an entry from the Outline view, Oxygen XML Author plugin highlights the corresponding import or selector in the CSS editor.

The selectors presented in this view can be found quickly using the key search field. When you press a sequence of character keys while the focus is in the view, the first selector that starts with that sequence is selected automatically.

Folding in CSS Stylesheets

In a large CSS stylesheet document, some styles can be collapsed so that only the styles that are needed remain in focus. The same folding features available for XML documents are also available in CSS stylesheets.

Note: To enhance your editing experience, you can select entire blocks (parts of text delimited by brackets) by double-clicking somewhere inside the brackets.
**Formatting and Indenting CSS Stylesheets (Pretty Print)**

If the edited CSS stylesheet becomes unreadable because of the bad alignment of the text lines, the *format and indent operation available for XML documents* is also available for CSS stylesheets. It works in the same way as for XML documents and is available as the same menu and toolbar action.

**Minifying CSS Stylesheets**

*Minification (or compression)* of a CSS document is the practice of removing unnecessary code without affecting the functionality of the stylesheet.

To minify a CSS, invoke the contextual menu anywhere in the edited document and choose the *Minify CSS...* action. Oxygen XML Author plugin opens a dialog box that allows you to:

- Set the location of the resulting CSS.
- Place each style rule on a new line.

After pressing *OK*, Oxygen XML Author plugin performs the following actions:

- All spaces are normalized (all leading and trailing spaces are removed, while sequences of white spaces are replaced with single space characters).
- All comments are removed.

**Note:** The CSS minifier relies heavily upon the W3C CSS specification. If the content of the CSS file you are trying to minify does not conform with the specifications, an error dialog box will be displayed, listing all errors encountered during the processing.

The resulting CSS stylesheet gains a lot in terms of execution performance, but loses in terms of readability. The source CSS document is left unaffected.

**Note:** To restore the readability of a minified CSS, invoke the *Format and Indent* action from the *XML* menu, the *Source* submenu from the contextual menu, or *Source* toolbar. However, this action will not recover any of the deleted comments.

**Other CSS Editing Actions**

The CSS editor type offers a reduced version of *the popup menu available in the XML editor*. Only *the folding actions*, *the edit actions* and a part of *the source actions* (only the actions *To lower case*, *To upper case*, *Capitalize lines*) are available.

**Editing LESS CSS Stylesheets**

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides support for stylesheets coded with the LESS dynamic stylesheet language. LESS extends the CSS language by adding features that allow mechanisms such as *variables*, *nesting*, *mixins*, *operators*, and *functions*. Oxygen XML Author plugin offers additional LESS features that include:

- Open LESS files - the LESS extension is recognized and thus can be opened by the editor
- Validation - presents errors in LESS files
- Content completion - offers properties and the values available for each property
- Compile to CSS - options are available to compile LESS files to CSS

**Note:** Oxygen XML Author plugin also support syntax highlighting in LESS files, although there may be some limitations in supporting all the LESS constructs.

For more information about LESS go to *[http://lesscss.org/](http://lesscss.org/)*.
Validating LESS Stylesheets

Oxygen XML Author plugin includes a built-in LESS CSS Validator, integrated with general validation support. The usual validation features for presenting errors also available for LESS stylesheets.

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides three validation methods:

- Automatic validation as you type - marks validation errors in the document as you are editing.
- Validation upon request, by pressing the Validate button from the Validation toolbar drop-down list. An error list is presented in the message panel at the bottom of the editor.
- Validation scenarios, by selecting Configure Validation Scenario(s)... from the Validation toolbar drop-down list. Errors are presented in the message panel at the bottom of the editor. This is useful when you need to validate the current file as part of a larger LESS import hierarchy (for instance, you may change the URL of the file to validate to the root of the hierarchy).

Content Completion in LESS Stylesheets

A Content Completion Assistant offers the LESS properties and the values available for each property. It is activated with the Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) shortcut and is context-sensitive when invoked for the value of a property in a LESS file. The Content Completion Assistant also includes code templates that can be used to quickly insert code fragments into LESS stylesheets. The code templates that are proposed include form controls, actions, and Author mode operations.

The properties and values available are dependent on the CSS Profile selected in the CSS preferences.

Compiling LESS Stylesheets to CSS

When editing LESS files, you can compile the files into CSS. Oxygen XML Author plugin provides both manual and automatic options to compile LESS stylesheets into CSS.

You have two options for compiling LESS files to CSS:

1. Use the contextual menu in a LESS file and select Compile to CSS (Ctrl Shift C (Command Shift C on OS X)).
2. Enable the option Automatically compile LESS to CSS when saving in the settings. To do so, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Open > Save > Save hooks. If enabled, when you save a LESS file it will automatically be compiled to CSS (this option is disabled by default).

⚠️ Important: If this option is enabled, when you save a LESS file, the CSS file that has the same name as the LESS file is overwritten without warning. Make sure all your changes are made in the LESS file. Do not edit the CSS file directly, as your changes might be lost.

Editing StratML Documents

Strategy Markup Language (StratML) is an XML vocabulary and schema for strategic plans. Oxygen XML Author plugin supports StratML Part 1 (Strategic Plan) and StratML Part 2 (Performance Plans and Reports) and provides templates for the following documents:

- Strategic Plan (StratML Part 1)
- Performance Plan (StratML Part 2)
- Performance Report - (StratML Part 2)
- Strategic Plan - (StratML Part 2)

You can view the components of a StratML document in the Outline view. Oxygen XML Author plugin implements a default XML with XSLT transformation scenario for this document type, called StratML to HTML.
Editing JavaScript Documents

This section explains the features of the Oxygen XML Author plugin JavaScript Editor and how you can use them.

JavaScript Editor Text Mode

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to create and edit JavaScript files and assists you with useful features such as syntax highlight, content completion, and outline view. To enhance your editing experience, you can select entire blocks (parts of text delimited by brackets) by double-clicking somewhere inside the brackets.

```javascript
function newText(filename, overlay) {
    divs = document.getElementsByTagName("div");
    if (divs) {
        var xdiv = divs[0];
        if (xdiv) {
            var xid = xdiv.getAttribute("id");
            window.top.frames[0];
            if (mytoc.lastUnderlined) {
                mytoc.lastUnderlined.style.textDecoration = "none";
            }
            var tdiv = xh.getElementById(xid, mytoc);
            if (tdiv) {
                var ta = tdiv.getElementsByTagName("a").item(0);
                ta.style.textDecoration = "underline";
                mytoc.lastUnderlined = ta;
            }
            if (overlay != 0) {
                overlaySetup("ls");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Figure 89: JavaScript Editor Text Mode

The contextual menu of the JavaScript editor offers the following actions:

- **Cut**
  Allows you to cut fragments of text from the editing area.

- **Copy**
  Allows you to copy fragments of text from the editing area.

- **Paste**
  Allows you to paste fragments of text in the editing area.

- **Toggle comment**
  Allows you to comment a line or a fragment of the JavaScript document you are editing. This option inserts a single comment for the entire fragment you want to comment.

- **Toggle line comment**
  Allows you to comment a line or a fragment of the JavaScript document you are editing. This option inserts a comment for each line of the fragment you want to comment.
Go to matching bracket

Use this option to find the closing, or opening bracket, matching the bracket at the caret position. When you select this option, Oxygen XML Author plugin moves the caret to the matching bracket, highlights its row, and decorates the initial bracket with a rectangle.

**Note:** A rectangle decorates the opening, or closing bracket which matches the current one at all times.

Compare

Select this option to open the *Diff Files* dialog and compare the file you are editing with a file you choose in the dialog.

Open

Allows you to select one of the following actions:

- **Open File at Caret** - select this action to open the source of the file located at the caret position
- **Open File at Caret in System Application** - select this action to open the source of the file located at the caret position with the application that the system associates with the file

Folding

Allows you to select one of the following actions:

- **Toggle Fold**
  Toggles the state of the current fold.
- **Collapse Other Folds (Ctrl (Meta on Mac OS)+NumPad /)**
  Folds all the elements except the current element.
- **Collapse Child Folds (Ctrl (Meta on Mac OS)+NumPad .)**
  Folds the elements indented with one level inside the current element.
- **Expand Child Folds**
  Unfolds all child elements of the currently selected element.
- **Expand All (Ctrl (Meta on Mac OS)+NumPad *)**
  Unfolds all elements in the current document.

Source

Allows you to select one of the following actions:

- **To Lower Case**
  Converts the selection content to lower case characters.
- **To Upper Case**
  Converts the selection content to upper case characters.
- **Capitalize Lines**
  Converts to upper case the first character of every selected line.
- **Join and Normalize Lines**
  Joins all the rows you select to one row and normalizes the content.
- **Insert new line after**
  Inserts a new line after the line at the caret position.

**Content Completion in JavaScript Files**

When you edit a JavaScript document, the *Content Completion Assistant* presents you a list of the elements you can insert at the caret position. For an enhanced assistance, JQuery methods are also presented. The following icons decorate the elements in the content completion list of proposals depending on their type:

- f - function
- v - variable
Note: These icons decorate both the elements from the content completion list of proposals and from the Outline view.

```
function newPage(filename, overlay) {
    divs = document.getElementsByTagName("div");
    if (divs) {
        var xdiv = divs[0];
    }
    if (xdiv) {
        var xid = xdiv.firstChild;
        var mytoc = UserDataTypeHandler - UserDataType;
        if (mytoc.indexOf(alert) >= 0) {
            mytoc.lastUnderline = ta;
        }
        var td = xdiv.getElementsByTagName("td").item(0);
        td.style.textDecoration = "underline";
    }
    if (overlay != 0) {
        overlaySetup("lo"SCREEN/Shell/ShellUI/ShellWindow.java:572-579
    }
}
```

Figure 90: JavaScript Content Completion Assistant

The Content Completion Assistant collects:

- Method names from the current file and from the library files.
- Functions and variables defined in the current file.

In case you edit the content of a function, the content completion list of proposals contains all the local variables defined in the current function, or in the functions that contain the current one.

JavaScript Outline View

Oxygen XML Author plugin present a list of all the components of the JavaScript document you are editing in the Outline view. To open the Outline view, go to Window > Show View > Outline.
The following icons decorate the elements in the **Outline** view depending on their type:

- \( f_1 \) - function
- \( v \) - variable
- \( o \) - object
- \( o \) - property
- \( m \) - method

The contextual menu of the JavaScript **Outline** view contains the usual Cut, Copy, Paste, and Delete actions. From the settings menu, you can enable the Update selection on caret move option to synchronize the **Outline** view with the editing area.

**Validating JavaScript Files**

You have the possibility to validate the JavaScript document you are editing. Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the Mozilla Rhino library for validation. For more information about this library, go to [http://www.mozilla.org/rhino/doc.html](http://www.mozilla.org/rhino/doc.html).

The JavaScript validation process checks for errors in the syntax. Calling a function that is not defined is not treated as an error by the validation process. The interpreter discovers this error when executing the faulted line. Oxygen XML Author plugin can validate a JavaScript document both on-request and automatically.

**Editing XHTML Documents**

XHTML documents with embedded CSS, JS, PHP, and JSP scripts are rendered with dedicated coloring schemes. To customize them, open the **Preferences** dialog box and go to Editor > Syntax Highlight.

**Spell Checking**

The **Spelling** dialog allows you to check the spelling of the edited document. To open this dialog, click the Check Spelling toolbar button.
Figure 92: The Check Spelling Dialog

The dialog contains the following fields:

- **Unrecognized word** - Contains the word that cannot be found in the selected dictionary. The word is also highlighted in the XML document.
- **Replace with** - The character string which is suggested to replace the unrecognized word.
- **Guess** - Displays a list of words suggested to replace the unknown word. Double click a word to automatically insert it in the document and resume the spell checking process.
- **Default language** - Allows you to select the default dictionary used by the spelling engine.
- **Paragraph language** - In an XML document you can mix content written in different languages. To tell the spell checker engine what language was used to write a specific section, you need to set the language code in the `lang` or `xml:lang` attribute to that section. Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically detects such sections and instructs the spell checker engine to apply the appropriate dictionary.
- **Replace** - Replaces the currently highlighted word in the XML document, with the selected word in the **Replace with** field.
- **Replace All** - Replaces all occurrences of the currently highlighted word in the XML document, with the selected word in the **Replace with** field.
- **Ignore** - Ignores the first occurrence of the unrecognized word and allows you to continue checking the document. Oxygen XML Author plugin skips the content of the XML elements *marked as ignorable*.
- **Ignore All** - Ignores all instances of the unknown word in the current document.
- **Learn** - Includes the unrecognized word in the list of valid words.
- **Options** - Sets the configuration options of the spell checker.
- **Begin at caret position** - Instructs the spell checker to begin checking the document starting from the current cursor position.
- **Close** - Closes the dialog.

**Spell Checking Dictionaries**

There are two spell checking engines available in Oxygen XML Author plugin: **Hunspell** checker (default setting) and **Java** checker. You can set the spell check engine in the **Spell checking engine** preferences page. The dictionaries used
by the two engines differ in format, so you need to follow specific procedures in order to add another dictionary to your installation of Oxygen XML Author plugin.

**Dictionaries for the Hunspell Checker**

The Hunspell spell checker is open source and has LGPL license. The format of the Hunspell spell dictionary is supported by Mozilla, OpenOffice and the Chrome browser. Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with the following built-in dictionaries for the Hunspell checker:

- English (US)
- English (UK)
- French
- German
- Spanish.

Each language-country variant combination has its specific dictionary. If you cannot find a Hunspell dictionary that is already built for your language, you can build the dictionary you need. To build a dictionary from this list follow these instructions.

**Add Dictionaries and Term Lists for the Hunspell Checker**

To add new spelling dictionaries to Oxygen XML Author plugin, or to replace an existing one, follow these steps:

1. **Download the files** you need for your language dictionary.
2. The downloaded .oxt file is a zip archive. If you are creating a new dictionary, copy the .aff and .dic files from this archive in the spell subfolder of the Oxygen XML Author plugin preferences folder.
   
   The Oxygen XML Author plugin preferences folder is >, where [APPLICATION–DATA–FOLDER] is:
   
   - C:\Users\[LOGIN–USER–NAME]\AppData\Roaming on Windows Vista, Windows 7, and Windows 8
   - [USER–HOME–FOLDER]/Library/Preferences on OS X
   - [USER–HOME–FOLDER] on Linux

3. If you are updating an existing dictionary, copy the .aff and .dic files into the folder [OXYGEN_DIR]/dicts/spell.
4. Restart the application after copying the dictionary files.

   **Note:** You can setup Oxygen XML Author plugin to use dictionaries and term lists from a custom location configured in the Dictionaries preferences page.

**Dictionaries for the Java Checker**

A Java spell checker dictionary has the form of a .dar file located in the directory [OXYGEN_DIR]/dicts. Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with the following built-in dictionaries for the Java checker:

- English (US)
- English (UK)
- English (Canada)
- French (France)
- French (Belgium)
- French (Canada)
- French (Switzerland)
- German (old orthography)
- German (new orthography)
- Spanish

A pre-built dictionary can be added by copying the corresponding .dar file to the folder [OXYGEN_DIR]/dicts and restarting Oxygen XML Author plugin. There is one dictionary for each language-country variant combination.
Learned Words

Spell checker engines rely on dictionary to decide that a word is correctly spelled. To tell the spell checker engine that an unknown word is actually correctly spelled, you need to add that word to its dictionary. There are two ways to do this:

- Press the **Learn** button from the **Spelling** dialog box.
- Invoke the contextual menu on an unknown word, then press **Learn word**.

Learned words are stored into a persistent dictionary file. Its name is composed of the currently checked language code and the `.tdi` extension, for example `en_US.tdi`. It is located in the:

- `[HOME_DIR]/Application Data/com.oxygenxml.author/spell` folder on Windows XP.
- `[HOME_DIR]/AppData/Roaming/com.oxygenxml.author/spell` folder on Windows Vista.
- `[HOME_DIR]/Library/Preferences/com.oxygenxml.author/spell` folder on Mac OS X.
- `[HOME_DIR]/com.oxygenxml.author/spell` folder on Linux.

Note: To change this folder go to the **Editor > Spell Check > Dictionaries preferences page**.

Note: To delete items from the list of learned words, press **Delete learned words** in the **Editor > Spell Check > Dictionaries preferences page**.

Ignored Words

The content of some XML elements like `programlisting`, `codeblock` or `screen` should always be skipped by the spell checking process. The skipping can be done manually word by word by the user using the **Ignore** button of the **Spelling dialog** or, more conveniently, automatically by maintaining a set of known element names that should never be checked. You maintain this set of element names in the user preferences as a list of XPath expressions that match the elements.

Only a small subset of XPath expressions is supported, that is only the `'/'` and `'///'` separators and the `'*'` wildcard. Two examples of supported expressions are `a/*/b` and `//c/d/*`.

Automatic Spell Check

To allow Oxygen XML Author plugin to automatically check the spelling as you write, you need to enable the **Automatic spell check** option from the **Spell Check** preferences page. Unknown words are highlighted and feature a contextual menu which offers the following actions:

**Delete Repeated Word**

- Allows you to delete repeated words.

**Learn Word**

- Allows you to add the current unknown word to the persistent dictionary.

**Spell check options**

- Opens the **Spell Check preferences page**.

Also, a list of words suggested by the spell checking engine as possible replacements of the unknown word is offered in the contextual menu.

Spell Checking in Multiple Files

The **Check Spelling in Files** action allows you to check the spelling on multiple local or remote documents. This action is available in:

- The contextual menu of the **Navigator** view.
- The contextual menu of the **DITA Maps Manager** view.

The spelling corrections are displayed in the **Results view**, that allows you to group the reported errors as a tree with two levels.
The following scopes are available:

- **All opened files** - The spell check is performed in all opened files.
- **Directory of the current file** - All the files in the folder of the current edited file.
- **Project files** - All files from the current project.
- **Selected project files** - The selected files from the current project.
- **Specified path** - Checks the spelling in the files located at a path that you specify.

The **Options** section includes the following options:

- **File filter** - Allow you to filter the files from the selected scope.
- **Recurse subdirectories** - When enabled, the spell check is performed recursively for the specified scope. The one exception is that this option is ignored if the scope is set to **All opened files**.
- **Include hidden files** - When enabled, the spell check is also performed in the hidden files.
- **Spell Check Options** - The spell check processor uses the options available in the **Spell Check preferences panel**.

When you invoke the **Check Spelling in Files** action in the **DITA Maps Manager** view, a different dialog is displayed:

The following scopes are available:
• **Current DITA Map hierarchy** - All the files referenced in the currently selected DITA map, opened in the DITA Maps Manager view
• **Specified path** - checks the spelling in the files located at a path that you specify

### AutoCorrect Misspelled Words

Oxygen XML Author plugin includes an AutoCorrect feature to automatically correct misspelled words, as well as to insert certain symbols or other text, as you type in Author mode. Oxygen XML Author plugin includes a default list of commonly misspelled words and symbols, but you can modify the list to suit your needs. You can also choose to have the AutoCorrect feature use suggestions from the main spell checker. The suggestions will only be used if the misspelled words are not found in the Replacements table.

When enabled, the AutoCorrect feature can be used to do the following:

- Automatically correct misspelled words while you edit in Author mode.
- Easily insert symbols. For example, if you want to insert a ® character, you would type (R).
- Quickly insert text fragments.

To enable and configure this feature, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to Editor > Edit Modes > Author > AutoCorrect.

The AutoCorrect feature results in the following types of substitutions in regards to case-sensitivity:

- Words with all lower-case characters will be replaced with lower-case substitutions (for example, "abotu" is replaced with "about").
- Words with irregular-case characters will be replaced with lower-case substitutions ("ABOTU" is replaced with "about").
- Words with all upper-case characters will be replaced with upper-case substitutions ("ABOTU" is replaced with "ABOUT").
- Words starting with an upper-case character will be replaced with substitutions having the same pattern ("Abotu" is replaced with "About").

The actual operation of replacing of a word is triggered by a space, dash, or punctuation mark (, . ; : ? !).

The AutoCorrect feature also uses the list of ignored elements from the Spell Check preferences page. All elements (along with their descendant elements) included in this list will be ignored by the AutoCorrect engine.

### Add Dictionaries for the AutoCorrect Feature

To add new dictionaries for the AutoCorrect feature, or to replace an existing one, follow these steps:

1. Download the files you need for your language dictionary.
2. If you are creating a new dictionary, copy the downloaded .dat files to the autocorrect subfolder of the Oxygen XML Author plugin preferences folder.
   
   The Oxygen XML Author plugin preferences folder is >, where [APPLICATION-DATA-FOLDER] is:
   
   - C:Users[LOGIN-USER-NAME]\AppData\Roaming on Windows Vista, Windows 7, and Windows 8
   - [USER-HOME-FOLDER]/Library/Preferences on OS X
   - [USER-HOME-FOLDER] on Linux

3. If you are updating an existing dictionary, copy the .dat file to the folder [OXYGEN_DIR]/dicts/autocorrect.
4. Restart the application after copying the dictionary files.

Note: You can setup Oxygen XML Author plugin to use dictionaries from a custom location configured in the Dictionaries preferences page.
Handling Read-Only Files

The default workbench behavior applies when editing read-only files in the Text mode. For all other modes no modification is allowed as long as the file remains read-only.

You can check out the read-only state of the file by looking in the Properties view. If you modify the file properties from the operating system and the file becomes writable, you are able to modify it on the spot without having to reopen it.

Associating a File Extension with Oxygen XML Author plugin

To associate a file extension with Oxygen XML Author plugin on Windows:

1. Go to the Start menu and click Control Panel.
2. Go to Default Programs.
3. Click Associate a file type or protocol with a program.
4. Click the file extension you want to associate with Oxygen XML Author plugin, then click Change program.
5. In the Open With dialog box, click Browse and navigate to Oxygen XML Author plugin.

To associate a file extension with Oxygen XML Author plugin on Mac:

1. In Finder, right click a file and from the contextual menu select Get Info.
2. In the Open With subsection, select Other from the application combo and browse to Oxygen XML Author plugin.
3. With Oxygen XML Author plugin selected, click Change All.
Chapter 6

Author for DITA

Topics:

- Creating DITA Maps and Topics
- DITA Maps Manager
- Transforming DITA Maps and Topics
- DITA-OT Customization
- DITA Specialization Support
- Use an External DITA Open Toolkit in Oxygen XML Author plugin
- Reusing Content
- Moving and Renaming Resources
- DITA Profiling / Conditional Text
- Working with MathML

This chapter presents the Author features that are specific for editing DITA XML documents.
Creating DITA Maps and Topics

The basic building block for DITA information is the DITA topic. DITA provides a number of different topic types, the most common of which are:

- **Concept** - For general, conceptual information such as a description of a product or feature.
- **Task** - For procedural information such as how to use a dialog box.
- **Reference** - For reference information.

You can organize topics into a *DITA map* or *bookmap*.

DITA Maps Manager

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides a view for managing and editing *DITA Maps*. The *DITA Maps Manager* view presents a DITA map as a table-of-contents. It allows you to navigate to the topics and maps, make changes, and apply transformation scenarios to obtain various output formats.

![The DITA Maps Manager View](image)

**Figure 95: The DITA Maps Manager View**

To open a DITA map from the *Project* view in the *DITA Maps Manager*, right-click it and select *Open in DITA Maps Manager*. To open a map in the XML editor, right-click on it in the *DITA Maps Manager* and choose *Open Map in Editor*.

If your map references other DITA Maps, they will be shown, expanded, in the DITA Maps tree and you will be able to navigate their content. To edit them you need to open each referenced map in a separate editor. You can choose not to expand referenced maps in the *DITA Maps Manager* view, or referenced content in the opened editors, by unchecking the *Display referenced content* checkbox available in the *Author preferences page*. 
Drag and Drop in the DITA Maps Manager

You can move topics in the same map, or between different maps, by dragging and dropping them into the desired position. Also, you can move multiple topics by dragging them while pressing the Ctrl (Command on OS X) key.

You can also arrange the nodes by dragging and dropping one or more nodes at a time. Drop operations can be performed before, after, or as child of the targeted node. The relative location of the drop is indicated while hovering the mouse over a node before releasing the mouse button for the drop.

Drag and drop operations include:

Copy
Select the nodes you want to copy and start dragging them. Before dropping them in the appropriate place, press and hold the Ctrl key (Meta key on Mac). The mouse pointer changes to indicate that a copy operation is performed.

Move
Select the nodes you want to move and drag and drop them in the appropriate place.

Promote (Alt Left Arrow)/Demote (Alt Right Arrow)
You can move nodes between child and parent nodes by using the Promote (Alt Left Arrow) and Demote (Alt Right Arrow) operations.

DITA Maps Manager Toolbar

The toolbar includes the following actions (also available in the DITA Maps menu):

- Open
  Allows you to open the map in the DITA Maps Manager view. You can also open a map by dragging it in the DITA Maps Manager view from the file system explorer.

- Save (Ctrl (Meta on Mac OS)+S)
  Saves the current DITA map.

- Validate and Check for Completeness
  Checks the validity and integrity of the map.

- Apply Transformation Scenario(s)
  Applies the DITA Map transformation scenario that is associated with the current map.

- Configure Transformation Scenario(s)
  Allows you to associate a DITA Map transformation scenario with the current map.

- Refresh References
  You can use this action to manually trigger a refresh and update of all referenced documents. This action is useful when the referenced documents are modified externally. When they are modified and saved from the Oxygen XML Author plugin Author, the DITA map is updated automatically.

- Open Map in Editor with Resolved Topics
  Opens the DITA map in the main editor area with content from all topic references, expanded in-place. Content from the referenced topics is presented as read-only and you have to use the contextual menu action Edit Reference to open the topic for editing.

  Tip: If you want to print the expanded content, you should consider changing the Styles drop-down to + Print ready.

- Open Map in Editor
  For complex operations that cannot be performed in the simplified DITA Maps Manager view (for instance, editing a relationship table) you can open the map in the main editing area.

  Note: You can also use this action to open referenced DITA maps in the Editor.
• **Profiling/Conditional Text**

  This drop-down list contains the following actions:

  • **Show Profiling Colors and Styles** - Enable this option to turn on conditional styling. To configure the colors and styles, open the *Preferences* dialog box and go to *Editor > Edit modes > Author > Profiling/Conditional Text > Colors and Styles*.

  • **Show Profiling Attributes** - Enable this option to display the values of the profiling attributes at the end of the titles of topic references. When enabled, the values of the profiling attributes are displayed in both the *DITA Maps Manager* view and in the *Author* view.

  • **Show Excluded Content** - Controls if the content filtered out by a particular condition set is hidden or greyed-out in the editor area and in the *Outline* and *DITA Maps Manager* views. When this option is enabled, the content filtered by the currently applied condition set is greyed-out. To show only the content that matches the currently applied condition set, disable this option.

  • **Profiling Settings** - Opens the preferences page for adding and editing the profiling conditions that you can apply in the *DITA Maps Manager* view and the *Author* view. When a profiling condition set is applied, the keys that are defined in the DITA map are gathered by filtering out the excluded content.

• **Link with Editor**

  Disables/Enables the synchronization between the file path of the current editor and the selected topic reference in the *DITA Maps Manager* view.

  Note: This button is disabled automatically when you move to the *Debugger* perspective.

• **Settings**

  Allows you to choose whether or not to **Show extended toolbar** and **Show root map toolbar**.

• **Root map**

  Specifies a master DITA map that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses to establish a *key space* that you can use with any other DITA map that is contained by the master map.

• **Browse**

  You can use this drop-down menu to browse for files with the following choices:

  • **Browse for local file** - Opens a local file browser dialog box, allowing you to select a local DITA map.

  • **Browse workspace** - Allows you to select a DITA map from the local workspace.

  • **Browse for remote file** - Displays the *Open using FTP/SFTP/WebDAV* dialog box that allows you to open a remotely stored DITA map.

  • **Browse for archived file** - Displays the *Archive Browser* dialog box that allows you to browse the content of an archive and choose a DITA map.

  • **Browse Data Source Explorer** - Opens the *Data Source Explorer* that allows you to browse the data sources defined in the *Data Sources preferences page*.

    Tip: You can open the *Data Sources* preferences page by using the *Configure Database Sources* shortcut from the *Open URL* dialog box.

  • **Search for file** - Displays the *Find Resource* dialog box.

    Tip: An additional edit toolbar can be shown by clicking the "Show/Hide additional toolbar" expand button located on the general toolbar.

• **Contextual Menu of the DITA Maps Manager**

  The following actions can be invoked from the contextual menu on the *root map* of an opened DITA Map:
Open Map in Editor

For complex operations that cannot be performed in the simplified DITA Maps view (for instance, editing a relationship table) you can open the map in the main editing area.

Open Map in Editor with Resolved Topics

Opens the DITA map in the main editor area with content from all topic references, expanded in-place. Content from the referenced topics is presented as read-only and you have to use the contextual menu action Edit Reference to open the topic for editing.

Export DITA Map...

Allows you to choose a destination for exporting the DITA map.

Find Unreferenced Resources...

Allows you to search for orphaned resources that are not referenced in the DITA maps.

Edit Attributes...

Allows you to edit all the attributes of a selected node. You can find more details about this action in the Attributes View on page 55 topic.

Edit Profiling Attributes...

Allows you to change the profiling attributes defined on all selected elements.

Edit Properties...

Edit the properties of a selected node. You can find more details about this action in the Edit Properties in DITA Maps on page 192 topic.

Append Child

Container sub-menus for a number of actions that create a map node as a child of the currently selected node, or as a sibling of the currently selected node:

- New topic... - Inserts a new topic.
- Reference... - Inserts a reference to a topic file. You can find more details about this action in the Inserting References topic.
- Reference to the currently edited file... - Inserts a reference to the currently edited file.
- A set of actions that allow you to insert various reference specializations (such as Anchor Reference, Key Definition, Map Reference, Topic Group, Topic Head, Topic Reference, Topic Set, Topic Set Reference).
- Topic Heading... - Inserts a topic heading. You can find more details about this action in the Inserting Topic Headings topic.
- Topic Group... - Inserts a topic group. You can find more details about this action in the Inserting Topic Groups on page 192 topic.

Search References

Searches all references to the current topic in the entire ditamap.

Refactoring > Rename resource...

Allows you to change the name of a resource linked in the edited DITA map.

Refactoring > Move resource...

Allows you to change the location on disk of a resource linked in the edited DITA map.

Refactoring > XML Refactoring...

Opens the XML Refactoring tool wizard that presents refactoring operations to assist you with managing the structure of your XML documents.

Find/Replace in Files...

Allows you to find and replace content across multiple files.

Check Spelling in Files...

Allows you to spell check multiple files.
Paste
   Allows you to paste content from the clipboard into the DITA map.

Paste Before
   Pastes the content of the clipboard (only if it is a part of the DITA map) before the currently selected DITA map node.

Paste After
   Pastes the content of the clipboard (only if it is a part of the DITA map) after the currently selected DITA map node.

Expand All
   Allows you to expand the entire DITA map structure.

Collapse All
   Allows you to collapse the entire DITA map structure.

In addition to those described above, the following actions are available when the contextual menu is invoked from child nodes of the root map:

Open
   Opens in the editor the resources referenced by the nodes that you select.

Cut, Copy, Paste, Delete
   Common edit actions that allow you to cut, copy, paste, and delete parts of the DITA map.

Organize
   Allows you to organize the DITA map with the several submenu actions:

* ↑ Move Up - moves the selected node up within the DITA map tree.
* ↓ Move Down - moves the selected node down within the DITA map tree.
* ← Promote (Alt Left Arrow) - moves the selected node up one level to the level of its parent node.
* → Demote (Alt Right Arrow) - moves the selected node down one level to the level of its child nodes.

To watch our video demonstrations about DITA editing and the DITA Maps Manager view, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DITA_Editing.html and http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DITA_Maps_Manager.html, respectively.

Creating a Map

To create a DITA map, Subject scheme, bookmap, or other types of DITA maps, follow these steps:

1. Go to File > New > New from Templates.
   A New document dialog box is opened that allows you to select a document type from various folders.
2. Select one of the DITA Map templates from the Framework templates folder.
3. Click the Next button.
4. Select a parent folder and the file name and click Finish.
5. Save the map after opening it in the DITA Maps Manager or the Editor.

Selecting a Root Map

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to select a DITA Map as a key space, or root map, for all the other DITA Maps and topics in the project. Specifying the correct root map helps to prevent validation problems when you work with keyrefs and also acts as the foundation for content completion. All the keys that are defined in a root map are available in the maps that the root map contains.

There are several ways to select or change the root map:

* Use the Root map drop-down lists in the DITA Maps Manager toolbar to select the appropriate root map.
* From the DITA toolbar or contextual menu select Link > Key Reference... to open the Insert Key Reference dialog and click on the Change Root Map link at the top of the dialog.
From the DITA toolbar click the **Insert Content Key Reference** button to open the **Insert Content Key Reference** dialog and click on the **Change Root Map** link at the top of the dialog.

Note: You can also click a key reference error to select the root map.

To watch our video demonstration about the DITA Root Map support, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DITA_Root_Map.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DITA_Root_Map.html).

Create a Topic in a Map

To add a topic to a DITA map:

1. Select a node of a map open in the **DITA Maps Manager View**.
2. To insert the topic as a child of the selected node, right click that node and choose **Insert > Append Child**. To insert the topic as a sibling to the current node, choose **Insert > Insert After**. Then select the type of reference you want to create.
   The **Insert Reference** dialog box is displayed.
3. Select the topic to insert and press the **Insert** button or the **Insert and close** button. A reference to the selected topic is added to the current map in the view.
4. If you clicked the **Insert** button you can continue inserting new topic references using the **Insert** button repeatedly.
5. Close the dialog box by using the **Close** button.

Organize Topics in a Map

To understand how to organize topics in a **DITA map** using the **DITA Maps Manager**, you can examine the sample map called *flowers.ditamap*, located in the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/samples/dita` folder.

1. Open the file *flowers.ditamap*.
2. Select the gear icon in the top right corner of the **DITA Maps Manager** and select **Show extended toolbar**.
3. Select the topic reference *Summer Flowers* and press the **Move Down** button to change the order of the topic references *Summer Flowers* and *Autumn Flowers*.
4. Make sure that *Summer Flowers* is selected and press the **Demote** button. This topic reference and all the nested ones are moved as a unit inside the *Autumn Flowers* topic reference.
5. Close the map without saving.

Creating Relationship Tables

You can define relationships between topics in a relationship table. A relationship table is created inside a **DITA map**.

1. If the map is currently open in the **DITA Maps Manager**, double-click the map icon to open the map in **Author** mode. If it opens in **Text** mode, click **Author** at the bottom left to switch to **Author** mode.
2. Go to **DITA > Relationship Table > Insert Relationship Table**.
   The **Insert Relationship Table** dialog box is displayed.
3. Set the number of rows, the number of columns, a table title (optional), and select whether you want a table header. Click **Insert**.
4. Enter the type of the topics in the header of each column.
   The header of the table (the **relheader** element) already contains a **relcolspec** element for each table column. You should set the value of the attribute **type** of each **relcolspec** element to a value like `concept, task, reference`. When you click in the header cell of a column (that is a **relcolspec** element), you can see all the attributes of that **relcolspec** element, including the **type** attribute in the **Attributes** view. You can edit the attribute type in this view.
5. To insert a topic reference in a cell, place the cursor in a table cell and click **Insert Reference** from the contextual menu or the **DITA Map** toolbar.
6. To add a new row to the table or remove an existing row use **Insert Relationship Row** from the contextual menu or the **DITA Map** toolbar.

7. To add a new column to the table or remove an existing column, use **Insert Relationship Column** contextual menu or the **DITA Map** toolbar. If you double-click the relationship table (or select it and press Enter, or choose Open from the contextual menu) the DITA map is opened in the editor with the caret positioned inside the corresponding relationship table.

**Note:** When the map is open in the **DITA Maps Manager**, the newly created relationship table is also displayed there. If you double-click on the relationship table (or select it and press Enter, or choose Open from the contextual menu) the DITA map will be opened in the editor with the caret positioned inside the corresponding relationship table.

### Validating DITA Maps

To validate a DITA map, go to the **DITA Maps Manager** view and click **Validate and Check for Completeness**. You can also find the **Validate and Check for Completeness** action in the **DITA Maps** menu. Invoking this action opens the **DITA Map completeness Check** dialog box, which allows you to configure the DITA Map validation.

The validation process of a DITA MAP covers the following steps:

- verifies whether the file paths of the topic references are valid. In case an **href** attribute points to an invalid file path it is reported as a separate error in the **Errors** view.
- validates each referenced topic and map. Each topic file is opened and validated against the appropriate DITA DTD. In case another DITA map is referenced in the main one, the referenced DITA Map is verified recursively, applying the same algorithm as for the main map.

The following options are available in the **DITA Map Completeness Check** dialog box:

- **Batch validate referenced DITA resources** - this option decides the level of validation that applies to referenced DITA files:
  - if the check box is left unchecked (which is the default setting), the DITA files will be validated using the rules defined in the DTD or XML Schema declared in the document.
  - if the check box is checked, the DITA files will be validated using rules defined in their associated **validation scenario**.
- **Check the existence of non-DITA references resources** - extends the validation of referenced resources to non-DITA files. Enable the **Include remote resources** options if you want to check that remote referenced binary resources (like images, movie clips, ZIP archives) exist at the specified location.
- **Use DITAVAL filters** - the content of the map is filtered by applying a **profiling condition set** before validation:
  - **From the current condition set** - the map is filtered using the condition set applied currently in the DITA Maps Manager view.
  - **From all available condition sets** - for each available condition set, the map content is filtered using the condition set before validation.
  - **From the associated transformation scenario** - the filtering condition set is specified explicitly as a DITAVAL file in the current transformation scenario associated with the DITA map.
  - **Other DITAVAL files** - for each DITAVAL file from this list, the map content is filtered using the DITAVAL file before validation.

**Note:** A link invalid in the content that resulted from the filtering process is reported as an error.

- **Check for duplicate topic IDs within the DITA map context** - checks for multiple topics with the same ID in the context of the entire map.
- **Report links to topics not referenced in DITA maps** - checks that all referenced topics are linked in the DITA map.
- **Identify possible conflicts in profile attribute values** - when a topic's profiling attributes contain values that are not found in parent topics profiling attributes, the content of the topic is overshadowed when generating profiled output. This option reports such possible conflicts.

- **Report attributes and values that conflict with profiling preferences** - looks for profiling attributes and values not defined in the Profiling / Conditional Text preferences page. It also checks if profiling attributes defined as single-value have multiple values set in the searched topics.

- **Additional schematron checks** - allows you to select a Schematron schema that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses for the validation of DITA resources.

**Finding Resources Not Referenced in DITA Maps**

Over the course of time large projects can accumulate a vast amount of resources from a variety of sources. Especially in organizations with a large number of content writers or complex project structures, organizing the project resources can become a challenge. Over time a variety of actions can cause resources to become orphaned from DITA maps. To assist you with organizing project resources, Oxygen XML Author plugin includes an action, Find Unreferenced Resources, that searches for orphaned resources that are not referenced in DITA maps.

To perform this search, open the DITA map in the DITA Maps Manager, invoke the contextual menu on the DITA map, and select **Find Unreferenced Resources**. This action opens the Find Unreferenced Resources dialog box, which allows you to specify some search parameters:

- **DITA Maps** - Provides a list of DITA maps to be included in the search and allows you to **Add** maps to the list or **Remove** them.
- **Folders** - Provides a list of folders to be included in the search and allows you to **Add** or **Remove** specific folders.
- **Filters** - Provides three combo boxes that allow you to filter the search to include or exclude certain files or folders:
  - **Include files** - Allows you to filter specific files to include in the search.
  - **Exclude files** - Allows you to filter specific files to exclude from the search.
  - **Exclude folders** - Allows you filter specific folders to exclude from the search.

**Note:** In any of the filter combo boxes you can enter multiple filters by separating them with a comma and you can use the ? and * wildcards. Use the drop-down arrow to select a previously used filter pattern.

**Insert and Edit References**

This section explains how to insert and edit references (such as topic references, topic groups, topic headings, and key definitions) in a DITA map.

**Inserting References**

A DITA map may contain various types of references. The targets of the references can be a variety of different references, such as anchors, chapters, maps, topics, or topic sets.

You can insert references to targets such as anchors, topics, maps, topic sets, or key definitions with the Insert Reference dialog box. This dialog box can be opened from the DITA Maps Manager extended toolbar or with actions from the contextual menu in the DITA Maps Manager view (using the **Append child** and **Insert after** submenus).

The content of these submenus depends on the node that is selected in the DITA map tree when the contextual menu is invoked. For example, if the selected node is a topic reference (topicref), its possible child nodes include the following elements: anchorref, chapter, keydef, mapref, topicgroup, topichead, topicref, topicset, and topicsetref.

Open the Insert Reference dialog box by using the **Insert Reference** button on the toolbar or from the contextual menu (Append child > **Reference**... or Insert after > **Reference**...).
The Insert Reference dialog box offers the following sections and actions:

Select the reference target
Using the browse tools, file window, and filter tool in this section, you can easily browse for and select the source target file.

Target
The URL combo box specifies the path to the target that holds the content you want to reference and the Target drop-down list shows all available targets.

Element
You can use this combo box to specify the reference element.

Href
The selected target automatically modifies this value to point to the corresponding href attribute of the inserted topicref element.

Type
Allows you to select a type attribute (such as topic, task, concept, etc.) of the inserted element.

Format
This property is filled automatically, based on the selected file, and corresponds to the format attribute of the inserted element.

Scope
This property is filled automatically, based on the selected file, and corresponds to the scope attributes of the inserted element.

Collection type
Drop-down list that allows you to select the collection-type attribute to create hierarchical linking between topics in a DITA map (for example unordered, sequence, choice, family, -dita-use-conref-target).
Keys

Use this text field to define the keys attribute on the inserted reference.

Keyref

Instead of using the Href combo box to point to a location you can reference a key definition by using this text field. Use the Choose key reference button to access the list of keys defined in the currently opened DITA map.

Processing Role

This drop-down list allows you to set the processing-role attribute to one of the allowed values for DITA reference elements (for example resource-only, normal, -dita-use-conref-target).

Navigation title

This text field allows you to specify a custom navigation title for the inserted reference and to enforce it by using the Lock checkbox.

Once you click Insert or Insert and close, the selected target will be added as a child or sibling of the selected reference, depending on the insert action selected from the contextual menu of the DITA Maps view (Append child or Insert after).

Note: You can easily insert multiple topic references by keeping the dialog box opened and changing the selection in the DITA Maps Manager tree. You can also select multiple resources in the file explorer and then insert them all as topic references.

Tip: Another way to easily insert a reference is to drag files from the Project view, file system explorer, or Data Source Explorer view and drop them into the map tree.

Inserting Topic Headings

The topichead element provides a title-only entry in a navigation map, as an alternative to the fully-linked title provided by the topicref element.

A topic heading can be inserted both from the toolbar action and the contextual node actions.

Figure 97: Insert Topic Heading Dialog Box

By using the Insert Topic Heading dialog box you can easily insert a topichead element. The Navigation title is required but other attributes can also be specified from this dialog box.
**Inserting Topic Groups**

The `topicgroup` element identifies a group of topics (such as concepts, tasks, or references) or other resources. A `topicgroup` can contain other `topicgroup` elements, allowing you to express navigation or table-of-contents hierarchies, as well as implying relationships between the containing `topicgroup` and its children. You can set the collection-type of a container `topicgroup` to determine how its children are related to each other. Relationships end up expressed as links in the output (with each participant in a relationship having links to the other participants by default).

A topic group may be inserted both from the toolbar action and the contextual node actions.

![Insert Topic Group Dialog Box](image)

**Figure 98: Insert Topic Group Dialog Box**

By using the **Insert Topic Group** dialog box, you can easily insert a `topicgroup` element. The **Type**, **Format**, **Scope**, and **Collection type** attributes can be specified from this dialog box.

**Edit Properties in DITA Maps**

The **Edit properties** action, available both on the toolbar and on the contextual menu, is used to edit the properties of the selected node. Depending on the selected node, the action will perform the following tasks:

- If a `topicref` or `chapter` element is selected, the action opens a dialog box that is similar to the **Insert Topic Reference** dialog box, allowing you to edit some of the important attributes.
- If a `topichead` element is selected, the action opens a dialog box that is similar to the **Insert Topic Heading** dialog box, allowing you to edit some of the important attributes.
- If a `topicgroup` element is selected, the action opens a dialog box that is similar to the **Insert Topic Group** dialog box, allowing you to edit some of the important attributes.
- If the root element of the map is selected, you can easily edit the map title by using the **Edit Map title** dialog box. Using this dialog box, you can also specify if the title is specified as the `title` attribute for the map, as a `title` element (for DITA-OT 1.1 and 1.2), or specified in both locations.

**Transforming DITA Maps and Topics**

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the DITA Open Toolkit (DITA-OT) to transform DITA maps and topics into an output format. For this purpose both the DITA Open Toolkit and ANT come bundled in Oxygen XML Author plugin.


**DITA OT Transformation**

To create a **DITA OT Transformation** scenario, use one of the following methods:
• Go to Window > Show View and select Transformation Scenarios to display this view. Click the New button and select DITA OT Transformation.

• Use the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the New button and select DITA OT Transformation.

• Use the Apply Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the New button and select DITA OT Transformation.

Note: If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting Apply Transformation Scenario(s) runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the Apply Transformation Scenario button.

All three methods open the DITA Transformation Type dialog box that presents the list of possible outputs.

![DITA Transformation Type Dialog Box](image)

**Figure 99: DITA Transformation Type Dialog Box**

Select the desired type of output and click OK. This opens the New Scenario dialog box, which allows you to configure the options that control the transformation.

The lower part of the dialog box contains the following tabs (only those that are appropriate for the chosen output type will be displayed):

- **Skins** (Available for WebHelp and WebHelp with Feedback output types).
- **FO Processor** (Available for PDF output types).
- **Parameters**
- **Filters**
- **Advanced**
- **Output**

For information on creating an entirely new DITA OT transformation, see *Creating a DITA OT Customization Plugin* on page 204 and *Installing a Plugin in the DITA Open Toolkit* on page 205.

**The FO Processor Tab**

This tab allows you to select an FO Processor, when you choose to generate PDF output.
You can choose the following processors:

- **Apache FOP** - The default processor that comes bundled with Oxygen XML Author plugin.
- **XEP** - The RenderX XEP processor.
  
  If XEP is already installed, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the detected installation path under the drop-down list.
  
  XEP is considered installed if it was detected in one of the following sources:
  
  - XEP was configured as an external FO Processor in the **FO Processors option page**.
  - The system property `com.oxygenxml.xep.location` was set to point to the XEP executable file for the platform (for example: `xep.bat` on Windows).
  - XEP was installed in the
    

- **Antenna House** - The Antenna House AH (v5) or XSL (v4) Formatter processor.
  
  If Antenna House is already installed, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the detected installation path under the drop-down list.
  
  Antenna House is considered installed if it was detected in one of the following sources:
  
  - Environment variable set by Antenna House installation (the newest installation version will be used, v5 being preferred over v4).
  - Antenna House was added as an external FO Processor in the Oxygen XML Author plugin preferences pages.

To further customize the PDF output obtained from the Antenna House processor:

- **Edit** the transformation scenario.
- **Open the Parameters tab.**
• Add the `env.AXF_OPT` parameter and point to Antenna House configuration file.

The Parameters Tab

The **Parameters** tab allows you to configure the parameters sent to the DITA-OT build file.

The table displays all the parameters that the DITA-OT documentation specifies as available for each chosen type of transformation (for example: XHTML or PDF), along with their description and current values. You can find more information about each parameter in the *DITA OT Documentation*. You can also add, edit, and remove parameters. Use the **Filter** text box to search for a specific term in the entire parameters collection. Note that edited parameters are displayed with the name in bold.

Depending on the type of a parameter, its value can be one of the following:

- A simple text field for simple parameter values.
- A combo box with some predefined values.
- A file chooser and an *editor variable* selector to simplify setting a file path as the value of a parameter.

**Note:** To input parameter values at runtime, use the *ask editor variable* in the **Value** column.

The following actions are available for managing parameters:

- **New**
  
  Opens the **Add Parameter** dialog box that allows you to add a new parameter to the list. An *editor variable* can be inserted in the text box using the ➔ **Insert Editor Variables** button.

- **Edit**
  
  Opens the **Edit Parameter** dialog box that allows you to change the value of the selected parameter by selecting it from a list of allowed values.

- **Unset**
  
  Resets the selected parameter to its default value. Available only for edited parameters with set values.

- **Delete**
  
  Removes the selected parameter from the list. It is enabled only for new parameters that have been added to the list.

The Filters Tab

The **Filters** tab allows you to add filters to remove certain content elements from the generated output.
There are three ways to define filters:

- **Use DITAVAL file** - If you already have a DITAVAL file associated with the DITA map, you can specify the file to be used when filtering content. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the file path by using the ✂️ Insert Editor Variables button. You can find out more about constructing a DITAVAL file in the DITA OT Documentation.

- **Use profiling condition set** - Sets the profiling condition set that will apply to your transformation.

- **Exclude from output all elements with any of the following attributes** - By using the 🍀 New, ✎ Edit, or ✖ Delete buttons at the bottom of the pane, you can configure a list of attributes (name and value) to exclude all elements that contain any of these attributes from the output.

**The Advanced Tab**

The Advanced tab allows you to specify advanced options for the transformation scenario.
Figure 102: Advanced Settings Tab

You can specify the following parameters:

- **Custom build file** - If you use a custom DITA-OT build file, you can specify the path to the customized build file. If empty, the build.xml file from the dita.dir parameter that is configured in the Parameters tab is used. An editor variable can be inserted for the file path by using the Insert Editor Variables button.
- **Build target** - Optionally, you can specify a build target for the build file. If no target is specified, the default init target is used.
- **Additional arguments** - You can specify additional command-line arguments to be passed to the ANT transformation (such as -verbose).
- **Ant Home** - You can choose between the default or custom ANT installation to run the transformation.
- **Java Home** - You can choose between the default or custom Java installation to run the transformation. The default path is the Java installation that is used by Oxygen XML Author plugin.
- **JVM Arguments** - This parameter allows you to set specific parameters for the Java Virtual Machine used by ANT. For example, if it is set to -Xmx384m, the transformation process is allowed to use 384 megabytes of memory. When performing a large transformation, you may want to increase the memory allocated to the Java Virtual Machine. This will help avoid Out of Memory error messages (OutOfMemoryError).
- **Libraries** - By default, Oxygen XML Author plugin adds (as high priority) libraries that are not transformation-dependent and also patches for certain DITA Open Toolkit bugs. You can use this button to specify additional libraries (jar files or additional class paths) to be used by the ANT transformer.

The Output Tab

The Output tab allows you to configure options that are related to the location where the output is generated.
You can specify the following parameters:

- **Base directory** - All the relative paths that appear as values in parameters are considered relative to the base directory. The default value is the directory where the transformed map is located. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the path by using the `Insert Editor Variables` button.

- **Temporary files directory** - This directory is used to store pre-processed temporary files until the final output is obtained. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the path by using the `Insert Editor Variables` button.

- **Output folder** - The folder where the content of the final output is stored. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the path by using the `Insert Editor Variables` button.

  **Note:** If the DITA map or topic is opened from a remote location or a ZIP file, the parameters must specify absolute paths.

- **Open in Browser/System Application** - If enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the result of the transformation in a system application associated with the file type of the result (for example, `.pdf` files are usually opened in the Acrobat Reader application).

  **Note:** To set the web browser that is used for displaying HTML/XHTML pages, open the *Preferences dialog box*, then go to General > Web Browser.

  - **Saved file** - When **Open in Browser/System Application** is selected, this button can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the file specified in the Save As text field at the end of the transformation.

  - **Other location** - When **Open in System Application** is selected, this option can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin opens the file specified here. The file path can include *special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables* or *custom editor variables* by using the `Insert Editor Variables` button.
The Skins Tab

A skin is a collection of CSS properties that can alter the look of the output by changing colors, font types, borders, margins, and paddings. This allows you to rapidly adapt the look and feel of the output for your organization.

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides a set of predefined skins for the DITA Map WebHelp and DITA Map WebHelp with Feedback transformation scenarios.

Figure 104: The Skins Tab

The predefined skins cover a wide range of chromatic themes, ranging from a very light one to a high-contrast variant. By default, the Oxygen skin is selected (notice the light blue border around the skin preview). If you want to obtain an output without any customization, deselect the currently selected skin.

To see how the skin looks when applied on a sample documentation project that is stored on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website, press the Online preview link.

Note: Press the Create custom skin link to open the WebHelp Skin Builder tool.

To further customize the look of the output, set the CSS File field to point to your custom CSS stylesheet or to a customized skin.

Note: A custom CSS file will overwrite a skin selection.

Note: The output can also be styled by setting the args.css parameter in the Parameters tab. The properties taken from the stylesheet referenced in this parameter take precedence over the properties declared in the skin set in the Skins tab.

DITA Map WISIYWG Transformation

Oxygen XML Author plugin comes bundled with a DITA OT plugin that converts a DITA Maps to PDF using a CSS based layout processor. This processor is Prince XML and is not included in the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation kit. It is a third-party component that needs to be purchased from http://www.princexml.com.

The DITA-OT plugin is located in the following directory: [%Oxygent Installation Directory%]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/com.oxygenxml.pdf.prince.

Although it includes a set of CSS files in its css subfolder, when this plugin is distributed in Oxygen XML Author plugin, the CSS files located in the $%frameworks% directory takes precedence.
Creating the Transformation Scenario

To create a DITA Map PDF WISIWYG [Experimental] transformation scenario, follow these steps:

1. Click on the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) button from the Dita Maps Manager toolbar.
2. Select DITA Map PDF WISIWYG [Experimental].
3. When applied, this new transformation scenario uses the currently selected CSS files for the opened topic files. These CSS files can be selected from the Styles drop-down list from the toolbar.
   
   **Important:** The author could open the map in the editor and change its styles, but this is not taken into account when publishing. It seems counter intuitive, but the authors are usually editing the topics and is more probable to prefer the style used for topic editing.

4. In the Parameters tab, configure the following parameters:
   
   - **prince.exec.path** - Path to the Prince executable file (for example, c:\path\to\prince.exe in Windows) that will be run to produce the PDF. If you installed Prince using its default settings, you can leave this blank.
   - **show.changes.and.comments** - When set on yes, the user comments and track changes are shown in the output. Default value is no.

**Customizing the Styles (for Output and Editing)**

If you need to change the styles, make sure you install Oxygen XML Author plugin in a folder in which you have full read and write privileges (for instance, your user home directory). This is due to the fact that usually all the installed files are read-only (for instance, in Windows, Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed in the Program Files folder where the users do not have change rights).

If you want to change the style of an element, open a document in the editor and select Inspect Styles from the contextual menu. The CSS Inspector view will be displayed that shows all the CSS rules that apply to the selected element. Click on the link for the CSS selector that you need to change and Oxygen XML Author plugin will open the CSS file and position the caret at that selector. Simply add the properties you need and to see the changes in the editor, press F5 to reload the document. Once you are satisfied with how it looks, use the transformation scenario and check for the changes in the PDF.

**Set a Font for PDF Output Generated with Apache FOP**

When a DITA map is transformed to PDF using the Apache FOP processor and it contains some Unicode characters that cannot be rendered by the default PDF fonts, a font that is capable of rendering these characters must be configured and embedded in the PDF result.

The settings that must be modified for configuring a font for the Apache FOP processor are detailed in this section.

**DITA OT PDF Font Mapping**

The DITA OT contains a file

[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/cfg/fo/font-mappings.xml

which maps logical fonts used in the XSLT stylesheets to physical fonts which will be used by the FO processor to generate the PDF output.

The XSLT stylesheets used to generate the XSL-FO output contain code like:

```xml
<xsl:attribute name="font-family">monospace</xsl:attribute>
```

The font-family is defined to be monospace, but monospace is just an alias, it is not a physical font name. So another stage in the PDF generation takes this monospace alias and looks in the font-mappings.xml.
If it finds a mapping like this:

```xml
<aliases>
  <alias name="monospace">Monospaced</alias>
</aliases>
```

then it looks to see if the Monospaced has a logical-font definition and if so it will use the physical-font specified there:

```xml
<logical-font name="Monospaced">
  <physical-font char-set="default">
    <font-face>Courier New, Courier</font-face>
  </physical-font>
</logical-font>
```

---

**Important:**

If no alias mapping is found for a font-family specified in the XSLT stylesheets, the processing defaults to Helvetica.

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## DITA-OT Customization

Oxygen XML Author plugin includes a bundled copy of the DITA-OT as an Oxygen XML Author plugin framework. That framework includes a number of transformation scenarios for common output formats. This section explains how to customize specific parameters of a DITA transformation scenario like setting a custom DITA Open Toolkit, a custom build file or a separate installation of the Ant tool.

### Support for Transformation Customizations

You can change all DITA transformation parameters to customize your needs. In addition, you can specify a custom build file, parameters to the JVM and many more for the transformation.

### Using Your Custom Build File

You can specify a custom build file to be used in DITA-OT transformations by editing the transformation scenario that you are using. In the Advanced tab you should change the Custom build file path to point to the custom build file.

As an example, if you want to call a custom script before running the DITA OT, your custom build file would have the following content:

```xml
<project basedir="." default="dist">
  <!--The DITA OT default build file-->
  <import file="build.xml"/>
  <target name="dist">
    <!-- You could run your script here -->
    <!--Call the DITA OT default target-->
    <antcall target="init"/>
  </target>
</project>
```

### Customizing the Oxygen XML Author plugin Ant Tool

The Ant 1.8.2 tool which comes with Oxygen XML Author plugin is located in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/tools/ant directory. Any additional libraries for Ant must be copied to the Oxygen XML Author plugin Ant lib directory.

If you are using Java 1.6 to run Oxygen XML Author plugin the Ant tool should need no additional libraries to process JavaScript in build files.

### Increasing the Memory for the Ant Process

For details about setting custom JVM arguments to the ANT process please see this section.
Resolving Topic References Through an XML Catalog

There are situations where you want to resolve URIs with an XML catalog:

- You customized your DITA map to reference topics using URIs instead of local paths
- You have URI content references in your DITA topic files and you want to map them to local files when the map is transformed

In such situations you have to add the catalog to Oxygen XML Author plugin. The DITA Maps Manager view will solve the displayed topic refs through the added XML catalog and also the DITA map transformations (for PDF output, for XHTML output, etc) will solve the URI references through the added XML catalog.

DITA to PDF Output Customization

In this topic you will see how to do a basic customization of the PDF output by setting up a customization directory.

DITA Open Toolkit PDF output customizations can be made in two major ways:

1. Creating a DITA Open Toolkit plugin which adds extensions to the PDF plugin. More details can be found in the DITA Open Toolkit user manual.
2. Creating a customization directory and using it from the PDF transformation scenario. A small example of this procedure can be found below.

Let us take for example the common case of embedding a company logo image in the front matter of the book. You can later extend this example to create more complex customizations.

1. Copy the entire directory: 
   [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/Customization to some other place, for instance: C:\Customization.
2. Copy your logo image to: C:\Customization\common\artwork\logo.png.
3. Rename C:\Customization\catalog.xml.orig to: C:\Customization\catalog.xml.
4. Open the catalog.xml in Oxygen XML Author plugin and uncomment this line:

```
<!--uri name="cfg:fo/xsl/custom.xsl" uri="fo/xsl/custom.xsl"/>-->
```

So now it looks like this:

```
<uri name="cfg:fo/xsl/custom.xsl" uri="fo/xsl/custom.xsl"/> 
```

5. Rename the file: C:\Customization\fo\xsl\custom.xsl.orig to: C:\Customization\fo\xsl\custom.xsl.
6. Open the custom.xsl file in Oxygen XML Author plugin and create the template called createFrontMatter_1.0. This will override the same template from the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/xsl/fo/front-matter.xsl.

Now, custom.xsl has the content:

```xml
<?xml version='1.0'?>
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format"
  version="1.1">
  <xsl:template name="createFrontMatter_1.0">
    <fo:page-sequence master-reference="front-matter" xsl:use-attribute-sets="__force__page__count">
      <xsl:call-template name="insertFrontMatterStaticContents"/>
      <fo:block xsl:use-attribute-sets="__frontmatter">
        <!-- set the title -->
        <fo:block xsl:use-attribute-sets="__frontmatter__title">
          <!--[if !support-stylesheets]>
            <xsl:choose>
              <xsl:when test="$map/*/contains(@class,'topic/title')()[1]">
                <xsl:apply-templates select="$map/*/contains(@class,'topic/title')()[1]"/>
              </xsl:when>
              <xsl:when test="$map/*/contains(@class,'bookmap/mainbooktitle')()[1]">
                <xsl:apply-templates select="$map/*/contains(@class,'bookmap/mainbooktitle')()[1]"/>
              </xsl:when>
            </xsl:choose>
          <![endif]-->
          <!--[if support-stylesheets]>
            <xsl:apply-templates select="*[contains(@class,'topic/title')]/@title"/>
          <![endif]-->
          <!--[if support-stylesheets]>
            <xsl:apply-templates select="*[contains(@class,'bookmap/mainbooktitle')]/@title"/>
          <![endif]-->
        </fo:block>
      </xsl:call-template>
    </fo:page-sequence>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```
7. Edit (or duplicate, then edit) the DITA Map to PDF transformation scenario. In the Parameters tab, set the `customization.dir` parameter to C:\Customization.

There are other ways in which you could directly modify the XSL stylesheets from the DITA OT but this customization gives you flexibility to future DITA OT upgrades in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

**Header and Footer Customization**

The XSLT stylesheet

```xml
disable-output-pipe-xml
<variable id="frontmatter.odd.footer.template">
  $frontmatter.odd.footer.template
</variable>
<variable id="frontmatter.even.footer.template">
  $frontmatter.even.footer.template
</variable>
<variable id="body.odd.footer.template">
  $body.odd.footer.template
</variable>
<variable id="body.even.footer.template">
  $body.even.footer.template
</variable>
</xsl:call-template>
</xsl:otherwise>
</xsl:choose>
</fo:block>
</xsl:apply-templates>
</fo:page-sequence>
</xsl:call-template>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>

The templates for generating a footer for pages in the body are called `insertBodyOddFooter` or `insertBodyEvenFooter`.

These templates get the static content from resource files which depend on the language used for generating the PDF. The default resource file is

```xml
```

These resource files contain variables like `Body odd footer` which can be set to specific user values.

Instead of modifying these resource files directly, they can be overwritten with modified versions of the resources in a PDF customization directory as explained in *DITA to PDF Output Customization* on page 202.

**Customizing `<note>` Images in PDF**

Here are some steps to customize the images which appear next to each type of note in the PDF output using a PDF customization folder:

1. Copy the

   ```xml
   ```

   file to the `[CUSTOMIZATION_DIR]\common\vars` folder.

2. Edit the copied `en.xml` file and modify, for example, the path to the image for `<note>` element with the `type` attribute set to `notice` from:

   ```xml
   <variable id="notice Note Image Path">Configuration/OpenTopic/cfg/common/artwork/important.png</variable>
   ```

   to:

   ```xml
   <variable id="notice Note Image Path">Customization/OpenTopic/common/artwork/notice.gif</variable>
   ```
3. Add your custom notice image to Customization_DIR_NAME\common\artwork\notice.gif.

4. Edit the DITA to PDF transformation scenario and in the Parameters tab set the path for the customization.dir property to point to the customization folder.

Creating a DITA OT Customization Plugin

To describe the steps involved in creating a DITA Open Toolkit plugin this section uses an example of creating an XSLT customization plugin that provides syntax highlighting when publishing DITA codeblock elements to HTML and PDF output formats. This plugin (com.oxygenxml.highlight) is available in the DITA Open Toolkit distribution that comes bundled with the latest version of Oxygen XML Author plugin, but these instructions show you how to create it as if it were not included.

The steps to help you to create the plugin are as follows:

1. Create a folder for your plugin in the DITA OT plugins folder
([OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/).
   
   For example:
   
   [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/com.oxygenxml.highlight

2. Create a plugin.xml file (in the same plugin folder) that contains the extension points of the plugin.
   
   Note: You can easily create this file by using the DITA OT Plugin new file template that is included in Oxygen XML Author plugin. From the New file wizard you can find this template in Framework templates > DITA > plugin.

   For example, our syntax highlighting plugin example contains the following:

   ```xml
   <plugin id="com.oxygenxml.highlight">
   <feature extension="package.support.name" value="Oxygen XML Editor Support"/>
   <feature extension="package.support.email" value="support@oxygenxml.com"/>
   <feature extension="package.version" value="1.0.0"/>
   <feature extension="dita.xsl.xhtml" value="xhtmlHighlight.xsl" type="file"/>
   <feature extension="dita.xsl.xslfo" value="pdfHighlight.xsl" type="file"/>
   </plugin>
   ```

   The most important extensions in it are the references to the XSLT stylesheets that will be used to style the HTML and PDF outputs.

   You can find other DITA OT plugin extension points here:
   http://dita-ot.sourceforge.net/1.5.3/dev_ref/extension-points.html

3. Create an XSLT stylesheet to customize the output types. In our example, to customize the HTML output we need to create an XSLT stylesheet called xhtmlHighlight.xsl (in the same plugin folder).

   Tip: You can use the Find/Replace in Files to find an XSLT stylesheet with content that is similar to the desired output and use it as a template to overwrite parts of your stylesheet. In our example we want to overwrite the creation of the HTML content from a DITA codeblock element. Since a DITA codeblock element has the class attribute value + topic/pre pr-d/codeblock we can take part of the class attribute value (topic/pre) and search the DITA OT resources for a similar stylesheet.

   Our search found the XSLT stylesheet [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/org.dita.xhtml/xsl/xslhtml/dita2htmlImpl.xsl which contains:

   ```xml
   <xsl:template match="*[contains(@class,' topic/pre ')]" name="topic.pre">
   <xsl:if test="contains(@frame,'top')"><hr /></xsl:if>
   <xsl:call-template name="rectangle-din">
   <xsl:call-template name="pr-d">
   <xsl:call-template name="codeblock-d">
   <xsl:apply-templates select="." mode="pre-fmt" />
   </xsl:call-template>
   </xsl:call-template>
   </xsl:call-template>
   </xsl:template>
   ```

   We use it to overwrite our xhtmlHighlight.xsl stylesheet, which results in the following:

   ```xml
   <xsl:template match="*[contains(@class,' topic/pre ')]" name="topic.pre">
   <!-- This template is deprecated in DITA-OT 1.7. Processing will moved into the main element rule. -->
   <xsl:if test="contains(@frame,'top')"><hr /></xsl:if>
   <xsl:apply-templates select="." mode="out-of-line"/>
   <xsl:call-template name="spec-title-nospace"/>
   <xsl:call-template name="commonattributes"/>
   <xsl:call-template name="setscale"/>
   <xsl:call-template name="setidaname"/>
   ```
You could also use another XSLT template that applies the XSLTHL library as a Java extension to style the content.

4. Create additional XSLT stylesheets to customize all other desired output types. In our example, to customize the PDF output we need to create an XSLT stylesheet called `pdfHighlight.xsl` (in the same plugin folder).

In this case we found an appropriate XSLT stylesheet

```
<OXYGEN_DIR>/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/legacypdf/xslfo/dita2fo-elems.xsl
```

to use as a template that we use to overwrite our `pdfHighlight.xsl` stylesheet, which results in the following:

```
<xsl:template match="*[contains(@class,' topic/pre ')]">
  <xsl:call-template name="gen-att-label"/>
  <fo:block xsl:use-attribute-sets="pre">
    <!-- setclass -->
    <!-- setId -->
    <xsl:call-template name="setscale"/>
    <xsl:call-template name="setframe"/>
    <xsl:apply-templates/>
  </fo:block>
</xsl:template>
```

**Note:** You can edit the newly created stylesheets to customize different outputs in a variety of ways. For example, in our case you could edit the `xhtmlHighlight.xsl` or `pdfHighlight.xsl` stylesheets that we created to customize various colors for syntax highlighting.

5. To install the created plugin in the DITA OT, run the predefined transformation scenario called Run DITA OT Integrator by executing it from the Apply Transformation Scenario(s) dialog. If the integrator is not visible, enable the Show all scenarios action that is available in the settings drop-down list. For more information, see Installing a Plugin in the DITA Open Toolkit on page 205.

**Results of running the integrator using our example:**

XSLT content is applied with priority when publishing to both HTML and PDF outputs.

a. For the HTML output, in the XSLT stylesheet

```
<OXYGEN_DIR>/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/xsl/dita2html-base.xsl
```
a new import automatically appeared:

```
<xsl:import href="../plugins/com.oxygenxml.highlight/xhtmlHighlight.xsl"/>
```

This import is placed after all base imports and thus has a higher priority. See more about imported template precedence in the XSLT specs: [http://www.w3.org/TR/xslt#import](http://www.w3.org/TR/xslt#import)

b. Likewise, for the PDF output, in the top-level stylesheet

```
<OXYGEN_DIR>/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/xsl/fo/topic2fo_shell_fop.xsl
```
a new import statement appeared:

```
<xsl:import href="../../../../com.oxygenxml.highlight/pdfHighlight.xsl"/>
```

Now, you can distribute your plugin folder to anyone that has a DITA OT installation along with some simple installation notes. Your customization will work as long as the templates you are overwriting have not changed from one DITA OT distribution to the other.

**Installing a Plugin in the DITA Open Toolkit**

The architecture of the DITA Open Toolkit allows additional plugins to be installed.

1. The additional plugin(s) should be copied to the plugins directory of the DITA Open Toolkit installation (by default `OXYGEN_DIR\frameworks\dita\DITA-OT\plugins`).
2. Run the predefined transformation scenario called Run DITA OT Integrator by executing it from the Apply Transformation Scenario(s) dialog box. If the integrator is not visible, enable the Show all scenarios action that is available in the settings drop-down list.

⚠️ Important: The folder where the DITA OT is located needs to have full write access permissions set to it.

Starting with version 17.0, Oxygen XML Author plugin detects the transformation type (transtype) declarations from DITA OT plugins and presents descriptions, which are contributed in the transtype declarations, in the DITA Transformation Type dialog box. Oxygen XML Author plugin also shows the contributed parameters from DITA OT plugins in the Parameters tab in the Edit DITA Scenario dialog box.

3. If the plugin contributed a new transformation type that is not detected (for instance, if you are using a previous version of Oxygen XML Author plugin that does not detect the transtype declarations), you can create a new DITA OT transformation scenario with a predefined type that is similar to the new transformation type. Then edit the transformation scenario, and in the Parameters tab add a transtype parameter with the value of the new transformation type.

Note: A transformation type can also extend another transtype. For example, the pdf-prince transtype extends a commons transformation type that contains all the common DITA OT parameters.

Example:

```xml
<plugin id="com.oxygenxml.pdf.prince">
  <!-- extensions -->
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.transtype.check" value="pdf-prince" type="txt"/>
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.target.relative" value="integrator.xml" type="file"/>
  <feature extension="dita.transtype.print*" value="pdf-prince"/>
  <transtype name="pdf-prince"extends="commons" desc="PDF (Prince XML - Experimental)">
    <param name="princeExecPath" type="file" desc="Path to the Prince executable file (eg: &quot;c:\path\to\prince.exe&quot; on Windows) which should be run to produce the PDF"/>
  </Transtype>
</plugin>
```

### DITA Specialization Support

This section explains how you can integrate and edit a DITA specialization in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

#### Integration of a DITA Specialization

A DITA specialization usually includes:

- DTD definitions for new elements as extensions of existing DITA elements
- optionally specialized processing, that is new XSLT template rules that match the extension part of the class attribute values of the new elements and thus extend the default processing available in DITA Open Toolkit

A specialization can be integrated in the application with minimum effort:

1. If the DITA specialization is available as a DITA Open Toolkit plugin, copy the plugin to the location of the DITA OT you are using (by default `[OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\dita\DITA-OT\plugins`). Then run the DITA OT integrator to integrate the plugin. In the Transformation Scenarios view there is a predefined scenario called Run DITA OT Integrator which can be used for this.

   ⚠️ Important: The directory where the DITA OT is located needs to have full write access permissions set to it.

2. If the specialization is not available as a plugin, you have the following options:

   - If the DTD's that define the extension elements are located in a folder outside the DITA Open Toolkit folder, add new rules to the DITA OT catalog file for resolving the DTD references from the DITA files that use the specialized elements to that folder. This allows correct resolution of DTD references to your local DTD files and is needed for both validation and transformation of the DITA maps or topics. The DITA OT catalog file is called `catalog-dita.xml` and is located in the root folder of the DITA Open Toolkit.
If there is specialized processing provided by XSLT stylesheets that override the default stylesheets from DITA OT, these new stylesheets must be called from the Ant build scripts of DITA OT.

**Important:** If you are using DITA specialization elements in your DITA files, it is recommended that you activate the Enable DTD/XML Schema processing in document type detection checkbox in the Document Type Association page.

### Editing DITA Map Specializations

In addition to recognizing the default DITA map formats: `map` and `bookmap` the DITA Maps Manager view can also be used to open and edit specializations of DITA Maps.

All advanced edit actions available for the map like insertion of topic refs, heads, properties editing, allow the user to specify the element in an editable combo box. Moreover the elements which appear initially in the combo are all the elements which are allowed to appear at the insert position for the given specialization.

The topic titles rendered in the DITA Maps Manager view are collected from the target files by matching the `class` attribute and not a specific element name.

When editing DITA specializations of maps in the main editor the insertions of topic reference, topic heading, topic group and conref actions should work without modification. For the table actions you have to modify each action by hand to insert the correct element name at caret position. You can go to the DITA Map document type from the Document Type Association page and edit the table actions to insert the element names as specified in your specialization. See this section for more details.

### Editing DITA Topic Specializations

In addition to recognizing the default DITA topic formats: `topic`, `task`, `concept`, `reference` and `composite`, topic specializations can also be edited in the **Author** mode.

The content completion should work without additional modifications and you can choose the tags that are allowed at the caret position.

The CSS styles in which the elements are rendered should also work on the specialized topics without additional modifications.

The toolbar/menu actions should be customized to insert the correct element names. You can go to the DITA document type from the Document Type Association page and edit the actions to insert the element names, as specified in your specialization. See this section for more details.

### Use an External DITA Open Toolkit in Oxygen XML Author plugin

Oxygen XML Author plugin comes bundled with a DITA Open Toolkit, located in the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT` directory. Starting with Oxygen XML Author plugin version 17, if you want to use the external DITA OT for all transformations and validations, you can open the Preferences dialog box and go to the DITA page, where you can specify the DITA OT to be used. Otherwise, to use an external DITA Open Toolkit, follow these steps:

1. Edit your transformation scenarios and in the Parameters tab change the value for the `dita.dir` parameter to point to the new directory.
2. To make changes in the libraries that come with the DITA Open Toolkit and are used by the ANT process, go to the Advanced tab, click the Libraries button and uncheck Allow Oxygen to add high priority libraries to classpath.
3. If there are also changes in the DTDs and you want to use the new versions for content completion and validation, go to the Oxygen XML Author plugin preferences in the Document Type Association page, edit the DITA and DITA Map document types and modify the catalog entry in the Catalogs tab to point to the custom catalog file `catalog-dita.xml`. 
Reusing Content

DITA allows you to reuse content from other DITA files with a content reference in the following ways:

- You can select content in a topic, create a reusable component from it and reference the component in other locations using the actions Create Reusable Component and Insert Reusable Component. A reusable component is a file, usually shorter than a topic. You also have the option of replacing the selection with the component that you are in the process of creating. The created reusable component file is usually self-contained and it's automatically generated content can be fine tuned by modifying the resources located in the folder [OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\dita\reuse.

- You can add, edit, and remove a content reference (conref) attribute to/from an existing element. The actions Add/Edit Content Reference and Remove Content Reference are available on the contextual menu of the Author editor and on the DITA menu. When a content reference is added or an existing content reference is edited, you can select any topic ID or interval of topic IDs (set also the conrefend field in the dialog box for adding/editing the content reference) from a target DITA topic file.

- You can insert an element with a content reference (conref or conkeyref) attribute using one of the actions Insert Content Reference and Insert Content Key Reference that are available on the DITA menu, the Author custom actions toolbar and the contextual menu of the Author editor.

DITA makes the distinction between local content, that is the text and graphics that are actually present in the element, and referenced content that is referenced by the element but is located in a different file. To display referenced content, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit modes > Author > Display referenced content.

Working with Content References

The DITA conref feature (short for content reference) lets you include a piece of source content by reference in other topics. When you need to update that content, you do it in only one place. Typical uses of content references are for product names, warnings, definitions, or process steps.

You can use either or both of the following strategies for managing content references:

- **Reusable components** - With this strategy, you create a new file for each piece of content that you want to reuse.
- **Arbitrary content references** - You may prefer to keep many pieces of reusable content in one file. For example, you might want one file to consist of a list of product names, with each product name in a phrase (<ph> element) within the file. Then, wherever you need to display a product name, you can insert a content reference that points to the appropriate <ph> element in this file.

  Note: A reference displays tracked changes and also comments of the source fragment. To edit these comments or accept/reject the changes, right click them and select Edit Reference.

This strategy requires more setup than reusable components, but makes easier centrally managing the reused content.

Oxygen XML Author plugin creates a reference to the external content by adding a conref attribute to an element in the local document. The conref attribute defines a link to the referenced content, made up of a path to the file and the topic ID within the file. The path may also reference a specific element ID within the topic. Referenced content is not physically copied to the referencing file, but Oxygen XML Author plugin displays it as if it is there in the referencing file. You can also choose to view local content instead of referenced content, to edit the attributes or contents of the referencing element.

  Note: To search for references made through a direct content reference of a topic, paragraph, list item, and so on, use the Search References action from the contextual menu.

How to Work with Reusable Components

When you need to reuse a part of a DITA topic in different places (in the same topic or in different topics) it is recommended to create a separate component and insert only a reference to the new component in all places. Below are the steps for extracting a reusable component, inserting a reference to the component and quickly editing the content inside the component.
1. Select with the mouse the content that you want to reuse in the DITA file opened in Author mode.
2. Start the action Create Reusable Component that is available on the DITA menu, the Author framework actions toolbar and the contextual menu of the Author editor.
3. In the combo box Reuse Content select the DITA element with the content that you want to extract in a separate component. The combo box contains the current DITA element where the cursor is located (for example a p element - a paragraph - or a step or a taskbody or a conbody etc.) and also all the ancestor elements of the current element.
4. In the Description area enter a textual description for quick identification by other users of the component.
5. If you want to replace the extracted content with a reference to the new component you should leave the checkbox Replace selection with content reference with the default value (selected).
6. Press the Save button, which will open a file system dialog box where you have to select the folder and enter the name of the file that will store the reusable component.
7. Press the Save button in the file system dialog box to save the reusable component in a file. If the checkbox was selected in the Create Reusable Component dialog box, the conref attribute will be added to the element that was extracted as a separate component. In Author mode the content that is referenced by the conref attribute is displayed with grey background and is read-only because it is stored in other file.
8. Optionally, to insert a reference to the same component in other location just place the cursor at the insert location and run the action Insert Reusable Component that is available on the DITA menu, the Author framework actions toolbar and the contextual menu of the Author editor. In the file system dialog box, Just select the file that stores the component and press the OK button. The action will add a conref attribute to the DITA element at the insert location. The referenced content will be displayed in Author mode with grey background to indicate that it is not editable.
9. Optionally, to edit the content inside the component just click on the Edit Content icon at the start of the grey background area which will open the component in a separate editor.

**Insert a Direct Content Reference**

You can use the same content in multiple topics by inserting a DITA content reference to that content. The following steps describe the procedure of inserting a DITA content reference:

1. Position your caret inside the element that you want to reference and in the Attributes view enter a value in the ID field.
   In case you want to reuse just a part of the content of an element, select the content with your cursor, press Enter and in the proposals list select ph. This encapsulates your content inside a phrase (<ph>) element, allowing you to set an ID and then reference it.
2. Open the topic where you want to insert the reference to this element.
3. Click Insert a DITA Content Reference on the main toolbar.
   The Insert Content Reference dialog box is displayed.
4. In the Insert Content Reference dialog box, from the URL field, navigate to the topic that holds the element you want to reference.
   In the Target ID section of the Insert Content Reference dialog box, Oxygen XML Author plugin presents the elements that you can reference.
5. Click the ID of the element you want to reference, then click OK.
   In case you select an interval of elements, the Conrefend field is filled with the id value of the element that ends the selected interval.
   A reference to the selected element is inserted at the caret position.

**The Insert Content Reference Dialog Box**

The Insert Content Reference dialog box lets you reuse content by inserting references to the DITA elements that hold the content you want to reuse.

Note: To reference the content inside a DITA element you first have to set an ID for that element.
The DITA `conref` attribute provides a mechanism for reuse of content fragments. The `conref` attribute stores a reference to another element and is processed to replace the referencing element with the referenced element. The element containing the content reference acts as a placeholder for the referenced element. The identifier for the referenced element must be either absolute or resolvable in the context of the referencing element. For more details, go to http://docs.oasis-open.org/dita/v1.0/archspec/conref.html.

Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the referenced content of a DITA `conref` if it can resolve it to a valid resource. If you have URI's instead of local paths in the XML documents and your DITA OT transformation needs an XML catalog to map the URI's to local paths you have to add the catalog to Oxygen XML Author plugin. If the URI's can be resolved, the referenced content is displayed in the Author mode and in the transformation output.

To open the Insert Content Reference dialog box, do one of the following:

- Go to DITA > Insert a DITA Content Reference.
- Click the Insert a DITA Content Reference action on the main toolbar.
- In the contextual menu of the editing area, go to Reuse > Insert a DITA Content Reference.

![Figure 105: The Insert Content Reference Dialog Box](image)

**Note:** The Insert Content Reference dialog box is not modal. The dialog box is closed automatically if you switch to a different editor.
The following fields are available in this dialog box:

- **URL** - specifies the path to the topic that holds the content you want to reference.
- **Target type** - specifies the type of the element to which you are targeting your **conref**.
- **Target ID** - presents all the element IDs defined in the source topic.
- **Preview** - displays a preview of the content in the element that you select in the **Target ID** list.
- **Source** - displays the source of the element you want to reference.
- **Conref** - displays the value of the **id** attribute.
- **Conrefend** - in case you select an interval of elements, this field displays the end value of the **conref** attribute.
- **Push** - this option enables you to push content into DITA topics and maps, provided that the topics and maps contain elements with **id** attributes that identify the places where the content is to be pushed.

### Moving and Renaming Resources

You can move or rename resources on disk directly from Oxygen XML Author plugin. To do this, use one of the following actions available in the contextual menu of the **DITA Maps Manager** view:

**Rename resource**

This action allows you to change the name of a resource linked in the edited DITA Map, using the **Rename resource** dialog box. This dialog box contains the following options:

- **Update references** - Enable this checkbox to update all references of the file in the edited DITA Map and in the files referenced from the DITA Map. This way, the completeness of the DITA Map is preserved.
- **Preview** - Select this button to display a preview of the changes Oxygen XML Author plugin is about to make.
- **Rename** - Executes the **Rename resource** operation.
- **Cancel** - Cancels the **Rename resource** operation. No changes are applied.

**Move resource**

This action allows you to change the location of a resource linked in the edited DITA Map, using the **Move resource** dialog box. This dialog box contains the following options:

- **Destination** - Specifies the target location on disk of the edited resource.
- **File name** - Allows you to change the name of the edited resource.
- **Update references** - Enable this checkbox to update all references of the file in the edited DITA Map and in the files referenced from the DITA Map. This way, the completeness of the DITA Map is preserved.
- **Preview** - Select this button to display a preview of the changes Oxygen XML Author plugin is about to make.
- **Move** - Moves the edited resource in the target location on disk.
- **Cancel** - Cancels the **Move resource** operation. No changes are applied.

**Note**: If a root DITA Map is not defined, the move and rename actions are executed in the context of the current DITA Map.

### DITA Profiling / Conditional Text

Conditional text is a way to mark blocks of text meant to appear in some renditions of the document, but not in others. It differs from one variant of the document to another, while unconditional text appear in all document versions.

For instance you can mark a section of a document to be included in the manual designated for the *expert* users, other for the *novice* users manual while unmarked sections are included in any rendition.

You can use conditional text when you develop documentation for:

- A series of similar products
- Different releases of a product
- Various audiences
The benefits of using conditional text include reduced effort for updating and translating your content and an easy way to customize the output for various audiences.

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers full support for DITA conditional text processing: profiling attributes can be easily managed to filter content in the published output. You can toggle between different profile sets to see how the edited content looks like before publishing.

DITA offers support for profiling/conditional text by using profiling attributes. With Oxygen XML Author plugin you can define values for the DITA profiling attributes. The profiling configuration can be shared between content authors through the project file. There is no need for coding or editing configuration files.

Several profiling attributes can be aggregated into a profiling condition set that allow you to apply more complex filters on the document content. A Profiling Condition Set is a very powerful and convenient tool used to preview the content that goes into the published output. For example, an installation manual available both in Windows and Linux variants can be profiled to highlight only the Linux procedures for more advanced users.

To watch our video demonstration about DITA profiling, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DITA_Profiling.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DITA_Profiling.html).

### Profiling / Conditional Text Markers

If the **Show Profiling Attributes** option (available in the ![Profilng / Conditional Text toolbar menu](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DITA_Profiling.html)) is enabled, all profiling attributes set on the current element are listed at the end of the highlighted block. Profiled text is marked in the **Author** mode with a light green border.

![Profiling in Author](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DITA_Profiling.html)

**Figure 106: Profiling in Author**

In the **DITA Maps Manager View**, the following icons are used to mark profiled and non-profiled topics:

- ■ - the topic contains profiling attributes
- □ - the topic inherits profiling attribute from its ancestors
- ☐ - the topic contains and inherits profiling attributes
- (dash) - the topic neither contains, nor inherits profiling attributes
The profiled content that does not match the rules imposed by the current condition sets is grayed-out, meaning that it will not be included in the published output.

**Profiling with a Subject Scheme Map**

A subject scheme map allows you to create custom profiling values and to manage the profiling attribute values used in the DITA topics without having to write a DITA specialization.

Subject scheme maps use key definitions to define a collection of profiling values. A map that uses the set of profiling values must reference at its highest level the subject scheme map in which the profiling values are defined, for example:

```xml
<topicref href="test.ditamap" format="ditamap" type="subjectScheme"/>
```

A profiled value should be a short and readable keyword that identifies a metadata attribute. For example, the `audience` metadata attribute may take a value that identifies the user group associated with a particular content unit. Typical user values for a medical-equipment product line might include therapist, oncologist, physicist, radiologist, surgeon, and so on. A subject scheme map can define a list of these audience values.

The following is an example of content from a subject scheme:

```xml
<subjectScheme>
  <!-- Pull in a scheme that defines audience user values -->
  <subjectdef keys="users">
    <subjectdef keys="therapist"/>
    <subjectdef keys="oncologist"/>
    <subjectdef keys="physicist"/>
    <subjectdef keys="radiologist"/>
    <subjectdef keys="surgeon">
      <subjectdef keys="neuro-surgeon"/>
      <subjectdef keys="plastic-surgeon"/>
    </subjectdef>
  </subjectdef>
  <!-- Define an enumeration of the audience attribute, equal to each value in the users subject. This makes the following values valid for the audience attribute: therapist, oncologist, physicist, radiologist -->
  <enumerationdef>
    <attributedef name="audience"/>
    <subjectdef keyref="users"/>
  </enumerationdef>
</subjectScheme>
```

When you edit a DITA topic in the **Text** or **Author** mode, Oxygen XML Author plugin collects all the profiling values from the Subject Scheme Map that is referenced in the map that is currently opened in the **DITA Maps Manager**. The values of profiling attribute defined in a Subject Scheme Map are available in the **Edit Profiling Attribute** dialog regardless of their mapping the Conditional Text preferences page.
In the example above, the values therapist, oncologist, physicist, and so on, are displayed in the content completion window as values for the audience attribute.

Now let us consider we have the following fragment in a topic:

```xml
<p audience="neuro-surgeon">Some text..</p>
```

When you define a DITAVAL filter, you can, for instance, exclude anything that is profiled as surgeon:

```xml
<val>
  <prop action="exclude" att="audience" val="surgeon"/>
</val>
```

If you then transform the main DITA Map specifying the DITAVAL filter file in the transformation scenario, the `p` element should be excluded from the output. Thus, excluding the surgeon audience also excludes neuro-surgeon and plastic-surgeon from the output. More details about how hierarchical filtering and Subject Scheme Maps should work are found in the following specification:

http://docs.oasis-open.org/dita/v1.2/os/spec/langref/subjectScheme.html#subjectScheme

**Publish Profiled Text**

Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with preconfigured transformation scenarios for DITA. By default, these scenarios take the current profiling condition set into account during the transformation, as defined in the Filters tab when creating a DITA transformation.

**How to Profile DITA Content**

1. **Open the Preferences dialog box**, go to Editor > Edit modes > Author > Profiling / Conditional Text, and edit the Profiling Attributes table.
   
   Note that this table will be ignored if a Subject Scheme Map is in use.

2. For DITA documents, there are already default entries for audience, platform, product, otherprops and rev. You can customize the attributes and their values.

   This is a one-time operation. Once you save the customized attributes and values, you can use them to profile any DITA project.

3. To use the profiling attributes set in the previous step, do one of the following:
   
   a) Right-click (Command Click on OS X) a topic reference in DITA Maps Manager and choose Edit Profiling Attributes from the contextual menu.

   b) In the Author editing mode, right-click (Command Click on OS X) an XML element and choose Edit Profiling Attributes from the contextual menu.

   c) Use the Attributes view to set profiling attributes.

   Enable the Show Profiling Attributes option to display the profiling markup in the Author editing mode.

**Working with MathML**

You can add MathML equations in a DITA document using one of the following methods:
• Embed MathML directly into a DITA topic. You can start with the Framework templates / DITA / topic / Composite with MathML document template, available from the New file action wizard.
• Reference an external MathML file as an image, using the Insert Image Reference toolbar action.

Note: MathML equations contained in DITA topics can only be published out-of-the-box in PDF using the DITA PDF transformation scenario. For other publishing formats, you must employ additional customizations for handling MathML content.

MathML Equations in the HTML Output

Currently, only Firefox can render MathML equations embedded in the HTML code. MathJax is a solution to properly view MathML equations embedded in HTML content in a variety of browsers.

If you have DocBook or DITA content that has embedded MathML equations and you want to properly view the equations in published HTML output types (WebHelp, CHM, EPUB, etc.), you need to add a reference to the MathJax script in the head of all HTML files that have the equation embedded.

For example:

```html
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://cdn.mathjax.org/mathjax/latest/MathJax.js?config=TeX-AMS-MML_HTMLorMML"></script>
```

For DITA documents, you can also edit the DITA Map WebHelp transformation scenario and set the args.hdf parameter to point to the footer.html resource. Then transform to WebHelp and the equation should be properly rendered in the browsers such as IE, Chrome, and Firefox.
### Predefined Document Types

**Topics:**

- **Document Type**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DocBook 4</td>
<td>A document type standard for books, articles, and other prose documents (particularly technical documentation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DocBook 5</td>
<td>An enhanced (version 5) document type standard designed for a variety of documents (particularly technical documentation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DITA</td>
<td>An XML-based architecture designed for authoring, producing, and delivering technical information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DITA Map</td>
<td>A document type that collects and organizes references to DITA topics or other maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XHTML</td>
<td>Extensible HyperText Markup Language includes the same depth of expression as HTML, but also conforms to XML syntax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEI ODD</td>
<td>Text Encoding Initiative One Document Does it all is an XML-conformant specification that allows you to create TEI P5 schema in a literate programming style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEI P4</td>
<td>The Text Encoding Initiative guidelines is a standard for the academic community that collectively define an XML format for text that is primarily semantic rather than presentational.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEI P5</td>
<td>The Text Encoding Initiative guidelines is a standard for the academic community that collectively define an XML format for text that is primarily semantic rather than presentational.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JATS</td>
<td>The NISO Journal Article Tag Suite is a technical standard that defines an XML format for scientific literature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPUB</td>
<td>A standard for e-book files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DocBook Targetset</td>
<td>For resolving cross-references when using olinks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schematron Quick Fixes (SQF)</td>
<td>An extension of the ISO standard Schematron, allows developers to define QuickFixes for Schematron errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MathML</td>
<td>Mathematical Markup Language (2.0 and 3.0) is an application of XML for describing mathematical notations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XML Spec</td>
<td>A markup language for W3C specifications and other technical reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DITAVAL</td>
<td>DITA conditional processing profile to identify the values you want to conditionally process for a particular output, build, or other purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy</td>
<td>A technical standard for digital audio books, periodicals, and computerized text. It is designed to be an audio substitute for print material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAD</td>
<td>Encoded Archival Description is an XML standard for encoding archival finding aids.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- KML - Keyhole Markup Language is an XML notation for expressing geographic visualization in maps and browsers.
- Maven Project & Settings - Project or settings file for Maven build automation tool that is primarily used for Java projects.
- Oasis XML Catalog - A document that describes a mapping between external entity references and locally-cached equivalents.
- XLIFF (1.2 & 2.0) - XML Localization Interchange File Format is a standard for passing data between tools during a localization process.
Document Type

A document type or framework is associated to an XML file according to a set of rules. It also includes a variety of settings that improve editing capabilities in the Author mode for its particular file type. These settings include:

- A default grammar used for validation and content completion in both Author mode and Text mode.
- CSS stylesheets for rendering XML documents in Author mode.
- User actions invoked from toolbar or menu actions in Author mode.
- Predefined scenarios used for transformations for the class of XML documents defined by the document type.
- XML catalogs.
- Directories with file templates.
- User-defined extensions for customizing the interaction with the content author in Author mode.

Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with built-in support for many common document types. Each document type is defined in a framework. You can create new frameworks or make changes to existing frameworks to suit your individual requirements.

To see a video on configuring a framework in Oxygen XML Author plugin, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/FrameworkConfiguration.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/FrameworkConfiguration.html).

The DocBook 4 Document Type

DocBook is a very popular set of tags for describing books, articles, and other prose documents, particularly technical documentation.

A file is considered to be a DocBook 4 document when one of the following conditions are true:

- The root element name is book or article.
- The PUBLIC ID of the document contains the string -//OASIS//DTD DocBook XML.

The default schema, docbookx.dtd, for these documents is stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/4.5/dtd/.

The default CSS files used for rendering DocBook content in Author mode are stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/css/.

The default XML catalog, catalog.xml, is stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/.

To watch our video demonstration about editing DocBook documents, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DocBook_Editing_in_Author.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DocBook_Editing_in_Author.html).

DocBook 4 Author Actions

A variety of actions are available in the DocBook 4 framework that can be added to the DocBook4 menu, the Author custom actions toolbar, the contextual menu, and the Content Completion Assistant. The following default actions are included in the toolbar and the DocBook4 menu and are readily available when editing in Author mode (most of them are also available, by default, in the contextual menu):

- **Bold emphasized text**
  Emphasizes the selected text by surrounding it with <emphasis role="bold"> tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Italic emphasized text**
  Emphasizes the selected text by surrounding it with <emphasis role="italic"> tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Underline emphasized text**
  Emphasizes the selected text by surrounding it with <emphasis role="underline"> tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.
Link Actions Drop-Down List

The following link actions are available from this list:

- **Cross reference (link)** - Inserts a hypertext link.
- **Cross reference (xref)** - Inserts a cross reference to another part of the document.
- **Web Link (ulink)** - Inserts a link that addresses its target with a URL (Universal Resource Locator).
- **Insert olink** - Inserts a link that addresses its target indirectly, using the targetdoc and targetptr values that are present in a Targetset file.

![Insert OLink Dialog Box](image)

**Figure 108: Insert OLink Dialog Box**

After you choose the Targetset URL, the structure of the target documents is presented. For each target document (targetdoc), the content is displayed allowing you to easily identify the targetptr for the olink element that will be inserted. You can use the search fields to quickly identify a target. If you already know the values for the targetdoc and targetptr, you can insert them directly in the corresponding fields. You can also edit an olink using the Edit OLink action that is available on the contextual menu. The last used Targetset URL will be used to identify the edited target.

- **Insert URI** - Inserts an URI element. The URI identifies a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) in content.

  Insert image reference

  Inserts an image reference at the caret position. Depending on the current context, an image-type element is inserted.

Insert XInclude

Opens a dialog box that allows you to browse and select content to be included and automatically generates the corresponding XInclude instruction.

Section Drop-Down List

The following link actions are available from this list:

- **Insert Section** - Inserts a new section or subsection in the document, depending on the current context. For example, if the current context is sect1 then a sect2 is inserted. By default, this action also inserts a para element as a child node. The para element can be deleted if it is not needed.
* **Promote Section** - Inserts the current node as a brother of the parent node.
* **Demote Section** - Inserts the current node a child of the previous node.

**Insert a new paragraph**
Insert a new paragraph at current cursor position.

**Insert a MathML equation**
Opens the XML Fragment Editor that allows you to insert and edit MathML notations.

**Insert a step or list Item**
Inserts a new step or list item in the current list type.

**Insert an ordered list at the caret position**
Inserts an ordered list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.

**Insert an unordered list at the caret position**
Inserts an itemized list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.

**Insert a variable list at the caret position**
Inserts a DocBook variable list. A child list item is also inserted automatically by default.

**Insert a procedure**
Inserts a DocBook procedure element. A step child item is also inserted automatically.

**Sort**
Sorts a table selection.

**Insert Table**
Opens a dialog box that allows you to configure and insert a table. You can generate a header and footer, set the number of rows and columns of the table and decide how the table is framed.

**Insert a new table row below the current row**
Inserts a new table row with empty cells below the current row. This action is available when the caret is positioned inside a table.

**Insert a new table column after the current column**
Inserts a new table column with empty cells after the current column. This action is available when the caret is positioned inside a table.

**Insert a table cell**
Inserts a new empty cell depending on the current context. If the caret is positioned between two cells, Oxygen XML Author plugin a new cell at caret position. If the caret is inside a cell, the new cell is created after the current cell.

**Delete a table column**
Deletes the table column located at caret position.

**Delete a table row**
Deletes the table row located at caret position.

**Edit Table Properties**
Opens the Table properties dialog box that allows you to configure properties of a table (such as frame borders).

**Table Join/Split Drop-Down List**
The following link actions are available from this list:

* **Join Row Cells** - Joins the content of the selected cells. The operation is available if the selected cells are from the same row and they have the same row span. The action is also available when the selection is missing, but the caret is positioned between two cells.
• **Join Cell Above** - Joins the content of the cell from the current caret position with the content of the cell above it. This action works only if both cells have the same column span.

• **Join Cell Below** - Joins the content of the cell from the current caret position with the content of the cell below it. This action works only if both cells have the same column span.

  **Note:** When you use **Join Cell Above** and **Join Cell Below**, Oxygen XML Author plugin deletes the source row if it remains empty. The cells that span over multiple rows are also updated.

• **Split Cell To The Left** - Splits the cell from the current caret position in two cells, inserting a new empty table cell to the left. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one column. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

• **Split Cell To The Right** - Splits the cell from the current caret position in two cells, inserting a new empty table cell to the right. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one column. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

• **Split Cell Above** - Splits the cell from current caret position in two cells, inserting a new empty table cell above. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one row. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

• **Split Cell Below** - Splits the cell from current caret position in two, inserting a new empty table cell below. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one row. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

The following default actions are available in the **Docbook4** menu:

**ID Options**

Opens the **ID Options** dialog box that allows you to specify the elements for which Oxygen XML Author plugin generates a unique ID if the **Auto generate IDs for elements** option is enabled. The configurable ID value pattern can accept most of the application supported **Editor Variables** on page 304.

To retain the element IDs when copying content in a document, disable the **Remove IDs when copying content in the same document** option.

**Generate IDs**

This action generates and sets unique IDs for:

• The element at caret position.
• All top-level elements found in the current selection.
• Selections that contain elements from the **ID Options** list.

  **Note:** IDs that were previously set are preserved.

**Drag/Drop Actions**

Dragging a file from **the Project view** or **DITA Maps Manager view** and dropping it into a DocBook 4 document that is edited in **Author** mode, creates a link to the dragged file (the ulink DocBook element) at the drop location. Dragging an image file from the default file system application (Windows Explorer on Windows or Finder on Mac OS X, for example) and dropping it into a DocBook 4 document inserts an image element (the inlinegraphic DocBook element with the fileref attribute) at the drop location, similar to the **Insert Image Reference** toolbar action.

**DocBook 4 Transformation Scenarios**

Default transformation scenarios allow you to convert DocBook 4 to DocBook 5 documents and transform DocBook documents to WebHelp, PDF, HTML, HTML Chunk, XHTML, XHTML Chunk, EPUB and EPUB 3.

**WebHelp Output**

DocBook 4 documents can be transformed into WebHelp systems, such as:
WebHelp Output

To publish DocBook 4 to WebHelp, follow these steps:

1. Click Configure Transformation Scenarios.
3. Click Apply associated.

When the DocBook WebHelp transformation is complete, the output is automatically opened in your default browser.

To further customize the out-of-the-box transformation, you can edit its parameters:

- `use.stemming` - Controls whether or not you want to include stemming search algorithms into the published output (default setting is false).
- `webhelp.copyright` - This parameter specifies the copyright note that is added in the footer of the Table of Contents frame (the left side frame of the WebHelp output).
- `webhelp.footer.file` - You can specify the path to a XML file that includes the footer content for your WebHelp output pages. You can use this parameter to integrate social media features (such as widgets for Facebook™, Twitter™, or Google+™). The file must be well-formed, each widget must be in separate div or span element, and the code for each script element is included in an XML comment (also, the start and end tags for the XML comment must be on a separate line). The following code excerpt is an example for adding a Facebook™ widget:

```html
<div id="facebook">
  <div id="fb-root"/>
  <script>
    <!-- (function(d, s, id) { var js = d.createElement('script'); js.id = id; js.src = "//connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.0";
      js.parentNode.insertBefore(js, d.head); }(document, 'script', 'facebook-jssdk'));
  </script>
  <div data-share="true" data-show-faces="true" data-action="like" data-layout="standard" class="fb-like"/>
</div>
</div>
```

- `webhelp.footer.include` - Specifies whether or not to include footer in each WebHelp page. Possible values: 'yes', 'no'. If set to 'no' no footer is added to the WebHelp pages. If set to 'yes' and the `webhelp.footer.file` parameter has a value, then the content of that file is used as footer. If the `webhelp.footer.file` has no value then the default Oxygen footer is inserted in each WebHelp page.
- `l10n.gentext.default.language` - This parameter is used to identify the correct stemmer that differs from language to language. For example, for English the value of this parameter is `en` or for French it is `fr`, and so on.
- `webhelp.logo.image` - Specifies a path to an image displayed as a logo in the left side of the output header.
- `webhelp.logo.image.target.url` - Specifies a target URL that is set on the logo image. When you click the logo image, you will be redirected to this address.
- `webhelp.search.ranking` - If this parameter is set to false then the relevance stars are no longer included in the search results displayed on the Search tab (default setting is true).

WebHelp With Feedback Output

To publish DocBook 4 to WebHelp With Feedback, follow these steps:

1. Click Configure Transformation Scenarios.
3. Click Apply associated.
4. Enter the documentation product ID and the documentation version.

When the DocBook WebHelp with Feedback transformation is complete, your default browser opens the installation.html file. This file contains information about the output location, system requirements, installation instructions, and deployment of the output.

To further customize the out-of-the-box transformation, you can edit its parameters:
• use.stemming - Controls whether or not you want to include stemming search algorithms into the published output (default setting is false).

• webhelp.copyright - This parameter specifies the copyright note that is added in the footer of the Table of Contents frame (the left side frame of the WebHelp output).

• webhelp.footer.file - You can specify the path to a XML file that includes the footer content for your WebHelp output pages. You can use this parameter to integrate social media features (such as widgets for Facebook™, Twitter™, or Google+™). The file must be well-formed, each widget must be in separate div or span element, and the code for each script element is included in an XML comment (also, the start and end tags for the XML comment must be on a separate line). The following code excerpt is an example for adding a Facebook™ widget:

```xml
<div id="facebook">
  <script id="fb-root"/>
  <script>
    <!-- (function(d, s, id) { var js, fjs = d.getElementsByTagName(s)[0]; if (d.getElementById(id)) return; js = d.createElement(s); js.id = id; js.src = '//connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.0'; js.src += 'xfbml=1&version=v2.0'; fjs.parentNode.insertBefore(js, fjs); (d.social || (d.social = [])).push('xfbml_load'); })(document, "script", "facebook-jssdk") -->
  </script>
  <div data-share="true" data-show-faces="true" data-action="like" data-layout="standard" class="fb-like">
  </div>
</div>
```

• webhelp.footer.include - Specifies whether or not to include footer in each WebHelp page. Possible values: 'yes', 'no'. If set to 'no' no footer is added to the WebHelp pages. If set to 'yes' and the webhelp.footer.file parameter has a value, then the content of that file is used as footer. If the webhelp.footer.file has no value then the default Oxygen footer is inserted in each WebHelp page.

• l10n.gentext.default.language - This parameter is used to identify the correct stemmer that differs from language to language. For example, for English the value of this parameter is en or for French it is fr, and so on.

• webhelp.logo.image - Specifies a path to an image displayed as a logo in the left side of the output header.

• webhelp.logo.image.target.url - Specifies a target URL that is set on the logo image. When you click the logo image, you will be redirected to this address.

• webhelp.search.ranking - If this parameter is set to false then the relevance stars are no longer included in the search results displayed on the Search tab (default setting is true).

• webhelp.product.id - This parameter specifies a short name for the documentation target, or product (for example, mobile-phone-user-guide, hvac-installation-guide). You can deploy documentation for multiple products on the same server.

  Note: The following characters are not allowed in the value of this parameter: `< > / \ ' ( ) { } · = ; % + &

• webhelp.product.version - This parameter specifies the documentation version. New comments are bound to this version. Multiple documentation versions can be deployed on the same server.

  Note: The following characters are not allowed in the value of this parameter: `< > / \ ' ( ) { } · = ; % + &/>


To watch our video demonstration about the feedback-enabled WebHelp system, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Feedback_Enabled_WebHelp.html.

**WebHelp Mobile Output**

To generate a mobile WebHelp system from your DocBook 4 document, follow these steps:

1. Click Configure Transformation Scenarios.
3. Click Apply associated.

To further customize the out-of-the-box transformation, you can edit its parameters:
• use.stemming - Controls whether or not you want to include stemming search algorithms into the published output (default setting is false).

• webhelp.copyright - This parameter specifies the copyright note that is added in the footer of the Table of Contents frame (the left side frame of the WebHelp output).

• l10n.gentext.default.language - This parameter is used to identify the correct stemmer that differs from language to language. For example, for English the value of this parameter is en or for French it is fr, and so on.

• webhelp.footer.file - You can specify the path to a XML file that includes the footer content for your WebHelp output pages. You can use this parameter to integrate social media features (such as widgets for Facebook™, Twitter™, or Google+™). The file must be well-formed, each widget must be in separate div or span element, and the code for each script element is included in an XML comment (also, the start and end tags for the XML comment must be on a separate line). The following code excerpt is an example for adding a Facebook™ widget:

```xml
<div id="facebook">
  <div id="fb-root"/>
  <script>
    <!-- (function(d, s, id) { var js, fjs = d.getElementsByTagName(s)[0]; if (d.getElementById(id)) return; js = d.createElement(s); js.id = id; js.src = "//connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.0"; fjs.parentNode.insertBefore(js, fjs); }}(document, 'script', 'facebook-jssdk')); -->
  </script>
  <div data-share="true" data-show-faces="true" data-action="like" data-layout="standard" class="fb-like"/>
</div>
```

• webhelp.footer.include - Specifies whether or not to include footer in each WebHelp page. Possible values: 'yes', 'no'. If set to 'no' no footer is added to the WebHelp pages. If set to 'yes' and the webhelp.footer.file parameter has a value, then the content of that file is used as footer. If the webhelp.footer.file has no value then the default Oxygen footer is inserted in each WebHelp page.

When the DocBook WebHelp - Mobile transformation is complete, the output is automatically opened in your default browser.

**DocBook to PDF Output Customization**

Main steps for customization of PDF output generated from DocBook XML documents.

When the default layout and output look of the DocBook to PDF transformation need to be customized, the following main steps should be followed. In this example a company logo image is added to the front matter of a book. Other types of customizations should follow some similar steps.


   You should start from a copy of the file

   [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/xsl/fo/titlepage.templates.xml and customize it. The instructions for the spec file can be found here.

   An example of spec file:

   ```xml
   <t:titlepage-content t:side="recto">
    <mediaobject/>
    <title>
     <t:named-template="book.verso.title"
      font-size="#hsize2;"
      font-weight="bold"
      font-family="{$title.font.family}"/>
     <corpauthor/>
     ...
   </t:titlepage-content>
   ```

2. Generate a new XSLT stylesheet from the title spec file from the previous step.

   Apply [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/xsl/template/titlepage.xsl to the title spec file. The result is an XSLT stylesheet, let's call it mytitlepages.xsl.

3. Import mytitlepages.xsl in a DocBook customization layer.
The customization layer is the stylesheet that will be applied to the XML document. The `mytitlepages.xsl` should be imported with an element like:

```xml
<xsl:import href="dir-name/mytitlepages.xsl"/>
```

4. Insert logo image in the XML document.
   The path to the logo image must be inserted in the `book/info/mediaobject` element of the XML document.

5. Apply the customization layer to the XML document.
   A quick way is duplicating the transformation scenario **DocBook PDF** that comes with Oxygen and set the customization layer in the **XSL URL property of the scenario**.

**DocBook to EPUB Transformation**

The EPUB specification recommends the use of **OpenType** fonts (recognized by their `.otf` file extension) when possible. To use a specific font:

- first you need to declare it in your CSS file, like:

  ```css
  @font-face {
      font-family: "MyFont";
      font-weight: bold;
      font-style: normal;
      src: url(fonts/MyFont.otf);
  }
  ```

- tell the CSS where this font is used. To set it as default for h1 elements, use the `font-family` rule as in the following example:

  ```css
  h1 {
      font-size:20pt;
      margin-bottom:20px;
      font-weight: bold;
      font-family: "MyFont";
      text-align: center;
  }
  ```

- in your DocBook to EPUB transformation, set the `epub.embedded.fonts` parameter to `fonts/MyFont.otf`. If you need to provide more files, use comma to separate their file paths.

  **Note:** The `html.stylesheet` parameter allows you to include a custom CSS in the output EPUB.

**DocBook 4 Templates**

Default templates are available in the **New File** wizard. You and can use them to create a skeletal form of a DocBook 4 book or article. These templates are stored in the `[/OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/templates/DocBook 4` folder.

Here are some of the DocBook 4 templates available when creating **new documents from templates**.

- **Article**
- **Article with MathML**
- **Article with SVG**
- **Article with XInclude**
- **Book**
- **Book with XInclude**
- **Chapter**
- **Section**
- **Set of Books**

**Inserting olink Links in DocBook 5 Documents**

An **olink** is a type of link between two DocBook XML documents.
The `<olink>` element is the equivalent for linking outside the current DocBook document. It has the attribute `targetdoc` for the document ID that contains the target element and the attribute `targetptr` for the ID (the value of an `id` or `xml:id` attribute) of the target element. The combination of those two attributes provides a unique identifier to locate cross references.

For example, the *Administrator Guide* is a book with the document ID `MailAdminGuide` and it contains a chapter about user accounts like the following:

```xml
<chapter id="user_accounts">
<title>Administering User Accounts</title>
<para>blah blah</para>
...</n```

You can form a cross reference to that chapter by adding an `<olink>` in the *User Guide* like the following:

```xml
You may need to update your
<olink targetdoc="MailAdminGuide" targetptr="user_accounts">user accounts</olink>
when you get a new machine.
```

1. Decide what documents are included in the domain for cross referencing.

   An ID should be assigned to each document that will be referenced with an `<olink>`. Usually it is added as an `id` or `xml:id` attribute to the root element of the document. A document ID is a string that is unique for each document in your collection. For example the documentation may include a user's guide, an administrator's guide, and a reference document. These could have simple IDs like `ug`, `ag`, and `ref` or more specific IDs like `MailUserGuide`, `MailAdminGuide`, and `MailReference`.

2. Decide the output hierarchy.

   For creating links between documents, the relative locations of the output documents must be known. Generally the HTML files for multiple documents are output to different directories if chunking is used. Before going further you must decide the names and locations of the HTML output directories for all the documents from the domain. Each directory will be represented by an element `<dir name="directory_name">` in the target database document. In the example from the next step the hierarchy is `documentation/guides/mailuser`, `documentation/guides/mailadmin`, and `documentation/guides/reference`.

3. Create the target database document.

   Each collection of documents has a master target database document that is used to resolve all `<olink>`s from that collection. The target database document is an XML file that is created once. It provides a framework that pulls in the target data for each document. The database document is static and all the document data is pulled in dynamically. An example is the following:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE targetset [ 
<!ENTITY ugtargets SYSTEM "file:///doc/userguide/target.db">
<!ENTITY agtargets SYSTEM "file:///doc/adminguide/target.db">
<!ENTITY reftargets SYSTEM "file:///doc/man/target.db">
]>
<targetset>
  <targetsetinfo>
  Description of this target database document, which is for the examples in olink doc.
  </targetsetinfo>
  <!-- Site map for generating relative paths between documents -->
  <sitemap>
    <dir name="documentation">
      <dir name="mailuser">
        <document targetdoc="MailUserGuide" baseuri="userguide.html">&ugtargets;</document>
      </dir>
      <dir name="mailadmin">
        <document targetdoc="MailAdminGuide">&agtargets;</document>
      </dir>
      <dir name="mailref">
        <document targetdoc="MailReference">&reftargets;</document>
      </dir>
    </dir>
  </sitemap>
</targetset>
```
An example of a target.db file:

```xml
<doc xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0" xml:lang="en">
  <xtargetset>
    <xtargets/>
  </xtargetset>
</doc>
```

4. Generate the target data files.
   These files are the target.db files from the above example of target database document. They are created with the same DocBook transformation scenario as the HTML or XHTML output. The XSLT parameter called collect.xref.targets must be set to the value yes. The default name of a target data file is target.db but it can be changed by setting an absolute file path in the XSLT parameter targets.filename.

5. Insert olink elements in the DocBook XML documents.
   When a DocBook XML document is edited in Author mode Oxygen XML Author plugin provides the Insert OLink action on the toolbar. This action allows selecting the target of an olink from the list of all possible targets from a specified target database document. In the following image the target database document is called target.xml.
That is done using a DocBook transformation scenario in which the URL of the target database document is set in the `target.database.document` parameter. The DocBook XSL stylesheets know how to resolve olinks in the output files using the value of this parameter.

The DocBook 5 Document Type

A file is considered to be a DocBook 5 document when the namespace is `http://docbook.org/ns/docbook`.

The default Relax NG and Schematron schema, `docbookxi.rng`, for these documents is stored in `\[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/docbook/5.0/rng/`.

The default CSS files used for rendering DocBook content in Author mode is stored in `\[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/docbook/css/`.

The default XML catalog, `catalog.xml`, is stored in `\[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/docbook/5.0/`.

To watch our video demonstration about editing DocBook documents, go to `http://oxygenxml.com/demo/DocBook_Editing_in_Author.html`.

DocBook 5 Author Actions

The DocBook 5 Author actions are the same as the DocBook 4 actions, with the following exception:

Dragging a file from the Project view or DITA Maps Manager view and dropping it into a DocBook 5 document that is edited in Author mode, creates a link to the dragged file (the link DocBook element) at the drop location. Dragging an image file from the default file system application (Windows Explorer on Windows or Finder on Mac OS X, for example) and dropping it into a DocBook 5 document inserts an image element (the inlinemediaobject DocBook element with an imagedata child element) at the drop location, similar to the Ⓗ Insert Image Reference toolbar action.
**DocBook 5 Transformation Scenarios**

Default transformation scenarios allow you to transform DocBook 5 documents to WebHelp, PDF, HTML, HTML Chunk, XHTML, XHTML Chunk, EPUB, and EPUB 3.

**WebHelp Output**

DocBook 5 documents can be transformed into WebHelp systems, such as:

**WebHelp Output**

To publish DocBook 5 to WebHelp, follow these steps:

1. Click `Configure Transformation Scenarios`.
2. Select the **DocBook WebHelp** scenario from the **DocBook 5** section.
3. Click **Apply associated**.

When the **DocBook WebHelp** transformation is complete, the output is automatically opened in your default browser.

To further customize the out-of-the-box transformation, you can edit its parameters:

- **use.stemming** - Controls whether or not you want to include stemming search algorithms into the published output (default setting is `false`).
- **webhelp.copyright** - This parameter specifies the copyright note that is added in the footer of the Table of Contents frame (the left side frame of the WebHelp output).
- **webhelp.footer.file** - You can specify the path to a XML file that includes the footer content for your WebHelp output pages. You can use this parameter to integrate social media features (such as widgets for Facebook™, Twitter™, or Google+™). The file must be well-formed, each widget must be in separate div or span element, and the code for each script element is included in an XML comment (also, the start and end tags for the XML comment must be on a separate line). The following code exert is an example for adding a Facebook™ widget:

```html
<div id="facebook">
  <div id="fb-root"/>
  <script>
    <!-- (function(d, s, id) { var js, fjs = d.getElementsByTagName(s)[0]; if (d.getElementById(id)) return; js = d.createElement(s); js.id = id; js.src = "//connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.0"; fjs.parentNode.insertBefore(js, fjs); }(document, 'script', 'facebook-jssdk')); -->
  </script>
  <div data-share="true" data-show-faces="true" data-action="like" data-layout="standard" class="fb-like"/>
</div>
</div>
```

- **webhelp.footer.include** - Specifies whether or not to include footer in each WebHelp page. Possible values: 'yes', 'no'. If set to 'no' no footer is added to the WebHelp pages. If set to 'yes' and the webhelp.footer.file parameter has a value, then the content of that file is used as footer. If the webhelp.footer.file has no value then the default Oxygen footer is inserted in each WebHelp page.
- **l10n.gentext.default.language** - This parameter is used to identify the correct stemmer that differs from language to language. For example, for English the value of this parameter is `en` or for French it is `fr`, and so on.
- **webhelp.logo.image** - Specifies a path to an image displayed as a logo in the left side of the output header.
- **webhelp.logo.image.target.url** - Specifies a target URL that is set on the logo image. When you click the logo image, you will be redirected to this address.
- **webhelp.search.ranking** - If this parameter is set to `false` then the relevance stars are no longer included in the search results displayed on the Search tab (default setting is `true`).

**WebHelp With Feedback Output**

To publish DocBook 5 to WebHelp With Feedback, follow these steps:

1. Click `Configure Transformation Scenarios`.
2. Select the **DocBook WebHelp with Feedback** scenario from the **DocBook 5** section.
3. Click **Apply associated**.
4. Enter the documentation product ID and the documentation version.

When the **DocBook WebHelp with Feedback** transformation is complete, your default browser opens the `installation.html` file. This file contains information about the output location, system requirements, installation instructions, and deployment of the output.

To further customize the out-of-the-box transformation, you can edit its parameters:

- **use.stemming** - Controls whether or not you want to include stemming search algorithms into the published output (default setting is `false`).
- **webhelp.copyright** - This parameter specifies the copyright note that is added in the footer of the Table of Contents frame (the left side frame of the WebHelp output).
- **webhelp.footer.file** - You can specify the path to a XML file that includes the footer content for your WebHelp output pages. You can use this parameter to integrate social media features (such as widgets for Facebook™, Twitter™, or Google+™). The file must be well-formed, each widget must be in separate `div` or `span` element, and the code for each `script` element is included in an XML comment (also, the start and end tags for the XML comment must be on a separate line). The following code excerpt is an example for adding a Facebook™ widget:

```xml
<div id="facebook">  
  <div id="fb-root"/>  
  <script>  
    ---(function(d, s, id){var js, fjs = d.getElementsByTagName(s)[0]; if (d.getElementById(id)) return;js = d.createElement(s); js.id = id; js.src = "//connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.0";fjs.parentNode.insertBefore(js, fjs);}(document, 'script', 'facebook-jssdk'));  
  </script>  
  <div data-share="true" data-show-faces="true" data-action="like" data-layout="standard" class="fb-like"/>
</div>
</div>
```

- **webhelp.footer.include** - Specifies whether or not to include footer in each WebHelp page. Possible values: 'yes', 'no'. If set to 'no' no footer is added to the WebHelp pages. If set to 'yes' and the `webhelp.footer.file` parameter has a value, then the content of that file is used as footer. If the `webhelp.footer.file` has no value then the default Oxygen footer is inserted in each WebHelp page.
- **l10n.gentext.default.language** - This parameter is used to identify the correct stemmer that differs from language to language. For example, for English the value of this parameter is `en` or for French it is `fr`, and so on.
- **webhelp.logo.image** - Specifies a path to an image displayed as a logo in the left side of the output header.
- **webhelp.logo.image.target.url** - Specifies a target URL that is set on the logo image. When you click the logo image, you will be redirected to this address.
- **webhelp.search.ranking** - If this parameter is set to `false` then the relevance stars are no longer included in the search results displayed on the Search tab (default setting is `true`).
- **webhelp.product.id** - This parameter specifies a short name for the documentation target, or product (for example, `mobile-phone-user-guide`, `hvac-installation-guide`). You can deploy documentation for multiple products on the same server.

**Note:** The following characters are not allowed in the value of this parameter: `< > / \ ' ( ) { } = ; * % + &

- **webhelp.product.version** - This parameter specifies the documentation version. New comments are bound to this version. Multiple documentation versions can be deployed on the same server.

**Note:** The following characters are not allowed in the value of this parameter: `< > / \ ' ( ) { } = ; * % + &


To watch our video demonstration about the feedback-enabled WebHelp system, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Feedback_Enabled_WebHelp.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Feedback_Enabled_WebHelp.html).

### WebHelp Mobile Output

To generate a mobile WebHelp system from your DocBook 5 document, follow these steps:
1. Click Configurable Transformation Scenarios.
2. Select the DocBook WebHelp - Mobile scenario from the DocBook 5 section.
3. Click Apply associated.

To further customize the out-of-the-box transformation, you can edit its parameters:

- **use.stemming** - Controls whether or not you want to include stemming search algorithms into the published output (default setting is false).
- **webhelp.copyright** - This parameter specifies the copyright note that is added in the footer of the Table of Contents frame (the left side frame of the WebHelp output).
- **l10n.gentext.default.language** - This parameter is used to identify the correct stemmer that differs from language to language. For example, for English the value of this parameter is `en` or for French it is `fr`, and so on.
- **webhelp.footer.file** - You can specify the path to a XML file that includes the footer content for your WebHelp output pages. You can use this parameter to integrate social media features (such as widgets for Facebook™, Twitter™, or Google+™). The file must be well-formed, each widget must be in separate div or span element, and the code for each script element is included in an XML comment (also, the start and end tags for the XML comment must be on a separate line). The following code excerpt is an example for adding a Facebook™ widget:

```xml
<div id="facebook">
  <div id="fb-root"/>
  <script>
    <!-- (function(d, s, id) { var js, fjs = d.getElementsByTagName(s)[0]; if (d.getElementById(id)) return; js = d.createElement(s); js.id = id; js.src = "//connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.0"; fjs.parentNode.insertBefore(js, fjs); (document, 'script', 'facebook-jssdk')) -->
    <div data-share="true" data-show-faces="true" data-action="like" data-layout="standard" class="fb-like"/>
  </script>
</div>
```

- **webhelp.footer.include** - Specifies whether or not to include footer in each WebHelp page. Possible values: 'yes', 'no'. If set to 'no' no footer is added to the WebHelp pages. If set to 'yes' and the **webhelp.footer.file** parameter has a value, then the content of that file is used as footer. If the **webhelp.footer.file** has no value then the default Oxygen footer is inserted in each WebHelp page.

When the DocBook WebHelp - Mobile transformation is complete, the output is automatically opened in your default browser.

**DocBook to PDF Output Customization**

Main steps for customization of PDF output generated from DocBook XML documents.

When the default layout and output look of the DocBook to PDF transformation need to be customized, the following main steps should be followed. In this example a company logo image is added to the front matter of a book. Other types of customizations should follow some similar steps.


   You should start from a copy of the file
   
   `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/xsl/fo/titlepage.templates.xml` and customize it. The instructions for the spec file can be found here.

   An example of spec file:

   ```xml
   <t:titlepage-content t:side="recto">
     <mediaobject/>
     <title t:named-template="book.verso.title" font-size="&hsize2;" font-weight="bold" font-family="{$title.font.family}"/>
     <corpauthor/>
     ...
   </t:titlepage-content>
   ```

2. Generate a new XSLT stylesheet from the title spec file from the previous step.
Apply [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/xsl/template/titlepage.xsl to the title spec file. The result is an XSLT stylesheet, let’s call it mytitlepages.xsl.

3. Import mytitlepages.xsl in a DocBook customization layer.
   The customization layer is the stylesheet that will be applied to the XML document. The mytitlepages.xsl should be imported with an element like:
   
   ```
   <xsl:import href="dir-name/mytitlepages.xsl"/>
   ```

4. Insert logo image in the XML document.
   The path to the logo image must be inserted in the book/info/mediaobject element of the XML document.

5. Apply the customization layer to the XML document.
   A quick way is duplicating the transformation scenario DocBook PDF that comes with Oxygen and set the customization layer in the XSL URL property of the scenario.

DocBook to EPUB Transformation

The EPUB specification recommends the use of OpenType fonts (recognized by their .otf file extension) when possible. To use a specific font:

- first you need to declare it in your CSS file, like:

  ```
  @font-face {
    font-family: "MyFont";
    font-weight: bold;
    font-style: normal;
    src: url(fonts/MyFont.otf);
  }
  ```

- tell the CSS where this font is used. To set it as default for h1 elements, use the font-family rule as in the following example:

  ```
  h1 {
    font-size:20pt;
    margin-bottom:20px;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-family: "MyFont";
    text-align: center;
  }
  ```

- in your DocBook to EPUB transformation, set the epub.embedded.fonts parameter to fonts/MyFont.otf. If you need to provide more files, use comma to separate their file paths.

   Note: The html.stylesheet parameter allows you to include a custom CSS in the output EPUB.

DocBook 5 Templates

Default templates are available in the New File wizard and can be used for easily creating a skeletal form of a DocBook 5 book or article. These templates are stored in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/templates/DocBook 5 folder.

Here are some of the DocBook 5 templates available when creating new documents from templates.

- Article;
- Article with MathML;
- Article with SVG;
- Article with XInclude;
- Book;
- Book with XInclude;
- Chapter;
- Section;
- Set of Books.
Inserting olink Links in DocBook 5 Documents

An olink is a type of link between two DocBook XML documents. The olink element is the equivalent for linking outside the current DocBook document. It has the attribute targetdoc for the document ID that contains the target element and the attribute targetptr for the ID (the value of an id or xml:id attribute) of the target element. The combination of those two attributes provides a unique identifier to locate cross references.

For example, the Administrator Guide is a book with the document ID MailAdminGuide and it contains a chapter about user accounts like the following:

```xml
<chapter id="user_accounts">
  <title>Administering User Accounts</title>
  <para>blah blah</para>
  ...
</chapter>
```

You can form a cross reference to that chapter by adding an olink in the User Guide like the following:

```xml
You may need to update your
<olink targetdoc="MailAdminGuide" targetptr="user_accounts">user accounts</olink>
when you get a new machine.
```

1. Decide what documents are included in the domain for cross referencing.

   An ID should be assigned to each document that will be referenced with an olink. Usually it is added as an id or xml:id attribute to the root element of the document. A document ID is a string that is unique for each document in your collection. For example the documentation may include a user's guide, an administrator's guide, and a reference document. These could have simple IDs like ug, ag, and ref or more specific IDs like MailUserGuide, MailAdminGuide, and MailReference.

2. Decide the output hierarchy.

   For creating links between documents, the relative locations of the output documents must be known. Generally the HTML files for multiple documents are output to different directories if chunking is used. Before going further you must decide the names and locations of the HTML output directories for all the documents from the domain. Each directory will be represented by an element <dir name="directory_name"> in the target database document. In the example from the next step the hierarchy is documentation/guides/mailuser, documentation/guides/mailadmin, documentation/guides/reference.

3. Create the target database document.

   Each collection of documents has a master target database document that is used to resolve all olinks from that collection. The target database document is an XML file that is created once. It provides a framework that pulls in the target data for each document. The database document is static and all the document data is pulled in dynamically. An example is the following:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE targetset [
<!ENTITY ugtargets SYSTEM "file:///doc/userguide/target.db">
<!ENTITY agtargets SYSTEM "file:///doc/adminguide/target.db">
<!ENTITY reftargets SYSTEM "file:///doc/man/target.db">
]>
<targetset>
  <targetsetinfo>
    Description of this target database document, which is for the examples in olink doc.
  </targetsetinfo>

  <!-- Site map for generating relative paths between documents -->
  <sitemap>
  <dir name="documentation">
    <dir name="mailuser">
      <document targetdoc="MailUserGuide" baseuri="userguide.html">
        &ugtargets;
      </document>
    </dir>
    <dir name="mailadmin">
      <document targetdoc="MailAdminGuide">
        &agtargets;
      </document>
    </dir>
  </dir>
  </sitemap>
</targetset>
```
An example of a target.db file:

```
<dir name="reference">
  <dir name="mailref">
    <document targetdoc="MailReference">
      <reftargets/>
    </document>
  </dir>
</dir>
</sitemap>
</targetset>
```

4. Generate the target data files.
These files are the target.db files from the above example of target database document. They are created with the same DocBook transformation scenario as the HTML or XHTML output. The XSLT parameter called `collect.xref.targets` must be set to the value `yes`. The default name of a target data file is `target.db` but it can be changed by setting an absolute file path in the XSLT parameter `targets.filename`.

5. Insert olink elements in the DocBook XML documents.
When a DocBook XML document is edited in Author mode provides the **Insert OLink** action on the toolbar. This action allows selecting the target of an olink from the list of all possible targets from a specified target database document. In the following image the target database document is called `target.xml`.

That is done using a DocBook transformation scenario in which the URL of the target database document is set in the target.database.document parameter. The DocBook XSL stylesheets know how to resolve olinks in the output files using the value of this parameter.

The DITA Topics Document Type

The Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) is an XML-based architecture oriented to authoring, producing, and delivering technical information. It divides content into small, self-contained topics that you can reuse in various deliverables. The extensibility of DITA permits organizations to define specific information structures while still using standard tools to work with them. Oxygen XML Author plugin provides schema-driven (DTD, RNG, XSD) templates for DITA documents.

A file is considered to be a DITA topic document when one of the following conditions are true:

- The root element name is one of the following: concept, task, reference, dita, or topic.
- The PUBLIC ID of the document is a PUBLIC ID for the elements listed above.
- The root element of the file has an attribute named DITAArchVersion for the “http://dita.oasis-open.org/architecture/2005/” namespace. This enhanced case of matching is only applied when the Enable DTD processing option is enabled from the Document Type Association preferences page.

The default schemas used for DITA topic documents are stored in

- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/dtd/
- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/schema/.

The default CSS files used for rendering DITA content in Author mode are stored in

- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/css/.

The default catalogs for the DITA topic document type are as follows:

- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/catalog.xml
DITA Author Actions

The following default actions are available in the DITA (Author Custom Actions) toolbar:

**Bold**
Surrounds the selected text with a `b` tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

**Italic**
Surrounds the selected text with an `i` tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

**Underline**
Surrounds the selected text with a `u` tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Link Actions Drop-Down List**

  The following link actions are available from this list:

  - **Cross Reference** - Depending on the context where it is invoked, the action inserts one of the following two elements:
    - an `xref` element, with the `format` attribute set to `dita`
    - a `fragref` element, which is a specialization of the `xref` element

    **Note:** Both elements point to their target using the `href` attribute

  The referenced target is selected in a dialog box that lists all the IDs extracted from the selected file. When you select an ID, you can preview the content in the **Preview** tab or the XML source in the **Source** tab. In case you have a large number of IDs in the target document, use the **Filter** field to search through the IDs.

![Insert Reference Dialog](image)

**Figure 111: Insert a Cross Reference in a DITA Document**
Note: The **Insert Reference** dialog box is not modal. The dialog box is closed automatically in case you switch to a different editor.

- **Key Reference** - Inserts a user specified element with the value of the `keyref` attribute set to a specific key name. As stated in the DITA 1.2 specification, keys are defined at map level and referenced afterwards. You are able to select the target of the `keyref` element in the **Insert Key Reference** dialog box.

Note: The **Insert Key Reference** dialog box presents the list of keys available in the current DITA Map. If the DITA Map is not opened in the **DITA Maps Manager** view, the **Insert Key Reference** dialog box does not display any keys.

You can also reference elements at sub-topic level by pressing the **Sub-topic** button and choosing the target.

All keys which are presented in the dialog box are gathered from the current opened DITA map. Elements which have the `keyref` attribute set are displayed as links. The current opened DITA map is also used to resolve references when navigating `keyref` links in the Author mode. Image elements which use key references are rendered as images.

- **File Reference** - Inserts an `xref` element with the value of attribute `format` set to `xml`.
- **Web Link** - Inserts an `xref` element with the value of attribute `format` set to `html`, and `scope` set to `external`.
- **Related Link to Topic** - Inserts a link element inside a `related-links` parent.
- **Related Link to File** - Inserts a link element with the attribute `format` set to `xml` inside a `related-links` parent.
- **Related Link to Web Page** - Inserts a link element with the attribute `format` set to `html` and `scope` set to `external` inside a `related-links` parent.

**Insert Image Reference**

Opens the **Insert Image** dialog box that allows you to configure the properties of an image to be inserted into a DITA document at the caret position.

### Insert Section Drop-Down List

The following link actions are available from this list:

- **Insert Section** - Inserts a new section / step in the document, depending on the current context. A new section will be inserted in either one of the following contexts:
  - section context, when the value of `class` attribute of the current element or one of its ancestors contains `topic` or `section`.
  - topic's body context, when the value of `class` attribute of the current element contains `topic/body`.

A new step will be inserted in either one of the following contexts:

  - task step context, when the value of `class` attribute of the current element or one of its ancestors contains `task/step`.
  - task steps context, when the value of `class` attribute of the current element contains `task/steps`.

- **Insert Concept** - Inserts a new concept. Concepts provide background information that users must know before they can successfully work with a product or interface. This action is available in one of the following contexts:

  - concept context, one of the current element ancestors is a `concept`. In this case an empty `concept` will be inserted after the current caret position.
  - concept or DITA context, current element is a `concept` or `dita`. In this case an empty `concept` will be inserted at current caret position.
  - DITA topic context, current element is a `topic child` of a `dita` element. In this case an empty `concept` will be inserted at current caret position.
  - DITA topic context, one of the current element ancestors is a DITA `topic`. In this case an empty `concept` will be inserted after the first `topic` ancestor.
• **Insert Task** - Inserts a new task. Tasks are the main building blocks for task-oriented user assistance. They generally provide step-by-step instructions that will enable a user to perform a task. This action is available in one of the following contexts:
  
  - task context, one of the current element ancestors is a task. In this case an empty task will be inserted after the last child of the first concept’s ancestor.
  - task context, the current element is a task. In this case an empty task will be inserted at current caret position.
  - topic context, the current element is a dita topic. An empty task will be inserted at current caret position.
  - topic context, one of the current element ancestors is a dita topic. An empty task will be inserted after the last child of the first ancestor that is a topic.

• **Insert Topic** -

• **Insert Reference** - Inserts a new reference in the document. A reference is a top-level container for a reference topic. This action is available in one of the following contexts:
  
  - reference context - one of the current element ancestors is a reference. In this case an empty reference will be inserted after the last child of the first ancestor that is a reference.
  - reference or dita context - the current element is either a dita or a reference. An empty reference will be inserted at caret position.
  - topic context - the current element is topic descendant of dita element. An empty reference will be inserted at caret position.
  - topic context - the current element is descendant of dita element and descendant of topic element. An empty reference will be inserted after the last child of the first ancestor that is a topic.

---

**Insert a new paragraph**

Insert a new paragraph at current cursor position.

**Insert DITA Content Reference**

Inserts a content reference at the caret position.

The DITA conref attribute provides a mechanism for reuse of content fragments. The conref attribute stores a reference to another element and is processed to replace the referencing element with the referenced element. The element containing the content reference acts as a placeholder for the referenced element. The identifier for the referenced element must be either absolute or resolvable in the context of the referencing element. See [here](#) for more details.

Oxygen XML Author plugin *displays the referenced content* of a DITA conref if it can resolve it to a valid resource. If you have URI’s instead of local paths in the XML documents and your DITA OT transformation needs an XML catalog to map the URI’s to local paths you have to *add the catalog to Oxygen XML Author plugin*. If the URI’s can be resolved the referenced content will be displayed in Author mode and in the transformation output.

A content reference is inserted with the action **Insert a DITA Content Reference** available on the toolbar **Author custom actions** and on the menu **DITA > Insert**.
Figure 112: Insert Content Reference Dialog Box

Note: The Insert Content Reference dialog box is not modal. The dialog box is closed automatically in case you switch to a different editor.

In the URL chooser you set the URL of the file from which you want to reuse content. Depending on the Target type filter you will see a tree of elements which can be referenced (which have ID's). For each element the XML content is shown in the preview area. The Conref value is computed automatically for the selected tree element. After pressing Insert, an element with the same name as the target element and having the attribute conref with the value specified in the Conref value field will be inserted at caret position.

According to the DITA 1.2 specification the conrefend attribute can be used to specify content reference ranges. This is a very useful feature when referencing multiple consecutive steps or list items. If you use multiple contiguous sibling selection the conrefend value will also be set to the value of the last selected ID path. Oxygen XML Author plugin will present the entire referenced range as read-only content.

Insert Content Key Reference

Inserts a content key reference at the caret position.

As stated in the DITA 1.2 specification the conkeyref attribute provides a mechanism for reuse of content fragments similar with the conref mechanism. Keys are defined at map level which can be referenced using conkeyref. The conkeyref attribute contains a key reference to another element and is processed to replace...
the referencing element with the referenced element. The element containing the content key reference acts as a placeholder for the referenced element. The identifier for the referenced element must be either absolute or resolvable in the context of the referencing element.

Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the key referenced content of a DITA conkeyref if it can resolve it to a valid resource in the context of the current opened DITA map.

A content key reference is inserted with the action Insert a DITA Content Key Reference available on the toolbar Author custom actions and on the menu DITA > Insert.

![Insert Content Key Reference Dialog Box](image)

**Figure 113: Insert Content Key Reference Dialog Box**

**Note:** The Insert Content Key Reference dialog box is not modal. The dialog box is closed automatically in case you switch to a different editor.

To reference target elements at sub-topic level just press the **Sub-topic** button and choose the target.

According to the DITA 1.2 specification the conrefend attribute can be used to specify content reference ranges. This is a very useful feature when referencing multiple consecutive steps or list items. If you use multiple contiguous sibling selection for IDs at sub-topic level the conrefend value will also be set to the value of the last selected ID path. Oxygen XML Author plugin will present the entire referenced range as read-only content.

**Important:** All keys which are presented in the dialog box are gathered from the current opened DITA map. Elements which have the conkeyref attribute set are displayed by default with the target content expanded. The current opened DITA map is also used to resolve references when navigating conkeyref links in the Author mode.

- **Insert a step or list item**
  Inserts a new list or step item in the current list type.

- **Insert an unordered list at the caret position**
  Inserts an itemized list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.
Insert an ordered list at the caret position
Inserts an ordered list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.

Sort
Sorts a table selection.

Insert Table
Opens a dialog box that allows you to configure and insert a table. You can generate a header and footer, set the number of rows and columns of the table and decide how the table is framed.

Insert Row
Inserts a new table row with empty cells. This action is available when the caret is positioned inside a table.

Insert Column
Inserts a new table column with empty cells after the current column. This action is available when the caret is positioned inside a table.

Insert Cell
Inserts a new empty cell depending on the current context. If the caret is positioned between two cells, Oxygen XML Author plugin a new cell at caret position. If the caret is inside a cell, the new cell is created after the current cell.

Delete Column
Deletes the table column located at caret position.

Delete Row
Deletes the table row located at caret position.

Edit Table Properties
Opens the Table properties dialog box that allows you to configure properties of a table (such as frame borders).

Table Join/Split Drop-Down List

The following link actions are available from this list:

- **Join Row Cells** - Joins the content of the selected cells. The operation is available if the selected cells are from the same row and they have the same row span. The action is also available when the selection is missing, but the caret is positioned between two cells.

- **Join Cell Above** - Joins the content of the cell from the current caret position with the content of the cell above it. This action works only if both cells have the same column span.

- **Join Cell Below** - Joins the content of the cell from the current caret position with the content of the cell below it. This action works only if both cells have the same column span.

  **Note:** When you use **Join Cell Above** and **Join Cell Below**, Oxygen XML Author plugin deletes the source row if it remains empty. The cells that span over multiple rows are also updated.

- **Split Cell To The Left** - Splits the cell from the current caret position in two cells, inserting a new empty table cell to the left. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one column. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

- **Split Cell To The Right** - Splits the cell from the current caret position in two cells, inserting a new empty table cell to the right. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one column. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

- **Split Cell Above** - Splits the cell from current caret position in two cells, inserting a new empty table cell above. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one row. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

- **Split Cell Below** - Splits the cell from current caret position in two, inserting a new empty table cell below. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one row. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.
In addition, the following default actions are available from the DITA menu:

**Refresh references**

You can use this action to manually trigger a refresh and update of all referenced resources.

In addition, the following default actions are available from the contextual menu:

### Style Guide

Opens the DITA Style Guide Best Practices for Authors in your browser and displays a topic that is relevant to the element at the caret position. When editing DITA documents, this action is available in the contextual menu of the editing area (under the About Element sub-menu), in the DITA menu, and in some of the documentation tips that are displayed by the Content Completion Assistant.

### Browse reference manual

Opens in your web browser of choice a reference to the documentation of the XML element closest to the caret position. When editing DITA documents, this action is available in the contextual menu of the editing area (under the About Element sub-menu) and in the documentation tip displayed by the Content Completion Assistant.

**Paste special > Paste as content reference**

Available on the contextual menu of Author editor for any topic file, this operation inserts a content reference (a DITA element with a `conref` attribute) to the DITA XML element from the clipboard. An entire DITA XML element with an ID attribute must be present in the clipboard when the action is invoked. The `conref` attribute will point to this ID value.

**Paste special > Paste as content key reference**

Allows you to indirectly reference content using the `conkeyref` attribute. When the DITA content is processed, the key references are resolved using key definitions from DITA maps. To use this action, do the following:

1. Set the `id` attribute of the element holding the content you want to reference.
2. Open the DITA Map in the DITA Maps Manager view and make sure that the Root map combo box points to the correct map that stores the keys.
3. Right click the topic that holds the content you want to reference, select Edit Properties, and enter a value in the Keys field.

**Paste special > Paste as link**

Available on the contextual menu of Author editor for any topic file, this action inserts a `link` element or an `xref` one (depending on the location of the paste operation) that points to the DITA XML element from the clipboard. An entire DITA XML element with an ID attribute must be present in the clipboard when the action is invoked. The `href` attribute of `link:href` will point to this ID value.

**Paste special > Paste as link (keyref)**

Inserts a link to the element that you want to reference. To use this action, do the following:

1. Set the `id` attribute of the element that you want to reference.
2. Open the DITA Map in the DITA Maps Manager view and make sure that the Root map combo box points to the correct map that stores the keys.
3. Right click the topic that holds the content you want to reference, select Edit Properties, and enter a value in the Keys field.

**Replace conref / conkeyref reference with content**

Replaces the content reference fragment or the `conkeyref` at caret position with the referenced content. This action is useful when you want to make changes to the content but decide to keep the referenced fragment unchanged.

**Insert Equation**

Allows you to insert an MathML equation.

**Create Reusable Component**

Creates a reusable component from a selected fragment of text. For more information, see Reusing Content.
Insert Reusable Component

Inserts a reusable component at cursor location. For more information, see Reusing Content.

Remove Content Reference

Removes the conref attribute of an element. For more information, see Reusing Content.

Add/Edit Content Reference

Add or edit the conref attribute of an element. For more information, see Reusing Content.

Generate IDs

This action generates and sets unique IDs for:

- The element at caret position.
- All top-level elements found in the current selection. Additionally, if the selection contains elements from the DITA > ID Options list, they will all receive an unique ID

Note: IDs already set are preserved.

The action is available both in the contextual menu and in the DITA main menu.

ID Options

Action available in the DITA main menu, allows you to specify the elements for which Oxygen XML Author plugin generates an unique ID if the Auto generate IDs for elements option is enabled. The configurable ID value pattern can accept most of the application supported editor variables.

To keep an already set element ID when copying content in the same document, make sure the Remove IDs when copying content in the same document option is not checked.

Search References

Finds the references to the id attribute value of the selected element in all the topics from the current DITA map (opened in the DITA Maps Manager view). The default shortcut of the action is Ctrl Shift G (Command Shift G on OS X) and can be changed in the DITA Topic document type.

Dragging a file from the Project view or DITA Maps Manager view and dropping it into a DITA document that is edited in Author mode, creates a link to the dragged file (the xref DITA element with the href attribute) at the drop location. Dragging an image file from the default file system application (Windows Explorer on Windows or Finder on Mac OS X, for example) and dropping it into a DITA document inserts an image element (the image DITA element with the href attribute) at the drop location.

DITA Transformation Scenarios

The following default transformation scenarios are available for DITA Topics:

- DITA XHTML - Transforms a DITA topic to XHTML using DITA Open Toolkit.
- DITA PDF - Transforms a DITA topic to PDF using the DITA Open Toolkit and the Apache FOP engine.

DITA Templates

The default templates available for DITA topics are stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/templates/topic folder. They can be used for easily creating a DITA concept, reference, task or topic.

Here are some of the DITA templates available when creating new documents from templates:

- Composite - New DITA Composite
- Composite with MathML - New DITA Composite with MathML
- Concept - New DITA Concept
- General Task - New DITA Task
- Glossentry - New DITA Glossentry
- Glossgroup - New DITA Glossgroup
- Machinery Task - New DITA Machinery Task
The DITA Map Document Type

DITA maps are documents that collect and organize references to DITA topics to indicate the relationships among the topics. They can also serve as outlines or tables of contents for DITA deliverables and as build manifests for DITA projects.

Maps allow scalable reuse of content across multiple contexts. They can be used by information architects, authors, and publishers to plan, develop, and deliver content.

A file is considered to be a DITA map document when either of the following is true:

- The root element name is one of the following: map, bookmap.
- The public id of the document is -//OASIS//DTD DITA Map or -//OASIS//DTD DITA BookMap.
- The root element of the file has an attribute named class which contains the value map/map and a DITAArchVersion attribute from the http://dita.oasis-open.org/architecture/2005/ namespace. This enhanced case of matching is only applied when the Enable DTD processing option from the Document Type Detection option page is enabled.

The default schemas used for DITA map documents are stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/dtd/ or [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/schema/.

The default CSS files used for rendering DITA content in Author mode are stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/css/.

The default catalogs for the DITA map document type are as follows:

- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/catalog.xml
- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/catalog-dita.xml

DITA Map Author Actions

When a DITA map is opened in the editor, the following default actions are available in the DITA submenu of the main menu, and in the Author custom actions toolbar:

- **Insert New Topic**
  - Creates a new topic and inserts a reference to it at the caret position.
Insert Topic Reference
Inserts a reference to a topic.

Insert Content Reference
Inserts a content reference at the caret position.

Insert Content Key Reference
Inserts a content key reference at the caret position.

Insert Topic Heading
Inserts a topic heading at the caret position.

Insert Topic Group
Inserts a topic group at the caret position.

Insert Relationship Table
Opens a dialog box that allows you to configure the relationship table to be inserted. The dialog box allows the user to configure the number of rows and columns of the relationship table, if the header will be generated and if the title will be added.

Relationship Table Properties
Allows you to change the properties of rows in relationship tables.

Insert Row
Inserts a new table row with empty cells. The action is available when the caret position is inside a table.

Insert Column
Inserts a new table column with empty cells after the current column. The action is available when the caret position is inside a table.

Delete Column
Deletes the table column where the caret is located.

Delete Row
Deletes the table row where the caret is located.

Dragging a file from the Project view or DITA Maps Manager view and dropping it into a DITA map document that is edited in Author mode creates a link to the dragged file (a topicref element, chapter, part, etc.) at the drop location.

DITA Map Transformation Scenarios
The following default transformations are available:

- Predefined transformation scenarios allow you to transform a DITA Map to PDF, ODF, XHTML, WebHelp, EPUB, and CHM files.
- Run DITA-OT Integrator - Use this transformation scenario if you want to integrate a DITA-OT plugin. This scenario runs an ANT task that integrates all the plug-ins from the DITA-OT/plugins directory.
- DITA Map Metrics Report - Use this transformation scenario if you want to generate a DITA Map statistics report containing information such as:
  - the number of processed maps and topics
  - content reuse percentage
  - number of elements, attributes, words, and characters used in the entire DITA Map structure
  - DITA conditional processing attributes used in the DITA Maps
  - words count
  - information types such as number of containing maps, bookmaps, or topics
Many more output formats are available by clicking the **New** button. The transformation process relies on the DITA Open Toolkit.

**WebHelp Output**

DITA Maps can be transformed into WebHelp systems, such as:

**WebHelp Output**

To publish a DITA Map to WebHelp:

1. Click **Configure Transformation Scenarios**.
2. Select the **DITA Map WebHelp** scenario from the **DITA Map** section.
3. Click **Apply associated**.

When the **DITA Map WebHelp** transformation is complete, the output is automatically opened in your default browser.

To further customize the out-of-the-box transformation, you can edit its parameters:

- **use.stemming** - Controls whether or not you want to include stemming search algorithms into the published output (default setting is false).
- **clean.output** - Deletes all files from the output folder before the transformation is performed (only no and yes values are valid and the default value is no).
- **webhelp.copyright** - Adds a small copyright text that appears at the end of the Table of Contents.
- **webhelp.footer.file** - You can specify the path to a XML file that includes the footer content for your WebHelp output pages. You can use this parameter to integrate social media features (such as widgets for Facebook™, Twitter™, or Google+™). The file must be well-formed, each widget must be in separate div or span element, and the code for each script element is included in an XML comment (also, the start and end tags for the XML comment must be on a separate line). The following code excerpt is an example for adding a Facebook™ widget:

```html
<div id="facebook">
  <script>
    /*(function(d, s, id) { var js, fjs = d.getElementsByTagName(s)[0]; if (d.getElementsByTagName('script')[0]) return; js = d.createElement(s); js.id = id; js.src = '//connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.0'; js.src = 'https://www.facebook.com/en_US/sdk.js'; fjs.parentNode.insertBefore(js, fjs); })(document, 'script', 'facebook-jssdk');*/
  <div data-share="true" data-show-faces="true" data-action="like" data-layout="standard" class="fb-like"/>
</div>
</script>
```

- **webhelp.footer.include** - Specifies whether or not to include footer in each WebHelp page. Possible values: 'yes', 'no'. If set to 'no' no footer is added to the WebHelp pages. If set to 'yes' and the webhelp.footer.file parameter has a value, then the content of that file is used as footer. If the webhelp.footer.file has no value then the default Oxygen footer is inserted in each WebHelp page.
- **webhelp.logo.image** - Specifies a path to an image displayed as a logo in the left side of the output header.
- **webhelp.logo.image.target.url** - Specifies a target URL that is set on the logo image. When you click the logo image, you will be redirected to this address.
- **webhelp.search.ranking** - If this parameter is set to false then the relevance stars are no longer included in the search results displayed on the Search tab (default setting is true).
- **args.default.language** - If the language is not detected in the DITA map, this parameter is used. The default sample value is en-us.
- **webhelp.search.japanese.dictionary** - The file path of the user dictionary that will be used by the Kuromoji morphological indexer that is used for indexing Japanese content in the WebHelp pages.

**WebHelp With Feedback Output**

To publish a DITA Map as WebHelp with Feedback:

1. Click **Configure Transformation Scenarios**.
2. Select the **DITA Map WebHelp with Feedback** scenario from the **DITA Map** section.

3. Click **Apply associated**.

4. Enter the documentation product ID and the documentation version.

When the **DITA Map WebHelp with Feedback** transformation is complete, your default browser opens the `installation.html` file. This file contains information about the output location, system requirements, installation instructions, and deployment of the output.

To further customize the out-of-the-box transformation, you can edit its parameters:

- **use.stemming** - Controls whether or not you want to include stemming search algorithms into the published output (default setting is `false`).
- **clean.output** - Deletes all files from the output folder before the transformation is performed (only `no` and `yes` values are valid and the default value is `no`).
- **webhelp.copyright** - Adds a small copyright text that appears at the end of the Table of Contents.
- **webhelp.footer.file** - You can specify the path to a XML file that includes the footer content for your WebHelp output pages. You can use this parameter to integrate social media features (such as widgets for Facebook™, Twitter™, or Google+™). The file must be well-formed, each widget must be in separate `div` or `span` element, and the code for each `script` element is included in an XML comment (also, the start and end tags for the XML comment must be on a separate line). The following code excerpt is an example for adding a Facebook™ widget:

```xml
<div id="facebook">
  <div id="fb-root"/>
  <script>
    <!-- (function(d, s, id) { var js, fjs = d.getElementsByTagName(s)[0]; if (d.getElementById(id)) return; js = d.createElement(s); js.id = id; js.src = "//connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.0";
    fjs.parentNode.insertBefore(js, fjs); }) (document, 'script', 'facebook-jssdk'));
  </script>

  <div data-share="true" data-show-faces="true" data-action="like" data-layout="standard" class="fb-like"/>
</div>
</div>
```

- **webhelp.footer.include** - Specifies whether or not to include footer in each WebHelp page. Possible values: 'yes', 'no'. If set to 'no' no footer is added to the WebHelp pages. If set to 'yes' and the `webhelp.footer.file` parameter has a value, then the content of that file is used as footer. If the `webhelp.footer.file` has no value then the default Oxygen footer is inserted in each WebHelp page.
- **webhelp.logo.image** - Specifies a path to an image displayed as a logo in the left side of the output header.
- **webhelp.logo.image.target.url** - Specifies a target URL that is set on the logo image. When you click the logo image, you will be redirected to this address.
- **webhelp.search.ranking** - If this parameter is set to `false` then the relevance stars are no longer included in the search results displayed on the Search tab (default setting is `true`).
- **args.default.language** - If the language is not detected in the DITA map, this parameter is used. The default sample value is `en-us`.
- **webhelp.search.japanese.dictionary** - The file path of the user dictionary that will be used by the Kuromoji morphological indexer that is used for indexing Japanese content in the WebHelp pages.

To watch our video demonstration about the feedback-enabled WebHelp system, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Feedback_Enabled_WebHelp.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Feedback_Enabled_WebHelp.html).

### WebHelp Mobile Output

To generate a mobile WebHelp system from your DITA Map:

1. From the **DITA Maps Manager** view click **Configure Transformation Scenarios**.
2. Select the **DITA Map WebHelp - Mobile** transformation scenario.
3. Click **Apply associated**.

When the **DITA Map WebHelp - Mobile** transformation is complete, the output is automatically opened in your default browser.

To further customize the out-of-the-box transformation, you can edit its parameters:
• **use.stemming** - Controls whether or not you want to include stemming search algorithms into the published output (default setting is `false`).

• **webhelp.copyright** - This parameter specifies the copyright note that is added in the footer of the Table of Contents frame (the left side frame of the WebHelp output).

• **webhelp.indexer.language** - This parameter is used to identify the correct stemmer that differs from language to language. For example, for English the value of this parameter is `en` or for French it is `fr`, and so on.

• **webhelp.footer.file** - You can specify the path to a XML file that includes the footer content for your WebHelp output pages. You can use this parameter to integrate social media features (such as widgets for Facebook™, Twitter™, or Google+™). The file must be well-formed, each widget must be in separate `div` or `span` element, and the code for each `script` element is included in an XML comment (also, the start and end tags for the XML comment must be on a separate line). The following code exert is an example for adding a Facebook™ widget:

```xml
<div id="facebook">
  <div id="fb-root"/>
  <script>
    (function(d, s, id) {
      var js = d.createElement('script'); js.id = id;
      js.src = "http://connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.0";
      js.async = true;
      d.getElementsByTagName('head')[0].appendChild(js);
      (function (s, t) {
        var p = s.parentNode;
        p.insertBefore(s, t);
        p = null;
      })('facebook-jssdk');
    })('script', 'facebook-jssdk');
  </script>
  <div data-share="true" data-show-faces="true" data-action="like" data-layout="standard" class="fb-like"/>
</div>
```

• **webhelp.footer.include** - Specifies whether or not to include footer in each WebHelp page. Possible values: 'yes', 'no'. If set to 'no' no footer is added to the WebHelp pages. If set to 'yes' and the `webhelp.footer.file` parameter has a value, then the content of that file is used as footer. If the `webhelp.footer.file` has no value then the default Oxygen footer is inserted in each WebHelp page.

• **args.default.language** - If the language is not detected in the DITA map, this parameter is used. The default sample value is `en-us`.

• **webhelp.search.japanese.dictionary** - The file path of the user dictionary that will be used by the Kuromoji morphological indexer that is used for indexing Japanese content in the WebHelp pages.

Once Oxygen XML Author plugin finishes the transformation process, the output is automatically opened in your default browser.

### How to Localize the Interface of WebHelp Output

Static labels that are used in the WebHelp output are kept in translation files in the `strings-lang1-lang2.xml` format. By default, the DITA-OT folder is `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT`, or possibly elsewhere if you are using a different DITA-OT distribution. Translation files have the `strings-lang1-lang2.xml` name format, where `lang1` and `lang2` are ISO language codes. For example, the US English text is kept in the `strings-en-us.xml` file.

Follow these steps to localize the interface of the WebHelp output:

1. Look for the `strings-lang1-lang2.xml` file in `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/com.oxygenxml.webhelp/oxygen-webhelp/resources/localization` folder. By default, the DITA-OT folder is `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT`, or possibly elsewhere if you are using a different DITA-OT distribution. Translation files have the `strings-lang1-lang2.xml` name format, where `lang1` and `lang2` are ISO language codes. For example, the Canadian French file would be: `strings-fr-ca.xml`. If it does not exist, create one starting from `strings-en-us.xml`.

2. Translate all the labels from the above language file. Labels are stored in XML elements that have the following format: `<str name="Label name">Caption</str>`.

3. Make sure that the new XML file that you created in the previous two steps is listed in the file `strings-en-us.xml`. In our example for the Canadian French file, it should be listed as: `<lang xml:lang="fr-ca" filename="strings-fr-ca.xml"/>

4. Edit the DITA Map WebHelp/DITA Map WebHelp with Feedback transformation scenario and set the `args.default.language` parameter to the code of the language you want to localize (for example, `fr-ca` for Canadian French).

5. Run the transformation scenario to produce the WebHelp output.
Support for Right-to-Left (RTL) Oriented Languages

To activate support for RTL languages, edit the DITA Map and set the xml:lang attribute on its root element (map). The corresponding attribute value can be set for following RTL languages:

- ar-eg - Arabic
- he-il - Hebrew
- ur-pk - Urdu

WebHelp Search Engine Optimization

A DITA WebHelp transformation scenario can be configured to produce a sitemap.xml file that is used by search engines to aid crawling and indexing mechanisms. A sitemap lists all pages of a WebHelp system and allows webmasters to provide additional information about each page, such as the date it was last updated, change frequency, and importance of each page in relation to other pages in your WebHelp deployment.

The structure of the sitemap.xml file looks like this:

```xml
<urlset xmlns="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9">
  <url>
    <loc>http://www.example.com/topics/introduction.html</loc>
    <lastmod>2014-10-24</lastmod>
    <changefreq>weekly</changefreq>
    <priority>0.5</priority>
  </url>
  <url>
    <loc>http://www.example.com/topics/care.html#care</loc>
    <lastmod>2014-10-24</lastmod>
    <changefreq>weekly</changefreq>
    <priority>0.5</priority>
  </url>
  ...
</urlset>
```

Each page has a <url> element structure containing additional information, such as:

- **loc** - the URL of the page. This URL must begin with the protocol (such as http), if required by your web server. It is constructed from the value of the webhelp.sitemap.base.url parameter from the transformation scenario and the relative path to the page (collected from the href attribute of a topicref element in the DITA map).

  **Note:** The value must have less than 2,048 characters.

- **lastmod** - the date when the page was last modified. The date format is YYYY-MM-DD.
- **changefreq** - indicates how frequently the page is likely to change. This value provides general information to assist search engines, but may not correlate exactly to how often they crawl the page. Valid values are: always, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, and never. The first time the sitemap.xml file is generated, the value is set based upon the value of the webhelp.sitemap.change.frequency parameter in the DITA WebHelp transformation scenario. You can change the value in each url element by editing the sitemap.xml file.

  **Note:** The value always should be used to describe documents that change each time they are accessed. The value never should be used to describe archived URLs.

- **priority** - the priority of this page relative to other pages on your site. Valid values range from 0.0 to 1.0. This value does not affect how your pages are compared to pages on other sites. It only lets the search engines know which pages you deem most important for the crawlers. The first time the sitemap.xml file is generated, the value is set based upon the value of the webhelp.sitemap.priority parameter in the DITA WebHelp transformation scenario. You can change the value in each url element by editing the sitemap.xml file.

  **Note:** lastmod, changefreq, and priority are optional elements.

Creating and Editing the sitemap.xml File

Follow these steps to produce a sitemap.xml file for your WebHelp system, which can then be edited to fine-tune search engine optimization:
1. **Edit** the transformation scenario you currently use for obtaining your WebHelp output. This opens the **Edit DITA Scenario** dialog.

2. Open the **Parameters** tab and set a value for the following parameters:
   - `webhelp.sitemap.base.url` - the URL of the location where your WebHelp system is deployed
     - **Note:** This parameter is required in order for Oxygen XML Author plugin to generate the `sitemap.xml` file.
   - `webhelp.sitemap.change.frequency` - how frequently the WebHelp pages are likely to change (accepted values are: `always`, `hourly`, `daily`, `weekly`, `monthly`, `yearly`, and `never`)
   - `webhelp.sitemap.priority` - the priority of each page (value ranging from 0.0 to 1.0)

3. Execute the transformation scenario.

4. Look for the `sitemap.xml` file in the transformation's output folder. Edit the file to fine-tune the parameters of each page, according to your needs.

**Indexing Japanese Content in WebHelp Pages**

To optimize the indexing of Japanese content in WebHelp pages, the Kuromoji analyzer can be used. This analyzer is not included in the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation kit and must be downloaded and added.

To use the Kuromoji analyzer to index Japanese content in your WebHelp system, follow these steps:

2. Place the Kuromoji analyzer jar file in the following directory: `[OXYGEN INSTALLATION DIRECTORY]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/com.oxygenxml.webhelp/lib`.
3. For the analyzer to work properly, search terms that are entered into your WebHelp pages must be separated by spaces.

Optionally a Japanese user dictionary can be set with the **webhelp.search.japanese.dictionary** parameter.

**Compiled HTML Help (CHM) Output Format**

To perform a Compiled HTML Help (CHM) transformation Oxygen XML Author plugin needs Microsoft HTML Help Workshop to be installed on your computer. Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically detects HTML Help Workshop and uses it.

- **Note:** HTML Help Workshop might fail if the files used for transformation contain accents in their names, due to different encodings used when writing the `.hhp` and `.hcc` files. If the transformation fails to produce the CHM output but the `.hhp` (HTML Help Project) file is already generated, you can manually try to build the CHM output using HTML Help Workshop.

**Changing the Output Encoding**

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the `htmlhelp.locale` parameter to correctly display specific characters of different languages in the output of the Compiled HTML Help (CHM) transformation. The Compiled HTML Help (CHM) default scenario that comes bundled with Oxygen XML Author plugin has the `htmlhelp.locale` parameter set to `en-US`.

The default value of the `htmlhelp.locale` is `en-US`. To customize this parameter, go to **Configure Transformation Scenarios** and click the **Edit** button. In the parameter tab search for the `htmlhelp.locale` parameter and change its value to the desired language tag.

The format of the `htmlhelp.locale` parameter is **LL-CC**, where **LL** represents the language code (e.g., `en` for example) and **CC** represents the country code (e.g., `US` for example). The language codes are contained in the ISO 639-1 standard and the country codes are contained in the ISO 3166-1 standard. For further details about language tags, go to [http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5646.txt](http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5646.txt).
Kindle Output Format

Oxygen XML Author plugin requires KindleGento to generate Kindle output from DITA Maps. To install KindleGen for use by Oxygen XML Author plugin, follow these steps:

1. Go to [www.amazon.com/kindleformat/kindlegen](http://www.amazon.com/kindleformat/kindlegen) and download the zip file that matches your operating system.
2. Unzip the file on your local disk.
3. Start Oxygen XML Author plugin and open a DITA Map in the DITA Maps Manager view.
4. In the DITA Maps Manager View open the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) dialog box.
5. Select the DITA Map Kindle transformation and press the Edit button to edit it.
6. Go to Parameters tab and set the kindlegen.executable parameter as the path to the KindleGen directory.
7. Accept the changes.

Migrating OOXML Documents to DITA

Oxygen XML Author plugin integrates the entire DITA for Publishers plugins suite, enabling you to migrate content from Open Office XML documents to DITA:

- Open an OOXML document in Oxygen XML Author plugin. The document is opened in the Archive Browser view.
- From the Archive Browser, open document.xml. 
  - **Note:** document.xml holds the content of the document.
- Click Configure Transformation Scenario(s) on the toolbar and apply the DOCX DITA scenario. If you encounter any issues with the transformation, click the link below for further details about the Word to DITA Transformation Framework.

DITA Map Templates

The default templates available for DITA maps are stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/templates/map folder.

Here are some of the DITA Map templates available when creating *new documents from templates*:

- **DITA Map - Bookmap** - New DITA Bookmap.
- **DITA Map - Map** - New DITA Map.
- **DITA Map - Learning Map** - New DITA learning and training content specialization map.
- **DITA Map - Learning Bookmap** - New DITA learning and training content specialization bookmap.
- **DITA Map - Eclipse Map** - IBM specialization of DITA Map used for producing Eclipse Help plugins.

DITA for Publishers Map specialization templates:

- **D4P Map** - New DITA for Publishers Map.
- **D4P Pub-component-map** - New DITA for Publishers pub-component-map.
- **D4P Pubmap** - New DITA for Publishers pubmap.

The XHTML Document Type

The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML), is a markup language that has the same depth of expression as HTML, but also conforms to XML syntax.

A file is considered to be a XHTML document when the root element name is html.

The default schemas used for these documents are stored in the following locations:

- **XHTML 1.0** - [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/xhtml/dtd/ or [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/xhtml/nvdl/.
- **XHTML 1.1** - [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/xhtml11/dtd/ or [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/xhtml11/schema/.
- **XHTML 5** - [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/xhtml/xhtml5 (epub3)/.
The CSS options for the XHTML document type are set to merge the CSS stylesheets specified in the document with the CSS stylesheets defined in the XHTML document type.

The default CSS files used for rendering XHTML content in Author mode are stored in \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/xhtml/css/.

The default catalogs for the XHTML document type are as follows:

- \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/xhtml/dtd/xhtmlcatalog.xml
- \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/relaxng/catalog.xml
- \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/nvdl/catalog.xml
- \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/xhtml11/dtd/xhtmlcatalog.xml
- \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/xhtml11/schema/xhtmlcatalog.xml
- \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/xhtml5 (epub3)/catalog-compat.xml

XHTML Author Actions

A variety of actions are available in the XHTML framework that can be added to the XHTML menu, the Author custom actions toolbar, the contextual menu, and the Content Completion Assistant. The following default actions are included in the toolbar and the XHTML menu and are readily available when editing in Author mode (most of them are also available, by default, in the contextual menu):

- **Bold**
  Changes the style of the selected text to bold by surrounding it with \b\ tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Italic**
  Changes the style of the selected text to italic by surrounding it with \i\ tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Underline**
  Changes the style of the selected text to underline by surrounding it with \u\ tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Insert a hypertext link**
  Inserts an \a\ element with an \href\ attribute at the caret position. You can type the URL of the reference you want to insert or use the \Browse\ drop-down list to select it using one of the following options:
  - Browse for local file - Displays the Open dialog box to select a local file.
  - Browse for remote file - Displays the Open URL dialog box to select a remote file.
  - Browse for archived file - Opens the Archive Browser to select a file from an archive.
  - Browse Data Source Explorer - Opens the Data Source Explorer to select a file from a connected data source.
  - Search for file - Opens the Find Resource dialog box to search for a file.

- **Insert image reference**
  Inserts a graphic object at the caret position. This is done by inserting an \img\ element regardless of the current context. The following graphical formats are supported: GIF, JPG, JPEG, BMP, PNG, SVG.

- **Headings**
  A drop-down list that includes actions for inserting \h1\, \h2\, \h3\, \h4\, \h5\, \h6\ elements.

- **Insert a new paragraph**
  Insert a new paragraph at current cursor position.

- **Insert a MathML equation**
  Opens the XML Fragment Editor that allows you to insert and edit MathML notations.

- **Insert a step or list Item**
  Inserts a new step or list item in the current list type.
Insert an unordered list at the caret position
Inserts an itemized list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.

Insert an ordered list at the caret position
Inserts an ordered list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.

Insert a definition list at the caret position
Inserts a definition list (dl element) with one list item (a dt child element and a dd child element).

Sort
Sorts a table selection.

Insert Table
Opens a dialog box that allows you to configure and insert a table. You can generate a header and footer, set the number of rows and columns of the table and decide how the table is framed.

Insert a new table row below the current row
Inserts a new table row with empty cells below the current row. This action is available when the caret is positioned inside a table.

Insert a new table row above the current row
Inserts a new table row with empty cells above the current row. This action is available when the caret is positioned inside a table.

Insert a new table column after the current column
Inserts a new table column with empty cells after the current column. This action is available when the caret is positioned inside a table.

Insert a table cell
Inserts a new empty cell depending on the current context. If the caret is positioned between two cells, Oxygen XML Author plugin a new cell at caret position. If the caret is inside a cell, the new cell is created after the current cell.

Delete a table column
Deletes the table column located at caret position.

Delete a table row
Deletes the table row located at caret position.

Table Join/Split Drop-Down List
The following link actions are available from this list:

- Join Row Cells - Joins the content of the selected cells. The operation is available if the selected cells are from the same row and they have the same row span. The action is also available when the selection is missing, but the caret is positioned between two cells.

- Join Cell Above - Joins the content of the cell from the current caret position with the content of the cell above it. This action works only if both cells have the same column span.

- Join Cell Below - Joins the content of the cell from the current caret position with the content of the cell below it. This action works only if both cells have the same column span.

  Note: When you use Join Cell Above and Join Cell Below, Oxygen XML Author plugin deletes the source row is case it remains empty. The cells that span over multiple rows are also updated.

- Split Cell To The Left - Splits the cell from the current caret position in two cells, inserting a new empty table cell to the left. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one column. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.
• **Split Cell To The Right** - Splits the cell from the current caret position in two cells, inserting a new empty table cell to the right. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one column. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

• **Split Cell Above** - Splits the cell from current caret position in two cells, inserting a new empty table cell above. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one row. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

• **Split Cell Below** - Splits the cell from current caret position in two, inserting a new empty table cell below. This action works only if the current cell spans over more than one row. Oxygen XML Author plugin decreases the column span of the source cell with one.

Dragging a file from the **Project view** or **DITA Maps Manager view** and dropping it into an XHTML document that is edited in **Author** mode creates a link to the dragged file (the `a` element with the `href` attribute) at the drop location. Dragging an image file from the default file system application (Windows Explorer on Windows or Finder on Mac OS X, for example) and dropping it into an XHTML document inserts an image element (the `img` element with the `src` attribute) at the drop location, similar to the **Insert Image Reference** toolbar action.

**XHTML Transformation Scenarios**

The following default transformation scenarios are available for XHTML:

• **XHTML to DITA concept** - Converts an XHTML document to a DITA concept document.
• **XHTML to DITA reference** - Converts an XHTML document to a DITA reference document.
• **XHTML to DITA task** - Converts an XHTML document to a DITA task document.
• **XHTML to DITA topic** - Converts an XHTML document to a DITA topic document.

**XHTML Templates**

Default templates are available for XHTML. They are stored in `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/xhtml/templates` folder and they can be used for easily creating basic XHTML documents.

Here are some of the XHTML templates available when creating new documents from templates.

• **XHTML - 1.0 Strict** - New Strict XHTML 1.0
• **XHTML - 1.0 Transitional** - New Transitional XHTML 1.0
• **XHTML - 1.1 DTD Based** - New DTD based XHTML 1.1
• **XHTML - 1.1 DTD Based + MathML 2.0 + SVG 1.1** - New XHTML 1.1 with MathML and SVG insertions
• **XHTML - 1.1 Schema based** - New XHTML 1.1 XML Schema based

**The TEI ODD Document Type**

The **Text Encoding Initiative - One Document Does it all (TEI ODD)** is a TEI XML-conformant specification format that allows you to create a custom TEI P5 schema in a literate programming fashion. A system of XSLT stylesheets called **Roma** was created by the TEI Consortium for manipulating the ODD files.

A file is considered to be a TEI ODD document when the following conditions are true:

• The file extension is `.odd`.
• The document namespace is `http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0`.

The default schema, `tei_odds.rng`, used for these documents is stored in `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/custom/schema/relaxng/`.

The default CSS files used for rendering TEI ODD content are stored in `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/css/`.

There are two default catalogs for the TEI ODD document type:

• `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/custom/schema/catalog.xml`
• `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/schema/catalog.xml`

To watch our video demonstration about TEI editing, go to [http://oxygenxml.com/demo/WYSIWYG_TEI_Editing.html](http://oxygenxml.com/demo/WYSIWYG_TEI_Editing.html).
**TEI ODD Author Actions**

The following actions are available in the contextual menu, the TEI ODD submenu of the main menu, and in the Author custom actions toolbar:

**Bold**
Changes the style of the selected text to **bold** by surrounding it with `hi` tag and setting the `rend` attribute to **bold**. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

**Italic**
Changes the style of the selected text to **italic** by surrounding it with `hi` tag and setting the `rend` attribute to **italic**. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

**Underline**
Changes the style of the selected text to **underline** by surrounding it with `hi` tag and setting the `rend` attribute to **ul**. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

**Insert Section**
Inserts a new section / subsection, depending on the current context. For example if the current context is `div1` then a `div2` will be inserted and so on;

**Insert image reference**
_inserts an image reference_ at the caret position;

**Insert Table**
Opens a dialog box that allows you to configure and insert a table. You can generate a header and footer, set the number of rows and columns of the table and decide how the table is framed.

**Insert an ordered list at the caret position**
Inserts an ordered list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.

**Generate IDs**
This action generates and sets unique IDs for:

- the element at caret position
- all top-level elements found in the current selection. Additionally, if the selection contains elements from the TEI > ID Options list, they will all receive an unique ID

Note: IDs already set are preserved.

The action is available both in the contextual menu and in the TEI main menu.

**ID Options**
Action available in the TEI main menu, allows you to specify the elements for which Oxygen XML Author plugin generates an unique ID if the Auto generate IDs for elements option is enabled. The configurable ID value pattern can accept most of the application supported _editor variables._

To keep an already set element ID when copying content in the same document, make sure the Remove IDs when copying content in the same document option is not checked.

**Search References**
Finds the references to the `id` attribute value of the selected element in all the topics from the current DITA map (opened in the DITA Maps Manager view). The default shortcut of the action is _Ctrl Shift G (Command Shift G on OS X)_ and can be changed in the DITA Topic document type.

Dragging a file from _the Project view_ or _DITA Maps Manager view_ and dropping it into a TEI ODD document that is edited in Author mode, creates a link to the dragged file (the `ptr` element with the `target` attribute) at the drop location.
TEI ODD Transformation Scenarios

The following default transformations are available:

- **TEI ODD XHTML** - Transforms a TEI ODD document into an XHTML document
- **TEI ODD PDF** - Transforms a TEI ODD document into a PDF document using the Apache FOP engine
- **TEI ODD EPUB** - Transforms a TEI ODD document into an EPUB document
- **TEI ODD DOCX** - Transforms a TEI ODD document into a DOCX document
- **TEI ODD ODT** - Transforms a TEI ODD document into an ODT document
- **TEI ODD RelaxNG XML** - Transforms a TEI ODD document into a RelaxNG XML document
- **TEI ODD to DTD** - Transforms a TEI ODD document into a DTD document
- **TEI ODD to XML Schema** - Transforms a TEI ODD document into an XML Schema document
- **TEI ODD to RelaxNG Compact** - Transforms a TEI ODD document into a RelaxNG Compact document

TEI ODD Templates

There is only one default template which is stored in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/templates/TEI ODD folder and can be used for easily creating a basic TEI ODD document. This template is available when creating new documents from templates.

- **TEI ODD** - New TEI ODD document

The TEI P4 Document Type

The Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines is an international and interdisciplinary standard that enables libraries, museums, publishers, and individual scholars to represent a variety of literary and linguistic texts for online research, teaching, and preservation.

A file is considered to be a TEI P4 document when one of the following conditions are true:

- The local name of the root is TEI.2.
- The public id of the document is -//TEI P4.

The default DTD schema, tei2.dtd, used for these documents is stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/teip4/schema/dtd/.

The default CSS files used for rendering TEI P4 content in Author mode is stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/css/.

The default catalogs for the TEI P4 document type are as follows:

- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/teip4/schema/dtd/catalog.xml
- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/teip4/custom/schema/dtd/catalog.xml
- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/teip4/stylesheet/catalog.xml

To watch our video demonstration about TEI editing, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/WYSIWYG_TEI_Editing.html.

TEI P4 Author Actions

The following actions are available in the contextual menu, the TEI P4 submenu of the main menu, and in the Author custom actions toolbar:

- **Bold**
  Changes the style of the selected text to bold by surrounding it with hi tag and setting the rend attribute to bold. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Italic**
  Changes the style of the selected text to italic by surrounding it with hi tag and setting the rend attribute to italic. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.
**Underline**
Changes the style of the selected text to underline by surrounding it with `<hi>` tag and setting the `rend` attribute to `ul`. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

**Browse reference manual**
Opens in your web browser of choice a reference to the documentation of the XML element closest to the caret position. When editing DITA documents, this action is available in the contextual menu of the editing area (under the About Element sub-menu) and in the documentation tip displayed by the Content Completion Assistant.

**§ Insert Section**
Inserts a new section / subsection, depending on the current context. For example if the current context is `div1` then a `div2` will be inserted and so on.

**Insert image reference**
inserts an image reference at the caret position;

**Insert Table**
Opens a dialog box that allows you to configure and insert a table. You can generate a header and footer, set the number of rows and columns of the table and decide how the table is framed.

**Insert an ordered list at the caret position**
Inserts an ordered list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.

**Generate IDs**
This action generates and sets unique IDs for:
- the element at caret position
- all top-level elements found in the current selection. Additionally, if the selection contains elements from the TEI > ID Options list, they will all receive an unique ID

Note: IDs already set are preserved.

The action is available both in the contextual menu and in the TEI main menu.

**ID Options**
Action available in the TEI main menu, allows you to specify the elements for which Oxygen XML Author plugin generates an unique ID if the Auto generate IDs for elements option is enabled. The configurable ID value pattern can accept most of the application supported editor variables.

To keep an already set element ID when copying content in the same document, make sure the Remove IDs when copying content in the same document option is not checked.

**Search References**
Finds the references to the `id` attribute value of the selected element in all the topics from the current DITA map (opened in the DITA Maps Manager view). The default shortcut of the action is Ctrl Shift G (Command Shift G on OS X) and can be changed in the DITA Topic document type.

Also, if you drag and drop a file from the Project view or DITA Maps Manager view into a TEI P4 document that is edited in Author mode, it will create a link to the dragged file (the `ptr` element with the `target` attribute) at the drop location.

**TEI P4 Transformation Scenarios**
The following default transformations are available:
- **TEI HTML** - Transforms a TEI document into a HTML document;
- **TEI P4 -> TEI P5 Conversion** - Convert a TEI P4 document into a TEI P5 document;
- **TEI PDF** - Transforms a TEI document into a PDF document using the Apache FOP engine.
TEI P4 Templates

The default templates are stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/templates/TEI P4 folder and they can be used for easily creating basic TEI P4 documents. These templates are available when creating new documents from templates.

- **TEI P4 - Lite** - New TEI P4 Lite
- **TEI P4 - New Document** - New TEI P4 standard document

Customization of TEI Frameworks Using the Latest Sources

The **TEI P4** and **TEI P5** frameworks are available as a public project at the following SVN repository:

https://oxygen-tei.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/

This project is the base for customizing a TEI framework.

1. Check out the project on a local computer from the SVN repository.
   This action is done with an SVN client application that creates a working copy of the SVN repository on a local computer.

2. Customize the TEI framework in Oxygen XML Author plugin.
   a) Set the Oxygen XML Author plugin frameworks folder to the oxygen/frameworks subfolder of the folder of the SVN working copy.
      
      Open the Preferences dialog box, go to Global, and set the path of the SVN working copy in the Use custom frameworks option.

   b) Open the Preferences dialog box, go to Document Type Association > Locations, and select Custom.

3. Build a jar file with the TEI framework.
   The SVN project includes a build.xml file that can be used for building a jar file using the Ant tool. The command that should be used:

   ```
   ant -f build.xml
   ```

4. Distribute the jar file to the users that need the customized TEI framework.
   The command from the above step creates a file tei.zip in the dist subfolder of the SVN project. Each user that needs the customized TEI framework will receive the tei.zip file and will unzip it in the frameworks folder of the Oxygen XML Author plugin install folder.

The TEI P5 Document Type

The **Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines** is an international and interdisciplinary standard that enables libraries, museums, publishers, and individual scholars to represent a variety of literary and linguistic texts for online research, teaching, and preservation.

A file is considered to be a TEI P5 document when one of the following conditions are true:

- The document namespace is http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0.
- The public id of the document is -//TEI P5.

The default schemas used for these documents are stored in

[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/custom/schema/dtd/ or 
[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/custom/schema/relaxng/.

The CSS file used for rendering TEI P5 content is located in 

[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/css/tei_oxygen.css.

The default catalogs for the TEI P5 document type are as follows:

- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/schema/dtd/catalog.xml
- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/custom/schema/dtd/catalog.xml
- [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/xml/tei/stylesheet/catalog.xml
To watch our video demonstration about TEI editing, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/WYSIWYG_TEI_Editing.html.

**TEI P5 Author Actions**

The following actions are available in the contextual menu, the TEI P5 submenu of the main menu, and in the Author custom actions toolbar:

**Bold**
Changes the style of the selected text to **bold** by surrounding it with `hi` tag and setting the `rend` attribute to `bold`. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

**Italic**
Changes the style of the selected text to *italic* by surrounding it with `hi` tag and setting the `rend` attribute to `italic`. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

**Underline**
Changes the style of the selected text to *underline* by surrounding it with `hi` tag and setting the `rend` attribute to `ul`. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

**Browse reference manual**
Opens in your web browser of choice a reference to the documentation of the XML element closest to the caret position. When editing DITA documents, this action is available in the contextual menu of the editing area (under the About Element sub-menu) and in the documentation tip displayed by the Content Completion Assistant.

**Insert Section**
Inserts a new section / subsection, depending on the current context. For example if the current context is `div1` then a `div2` will be inserted and so on.

**Insert image reference**

```
inserts an image reference
```
at the caret position;

**Insert Table**
Opens a dialog box that allows you to configure and insert a table. You can generate a header and footer, set the number of rows and columns of the table and decide how the table is framed.

**Insert an ordered list at the caret position**
Inserts an ordered list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.

**Generate IDs**
This action generates and sets unique IDs for:

- the element at caret position
- all top-level elements found in the current selection. Additionally, if the selection contains elements from the TEI > ID Options list, they will all receive an unique ID

```
Note: IDs already set are preserved.
```

The action is available both in the contextual menu and in the TEI main menu.

**ID Options**
Action available in the TEI main menu, allows you to specify the elements for which Oxygen XML Author plugin generates an unique ID if the Auto generate IDs for elements option is enabled. The configurable ID value pattern can accept most of the application supported editor variables.

To keep an already set element ID when copying content in the same document, make sure the Remove IDs when copying content in the same document option is not checked.

**Search References**
Finds the references to the `id` attribute value of the selected element in all the topics from the current DITA map (opened in the DITA Maps Manager view). The default shortcut of the action is `Ctrl Shift G (Command Shift G on OS X)` and can be changed in the DITA Topic document type.
Also, if you drag and drop a file from the Project view or DITA Maps Manager view into a TEI P5 document that is edited in Author mode, it will create a link to the dragged file (the ptr element with the target attribute) at the drop location. Dragging an image file from the default file system application (Windows Explorer on Windows or Finder on Mac OS X, for example) and dropping it into a TEI P5 document inserts a graphic element (the graphic element with the url attribute) at the drop location, similar to the Insert Image Reference toolbar action.

TEI P5 Transformation Scenarios

The following default transformations are available:

- TEI P5 XHTML - transforms a TEI P5 document into a XHTML document;
- TEI P5 PDF - transforms a TEI P5 document into a PDF document using the Apache FOP engine;
- TEI EPUB - transforms a TEI P5 document into an EPUB output. The EPUB output will contain any images referenced in the TEI XML document;
- TEI DOCX - transforms a TEI P5 document into a DOCX (OOXML) document. The DOCX document will contain any images referenced in the TEI XML document;
- TEI ODT - transforms a TEI P5 document into an ODT (ODF) document. The ODT document will contain any images referenced in the TEI XML document.

TEI P5 Templates

The default templates are stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/tei/templates/TEI P5 folder and they can be used for easily creating basic TEI P5 documents. These templates are available when creating new documents from templates:

- TEI P5 - All - New TEI P5 All;
- TEI P5 - Bare - New TEI P5 Bare;
- TEI P5 - Lite - New TEI P5 Lite;
- TEI P5 - Math - New TEI P5 Math;
- TEI P5 - Speech - New TEI P5 Speech;
- TEI P5 - SVG - New TEI P5 with SVG extensions;
- TEI P5 - XInclude - New TEI P5 XInclude aware.

Customization of TEI Frameworks Using the Latest Sources

The TEI P4 and TEI P5 frameworks are available as a public project at the following SVN repository:

https://oxygen-tei.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/

This project is the base for customizing a TEI framework.

1. Check out the project on a local computer from the SVN repository.
   This action is done with an SVN client application that creates a working copy of the SVN repository on a local computer.

2. Customize the TEI framework in Oxygen XML Author plugin.
   a) Set the Oxygen XML Author plugin frameworks folder to the oxygen/frameworks subfolder of the folder of the SVN working copy.
      
      Open the Preferences dialog box, go to Global, and set the path of the SVN working copy in the Use custom frameworks option.

   b) Open the Preferences dialog box, go to Document Type Association > Locations, and select Custom.

3. Build a jar file with the TEI framework.
   The SVN project includes a build.xml file that can be used for building a jar file using the Ant tool. The command that should be used:

   ant -f build.xml

4. Distribute the jar file to the users that need the customized TEI framework.
The command from the above step creates a file `tei.zip` in the `dist` subfolder of the SVN project. Each user that needs the customized TEI framework will receive the `tei.zip` file and will unzip it in the `frameworks` folder of the Oxygen XML Author plugin install folder.

**Customization of TEI Frameworks Using the Compiled Sources**

The following procedure describes how to update to the latest stable version of TEI Schema and TEI XSL, already integrated in the TEI framework for Oxygen XML Author plugin.

2. Go to Downloads;
3. Download the latest uploaded `.zip` file;
4. Unpack the `.zip` file and copy its content in the Oxygen XML Author plugin `frameworks` folder.

**The JATS Document Type**

The JATS (NISO Journal Article Tag Suite) document type is a technical standard that defines an XML format for scientific literature.

A file is considered to be a JATS document when the PUBLIC ID of the document contains the string `//NLM//DTD`. The default schemas for the JATS document types are stored in `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/jats/O2-DTD/`. The default CSS files used for rendering JATS content in Author mode are stored in `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/jats/css/`. The default XML catalog, `JATS-catalog-O2.xml`, is stored in `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/O2-DTD/`.

**JATS Author Actions**

A variety of actions are available in the JATS framework that can be added to the JATS menu, the Author custom actions toolbar, the contextual menu, and the Content Completion Assistant. The following default actions are included in the toolbar, contextual menu, and the JATS menu and are readily available when editing in Author mode:

- **Bold**
  Surrounded the selected text with a `bold` tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Italic**
  Surrounds the selected text with an `italic` tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Underline**
  Surrounds the selected text with an `underline` tag. You can use this action on multiple non-contiguous selections.

- **Insert a new paragraph**
  Inserts a new paragraph at current cursor position.

- **Insert image reference**
  Inserts an image reference at the caret position. Depending on the current context, an image-type element is inserted.

- **Insert a step or list Item**
  Inserts a new step or list item in the current list type.

- **Insert an unordered list at the caret position**
  Inserts an itemized list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.

- **Insert an ordered list at the caret position**
  Inserts an ordered list. A child list item is also automatically inserted by default.
Drag/Drop Actions

Dragging a file from the **Project view** or **DITA Maps Manager view** and dropping it into a JATS document that is edited in **Author** mode, creates a link to the dragged file (the `ext-link` element with the `xlink:href` attribute) at the drop location. Dragging an image file from the default file system application (Windows Explorer on Windows or Finder on Mac OS X, for example) and dropping it into a JATS document inserts an image element (the `inline-graphic` element with the `xlink:href` attribute) at the drop location, similar to the **Insert Image Reference** toolbar action.

JATS Transformation Scenarios

The following default transformation scenario is available for JATS documents:

- **JATS Preview (simple HTML)** - Converts a JATS document to a simple HTML document.

JATS Templates

Default templates are available for JATS documents. They are stored in `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/jats/templates` folder and they can be used for easily creating basic JATS documents.

The default JATS templates that are available when creating *new documents from templates* are as follows:

- **Archiving** - JATS archiving tag set version 1.0.
- **Authoring** - JATS authoring tag set version 1.0.
- **Book** - JATS book tag set version 1.0.
- **Publishing** - JATS publishing tag set version 1.0.

The EPUB Document Type

Three distinct frameworks are supported for the EPUB document type:

- **NCX** - A declarative global navigation definition.
- **OCF** - The Open Container Format (OCF) defines a mechanism by which all components of an Open Publication Structure (OPS) can be combined into a single file system entity.
- **OPF** - The Open Packaging Format (OPF) defines the mechanism by which all components of a published work that conforms to the Open Publication Structure (OPS) standard (including metadata, reading order, and navigational information) are packaged in an OPS Publication.

![Note](https://example.com)  
*Note:* Oxygen XML Author plugin supports both OPF 2.0 and OPF 3.0.

Document Templates

The default templates for the **NCX** and **OCF** document types are located in the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/templates` folder.

The default template for the **OPF 2.0** document type is located in the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/templates/2.0` folder.

The default template for the **OPF 3.0** document type is located in the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/templates/3.0` folder.

The following EPUB templates are available when creating *new documents from templates*:

- **NCX - Toc** - New table of contents.
- **OCF - Container** - New container based OCF.
- **OCF - Encryption** - New encryption based OCF.
- **OCF - Signatures** - New signature based OCF.
- **OPF 2.0 - Content (2.0)** - New OPF 2.0 content.
- **OPF 3.0 - Content (3.0)** - New OPF 3.0 content.
The DocBook Targetset Document Type

DocBook Targetset documents are used to resolve cross references with the DocBook olink.

A file is considered to be a Targetset when the root name is targetset.

The default schema, targetdatabase.dtd, for this type of document is stored in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/xsl/common/.

Document Templates

The default template for DocBook Targetset documents is located in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/templates/Targetset folder.

The following DocBook Targetset template is available when creating new documents from templates:

• DocBook Targetset - Map - New Targetset map.
Chapter 8

Authoring Customization

Topics:

- Authoring Customization Guide
- API Frequently Asked Questions (API FAQ)

This section contains an Authoring Customization Guide and a collection of Frequently Asked Questions regarding the Oxygen XML Author plugin API.
Authoring Customization Guide

The **Author** mode editor of Oxygen XML Author plugin was designed to provide a friendly user-interface for editing XML documents. **Author** combines the power of source editing with the intuitive interface of a word processor. You can customize the **Author** mode editor to support new custom XML formats or to change how standard XML formats are edited.

![Author Visual Editor](image)

**Figure 114: Oxygen XML Author plugin Author Visual Editor**

Although Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with already configured frameworks for DocBook, DITA, TEI, and XHTML, you might need to create a customization of the editor to handle other types of documents. A common use case is when your organization holds a collection of XML document types used to define the structure of internal documents and they need to be visually edited by people with no experience working with XML files.

There are several ways to customize the editor:

1. Create a CSS file defining styles for the XML elements the user will work with, and create XML files that reference the CSS through an `xml-stylesheet` processing instruction.
2. Fully configure a document type association. This involves putting together the CSS stylesheets, XML schemas, actions, menus, bundling them, and distributing an archive. The CSS and GUI elements are settings for the Oxygen XML Author plugin **Author** mode. The other settings such as the templates, catalogs, and transformation scenarios are general settings and are enabled whenever the association is active, regardless of the editing mode (**Text**, **Grid**, or **Author**).

**Simple Customization Tutorial**

The most important elements of a document type customization are represented by an XML Schema to define the XML structure, the CSS to render the information and the XML instance template which links the first two together.
Let's consider the following XML Schema, `test_report.xsd` defining a report with results of a testing session. The report consists of a title, few lines describing the test suite that was run and a list of test results, each with a name and a boolean value indicating if the test passed or failed.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name="report">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element ref="title"/>
        <xs:element ref="description"/>
        <xs:element ref="results"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="title" type="xs:string"/>
  <xs:element name="description">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xs:element name="line">
          <xs:complexType mixed="true">
            <xs:sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
              <xs:element name="important" type="xs:string"/>
            </xs:sequence>
          </xs:complexType>
        </xs:element>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="results">
    <xs:complexType maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs:element name="entry">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="test_name" type="xs:string"/>
            <xs:element name="passed" type="xs:boolean"/>
          </xs:sequence>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:schema>
```

The use-case is that several users are testing a system and must send report results to a content management system. The Author customization should provide a visual editor for this kind of documents.

**CSS Stylesheet**

A set of rules must be defined for describing how the XML document is to be rendered in Author mode. This is done using Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). CSS is a language used to describe how an HTML or XML document should be formatted by a browser. CSS is widely used in the majority of websites.

The elements from an XML document are displayed in the layout as a series of boxes. Some of the boxes contain text and may flow one after the other, from left to right. These are called in-line boxes. There are also other type of boxes that flow one below the other, like paragraphs. These are called block boxes.

For example, consider the way a traditional text editor arranges the text. A paragraph is a block, because it contains a vertical list of lines. The lines are also blocks. However, blocks that contains in-line boxes arrange its children in a horizontal flow. That is why the paragraph lines are also blocks, while the traditional "bold" and "italic" sections are represented as in-line boxes.

The CSS allows us to specify that some elements are displayed as tables. In CSS, a table is a complex structure and consists of rows and cells. The `table` element must have children that have a `table-row` style. Similarly, the `row` elements must contain elements with a `table-cell` style.

To make it easy to understand, the following section describes how each element from a schema is formatted using a CSS file. Please note that this is just one of infinite possibilities for formatting the content.
report
This element is the root element of a report document. It should be rendered as a box that contains all other elements. To achieve this the display type is set to block. Additionally, some margins are set for it. The CSS rule that matches this element is:

```
report{
  display:block;
  margin:1em;
}
```

title
The title of the report. Usually titles have a large font. The block display is used so that the subsequent elements will be placed below it, and its font is changed to double the size of the normal text.

```
title {
  display:block;
  font-size:2em;
}
```

description
This element contains several lines of text describing the report. The lines of text are displayed one below the other, so the description has the block display. Also, the background color is changed to make it standout.

```
description {
  display:block;
  background-color:#EEEEFF;
  color:black;
}
```

line
A line of text in the description. A specific aspect is not defined and it just indicates that the display should be block style.

```
line {
  display:block;
}
```

important
The important element defines important text from the description. Since it can be mixed with text, its display property must be set to inline. Also, the text is emphasized with bold to make it easier to spot.

```
important {
  display:inline;
  font-weight:bold;
}
```

results
The results element shows the list of test_names and the results for each one. To make it easier to read, it is displayed as a table, with a green border and margins.

```
results{
  display:table;
  margin:2em;
  border:1px solid green;
}
```

entry
An item in the results element. The results are displayed as a table so the entry is a row in the table. Thus, the display is table-row.

```
entry {
  display:table-row;
}
```
**test_name, passed**

The name of the individual test, and its result. They are cells in the results table with the display set to `table-cell`. Padding and a border are added to emphasize the table grid.

```css
test_name, passed{
    display:table-cell;
    border:1px solid green;
    padding:20px;
}
passed{
    font-weight:bold;
}
```

The full content of the CSS file `test_report.css` is:

```css
report {
    display:block;
    margin:1em;
}
description {
    display:block;
    background-color:#EEEEFF;
    color:black;
}
line {
    display:block;
}
important {
    display:inline;
    font-weight:bold;
}
title {
    display:block;
    font-size:2em;
}
results{
    display:table;
    margin:2em;
    border:1px solid green;
}
entry {
    display:table-row;
}
test_name, passed{
    display:table-cell;
    border:1px solid green;
    padding:20px;
}
passed{
    font-weight:bold;
}
```
Figure 115: Report Rendered in Author Mode

Note: You can edit attributes in-place in the Author mode using form-based controls.

Associating a Stylesheet with an XML Document

The tagless rendering of an XML document in the Author mode is driven by a CSS stylesheet which conforms to the version 2.1 of the CSS specification from the W3C consortium. Some CSS 3 features, such as namespaces and custom extensions, of the CSS specification are also supported. Oxygen XML Author plugin also supports stylesheets coded with the LESS dynamic stylesheet language.

There are several methods for associating a stylesheet (CSS or LESS) with an XML document:

1. Insert the xml-stylesheet processing instruction with the type attribute at the beginning of the XML document. If you do not want to alter your XML documents, you should set-up a document type.

   CSS example:
   ```xml
   <?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="test.css"/>
   ```

   LESS example:
   ```xml
   <!-- styles.less -->
   ```

   Note: XHTML documents need a link element, with the href and type attributes in the head child element, as specified in the W3C CSS specification. XHTML example:
   ```xml
   <link href="/style/screen.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
   ```

2. Configure a Document Type Association by adding a new CSS or LESS file in the settings. To do so, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Association. Edit the appropriate framework, open the Author tab, then the CSS tab. Press the New button to add a new CSS or LESS file.

   Note: The Document Type Associations are read-only, so you need to extend an existing one.
The XML Instance Template

Based on the XML Schema and CSS file Oxygen XML Author plugin can help the content author in loading, editing, and validating the test reports. An XML file template must be created, which is a kind of skeleton that the users can use as a starting point for creating new test reports. The template must be generic enough and reference the XML Schema file and the CSS stylesheet.

This is an example:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<report xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="test_report.xsd">
  <title>Automated test report</title>
  <description>
    <line>This is the report of the test automatically ran. Each test suite is ran at 20:00h each day. Please <important>check</important> the failed ones!</line>
  </description>
  <results>
    <entry>
      <test_name>Database connection test</test_name>
      <passed>true</passed>
    </entry>
    <entry>
      <test_name>XSLT Transformation test</test_name>
      <passed>true</passed>
    </entry>
    <entry>
      <test_name>DTD validation test</test_name>
      <passed>false</passed>
    </entry>
  </results>
</report>
```

The processing instruction `xml-stylesheet` associates the CSS stylesheet to the XML file. The `href` pseudo attribute contains the URI reference to the stylesheet file. In our case the CSS is in the same directory as the XML file.

The next step is to place the XSD file and the CSS file on a web server and modify the template to use the HTTP URLs, like this:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<report xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://www.mysite.com/reports/test_report.xsd">
  <title>Test report title</title>
  <description>
    .......
  </description>
</report>
```

The alternative is to create an archive containing the `test_report.xml`, `test_report.css` and `test_report.xsd` and send it to the content authors.

Advanced Customization Tutorial - Document Type Associations

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports individual document types and classes of document types through frameworks. A framework associates a document type or a class of documents with CSS stylesheets, validation schemas, catalog files, new files templates, transformation scenarios and custom actions.

In this tutorial, we create a framework for a set of documents. As an example, we create a light documentation framework (similar to DocBook), then we set up a complete customization of the Author mode.

You can find the samples used in this tutorial in the Example Files Listings and the complete source code in the Simple Documentation Framework project. This project is included in the Oxygen SDK, available as a Maven archetype. More information about the Oxygen SDK setup can be found here.

Note: The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

Document Type Settings

To add or edit a Document Type Association, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Association. All the changes can be made in the Document Type editing dialog box.
You can specify the following properties for a document type:

- **Name** - The name of the document type.
- **Priority** - When multiple document types match the same document, the priority determines the order in which they are applied. It can be one of the following: Lowest, Low, Normal, High, Highest. The predefined document types that are already configured when the application is installed on the computer have the default Low priority.

  **Note:** Frameworks that have the same priority are sorted alphabetically.

- **Description** - The document type description displayed as a tool tip in the Document Type Association table.
- **Storage** - The location where the document type is saved. If you select the External storage option, the document type is saved in the specified file with a mandatory framework extension, located in a subdirectory of the current frameworks directory. If you select the Internal storage option, the document type data is saved in the current .xpr Oxygen XML Author plugin project file (for Project-level Document Type Association options) or in the Oxygen XML Author plugin internal options (for Global-level Document Type Association Options). You can change the Document Type Association options level in the Document Type Association options.

- **Initial edit mode** - Allows you to select the initial editing mode for this document type: Editor specific, Text, Author, Grid and Design (available only for the W3C XML Schema editor). If the Editor specific option is selected, the initial editing mode is determined based upon the editor type. You can find the mapping between editors and edit modes in the Edit modes preferences page. You can impose an initial mode for opening files that match the association rules of the document type. For example, if the files are usually edited in the Author mode you can set it in the Initial edit mode combo box.

  **Note:** You can also customize the initial mode for a document type in the Edit modes preferences page. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit modes.

You can specify the Association rules used for determining a document type for an opened XML document. A rule can define one or more conditions. All conditions need to be fulfilled in order for a specific rule to be chosen. Conditions can specify:

- **Namespace** - The namespace of the document that matches the document type.
- **Root local name of document** - The local name of the document that matches the document type.
- **File name** - The file name (including the extension) of the document that matches the document type.
- **Public ID** (for DTDs) - The PUBLIC identifier of the document that matches the document type.
• **Attribute** - This field allows you to associate a document type depending on a certain value of the attribute in the root.

• **Java class** - Name of the Java class that is called to determine if the document type should be used for an XML document. Java class must implement `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.DocumentTypeCustomRuleMatcher` interface from Author API.

In the **Schema** tab, you can specify the type and URI of schema used for validation and content completion of all documents from the document type, when there is no schema detected in the document.

You can choose one of the following schema types:

- DTD
- Relax NG schema (XML syntax)
- Relax NG schema (XML syntax) + Schematron
- Relax NG schema (compact syntax)
- XML Schema
- XML Schema + Schematron rules
- NVDL schema

**Configure Actions, Menus, and Toolbars for a Framework**

You can configure actions, menus, and toolbars that are specific to a document type in the Author mode to gain a productive editing experience, by using the **Document Type** dialog box.

To add or configure actions, menus, or toolbars follow this procedure:

1. **Open the Preferences dialog box**, go to Document Types Association, and click the framework for which you want to create an action.
2. Click **Edit** and in the **Document Type** dialog box go to the **Author** tab, then go to Actions.
3. Click the **+** New button and use the **Action dialog box** to create an action.

**Configure the Insert Section Action for a Framework**

This section presents all the steps that you need to follow, to define the Insert Section action. It is assumed that the icon files, `Section16.gif` for the menu item and `Section20.gif` for the toolbar, are already available. Although you could use the same icon size for both the menu and toolbar, usually the icons from the toolbars are larger than the ones found in the menus. These files should be placed in the frameworks/sdf directory.
1. Set the **ID** field to `insert_section`. This is a unique action identifier.
2. Set the **Name** field to **Insert Section**. This will be the action's name, displayed as a tooltip when the action is placed in the toolbar, or as the menu item name.
3. Set the **Menu access key** to `i`. On Windows, the menu items can be accessed using **ALT+letter** keys combination, when the menu is visible. The letter is visually represented by underlining the first letter from the menu item name having the same value.
4. Set the **Description** field to **Insert a section at caret position**.
5. Set the **Large icon (20x20)** field to `${frameworks}/sdf/Section20.gif`. A good practice is to store the image files inside the framework directory and use **editor variable** `${framework}` to make the image relative to the framework location.

If the images are bundled in a jar archive together with some Java operations implementation for instance, it might be convenient for you to reference the images not by the file name, but by their relative path location in the class-path.

If the image file `Section20.gif` is located in the **images** directory inside the jar archive, you can reference it by using `/images/Section20.gif`. The jar file must be added into the **Classpath** list.

6. Set the **Small icon (16x16)** field to `${frameworks}/sdf/Section16.gif`.

**Figure 117: The Action Dialog Box**
7. Click the text field next to **Shortcut key** and set it to **Ctrl (Meta on Mac OS)+Shift+S**. This will be the key combination to trigger the action using the keyboard only.

   The shortcut is enabled only by **adding the action to the main menu of the Author mode** which contains all the actions that the author will have in a menu for the current document type.

8. At this time the action has no functionality added to it. Next you must define how this action operates. An action can have multiple operation modes, each of them activated by the evaluation of an XPath version 2.0 expression. The first enabled action mode will be executed when the action is triggered by the user. The scope of the XPath expression must be only element nodes and attribute nodes of the edited document, otherwise the expression will not return a match and will not fire the action. For this example we’ll suppose you want allow the action to add a section only if the current element is either a **book**, **article** or another **section**.

   a) Set the XPath expression field to:

   ```xml
   local-name()='section' or local-name()='book' or
   local-name()='article'
   ```

   b) Set the **invoke operation** field to **InsertFragmentOperation** built-in operation, designed to insert an XML fragment at caret position. This belongs to a set of built-in operations, a complete list of which can be found in the **Author Default Operations** section. This set can be expanded with your own Java operation implementations.

   c) Configure the arguments section as follows:

   ```xml
   <section xmlns="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation">
   <header><td/><td/><td/></header>
   <tr><td/><td/><td/></tr>
   </section>
   ```

   **insertLocation** - leave it empty. This means the location will be at the caret position.

   **insertPosition** - select "**Inside**".

---

### Configure the Insert Table Action for a Framework

The procedure described below will create an action that inserts a table with three rows and three columns into a document. The first row is the table header. As with the **insert section action**, you will use the **InsertFragmentOperation** built-in operation.

Place the icon files for the menu item, and for the toolbar, in the **frameworks/sdf** directory.

1. Set **ID** field to **insert_table**.
2. Set **Name** field to **Insert table**.
3. Set **Menu access key** field to **t**.
4. Set **Description** field to **Adds a section element**.
5. Set **Toolbar icon** to `${framework} / toolbarIcon.png`.
6. Set **Menu icon** to `${framework} / menuIcon.png`.
7. Set **Shortcut key** to **Ctrl Shift T (Command Shift T on OS X)**.
8. Set up the action's functionality:

   a) Set **XPath expression** field to `true()`.  
   
   `true()` is equivalent with leaving this field empty.

   b) Set **Invoke operation** to use **InsertFragmentOperation** built-in operation that inserts an XML fragment to the caret position.

   c) Configure operation's arguments as follows:

   ```xml
   <table xmlns="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation">
   <header><td/>/tr/</header>
   <tr><td/><td/><td/></tr>
   </table>
   ```
Configure the Main Menu for a Framework

Defined actions can be grouped into customized menus in the Oxygen XML Author plugin menu bar.

1. Open the **Document Type** dialog box for the **SDF framework** and click on the **Author** tab.
2. Click on the **Menu** label. In the left side you have the list of actions and some special entries:
   - **Submenu** - Creates a submenu. You can nest an unlimited number of menus.
   - **Separator** - Creates a separator into a menu. This way you can logically separate the menu entries.
3. The right side of the panel displays the menu tree with **Menu** entry as root. To change its name click on this label to select it, then press the **Edit** button. Enter **SD Framework** as name, and **D** as menu access key.
4. Select the **Submenu** label in the left panel section and the **SD Framework** label in the right panel section, then press the **Add as child** button. Change the submenu name to **Table**, using the **Edit** button.
5. Select the **Insert section** action in the left panel section and the **Table** label in the right panel section, then press the **Add as sibling** button.
6. Now select the **Insert table** action in the left panel section and the **Table** in the right panel section. Press the **Add as child** button.

![Figure 118: Configuring the Menu](image)

When opening a **Simple Documentation Framework** test document in Author mode, the menu you created is displayed in the editor menu bar, between the **Tools** and the **Document** menus. The upper part of the menu contains generic Author actions (common to all document types) and the two actions created previously (with **Insert table** under the **Table** submenu).

![Figure 119: Author Menu](image)
Configure the Contextual Menu for a Framework

The contextual menu is displayed when you right-click (Ctrl (Meta on Mac OS) + mouse click on Mac) in the Author editing area. You can only configure the bottom part of the menu, since the top part is reserved for a list of generic actions (such as Copy, Paste, Undo, etc.)

1. Open the Document Type dialog box for the particular framework and click on the Author tab. Next, click on the Contextual Menu subtab.

2. Follow the same steps as explained in the Configuring the Main Menu, except changing the menu name because the contextual menu does not have a name.

   Note: You can choose to reuse a submenu that contains general authoring actions. In this case, all actions (both general and document type-specific ones) are grouped together under the same submenu.

Figure 120: Configuring the Contextual Menu

To test it, open the test file, and open the contextual menu. In the lower part there is shown the Table sub-menu and the Insert section action.

Configure the Toolbars for a Framework

The procedure below describes how to add defined actions to a toolbar. These steps use examples from the two previous help topics that described how to define the Insert Section and Insert Table actions. You can also configure additional toolbars to add other custom actions.

1. Open the Document Type dialog box for the SDF framework and select the Author tab. Next click on the Toolbar label.

Figure 121: Configuring the Toolbar
The panel is divided in two sections: the left side contains a list of actions, while the right one contains an action tree, displaying the list of actions added in the toolbar. The special entry called *Separator* allows you to visually separate the actions in the toolbar.

2. Select the **Insert section** action in the left panel section and the **Toolbar** label in the right panel section, then press the **Add as child** button.

3. Select the **Insert table** action in the left panel section and the **Insert section** in the right panel section. Press the **Add as sibling** button.

4. When opening a **Simple Documentation Framework** test document in **Author** mode, the toolbar below will be displayed at the top of the editor.

**Figure 122: Author Custom Actions Toolbar**

![Image of Author Custom Actions Toolbar]

**Tip:** If you have many custom toolbar actions, or want to group actions according to their category, add additional toolbars with custom names and split the actions to better suit your purpose. In case your toolbar is not displayed when switching to the **Author** mode, right click the main toolbar and make sure the entry labeled **Author custom actions 1** is enabled.

### Configure Content Completion for a Framework

You can customize the content of the following **Author** controls, adding items (which, when invoked, perform custom actions) or filtering the default contributed ones:

- **Content Completion** window
- **Elements** view
- **Element Insert** menus (from the **Outline** view or breadcrumb contextual menus)

You can use the content completion customization support in the **Simple Documentation Framework** following the next steps:

1. Open the **Document type** dialog box for the **SDF framework** and select the **Author** tab. Next click on the **Content Completion** tab.

**Figure 123: Customize Content Completion**

The top side of the **Content Completion** section contains the list with all the actions defined within the simple documentation framework and the list of actions that you decided to include in the **Content Completion Assistant** list of proposals. The bottom side contains the list with all the items that you decided to remove from the **Content Completion Assistant** list of proposals.
2. If you want to add a custom action to the list of current Content Completion items, select the action item from the Available actions list and press the Add as child or Add as sibling button to include it in the Current actions list. An Insert Action dialog box appears, giving you the possibility to select where to provide the selected action.

![Figure 124: Insert Action Dialog Box](image)

3. If you want to exclude a certain item from the Content Completion items list, you can use the Add button from the Filter - Remove content completion items list. The Remove item dialog box is displayed, allowing you to input the item name and to choose the controls that filter it. The Item name combo box accepts wildcards.

![Figure 125: Remove Item Dialog Box](image)

**Author Mode Default Operations**

The default operations for the Author mode, along with their arguments are as follows:

- **InsertFragmentOperation**
  
  Inserts an XML fragment at the current cursor position. The selection - if there is one, remains unchanged. The fragment will be inserted in the current context of the cursor position meaning that if the current XML document uses some namespace declarations then the inserted fragment must use the same declarations. The inserted fragment will not be copied and pasted to the cursor position, but the namespace declarations of the fragment will be adapted if needed to the existing namespace declarations of the XML document. For more details about the list of parameters, go to The arguments of InsertFragmentOperation operation on page 286.

- **InsertOrReplaceFragmentOperation**

  Similar to InsertFragmentOperation, except it removes the selected content before inserting the fragment.

- **InsertOrReplaceTextOperation**

  Inserts a text at current position removing the selected content, if any. The argument of this operation is:
  
  - **text** - The text section to insert.

- **SurroundWithFragmentOperation**
Surrounds the selected content with a text fragment. Since the fragment can have multiple nodes, the surrounded content will be always placed in the first leaf element. If there is no selection, the operation will simply insert the fragment at the caret position. For more details about the list of parameters go to The arguments of SurroundWithFragmentOperation on page 287.

- **SurroundWithTextOperation**
  This operation has two arguments (two text values) that will be inserted before and after the selected content. If there is no selected content, the two sections will be inserted at the caret position. The arguments of the operation are:
  - **header** - The text that is placed before the selection.
  - **footer** - The text that is placed after the selection.

- **InsertEquationOperation**
  Inserts a fragment containing a MathML equation at caret offset. The argument of this operation is:
  - **fragment** - The XML fragment containing the MathML content which should be inserted.

- **OpenInSystemAppOperation**
  Opens a resource in the system application that is associated with the resource in the operating system. The arguments of this operation is:
  - **resourcePath** - An XPath expression that, when executed, returns the path of the resource to be opened. Editor variables are expanded in the value of this parameter, before the expression is executed.
  - **isUnparsedEntity** - Possible values are true or false. If the value is true, the value of the resourcePath argument is treated as the name of an unparsed entity.

- **InsertXIncludeOperation**
  Insert an XInclude element at caret offset.

- **ChangeAttributeOperation**
  This operation allows adding/modifying/removing an attribute. You can use this operation in your own Author action to modify the value for a certain attribute on a specific XML element. The arguments of the operation are:
  - **name** - The attribute local name.
  - **namespace** - The attribute namespace.
  - **elementLocation** - The XPath location that identifies the element.
  - **value** - The new value for the attribute. If empty or null the attribute will be removed.
  - **editAttribute** - If an in-place editor exists for this attribute, it will automatically activate the in-place editor and start editing.
  - **removeIfEmpty** - The possible values are true and false. True means that the attribute should be removed if an empty value is provided. The default behavior is to remove it.

- **UnwrapTagsOperation**
  This operation allows removing the element tags either from the current element or for an element identified with an XPath location. The argument of the operation is
  - **unwrapElementLocation** - An XPath expression indicating the element to unwrap. If it is not defined, the element at caret is unwrapped.

- **ToggleSurroundWithElementOperation**
  This operation allows wrapping and unwrapping content in a specific wrapper element which can have certain attributes specified on it. It is useful to implement toggle actions such as highlighting text as bold, italic, or underline. The operation supports processing multiple selection intervals, such as multiple cells within a table column selection. The arguments of the operation are:
  - **element** - The element to wrap or unwrap content.
• **schemaAware** - This argument applies only on the surround with element operation and controls whether or not the insertion is valid, based upon the schema. If the insertion is not valid, then wrapping action will be broken up into smaller intervals until the wrapping action is valid. For example, if you try to wrap a paragraph element with a bold element, it would not be valid, so the operation will wrap the text inside the paragraph instead, since it would be valid at that position.

• **RenameElementOperation**

This operation allows you to rename all occurrences of the elements identified by an XPath expression. The operation requires two parameters:

• **elementName** - The new element name

• **elementLocation** - The XPath expression that identifies the element occurrences to be renamed. If this parameter is missing, the operation renames the element at current caret position.

• **ExecuteTransformationScenariosOperation**

This operation allows running one or more transformation scenarios defined in the current document type association. It is useful to add to the toolbar buttons that trigger publishing to various output formats. The argument of the operation is:

• **scenarioNames** - The list of scenario names that will be executed, separated by new lines.

• **XSLTOperation** and **XQueryOperation**

Applies an XSLT or XQuery script on a source element and then replaces or inserts the result in a specified target element.

This operation has the following parameters:

• **sourceLocation**

An XPath expression indicating the element that the script will be applied on. If it is not defined then the element at the caret position will be used.

There may be situations in which you want to look at an ancestor of the current element and take decisions in the script based on this. In order to do this you can set the **sourceLocation** to point to an ancestor node (for example /) then declare a parameter called **currentElementLocation** in your script and use it to re-position in the current element like:

```xml
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform" version="2.0"
xpath-default-namespace="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"
xsl:import namespace-uri="http://saxon.sf.net/"
xsl:import namespace-uri="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"
xsl:import namespace-uri="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"
exclude-result-prefixes="saxon">
  <!-- This is an XPath location which will be sent by the operation to the script -->
  <xsl:param name="currentElementLocation"/>

  <xsl:template match="/">
    <!-- Evaluate the XPath of the current element location -->
    <xsl:apply-templates
      select="saxon:eval(saxon:expression($currentElementLocation))"/>
  </xsl:template>

  <xsl:template match="para">
    <!-- And the context is again inside the current element, but we can use information from the entire XML -->
    <xsl:variable
      name="keyImage" select="/imagedata[@fileref='images/lake.jpeg']"/>
    <xref
      linkend="$keyImage" role="key_include"
      xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook">
      <xsl:value-of
        select="$currentElementLocation"></xsl:value-of>
    </xref>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

• **targetLocation**

An XPath expression indicating the insert location for the result of the transformation. If it is not defined then the insert location will be at the caret.

• **script**
The script content (XSLT or XQuery). The base system ID for this will be the framework file, so any include/import reference will be resolved relative to the .framework file that contains this action definition.

For example, for the following script, the imported xslt_operation.xsl needs to be located in the current framework's directory.

```xml
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
    version="1.0">
  <xsl:import href="xslt_operation.xsl"/>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

- **action**
  
  The insert action relative to the node determined by the target XPath expression. It can be: Replace, At caret position, Before, After, Inside as first child or Inside as last child.

- **caretPosition**
  
  The position of the caret after the action is executed. It can be: Preserve, Before, Start, First editable position, End or After. If not specified the caret position can be specified by outputting in the XSLT script a `{caret}` editor variable.

- **expandEditorVariables**
  
  Parameter controlling the expansion of editor variables returned by the script processing. Expansion is enabled by default.

- **JSOperation**
  
  Allows you to call the Java API from custom JavaScript content.

  This operation has the following parameters:

  - **script**
    
    The JavaScript content to execute. It must have a function called `doOperation()`, which can use the predefined `authorAccess` variable. The `authorAccess` variable has access to the entire `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess` Java API.

  The following example is a script that can be used to move the caret location after the current element:

  ```javascript
  function doOperation(){
    caretOffset = authorAccess.getEditorAccess().getCaretOffset();
    currentNode = authorAccess.getDocumentController().getNodeAtOffset(caretOffset);
    //Move caret after current node
    authorAccess.getEditorAccess().setCaretPosition(currentNode.getEndOffset() + 1);
  }
  ```

  **Note:** If you have a script called `commons.js` in the framework directory, you can call functions defined inside it from your custom script content so that you can use that external script file as a library of functions.

- **ExecuteMultipleActionsOperation**
  
  This operation allows the execution of a sequence of actions, defined as a list of action IDs. The actions must be defined by the corresponding framework, or one of the common actions for all frameworks supplied by Oxygen XML Author plugin.

  - **actionIDs** - The action IDs list which will be executed in sequence, the list must be a string sequence containing the IDs separated by new lines.

- **MoveElementOperation**
  
  Flexible operation for moving an XML element to another location from the same document. XPath expressions are used to identify the source element and the target location. The operation takes the following parameters:

  - **sourceLocation** - XPath expression that identifies the content to be moved.
• deleteLocation - XPath expression that identifies the node to be removed. This parameter is optional. If missing, the sourceLocation parameter will also identify the node to be deleted.

• surroundFragment - A string representation of an XML fragment. The moved node will be wrapped in this string before moving it in the destination.

• targetLocation - XPath expression that identifies the location where the node must be moved to.

• insertPosition - Argument that indicates the insert position.

• moveOnlySourceContentNodes - When true, only the content of the source element is moved.

• ChangePseudoClassesOperation

Operation that sets a list of pseudo class values to nodes identified by an XPath expression. It can also remove a list of values from nodes identified by an XPath expression. The operation accepts the following parameters:

• setLocations - An XPath expression indicating a list of nodes on which the specified list of pseudo classes will be set. If it is not defined, then the element at the caret position will be used.

• setPseudoClassNames - A space-separated list of pseudo class names which will be set on the matched nodes.

• removeLocations - An XPath expression indicating a list of nodes from which the specified list of pseudo classes will be removed. If it is not defined, then the element at the caret position will be used.

• removePseudoClassNames - A space-separated list of pseudo class names which will be removed from the matched nodes.

• SetPseudoClassOperation

An operation that sets a pseudo-class to an element. The operation accepts the following parameters:

• elementLocation - An XPath expression indicating the element on which the pseudo-class will be set. If it is not defined, then the element at caret position will be used.

• name - The pseudo-class local name.

Author operations can include parameters that contain the following editor variables:

• ${caret} - The position where the caret is inserted. This variable can be used in a code template, in Author operations, or in a selection plugin.

• ${selection} - The current selected text content in the current edited document. This variable can be used in a code template, in Author operations, or in a selection plugin.

• ${ask('message', type, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1'; 'real_value2':'rendered_value2'; ...), 'default_value')} - To prompt for values at runtime, use the ask('message', type, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1'; 'real_value2':'rendered_value2'; ...), 'default-value') editor variable. You can set the following parameters:

  • 'message' - The displayed message. Note the quotes that enclose the message.
  • type - Optional parameter, with one of the following values:

| Parameter     | Format: ${ask('message', url, 'default_value')}
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------
| url           | Description: Input is considered a URL. Oxygen XML Author plugin checks that the provided URL is valid.  
| Example:      | • ${ask('Input URL', url)} - The displayed dialog box has the name 'Input URL'. The expected input type is URL.  
|               | • ${ask('Input URL', url, 'http://www.example.com')} - The displayed dialog box has the name 'Input URL'. The expected input type is URL. The input field displays the default value 'http://www.example.com.'

| password      | Format: ${ask('message', password, 'default')}
| Description:  | The input is hidden with bullet characters.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ${ask('Input password', password)} - The displayed dialog box has the name 'Input password' and the input is hidden with bullet symbols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ${ask('Input password', password, 'abcd')} - The displayed dialog box has the name 'Input password' and the input hidden with bullet symbols. The input field already contains the default abcd value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generic</td>
<td><strong>Format:</strong> ${ask('message', generic, 'default')}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> The input is considered to be generic text that requires no special handling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ${ask('Hello world!')} - The dialog box has a Hello world! message displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ${ask('Hello world!', generic, 'Hello again!')} - The dialog box has a Hello world! message displayed and the value displayed in the input box is 'Hello again!'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relative_url</td>
<td><strong>Format:</strong> ${ask('message', relative_url, 'default')}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Input is considered a URL. Oxygen XML Author plugin tries to make the URL relative to that of the document you are editing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If the $ask editor variable is expanded in content that is not yet saved (such as an untitled file, whose path cannot be determined), then Oxygen XML Author plugin will transform it into an absolute URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ${ask('File location', relative_url, 'C:/example.txt')} - The dialog box has the name 'File location'. The URL inserted in the input box is made relative to the current edited document location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combobox</td>
<td><strong>Format:</strong> ${ask('message', combobox, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1';...;'real_valueN':'rendered_valueN'), 'default')}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Displays a dialog box that offers a drop-down list. The drop-down list is populated with the given rendered_value values. Choosing such a value will return its associated value (real_value).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ${ask('Operating System', combobox, ('win':'Microsoft Windows';'osx':'Mac OS X';'lnx':'Linux/UNIX'), 'osx')} - The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The drop-down list displays the three given operating systems. The associated value will be returned based upon your selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> In this example Mac OS X is the default selected value and if selected it would return osx for the output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editable_combobox</td>
<td><strong>Format:</strong> ${ask('message', editable_combobox, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1';...;'real_valueN':'rendered_valueN'), 'default')}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ${ask('Operating System', editable_combobox, ('win':'Microsoft Windows';'osx':'Mac OS X';'lnx':'Linux/UNIX'), 'osx')} - The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The drop-down list displays the three given operating systems. The associated value will be returned based upon your selection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description: Displays a dialog box that offers a drop-down list with editable elements. The drop-down list is populated with the given rendered_value values. Choosing such a value will return its associated real value (real_value) or the value inserted when you edit a list entry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Example:**

- `_${ask('Operating System', editable_combobox, ('win':'Microsoft Windows';'osx':'Mac OS X';'lnx':'Linux/UNIX'), 'osx')}_` - The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The drop-down list displays the three given operating systems and also allows you to edit the entry. The associated value will be returned based upon your selection or the text you input.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>radio</strong> Format: <code>_${ask('message', radio, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1';...;'real_valueN':'rendered_valueN'), 'default')}_</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Displays a dialog box that offers a series of radio buttons. Each radio button displays a rendered_value and will return an associated real_value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Example:**

- `_${ask('Operating System', radio, ('win':'Microsoft Windows';'osx':'Mac OS X';'lnx':'Linux/UNIX'), 'osx')}_` - The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The radio button group allows you to choose between the three operating systems. |

- **Note:** In this example Mac OS X is the default selected value and if selected it would return osx for the output.

- 'default_value' - optional parameter. Provides a default value.
- `_${timeStamp}_` - Time stamp, that is the current time in Unix format. It can be used for example to save transformation results in different output files on each transform.
- `_${uuid}_` - Universally unique identifier, a unique sequence of 32 hexadecimal digits generated by the Java UUID class.
- `_${id}_` - Application-level unique identifier; a short sequence of 10-12 letters and digits which is not guaranteed to be universally unique.
- `_${cfn}_` - Current file name without extension and without parent folder. The current file is the one currently opened and selected.
- `_${cfn_ext}_` - Current file name with extension. The current file is the one currently opened and selected.
- `_${cf}_` - Current file as file path, that is the absolute file path of the current edited document.
- `_${cfld}_` - Current file folder as file path, that is the path of the current edited document up to the name of the parent folder.
- `_${frameworksDir}_` - The path (as file path) of the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks directory.
- `_${pd}_` - Current project folder as file path. Usually the current folder selected in the Project View.
- `_${oxygenInstallDir}_` - Oxygen XML Author plugin installation folder as file path.
- `_${homeDir}_` - The path (as file path) of the user home folder.
- `_${pn}_` - Current project name.
- `_${env(VAR_NAME)}_` - Value of the VAR_NAME environment variable. The environment variables are managed by the operating system. If you are looking for Java System Properties, use the `_${system(var.name)}_` editor variable.
• \$\{system(var.name)\} - Value of the var.name Java System Property. The Java system properties can be specified in the command line arguments of the Java runtime as -Dvar.name=var.value. If you are looking for operating system environment variables, use the $\{env(VAR_NAME)\}$ editor variable instead.

• \$\{date(pattern)\} - Current date. The allowed patterns are equivalent to the ones in the Java SimpleDateFormat class. Example: yyyy-MM-dd;

Note: This editor variable supports both the xs:date and xs:datetime parameters. For details about xs:date, go to http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#date. For details about xs:datetime, go to http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#dateTime.

The arguments of InsertFragmentOperation operation

fragment

This argument has a textual value. This value is parsed by Oxygen XML Author plugin as it was already in the document at the caret position. You can use entity references declared in the document and it is namespace aware. The fragment may have multiple roots.

You can even use namespace prefixes that are not declared in the inserted fragment, if they are declared in the document where the insertion is done. For the sake of clarity, you should always prefix and declare namespaces in the inserted fragment!

If the fragment contains namespace declarations that are identical to those found in the document, the namespace declaration attributes will be removed from elements contained by the inserted fragment.

There are two possible scenarios:

1. Prefixes that are not bound explicitly

For instance, the fragment:

```xml
<x:item id="dty2"/>
&ent;
<x:item id="dty3"/>
```

Can be correctly inserted in the document: ('|' marks the insertion point):

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE x:root [ ]>
<x:root
xmlns:x="nsp">
|x
</x:root>
```

Result:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE x:root [ ]>
<x:root
xmlns:x="nsp">
  <x:item id="dty2"/>
&ent;
  <x:item id="dty3"/>
</x:root>
```

2. Default namespaces

If there is a default namespace declared in the document and the document fragment does not declare a namespace, the elements from the fragment are considered to be in no namespace.

For instance the fragment:

```xml
<item id="dty2"/>
<item id="dty3"/>
```
Inserted in the document:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<root xmlns="nsp">
    <item xmlns="" id="dty2"/>
    <item xmlns="" id="dty3"/>
</root>
```

Gives the result document:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<root xmlns="nsp">
    <item xmlns="" id="dty2"/>
    <item xmlns="" id="dty3"/>
</root>
```

**insertLocation**

An XPath expression that is relative to the current node. It selects the reference node for the fragment insertion.

**insertPosition**

One of the three constants: "Inside", "After", or "Before" , showing where the insertion is made relative to the reference node selected by the insertLocation. "Inside" has the meaning of the first child of the reference node.

**goToNextEditablePosition**

After inserting the fragment, the first editable position is detected and the caret is placed at that location. It handles any in-place editors used to edit attributes. It will be ignored if the fragment specifies a caret position using the caret editor variable. The possible values of this action are true and false.

The arguments of SurroundWithFragmentOperation

The Author operation SurroundWithFragmentOperation has only one argument:

- fragment -

The XML fragment that will surround the selection. For example let's consider the fragment:

```xml
<F>
    <A></A>
    <B>
        <C></C>
    </B>
</F>
```

and the document:

```xml
<doc>
    <X></X>
    <Y></Y>
    <Z></Z>
</doc>
```

Considering the selected content to be surrounded is the sequence of elements X and Y, then the result is:

```xml
<doc>
    <F>
        <A>
            <X></X>
            <Y></Y>
        </A>
        <B>
            <C></C>
        </B>
    </F>
    <Z></Z>
</doc>
```

Because the element A was the first leaf in the fragment, it received the selected content. The fragment was then inserted in the place of the selection.
Add a Custom Operation to an Existing Framework

This task explains how to add a custom Author operation to an existing document type.

1. Setup an Author sample project following this set of instructions. The framework project is oxygen-sample-framework.
2. A number of classes in the simple.documentation.framework.operations package implement the ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorOperation interface. Depending on your use-case, modify one of these classes.
3. Pack the operation class inside a Java jar library.
4. Copy the jar library to the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/[FRAMEWORK_DIR] directory.
5. Open the Preferences dialog box, go to Document Type Association, and edit the document type (you need write access to the [OXYGEN_DIR]).
   a) In the Classpath tab, add a new entry like: ${framework}/customAction.jar.
   b) In the Author tab, add a new action which uses your custom operation.
   c) Mount the action to the toolbars or menus.
6. Share the modifications with your colleagues. The files which should be shared are your customAction.jar library and the .framework configuration file from the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/[FRAMEWORK_DIR] directory.

Using Retina/HiDPI Images in Author Mode

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides support for Retina and HiDPI images through simple naming conventions. The higher resolution images are stored in the same images folder as the normal resolution images and they are identified by a scaling factor that is included in the name of the image files. For instance, images with a Retina scaling factor of 2 will include @2x in the name (for example, myImage@2x.png).

You can reference an image to style an element in a CSS by using the url function in the content property, as in the following example:

```css
listItem:before{
  content: url('../img/myImage.png');
}
```

This would place the image that is loaded from the myImage.png file just before the listItem element. However, if you are using a Retina display (on a Mac), the icon looks a bit blurry as it automatically gets scaled, or if you are using an HiDPI display (on a Windows-based PC), the icon remains at the original size, thus it will look very small. To solve this rendering problem you need to be able to reference both a normal DPI image and a high DPI image. However, referencing both of them from the CSS is not practical, as there is no standard way of doing this.

Starting with version 17, Oxygen XML Author plugin interprets the argument of the url function as key rather than a fixed URL. Therefore, when running on a system with a Retina or HiDPI display, Oxygen XML Author plugin will first try to find the image file that corresponds to the retina scaling factor. For instance, using the previous example, Oxygen XML Author plugin would first try to find myImage@2x.png. If this file is not found, it defaults back to the normal resolution image file (myImage.png).

Oxygen XML Author plugin also supports dark color themes. This means that the background of the editor area can be of a dark color and the foreground a lighter color. On a dark background, you may find it useful to invert the colors of images. Again, this can be done with simple naming conventions. If an image designed for a dark background is not found, the normal image is used.

Retina/HiDPI Naming Convention

Refer to the following table for examples of the Retina/HiDPI image naming convention that is used in Oxygen XML Author plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Theme</th>
<th>Referred Image File</th>
<th>Double Density Image File</th>
<th>Triple Density Image File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>../img/myImage.png</td>
<td>../img/myImage@2x.png</td>
<td>../img/myImage@3x.png</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td>../img/myImage_dark.png</td>
<td>../img/myImage_dark@2x.png</td>
<td>../img/myImage_dark@3x.png</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adding Retina/HiDPI Icons in a Framework

Higher resolution icons can also be included in customized frameworks for rendering them in a Retina or HiDPI display. The icons can be referenced directly from the Document Type customization (from the Action dialog box) or from an API (ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.node.customizer.XMLNodeRendererCustomizer).

As with any image, the higher resolution icons are stored in the same images folder as the normal resolution images and they are identified by a scaling factor that is included in the name of the image files. For instance, icons with a Retina scaling factor of 2 will include @2x in the name (for example, myIcon@2x.png).

Developers should not specify the path of the alternate icons (@2x or @3x) in the Action dialog box or the XMLNodeRendererCustomizer API. When using a Retina or HiDPI display, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically searches the folder of the normal icon for a corresponding image file with a Retina scaling factor in the name. If the higher resolution icon file does not exist, the normal icon is scaled and used instead.

Java API - Extending Author Functionality through Java

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author has a built-in set of operations covering the insertion of text and XML fragments (see the Author Default Operations) and the execution of XPath expressions on the current document edited in Author mode. However, there are situations in which you need to extend this set. For instance if you need to enter an element whose attributes should be edited by the user through a graphical user interface. Or the users must send the selected element content or even the whole document to a server, for some kind of processing or the content authors must extract pieces of information from a server and insert it directly into the edited XML document. Or you need to apply an XPath expression on the current Author document and process the nodes of the result node set.

The following sections contain the Java programming interface (API) available to the developers. You will need the Oxygen SDK available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website which includes the source code of the Author operations in the predefined document types and the full documentation in Javadoc format of the public API available for the developer of Author custom actions.

The next Java examples are making use of AWT classes. If you are developing extensions for the Oxygen XML Author plugin XML Editor plugin for Eclipse you will have to use their SWT counterparts.

It is assumed you already read the Configuring Actions, Menus, Toolbar section and you are familiar with the Oxygen XML Author plugin Author customization. You can find the XML schema, CSS and XML sample in the Example Files Listings.

Attention:

Make sure the Java classes of your custom Author operations are compiled with the same Java version used by Oxygen XML Author plugin. Otherwise the classes may not be loaded by the Java virtual machine. For example if you run with a Java 1.6 virtual machine but the Java classes of your custom Author operations are compiled with a Java 1.7 virtual machine then the custom operations cannot be loaded and used by the Java 1.6 virtual machine.

Example 1. Simple Use of a Dialog Box from an Author Operation.

Let's start adding functionality for inserting images in the Simple Documentation Framework (shortly SDF). The images are represented by the image element. The location of the image file is represented by the value of the href attribute. In the Java implementation you will show a dialog box with a text field, in which the user can enter a full URL, or he can browse for a local file.

1. Setup an Author sample project following this set of instructions. The framework project is oxygen-sample-framework.

2. Modify the simple.documentation.framework.InsertImageOperation class that implements the ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorOperation interface. This interface defines three methods: doOperation, getArguments and getDescription

   A short description of these methods follows:

   • The doOperation method is invoked when the action is performed either by pressing the toolbar button, by selecting the menu item or by pressing the shortcut key. The arguments taken by this methods can be one of the following combinations:
•
•
•

Oxygen XML Author plugin | Authoring Customization | 290
an object of type ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess and a map
argument names and values

The getArguments method is used by Oxygen XML Author plugin when the action is configured. It returns
the list of arguments (name and type) that are accepted by the operation.
The getDescription method is used by Oxygen XML Author plugin when the operation is configured. It
returns a description of the operation.

•

Here is the implementation of these three methods:
/**
* Performs the operation.
*/
public void doOperation(
AuthorAccess authorAccess,
ArgumentsMap arguments)
throws IllegalArgumentException,
AuthorOperationException {
JFrame oxygenFrame = (JFrame) authorAccess.getWorkspaceAccess().getParentFrame();
String href = displayURLDialog(oxygenFrame);
if (href.length() != 0) {
// Creates the image XML fragment.
String imageFragment =
"<image xmlns='http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation' href='"
+ href + "'/>";
// Inserts this fragment at the caret position.
int caretPosition = authorAccess.getEditorAccess().getCaretOffset();
authorAccess.getDocumentController().insertXMLFragment(imageFragment, caretPosition);
}
}
/**
* Has no arguments.
*
* @return null.
*/
public ArgumentDescriptor[] getArguments() {
return null;
}
/**
* @return A description of the operation.
*/
public String getDescription() {
return "Inserts an image element. Asks the user for a URL reference.";
}

Note: The complete source code can be found in the Simple Documentation Framework project, included
in the oxygen-sample-framework module of the Oxygen SDK , available as a Maven archetype on the
Oxygen XML Author plugin website.
Important:
Make sure you always specify the namespace of the inserted fragments.
<image xmlns='http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation'
href='path/to/image.png'/>

3. Package the compiled class into a jar file. An example of an ANT script that packages the classes folder content
into a jar archive named sdf.jar is listed below:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project name="project" default="dist">
<target name="dist">
<jar destfile="sdf.jar" basedir="classes">
<fileset dir="classes">
<include name="**/*"/>
</fileset>
</jar>
</target>
</project>

4. Copy the sdf.jar file into the frameworks/sdf folder.


5. Add the sdf.jar to the Author class path. To do this, open the Preferences dialog box, go to Document Type Association, select SDF, and press the Edit button.

6. Select the Classpath tab in the lower part of the dialog box and press the Add button. In the displayed dialog box, enter the location of the jar file, relative to the Oxygen XML Author plugin frameworks folder.

7. Let's create now the action which will use the defined operation. Click on the Actions label. Copy the icon files for the menu item and for the toolbar in the frameworks/sdf folder.

8. Define the action's properties:
   - Set ID to insert_image.
   - Set Name to Insert image.
   - Set Menu access key to letter i.
   - Set Toolbar action to ${framework}/toolbarImage.png.
   - Set Menu icon to ${framework}/menuImage.png.
   - Set Shortcut key to Ctrl (Meta on Mac OS)+Shift+i.

9. Now let's set up the operation. You want to add images only if the current element is a section, book or article.

   - Set the value of XPath expression to
     
     ```
     local-name()='section' or local-name()='book'
     or local-name()='article'
     ```

   - Set the Invoke operation field to simple.documentation.framework.InsertImageOperation.

Figure 126: Selecting the Operation

10. Add the action to the toolbar, using the Toolbar panel.

To test the action, you can open the sdf_sample.xml sample, then place the caret inside a section between two para elements for instance. Press the button associated with the action from the toolbar. In the dialog box, select an image URL and press OK. The image is inserted into the document.

In this example you will create an operation that connects to a relational database and executes an SQL statement. The result should be inserted in the edited XML document as a table. To make the operation fully configurable, it will have arguments for the database connection string, the user name, the password and the SQL expression.

1. Setup an Author sample project following this set of instructions. The framework project is oxygen-sample-framework.

2. Create the class `simple.documentation.framework.QueryDatabaseOperation`. This class must implements the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorOperation` interface.

   ```java
   import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.ArgumentDescriptor;
   import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.ArgumentsMap;
   import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess;
   import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorOperation;
   import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorOperationException;
   public class QueryDatabaseOperation implements AuthorOperation{
   
   3. Now define the operation's arguments. For each of them you will use a String constant representing the argument name:

   ```java
   private static final String ARG_JDBC_DRIVER = "jdbc_driver";
   private static final String ARG_CONNECTION = "connection";
   ```

   4. You must describe each of the argument name and type. To do this implement the `getArguments` method which will return an array of argument descriptors:

   ```java
   public ArgumentDescriptor[] getArguments() {
       ArgumentDescriptor args[] = new ArgumentDescriptor[] {
           new ArgumentDescriptor("jdbc_driver", ArgumentDescriptor.TYPE_STRING, "The name of the Java class that is the JDBC driver."),
           new ArgumentDescriptor("connection", ArgumentDescriptor.TYPE_STRING, "The database URL connection string.")
       };
       return args;
   }
   ```

   These names, types and descriptions will be listed in the Arguments table when the operation is configured.

5. When the operation is invoked, the implementation of the `doOperation` method extracts the arguments, forwards them to the method that connects to the database and generates the XML fragment. The XML fragment is then inserted at the caret position.

   ```java
   public void doOperation(AuthorAccess authorAccess, ArgumentsMap map)
   throws IllegalArgumentException, AuthorOperationException {
       // Collects the arguments.
       String jdbcDriver = (String)map.getArgumentValue(ARG_JDBC_DRIVER);
       String connection = (String)map.getArgumentValue(ARG_CONNECTION);
       String user = (String)map.getArgumentValue(ARG_USER);
       String password = (String)map.getArgumentValue(ARG_PASSWORD);
   }"
String sql =
(String)map.getArgumentValue(ARG_SQL);

int caretPosition = authorAccess.getCaretOffset();
try {
    authorAccess.getDocumentController().insertXMLFragment(
        getFragment(jdbcDriver, connection, user, password, sql),
        caretPosition);
} catch (SQLException e) {
    throw new AuthorOperationException(
        "The operation failed due to the following database error: "
        + e.getMessage(), e);
} catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
    throw new AuthorOperationException(
        "The JDBC database driver was not found. Tried to load ' "
        + jdbcDriver + "', e);"
    )
}

6. The `getFragment` method loads the JDBC driver, connects to the database and extracts the data. The result is a `table` element from the `http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation` namespace. The `header` element contains the names of the SQL columns. All the text from the XML fragment is escaped. This means that the '<' and '&' characters are replaced with the '&lt;' and '&amp;' character entities to ensure the fragment is well-formed.

```java
private String getFragment(
    String jdbcDriver,
    String connectionURL,
    String user,
    String password,
    String sql) throws
SQLException,
ClassNotFoundException {
    Properties pr = new Properties();
    pr.put("characterEncoding", "UTF8");
    pr.put("useUnicode", "TRUE");
    pr.put("user", user);
    pr.put("password", password);
    // Loads the database driver.
    Class.forName(jdbcDriver);
    // Opens the connection
    Connection connection =
        DriverManager.getConnection(connectionURL, pr);
    java.sql.Statement statement =
        connection.createStatement();
    ResultSet resultSet =
        statement.executeQuery(sql);
    StringBuffer fragmentBuffer =
        new StringBuffer();
    fragmentBuffer.append(
        "<table xmlns="
        + "http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation'">");
    // Creates the table header.
    //
    fragmentBuffer.append("<header>");
    int columnCount = metaData.getColumnCount();
    for (int i = 1; i <= columnCount; i++) {
        fragmentBuffer.append("<td>");
        fragmentBuffer.append(xmlEscape(metaData.getColumnName(i)));
        fragmentBuffer.append("</td>");
    }
    fragmentBuffer.append("</header>");
    // Creates the table content.
    //
    while (resultSet.next()) {
        fragmentBuffer.append("<tr>");
        for (int i = 1; i <= columnCount; i++) {
            fragmentBuffer.append("<td>");
            fragmentBuffer.append(xmlEscape(resultSet.getObject(i)));
            fragmentBuffer.append("</td>");
        }
        fragmentBuffer.append("</tr>");
    }
    fragmentBuffer.append("</table>");
```
// Cleanup
resultSet.close();
statement.close();
connection.close();
return fragmentBuffer.toString();

Note: The complete source code can be found in the Simple Documentation Framework project, included in the oxygen-sample-framework module of the Oxygen SDK, available as a Maven archetype on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

7. Package the compiled class into a jar file.
8. Copy the jar file and the JDBC driver files into the frameworks/sdf directory.
9. Add the jars to the Author class path. To do this, open the Document Type dialog box, select SDF and press the Edit button. Select the Classpath tab in the lower part of the dialog box.
10. Click on the Actions label. The action properties are:

   - Set ID to clients_report.
   - Set Name to Clients Report.
   - Set Menu access key to letter r.
   - Set Description to Connects to the database and collects the list of clients.
   - Set Toolbar icon to ${framework}/TableDB20.png (image TableDB20.png is already stored in the frameworks / sdf folder).
   - Leave empty the Menu icon.
   - Set shortcut key to Ctrl Shift C (Command Shift C on OS X).

11. The action will work only if the current element is a section. Set up the operation as follows:

   - Set XPath expression to:
     ```
     local-name()='section'
     ```

   - Use the Java operation defined earlier to set the Invoke operation field. Press the Choose button, then select simple.documentation.framework.QueryDatabaseOperation. Once selected, the list of arguments is displayed. In the figure below the first argument, jdbc_driver, represents the class name of the MySQL JDBC driver. The connection string has the URL syntax: jdbc://<database_host>:<database_port>/<database_name>.

   The SQL expression used in the example follows, but it can be any valid SELECT expression which can be applied to the database:

   ```
   SELECT userID, email FROM users
   ```

12. Add the action to the toolbar, using the Toolbar panel.
To test the action you can open the *sdf_sample.xml* sample place the caret inside a *section* between two *para* elements for instance. Press the Create Report button from the toolbar. You can see below the toolbar with the action button and sample table inserted by the Clients Report action.

The oxy_editor CSS extension function allows you to edit attribute and element text values directly in the Author mode using form-based controls. Various implementations are available out-of-the-box: combo boxes, checkboxes, text fields, pop-ups, buttons, which invoke custom Author actions or URL choosers. You can also implement custom editors for your specific needs.
As a working example, the bundled samples project contains a file called personal.xml, which allows you to edit attributes in-place using some of these default implementations.

**Localizing Frameworks**

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports framework localization (translating framework actions, buttons, and menu entries to different languages). This lets you develop and distribute a framework to users that speak different languages without changing the distributed framework.

To localize the content of a framework, create a translation.xml file which contains all the translation (key, value) mappings. The translation.xml has the following format:

```xml
<translation>
  <languageList>
    <language description="English" lang="en_US"/>
    <language description="German" lang="de_DE"/>
    <language description="French" lang="fr_FR"/>
  </languageList>
  <key value="list">
    <comment>List menu item name.</comment>
    <val lang="en_US">List</val>
    <val lang="de_DE">Liste</val>
    <val lang="fr_FR">Liste</val>
  </key>
  ......................
</translation>
```

Oxygen XML Author plugin matches the GUI language with the language set in the translation.xml file. If this language is not found, the first available language declared in the languagelist tag for the corresponding framework is used.

Add the directory where this file is located to the Classpath list corresponding to the edited document type.

After you create this file, you are able to use the keys defined in it to customize the name and description of the following:

- framework actions
- menu entries
- contextual menus
- toolbars
- static CSS content

For example, if you want to localize the bold action, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Association. Use the New or Edit button to open the Document type dialog box, go to Author > Actions, and rename the bold action to ${i18n(translation_key)}. Actions with a name format different than ${i18n(translation_key)} are not localized. Translation_key corresponds to the key from the translation.xml file.

Now open the translation.xml file and edit the translation entry if it exists or create one if it does not exist. This example presents an entry in the translation.xml file:

```xml
<key value="translation_key">
  <comment>Bold action name.</comment>
  <val lang="en_US">Bold</val>
  <val lang="de_DE">Bold</val>
  <val lang="fr_FR">Bold</val>
</key>
```

To use a description from the translation.xml file in the Java code used by your custom framework, use the new ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess.getAuthorResourceBundle() API method to request the associated value for a certain key. This allows all the dialog boxes that you present from your custom operations to have labels translated in different languages.

You can also reference a key directly in the CSS content:

```css
title:before{
  content: "${i18n(title.key)} : ";
}
```
Note: You can enter any language you want in the languagelist tag and any number of keys.

The translation.xml file for the DocBook framework is located here: [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/i18n/translation.xml. In the Classpath list corresponding to the DocBook document type the following entry was added:
${framework}/i18n/.

To see how the DocBook actions are defined to use these keys for their name and description, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Association > Author > Actions. If you look in the Java class ro.sync.ecss.extensions.docbook.table.SADocbookTableCustomizerDialog available in the oxygen-sample-framework module of the Oxygen SDK Maven archetype, you can see how the new ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorResourceBundle API is used to retrieve localized descriptions for different keys.

Creating the Basic Association

Let us go through an example of creating a document type and editing an XML document of this type. We will call our document type Simple Documentation Framework.

First Step - XML Schema

Our documentation framework will be very simple. The documents will be either articles or books, both composed of sections. The sections may contain titles, paragraphs, figures, tables and other sections. To complete the picture, each section will include a def element from another namespace.

The first schema file:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
    xmlns:xs=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
    targetNamespace=http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation
    xmlns:doc=http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation
    xmlns:abs=http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts
    elementFormDefault="qualified">

    <xs:import
        namespace=http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts
        schemaLocation="abs.xsd"/>

    <xs:element name="book" type="doc:sectionType"/>
    <xs:element name="article" type="doc:sectionType"/>
    <xs:element name="section" type="doc:sectionType"/>

    <xs:complexType name="sectionType">
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="title" type="xs:string"/>
            <xs:element ref="abs:def" minOccurs="0"/>
            <xs:choice>
                <xs:sequence>
                    <xs:element ref="doc:section" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                </xs:sequence>
                <xs:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
                    <xs:element ref="doc:para"/>
                    <xs:element ref="doc:image"/>
                    <xs:element ref="doc:table"/>
                </xs:choice>
            </xs:choice>
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```


Now let's define the structure of the sections. They all start with a title, then have the optional def element then either a sequence of other sections, or a mixture of paragraphs, images and tables.
The paragraph contains text and other styling markup, such as bold (\texttt{b}) and italic (\texttt{i}) elements.

\begin{verbatim}
<xs:element name="para" type="doc:paragraphType"/>
<xs:complexType name="paragraphType" mixed="true">
  <xs:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <xs:element name="b"/>
    <xs:element name="i"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{image} element has an attribute with a reference to the file containing image data.

\begin{verbatim}
<xs:element name="image">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:attribute name="href" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{table} contains a header row and then a sequence of rows (\texttt{tr} elements) each of them containing the cells. Each cell has the same content as the paragraphs.

\begin{verbatim}
<xs:element name="table">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="header">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="td" maxOccurs="unbounded" type="doc:paragraphType"/>
          </xs:sequence>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="tr" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="td" type="doc:tdType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
          </xs:sequence>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:complexType name="tdType">
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="doc:paragraphType">
      <xs:attribute name="row_span" type="xs:integer"/>
      <xs:attribute name="column_span" type="xs:integer"/>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{def} element is defined as a text only element in the imported schema \texttt{abs.xsd}:

\begin{verbatim}
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  targetNamespace="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts"
  xmlns:doc="urn:oxygenxml:doc">
  <xs:element name="def" type="xs:string"/>
</xs:schema>
\end{verbatim}

Now the XML data structure will be styled.

**Schema Settings**

In the dialog box for editing the document type properties, in the bottom section there are a series of tabs. The first one refers to the schema that is used for validation of the documents that match the defined Association Rules.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Important:} If the document refers a schema, using for instance a \texttt{DOCTYPE} declaration or a \texttt{xsi:schemaLocation} attribute, the schema from the document type association will not be used when validating.
\end{itemize}

**Schema Type**

Select from the combo box the value XML Schema.
Schema URI

Enter the value ${frameworks}/sdf/schema/sdf.xsd. We should use the ${frameworks} editor variable in the schema URI path instead of a full path in order to be valid for different Oxygen XML Author plugin installations.

Important: The ${frameworks} variable is expanded at the validation time into the absolute location of the directory containing the frameworks.

Second Step - The CSS

If you read the Simple Customization Tutorial then you already have some basic notions about creating simple styles. The example document contains elements from different namespaces, so you will use CSS Level 3 extensions supported by the Author layout engine to associate specific properties with that element.

Defining the General Layout

Now the basic layout of the rendered documents is created.

Elements that are stacked one on top of the other are: book, article, section, title, figure, table, image. These elements are marked as having block style for display. Elements that are placed one after the other in a flowing sequence are: b, i. These will have inline display.

```css
/* Vertical flow */
book,
section,
para,
title,
image,
ref {
  display:block;
}
/* Horizontal flow */
b,i {
  display:inline;
}
```

Important:

Having block display children in an inline display parent, makes Oxygen XML Author plugin Author change the style of the parent to block display.

Styling the section Element

The title of any section must be bold and smaller than the title of the parent section. To create this effect a sequence of CSS rules must be created. The * operator matches any element, it can be used to match titles having progressive depths in the document.

```css
title{
  font-size: 2.4em;
  font-weight:bold;
}
* * title{
  font-size: 2.0em;
}
* * * title{
  font-size: 1.6em;
}
* * * * title{
  font-size: 1.2em;
}
```

It's useful to have before the title a constant text, indicating that it refers to a section. This text can include also the current section number. The :before and :after pseudo elements will be used, plus the CSS counters.

First declare a counter named sect for each book or article. The counter is set to zero at the beginning of each such element:

```css
book,
article{
```
The `sect` counter is incremented with each `section`, that is a direct child of a `book` or an `article` element.

```css
book > section,
article > section{
  counter-increment: sect;
}
```

The "static" text that will prefix the section title is composed of the constant "Section ", followed by the decimal value of the `sect` counter and a dot.

```css
book > section > title:before,
article > section > title:before{
  content: "Section " counter(sect) ". ";
}
```

To make the documents easy to read, you add a margin to the sections. In this way the higher nesting level, the larger the left side indent. The margin is expressed relatively to the parent bounds:

```css
section{
  margin-left: 1em;
  margin-top: 1em;
}
```

Figure 129: A sample of nested sections and their titles.

In the above screenshot you can see a sample XML document rendered by the CSS stylesheet. The selection "avoids" the text that is generated by the CSS "content" property. This happens because the CSS generated text is not present in the XML document and is just a visual aid.

**Styling the Inline Elements**

The "bold" style is obtained by using the `font-weight` CSS property with the value `bold`, while the "italic" style is specified by the `font-style` property:

```css
b {
  font-weight: bold;
}
i {
  font-style: italic;
}
```
Styling Images

The CSS 2.1 does not specify how an element can be rendered as an image. To overpass this limitation, Oxygen XML Author plugin supports a CSS Level 3 extension allowing to load image data from an URL. The URL of the image must be specified by one of the element attributes and it is resolved through the catalogs specified in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

```css
image{
    display:block;
    content: attr(href, url);
    margin-left:2em;
}
```

Our `image` element has the required attribute `href` of type `xs:anyURI`. The `href` attribute contains an image location so the rendered content is obtained by using the function:

```css
attr(href, url)
```

The first argument is the name of the attribute pointing to the image file. The second argument of the `attr` function specifies the type of the content. If the type has the `url` value, then Oxygen XML Author plugin identifies the content as being an image. If the type is missing, then the content will be the text representing the attribute value.

Oxygen XML Author plugin handles both absolute and relative specified URLs. If the image has an `absolute` URL location (for example: "http://www.oasis-open.org/images/standards/oasis_standard.jpg") then it is loaded directly from this location. If the image URL is `relative` specified to the XML document (for example: "images/my_screenshot.jpg") then the location is obtained by adding this value to the location of the edited XML document.

An image can also be referenced by the name of a DTD entity which specifies the location of the image file. For example if the document declares an entity `graphic` which points to a JPEG image file:

```xml
<!ENTITY graphic SYSTEM "depo/keyboardShortcut.jpg" NDATA JPEG>
```

and the image is referenced in the XML document by specifying the name of the entity as the value of an attribute:

```xml
<mediaobject>
    <imageobject>
        <imagedata entityref="graphic" scale="50"/>
    </imageobject>
</mediaobject>
```

The CSS should use the functions `url`, `attr` and `unparsed-entity-uri` for displaying the image in the Author mode:

```css
imagedata[entityref]{
    content: url(unparsed-entity-uri(attr(entityref)));
}
```

To take into account the value of the `width` attribute of the `imagedata` and use it for resizing the image, the CSS can define the following rule:

```css
imagedata[width]{
    width:attr(width, length);
}
```
Testing the Document Type Association

To test the new Document Type create an XML instance that is conforming with the *Simple Documentation Framework* association rules. You will not specify an XML Schema location directly in the document, using an `xsi:schemaLocation` attribute; Oxygen XML Author plugin will detect instead its associated document type and use the specified schema.

```
<book xmlns="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation"
      xmlns:abs="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts">
  <title>My Technical Book</title>
  <section>
    <title>XML</title>
    <abs:def>Extensible Markup Language</abs:def>
    <para>In this section of the book I will explain different XML applications.</para>
  </section>
</book>
```

When trying to validate the document there should be no errors. Now modify the `title` to `title2`. Validate again. This time there should be one error:

```
cvc-complex-type.2.4.a: Invalid content was found starting with element 'title2'. One of 'http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation:title' is expected.
```

Undo the tag name change. Press on the **Author** button at the bottom of the editing area. Oxygen XML Author plugin should load the CSS from the document type association and create a layout similar to this:
Organizing the Framework Files

First, create a new folder called sdf (from "Simple Documentation Framework") in \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks. This folder will be used to store all files related to the documentation framework. The following folder structure will be created:

```
  oxygen
  frameworks
  sdf
  schema
  css
```

The frameworks directory is the container where all the Oxygen XML Author plugin framework customizations are located. Each subdirectory contains files related to a specific type of XML documents: schemas, catalogs, stylesheets, CSS stylesheets, etc. Distributing a framework means delivering a framework directory.

It is assumed that you have the right to create files and folder inside the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation directory. If you do not have this right, you will have to install another copy of the program in a folder you have access to, the home directory for instance, or your desktop. You can download the "all platforms" distribution from the oXygen website and extract it in the chosen folder.

To test your framework distribution, copy it in the frameworks directory of the newly installed application and start Oxygen XML Author plugin by running the provided start-up script files.

You should copy the created schema files abs.xsd and sdf.xsd, sdf.xsd being the master schema, to the schema directory and the CSS file sdf.css to the css directory.

Packaging and Deploying

Using a file explorer, go to the Oxygen XML Author plugin \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks directory. Select the sdf directory and make an archive from it. Move it to another Oxygen XML Author plugin installation (eventually on another computer). Extract it in the \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks directory. Start Oxygen XML Author plugin and test the association as explained above.

If you create multiple document type associations and you have a complex directory structure it might be easy from the deployment point of view to use an Oxygen XML Author plugin All Platforms distribution. Add your framework files to it, repackage it and send it to the content authors.

1. **Attention:** When deploying your customized sdf directory please make sure that your sdf directory contains the sdf.framework file (that is the file defined as External Storage in the Document Type Association dialog box shall always be stored inside the sdf directory). If your external storage points somewhere else Oxygen XML Author plugin will not be able to update the Document Type Association options automatically on the deployed computers.

Configuring New File Templates

You will create a set of document templates that the content authors will use as starting points for creating Simple Document Framework books and articles.

Each Document Type Association can point to a directory, usually named templates, containing the file templates. All files found here are considered templates for the respective document type. The template name is taken from the file name, and the template type is detected from the file extension.

1. Go to the \[OXYGEN_DIR\]/frameworks/sdf directory and create a directory named templates. The directory tree of the documentation framework now is:

```
  oxygen
  frameworks
  sdf
  schema
  css
  templates
```

2. In the templates directory create two files: a file for the book template and another one for the article template.
The Book.xml file:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<book
xmlns="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation"
xmins:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmins:abs="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts">
  <title>Book Template Title</title>
  <section>
    <title>Section Title</title>
    <abs:def/>
    <para>This content is copyrighted:</para>
    <table>
      <header>
        <td>Company</td>
        <td>Date</td>
      </header>
      <tr>
        <td/> <td/>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </section>
</book>
```

The Article.xml file:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<article
xmlns="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation"
xmins:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <title></title>
  <section>
    <title></title>
    <para></para>
    <para></para>
  </section>
</article>
```

You can also use editor variables in the template files’ content and they will be expanded when the files are opened.

**Note:** You should avoid using the `$\{cfd\}`, `$\{cf\}`, `$\{currentFileURL\}`, and `$\{cfdu\}` editor variables when you save your documents in a data base.

3. Open the **Document Type** dialog box for the SDF framework and click the **Templates** tab. In the **Templates directory** text field, introduce the `$\{frameworkDir\}/templates` path. As you have already seen before, it is recommended that all the file references made from a Document Type Association to be relative to the `$\{frameworkDir\}` directory. Binding a Document Type Association to an absolute file (e.g.: `C:\some_dir\templates`) makes the association difficult to share between users.

4. To test the templates settings, go to **File > New** to display the **New** document dialog box. The names of the two templates are prefixed with the name of the Document Type Association (SDF in this case). Selecting one of them should create a new XML file with the content specified in the template file.

**Editor Variables**

An editor variable is a shorthand notation for context-dependent information, such as a file or folder path, a time-stamp, or a date. It is used in the definition of a command (for example, the input URL of a transformation, the output file path of a transformation, or the command line of an external tool) to make a command or a parameter generic and re-usable with other input files. When the same command is applied to different files, the notation is expanded at the execution of the command so that the same command has different effects depending on the actual file.

You can use the following editor variables in Oxygen XML Author plugin commands of external engines or other external tools, in transformation scenarios, and in validation scenarios:

- `$\{oxygenHome\}` - Oxygen XML Author plugin installation folder as URL.
- `$\{oxygenInstallDir\}` - Oxygen XML Author plugin installation folder as file path.
- `$\{framework\}` - The path (as URL) of the current framework, as part of the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks` directory.
- `$\{framework(fr_name)\}` - The path (as URL) of the fr_name framework.
- `$\{frameworkDir(fr_name)\}` - The path (as file path) of the fr_name framework.
Note: Because multiple frameworks might have the same name (although it is not recommended), for both ${framework(fr_name)} and ${frameworkDir(fr_name)} editor variables Oxygen XML Author plugin employs the following algorithm when searching for a given framework name:

- all frameworks are sorted, from high to low, according to their Priority setting from the Document Type Association preferences page. Only frameworks that have the Enabled checkbox set are taken into account.

- next, if the two or more frameworks have the same name and priority, a further sorting based on the Storage setting is made, in the exact following order:
  - frameworks stored in the internal Oxygen XML Author plugin options
  - additional frameworks added in the Locations preferences page
  - frameworks installed using the add-ons support
  - frameworks found in the main frameworks location (Default or Custom)

- ${frameworks} - The path (as URL) of the [OXYGEN_DIR] directory.
- ${frameworkDir} - The path (as file path) of the current framework, as part of the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks directory.
- ${frameworksDir} - The path (as file path) of the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks directory.
- ${home} - The path (as URL) of the user home folder.
- ${homeDir} - The path (as file path) of the user home folder.
- ${pdu} - Current project folder as URL. Usually the current folder selected in the Project View.
- ${pd} - Current project folder as file path. Usually the current folder selected in the Project View.
- ${pn} - Current project name.
- ${cfdu} - Current file folder as URL, that is the path of the current edited document up to the name of the parent folder, represented as a URL.
- ${cfd} - Current file folder as file path, that is the path of the current edited document up to the name of the parent folder.
- ${cfn} - Current file name without extension and without parent folder. The current file is the one currently opened and selected.
- ${cfne} - Current file name with extension. The current file is the one currently opened and selected.
- ${cf} - Current file as file path, that is the absolute file path of the current edited document.
- ${af} - The local file path of the ZIP archive that includes the current edited document.
- ${afu} - The URL path of the ZIP archive that includes the current edited document.
- ${afd} - The local directory path of the ZIP archive that includes the current edited document.
- ${afdu} - The URL path of the directory of the ZIP archive that includes the current edited document.
- ${afn} - The file name (without parent directory and without file extension) of the zip archive that includes the current edited file.
- ${afne} - The file name (with file extension, for example .zip or .epub, but without parent directory) of the zip archive that includes the current edited file.
- ${currentFileURL} - Current file as URL, that is the absolute file path of the current edited document represented as URL.
- ${ps} - Path separator, that is the separator which can be used on the current platform (Windows, OS X, Linux) between library files specified in the class path.
- ${timeStamp} - Time stamp, that is the current time in Unix format. It can be used for example to save transformation results in different output files on each transform.
- ${caret} - The position where the caret is inserted. This variable can be used in a code template, in Author operations, or in a selection plugin.
- ${selection} - The current selected text content in the current edited document. This variable can be used in a code template, in Author operations, or in a selection plugin.
- ${id} - Application-level unique identifier; a short sequence of 10-12 letters and digits which is not guaranteed to be universally unique.
- `$\{uuid\}` - Universally unique identifier, a unique sequence of 32 hexadecimal digits generated by the Java `UUID` class.

- `$\{env(VAR_NAME)\}` - Value of the `VAR_NAME` environment variable. The environment variables are managed by the operating system. If you are looking for Java System Properties, use the `$\{system(var.name)\}` editor variable.

- `$\{system(var.name)\}` - Value of the `var.name` Java System Property. The Java system properties can be specified in the command line arguments of the Java runtime as `-Dvar.name=var.value`. If you are looking for operating system environment variables, use the `$\{env(VAR_NAME)\}` editor variable instead.

- `$\{ask('message', type, ('real_value1': 'rendered_value1'; 'real_value2': 'rendered_value2'; ...), 'default_value')\}` - To prompt for values at runtime, use the `$\{ask(message, type, ('real_value1': 'rendered_value1'; 'real_value2': 'rendered_value2'; ...), 'default_value')\}` editor variable. You can set the following parameters:
  - `message` - The displayed message. Note the quotes that enclose the message.
  - `type` - Optional parameter, with one of the following values:
    - `url` - Format: `$\{ask('message', url, 'default_value')\}`
      - Description: Input is considered a URL. Oxygen XML Author plugin checks that the provided URL is valid.
      - Example:
        - `$\{ask('Input URL', url)\}` - The displayed dialog box has the name `Input URL`. The expected input type is URL.
        - `$\{ask('Input URL', url, 'http://www.example.com')\}` - The displayed dialog box has the name `Input URL`. The expected input type is URL. The input field displays the default value `http://www.example.com`.

    - `password` - Format: `$\{ask('message', password, 'default')\}`
      - Description: The input is hidden with bullet characters.
      - Example:
        - `$\{ask('Input password', password)\}` - The displayed dialog box has the name `Input password` and the input is hidden with bullet symbols.
        - `$\{ask('Input password', password, 'abcd')\}` - The displayed dialog box has the name `Input password` and the input hidden with bullet symbols. The input field already contains the default `abcd` value.

    - `generic` - Format: `$\{ask('message', generic, 'default')\}`
      - Description: The input is considered to be generic text that requires no special handling.
      - Example:
        - `$\{ask('Hello world!')\}` - The dialog box has a `Hello world!` message displayed.
        - `$\{ask('Hello world!', generic, 'Hello again!')\}` - The dialog box has a `Hello world!` message displayed and the value displayed in the input box is `Hello again!`.

    - `relative_url` - Format: `$\{ask('message', relative_url, 'default')\}`
      - Description: Input is considered a URL. Oxygen XML Author plugin tries to make the URL relative to that of the document you are editing.
      - Note: If the `$\{ask\}` editor variable is expanded in content that is not yet saved (such as an `untitled` file, whose path cannot be determined), then Oxygen XML Author plugin will transform it into an absolute URL.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>combo</td>
<td>${ask('File location', relative_url, 'C:/example.txt')} - The dialog box has the name 'File location'. The URL inserted in the input box is made relative to the current edited document location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>combo</th>
<th>Format: ${ask('message', combo, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1';...;'real_valueN':'rendered_valueN'), 'default'})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description: Displays a dialog box that offers a drop-down list. The drop-down list is populated with the given rendered_value values. Choosing such a value will return its associated value (real_value).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>${ask('Operating System', combo, ('win':'Microsoft Windows';'osx':'Mac OS X';'lnx':'Linux/UNIX'), 'osx') - The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The drop-down list displays the three given operating systems. The associated value will be returned based upon your selection. Note: In this example Mac OS X is the default selected value and if selected it would return osx for the output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>editable_combo</th>
<th>Format: ${ask('message', editable_combo, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1';...;'real_valueN':'rendered_valueN'), 'default'})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description: Displays a dialog box that offers a drop-down list with editable elements. The drop-down list is populated with the given rendered_value values. Choosing such a value will return its associated real value (real_value) or the value inserted when you edit a list entry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>${ask('Operating System', editable_combo, ('win':'Microsoft Windows';'osx':'Mac OS X';'lnx':'Linux/UNIX'), 'osx') - The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The drop-down list displays the three given operating systems and also allows you to edit the entry. The associated value will be returned based upon your selection or the text you input.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>radio</th>
<th>Format: ${ask('message', radio, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1';...;'real_valueN':'rendered_valueN'), 'default'})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description: Displays a dialog box that offers a series of radio buttons. Each radio button displays a 'rendered_value and will return an associated real_value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>${ask('Operating System', radio, ('win':'Microsoft Windows';'osx':'Mac OS X';'lnx':'Linux/UNIX'), 'osx') - The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The radio button group allows you to choose between the three operating systems. Note: In this example Mac OS X is the default selected value and if selected it would return osx for the output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• 'default-value' - optional parameter. Provides a default value.

• $\{date(pattern)\} - Current date. The allowed patterns are equivalent to the ones in the Java SimpleDateFormat class.
  
  Example: yyyy-MM-dd;

  Note: This editor variable supports both the xs:date and xs:datetime parameters. For details about xs:date, go to http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#date. For details about xs:datetime, go to http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#dateTime.

• $\{dbgXML\} - The local file path to the XML document which is current selected in the Debugger source combo box (for tools started from the XSLT/XQuery Debugger).

• $\{dbgXSL\} - The local file path to the XSL/XQuery document which is current selected in the Debugger stylesheet combo box (for tools started from the XSLT/XQuery Debugger).

• $\{tsf\} - The transformation result file path. If the current opened file has an associated scenario which specifies a transformation output file, this variable expands to it.

• $\{dsu\} - The path of the detected schema as an URL for the current validated XML document.

• $\{ds\} - The path of the detected schema as a local file path for the current validated XML document.

• $\{cp\} - Current page number. Used to display the current page number on each printed page in the Editor / Print Preferences page.

• $\{tp\} - Total number of pages in the document. Used to display the total number of pages on each printed page in the Editor / Print Preferences page.

• $\{xpath_eval(expression)\} - Evaluates an XPath 3.0 expression. Depending on the context, the expression can be:

  • static, when executed in a non-XML context. For example, you can use such static expressions to perform string operations on other editor variables for composing the name of the output file in a transformation scenario's Output tab.

  Example:

  
  $\{xpath_eval(upper-case(substring('{$cfn}', 1, 4)))\}

  • dynamic, when executed in an XML context. For example, you can use such dynamic expression in a code template or as a value of an author operation's parameter.

  Example:

  
  $\{ask('Set new ID attribute', generic, '${xpath_eval($id)}')\}

• $\{i18n(key)\} - Editor variable used only at document type/framework level to allow translating names and descriptions of Author actions in multiple actions. For more details see the Localizing Frameworks on page 296 section.

Custom Editor Variables

An editor variable can be created by the user and included in any user defined expression where a built-in editor variable is also allowed. For example a custom editor variable may be necessary for configuring the command line of an external tool, the working directory of a custom validator, the command line of a custom XSLT engine, a custom FO processor, etc. All the custom editor variables are listed together with the built-in editor variables, for example when editing the working folder or the command line of an external tool or of a custom validator, the working directory, etc.

Creating a custom editor variable is very simple: just specify the name that will be used in user defined expressions, the value that will replace the variable name at runtime and a textual description for the user of that variable.

You can configure the custom editor variables in the Custom Editor Variables preferences page.

Create Your Own Stylesheet Templates

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to create your own stylesheets templates and place them in the templates directory:

• Customize the stylesheet (add namespaces etc.) that you want to become a template and save it to a file with an appropriate name.
• Copy the file to the templates directory in the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation directory.
• Open Oxygen XML Author plugin and go to File > New to see your custom template.

Configuring XML Catalogs

In the XML sample file for SDF you did not use a xsi:schemaLocation attribute, but instead you let the editor use the schema from the association. However, there are cases in which you must reference the location of a schema file from a remote web location and an Internet connection may not be available. In such cases an XML catalog may be used to map the web location to a local file system entry. The following procedure presents an example of using an XML catalogs, by modifying our sdf.xsd XML Schema file from the Example Files Listings.

1. Create a catalog file that will help the parser locate the schema for validating the XML document. The file must map the location of the schema to a local version of the schema.

Create a new XML file called catalog.xml and save it into the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/sdf directory. The content of the file should be:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<catalog xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog">
  <uri name="http://www.oxygenxml.com/SDF/abs.xsd" uri="schema/abs.xsd"/>
</catalog>
```

2. Add catalog files to your Document Type Association using the Catalogs tab from the Document Type dialog box.

To test the catalog settings, restart Oxygen XML Author plugin and try to validate a new sample Simple Documentation Framework document. There should be no errors.

The sdf.xsd schema that validates the document refers the other file abs.xsd through an import element:

```
<xs:import namespace="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts"
  schemaLocation="http://www.oxygenxml.com/SDF/abs.xsd"/>
```

The schemaLocation attribute references the abs.xsd file:

```
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts
http://www.oxygenxml.com/SDF/abs.xsd"
```

The catalog mapping is:

```
http://www.oxygenxml.com/SDF/abs.xsd -> schema/abs.xsd
```

This means that all the references to http://www.oxygenxml.com/SDF/abs.xsd must be resolved to the abs.xsd file located in the schema directory. The URI element is used by URI resolvers, for example for resolving a URI reference used in an XSLT stylesheet.

Configuring Transformation Scenarios

When distributing a framework to the users, it is a good idea to have the transformation scenarios already configured. This helps the content authors publish their work in various formats. Being contained in the Document Type Association, the scenarios can be distributed along with the actions, menus, toolbars, and catalogs.

These are the steps that allow you to create a transformation scenario for your framework.

1. Create a xsl folder inside the frameworks/sdf folder.

   The folder structure for the documentation framework should be:
2. Create the `sdf.xsl` file in the `xsl` folder. The complete content of the `sdf.xsl` file is found in the Example Files Listings.

3. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and go to Document Type Associations. Open the Document Type dialog for the SDF framework then choose the Transformation tab. Click the New button and choose the appropriate type of transformation (for example, XML transformation with XSLT). In the New scenario dialog box, fill in the following fields:
   - Fill in the Name field with SDF to HTML. This will be the name of your transformation scenario.
   - Set the XSL URL field to `${framework}/xsl/sdf.xsl`.

![Figure 131: Configuring a New Transformation Scenario](image)

4. Change to the Output tab. Configure the fields as follows:
   - Set the Save as field to `${cfd}/${cfn}.html`. This means the transformation output file will have the name of the XML file and the html extension and will be stored in the same folder.
   - Enable the Open in Browser/System Application option.
     - **Note:** To set the browser or system application that will be used, open the Preferences dialog box, then go to . This will take precedence over the default system application settings.
   - Enable the Saved file option.

5. Click the OK button to save the new scenario.

Now the scenario is listed in the Transformation tab:
Figure 132: The transformation tab

To test the transformation scenario that you just created, open the SDF XML sample from the Example Files Listings. Click the \( \text{Apply Transformation Scenario(s)} \) button to display the Transform with dialog box. The scenario list contains the scenario you defined earlier. Select the \( SDF \rightarrow HTML \) scenario that you just defined and click the \( \text{Apply associated} \) button. The HTML file is saved in the same folder as the XML file and displayed in the browser.

Configuring Validation Scenarios

You can distribute a framework with a series of already configured validation scenarios. Also, this provides enhanced validation support that allows you to use multiple grammars to check the document. For example, you can use Schematron rules to impose guidelines, otherwise impossible to enforce using conventional validation.

To associate a validation scenario with a specific framework, follow these steps:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Associations.
2. Edit the specific framework to open the Document Type dialog box, then choose the Validation tab. This tab displays a list of document types in which you can define validation scenarios. To set one of the validation scenarios as the default for a specific document type, check the Default box for that specific document type.
3. Press the \( \text{New} \) button to add a new scenario. The New scenarios dialog box that lists all validation units of the scenario is opened.

Figure 133: Add / Edit a Validation Unit

The table includes the following information:

- **URL of the file to validate** - The URL of the main module that includes the current module. It is also the entry module of the validation process when the current one is validated.
- **File type** - The type of the document that is validated in the current validation unit. Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically selects the file type depending on the value of the URL of the file to validate field.
- **Validation engine** - One of the engines available in Oxygen XML Author plugin for validation of the type of document to which the current module belongs. Default engine is the default setting and it means that the default engine executes the validation. This engine is set in the Preferences pages for the current document type (XML document, XML Schema, XSLT stylesheet, XQuery file, etc.) instead of a validation scenario.
• **Automatic validation** - If this option is checked, the validation operation defined by this row is also applied by the automatic validation feature. If the Automatic validation feature is disabled in Preferences, then this option is ignored, as the Preference setting has a higher priority.

• **Schema** - This option becomes active when you set the File type to XML Document.

• **Settings** - Opens the Specify Schema dialog box that allows you to set a schema for validating XML documents, or a list of extensions for validating XSL or XQuery documents. You can also set a default phase for validation with a Schematron schema.

4. Press the **Add** button to add a new validation unit with default settings.

5. To edit the URL of the main validation module, double-click on its cell in the **URL of the file to validate** column.

   Specify the URL of the main module by doing one of the following:

   • Use the **Browse** drop-down button to browse for a local, remote, or archived file.

   • Use the **Insert Editor Variable** button to insert an editor variable or a custom editor variable.

   ![Figure 134: Insert an Editor Variable](image)

   - `{$(start-dir)` - Start directory of custom validator
   - `{$(standard-parameters)` - List of standard parameters
   - `{$(cf)` - The current file name without extension
   - `{$(currentFileURL)` - The path of the currently edited file (URL)
   - `{$(cwd)` - The path of current file directory (URL)
   - `{$(frameworks)` - Oxygen frameworks directory (URL)
   - `{$(default)` - Project directory (URL)
   - `{$(os)` - Operating system
   - `{$(os)$(VAR_NAME)` - Value of environment variable VAR_NAME
   - `{$(sys)$(VAR_NAME)` - Value of system variable var_name

6. Select the type of the validated document.

   Note that this determines the list of possible validation engines.

7. Select the validation engine.

8. Select the **Automatic validation** option if you want to validate the current unit when the automatic validation feature is enabled in the Preferences.

9. Choose the schema to be used during validation (the schema detected after parsing the document or a custom one).

### Configuring Extensions

You can add extensions to your Document Type Association using the **Extensions** tab from the **Document Type** dialog box.

#### Configuring an Extensions Bundle

Starting with Oxygen XML Author plugin 10.3 version a single bundle was introduced acting as a provider for all other extensions. The individual extensions can still be set and if present they take precedence over the single provider, but this practice is being discouraged and the single provider should be used instead. To set individual extensions, open the **Preferences** dialog box, go to Document Type Association, double-click a document type, and go to the extension tab.

The extensions bundle is represented by the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.ExtensionsBundle` class. The provided implementation of the ExtensionsBundle is instantiated when the rules of the Document Type Association defined for the custom framework match a document opened in the editor. Therefore references to objects which need to be persistent throughout the application running session must not be kept in the bundle because the next detection event can result in creating another ExtensionsBundle instance.

Note: The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.
1. Create a new Java project, in your IDE. Create the lib folder in the Java project folder and copy in it the oxygen.jar file from the [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib folder.

2. Create the class simple.documentation.framework.SDFExtensionsBundle, which must extend the abstract class ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.ExtensionsBundle.

```java
public class SDFExtensionsBundle extends ExtensionsBundle {
```

3. A Document Type ID and a short description should be defined first by implementing the methods getDocumentTypeID and getDescription. The Document Type ID is used to uniquely identify the current framework. Such an ID must be provided especially if options related to the framework need to be persistently stored and retrieved between sessions.

```java
public String getDocumentTypeID() {
}

public String getDescription() {
    return "A custom extensions bundle used for the Simple Document" +
            "Framework document type";
}
```

4. In order to be notified about the activation of the custom Author extension in relation with an opened document an ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorExtensionStateListener should be implemented. The activation and deactivation events received by this listener should be used to perform custom initializations and to register / remove listeners like ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorListener, ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorMouseListener or ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorCaretListener. The custom author extension state listener should be provided by implementing the method createAuthorExtensionStateListener.

```java
public AuthorExtensionStateListener createAuthorExtensionStateListener() {
    return new SDFAuthorExtensionStateListener();
}
```

The AuthorExtensionStateListener is instantiated and notified about the activation of the framework when the rules of the Document Type Association match a document opened in the Author editor mode. The listener is notified about the deactivation when another framework is activated for the same document, the user switches to another mode or the editor is closed. A complete description and implementation of an ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorExtensionStateListener can be found in the Implementing an Author Extension State Listener.

If Schema Aware mode is active in Oxygen XML Author plugin, all actions that can generate invalid content will be redirected toward the ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorSchemaAwareEditingHandler. The handler can either resolve a specific case, let the default implementation take place or reject the edit entirely by throwing an ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.InvalidEditException. The actions that are forwarded to this handler include typing, delete or paste.

See Implementing an Author Schema Aware Editing Handler on page 317 for more details about this handler.

5. Customizations of the content completion proposals are permitted by creating a schema manager filter extension. The interface that declares the methods used for content completion proposals filtering is ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.SchemaManagerFilter. The filter can be applied on elements, attributes or on their values. Responsible for creating the content completion filter is the method createSchemaManagerFilter. A new SchemaManagerFilter will be created each time a document matches the rules defined by the Document Type Association which contains the filter declaration.

```java
public SchemaManagerFilter createSchemaManagerFilter() {
    return new SDFSchematicManagerFilter();
}
```

A detailed presentation of the schema manager filter can be found in Configuring a Content completion handler section.
6. The Author supports link based navigation between documents and document sections. Therefore, if the document contains elements defined as links to other elements, for example links based on the \texttt{id} attributes, the extension should provide the means to find the referenced content. To do this an implementation of the \texttt{ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.link.ElementLocatorProvider} interface should be returned by the \texttt{createElementLocatorProvider} method. Each time an element pointed by a link needs to be located the method is invoked.

\begin{verbatim}
public ElementLocatorProvider createElementLocatorProvider() {
    return new DefaultElementLocatorProvider();
}
\end{verbatim}

The section that explains how to implement an element locator provider is \textit{Configuring a Link target element finder}.

7. The drag and drop functionality can be extended by implementing the \texttt{ro.sync.exml.editor.xmleditor.pageauthor.AuthorDnDListener} interface. Relevant methods from the listener are invoked when the mouse is dragged, moved over, or exits the Author editor mode, when the drop action changes, and when the drop occurs. Each method receives the \texttt{DropTargetEvent} containing information about the drag and drop operation. The drag and drop extensions are available on Author mode for both Oxygen XML Author plugin Eclipse plugin and standalone application. The Text mode corresponding listener is available only for Oxygen XML Author plugin Eclipse plugin. The methods corresponding to each implementation are: \texttt{createAuthorAWTDndListener}, \texttt{createTextSWTDndListener} and \texttt{createAuthorSWTDndListener}.

\begin{verbatim}
public AuthorDnDListener createAuthorAWTDndListener() {
    return new SDFAuthorDndListener();
}
\end{verbatim}

For more details about the Author drag and drop listeners see the \textit{Configuring a custom Drag and Drop listener} section.

8. Another extension which can be included in the bundle is the reference resolver. In our case the references are represented by the \texttt{ref} element and the attribute indicating the referenced resource is \texttt{location}. To be able to obtain the content of the referenced resources you will have to implement a Java extension class which implements the \texttt{ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorReferenceResolver}. The method responsible for creating the custom references resolver is \texttt{createAuthorReferenceResolver}. The method is called each time a document opened in an Author editor mode matches the Document Type Association where the extensions bundle is defined. The instantiated references resolver object is kept and used until another extensions bundle corresponding to another Document Type is activated as result of the detection process.

\begin{verbatim}
public AuthorReferenceResolver createAuthorReferenceResolver() {
    return new ReferencesResolver();
}
\end{verbatim}

A more detailed description of the references resolver can be found in the \textit{Configuring a References Resolver} section.

9. To be able to dynamically customize the default CSS styles for a certain \texttt{ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorNode} an implementation of the \texttt{ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.stylesfilter} can be provided. The extensions bundle method responsible for creating the \texttt{StylesFilter} is \texttt{createAuthorStylesFilter}. The method is called each time a document opened in an Author editor mode matches the document type association where the extensions bundle is defined. The instantiated filter object is kept and used until another extensions bundle corresponding to another Document Type is activated as a result of the detection process.

\begin{verbatim}
public StylesFilter createAuthorStylesFilter() {
    return new SDFSstylesFilter();
}
\end{verbatim}

See the \textit{Configuring CSS styles filter} section for more details about the styles filter extension.

10. In order to edit data in custom tabular format implementations of the \texttt{ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorTableCellSpanProvider} and \texttt{ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorTableColumnWidthProvider} interfaces should be provided.
The two methods from the `ExtensionsBundle` specifying these two extension points are `createAuthorTableCellSpanProvider` and `createAuthorTableColumnWidthProvider`.

```java
public AuthorTableCellSpanProvider createAuthorTableCellSpanProvider() {
    return new TableCellSpanProvider();
}

public AuthorTableColumnWidthProvider createAuthorTableColumnWidthProvider() {
    return new TableColumnWidthProvider();
}
```

The two table information providers are not reused for different tables. The methods are called for each table in the document so new instances should be provided every time. Read more about the cell span and column width information providers in Configuring a Table Cell Span Provider and Configuring a Table Column Width Provider sections.

If the functionality related to one of the previous extension point does not need to be modified then the developed `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.ExtensionsBundle` should not override the corresponding method and leave the default base implementation to return `null`.

11. An XML vocabulary can contain links to different areas of a document. In case the document contains elements defined as link you can choose to present a more relevant text description for each link. To do this an implementation of the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.link.LinkTextResolver` interface should be returned by the `createLinkTextResolver` method. This implementation is used each time the `oxy_link-text()` function is encountered in the CSS styles associated with an element.

```java
public LinkTextResolver createLinkTextResolver() {
    return new DitaLinkTextResolver();
}
```

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers built in implementations for DITA and DocBook:

- `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.dita.link.DitaLinkTextResolver`
- `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.docbook.link.DocbookLinkTextResolver`

12. Pack the compiled class into a jar file.
13. Copy the jar file into the `frameworks/sdf` directory.
14. Add the jar file to the Author class path.
15. Register the Java class by going to the Extensions tab. Press the Choose button and select the name of the class: `SDFExtensionsBundle`.

Note: The complete source code can be found in the Simple Documentation Framework project, included in the `oxygen-sample-framework` module of the Oxygen SDK, available as a Maven archetype on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

Customize Profiling Conditions

For each document type, you can configure the phrase-type elements that wrap the profiled content by setting a custom `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.ProfilingConditionalTextProvider`. This configuration is set by default for DITA and DocBook frameworks.

Customizing Smart Paste Support

The smart paste functionalist preserves certain style and structure information when pasting to certain document types from certain common applications.

For other document types the default behavior of the paste operation is to keep only the text content without the styling but it can be customized by setting an XSLT stylesheet in that document type. The XSLT stylesheet must accept as input an XHTML flavor of the copied content and transform it to the equivalent XML markup that is appropriate for the target document type of the paste operation. The stylesheet is set up by implementing the `getImporterStylesheetFileName` method of an instance object of the `AuthorExternalObjectInsertionHandler` class which is returned by the
createExternalObjectInsertionHandler method of the ExtensionsBundle instance of the target document type.

**Implementing an Author Extension State Listener**

The `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorExtensionStateListener` implementation is notified when the Author extension where the listener is defined is activated or deactivated in the Document Type detection process.

**Note:** The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Author SDK Maven Project.

```java
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorExtensionStateListener;
public class SDFAuthorExtensionStateListener implements AuthorExtensionStateListener {
    private AuthorListener sdfAuthorDocumentListener;
    private AuthorMouseListener sdfMouseListener;
    private AuthorCaretListener sdfCaretListener;
    private OptionListener sdfOptionListener;

    public void activated(AuthorAccess authorAccess) {
        // Get the value of the option.
        String option = authorAccess.getOptionsStorage().getOption("sdf.custom.option.key", "");
        // Use the option for some initializations...
        // Add an option listener.
        authorAccess.getOptionsStorage().addOnOptionListener(sdfOptionListener);
        // Add author document listeners.
        sdfAuthorDocumentListener = new SDFAuthorDocumentListener();
        authorAccess.getDocumentController().addOnAuthorListener(new SDFAuthorDocumentListener());
        // Add mouse listener.
        sdfMouseListener = new SDFAuthorMouseListener();
        authorAccess.getEditorAccess().addOnAuthorMouseListener(sdfMouseListener);
        // Add caret listener.
        sdfCaretListener = new SDFAuthorCaretListener();
        authorAccess.getEditorAccess().addOnAuthorCaretListener(sdfCaretListener);
        // Other custom initializations...
    }
```

The `activate` method received by this listener when the rules of the Document Type Association match a document opened in the Author editor mode, should be used to perform custom initializations and to register listeners like `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorListener`, `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorMouseListener` or `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorCaretListener`.

The `authorAccess` parameter received by the `activated` method can be used to gain access to Author specific actions and informations related to components like the editor, document, workspace, tables, or the change tracking manager.

If options specific to the custom developed Author extension need to be stored or retrieved, a reference to the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.OptionsStorage` can be obtained by calling the `getOptionsStorage` method from the author access. The same object can be used to register `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.OptionListener` listeners. An option listener is registered in relation with an option `key` and will be notified about the value changes of that option.

An `AuthorListener` can be used if events related to the Author document modifications are of interest. The listener can be added to the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorDocumentController`. A reference to the document controller is returned by the `getDocumentController` method from the author access. The document controller can also be used to perform operations involving document modifications.

To provide access to Author editor component related functionality and information, the author access has a reference to the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.access.AAuthorEditorAccess` that can be obtained when calling
the getEditorAccess method. At this level AuthorMouseListener and AuthorCaretListener can be added which will be notified about mouse and caret events occurring in the Author editor mode.

The deactivation event is received when another framework is activated for the same document, the user switches to another editor mode or the editor is closed. The deactivate method is typically used to unregister the listeners previously added on the activate method and to perform other actions. For example, options related to the deactivated author extension can be saved at this point.

```java
public void deactivated(AuthorAccess authorAccess) {
    // Store the option.
    authorAccess.getOptionsStorage().setOption(
        "sdf.custom.option.key", optionValue);
    // Remove the option listener.
    authorAccess.getOptionsStorage().removeOptionListener(sdfOptionListener);
    // Remove document listeners.
    authorAccess.getDocumentController().removeAuthorListener(
        sdfAuthorDocumentListener);
    // Remove mouse listener.
    authorAccess.getEditorAccess().removeAuthorMouseListener(sdfMouseListener);
    // Remove caret listener.
    authorAccess.getEditorAccess().removeAuthorCaretListener(sdfCaretListener);
    // Other actions...
}
```

Implementing an Author Schema Aware Editing Handler

To implement your own handler for actions like typing, deleting, or pasting, provide an implementation of ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorSchemaAwareEditingHandler. For this handler to be called, the Schema Aware Editing option must be set to On or Custom. The handler can either resolve a specific case, let the default implementation take place, or reject the edit entirely by throwing an InvalidEditException.

Note: The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

```java
package simple.documentation.framework.extensions;

/**
 * Specific editing support for SDF documents.
 * Handles typing and paste events inside section and tables.
 */
public class SDFSchemaAwareEditingHandler implements AuthorSchemaAwareEditingHandler {

Typing events can be handled using the handleTyping method. For example, the SDFSchemaAwareEditingHandler checks if the schema is not a learned one, was loaded successfully and Smart Paste is active. If these conditions are met, the event will be handled.

```java
/*
 * @see ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorSchemaAwareEditingHandler#handleTyping(int, char, ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess)
 */
public boolean handleTyping(int offset, char ch, AuthorAccess authorAccess)
    throws InvalidEditException {
    boolean handleTyping = false;
    AuthorSchemaManager authorSchemaManager = authorAccess.getDocumentController().getAuthorSchemaManager();
    if (!authorSchemaManager.isLearnSchema() && !authorSchemaManager.hasLoadingErrors() && authorSchemaManager.getAuthorSchemaAwareOptions().isEnableSmartTyping()) {
        try {
            AuthorDocumentFragment characterFragment = authorAccess.getDocumentController().createNewDocumentTextFragment(String.valueOf(ch));
            handleTyping = handleInsertionEvent(offset, new AuthorDocumentFragment[] {characterFragment}, authorAccess);
        } catch (AuthorOperationException e) {
            throw new InvalidEditException(e.getMessage(), "Invalid typing event: " + e.getMessage(), e, false);
        }
        return handleTyping;
    }
```
Implementing the `AuthorSchemaAwareEditingHandler` gives the possibility to handle other events like: the keyboard delete event at the given offset (using Delete or Backspace keys), delete element tags, delete selection, join elements or paste fragment.

**Note:** The complete source code can be found in the Simple Documentation Framework project, included in the `oxygen-sample-framework` module of the Oxygen SDK, available as a Maven archetype on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

### Configuring a Content Completion Handler

You can filter or contribute to items offered for content completion by implementing the `ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.SchemaManagerFilter` interface.

**Note:** The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

```java
import java.util.List;
import ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.CIAttribute;
import ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.CIElement;
import ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.CIValue;
import ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.Context;
import ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.SchemaManagerFilter;
import ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.WhatAttributesCanGoHereContext;
import ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.WhatElementsCanGoHereContext;
import ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.WhatPossibleValuesHasAttributeContext;

public class SDFSchemaManagerFilter implements SchemaManagerFilter {

    You can implement the various callbacks of the interface either by returning the default values given by Oxygen XML Author plugin or by contributing to the list of proposals. The filter can be applied on elements, attributes or on their values. Attributes filtering can be implemented using the `filterAttributes` method and changing the default content completion list of `ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.CIAttribute` for the element provided by the current `ro.sync.contentcompletion.xml.WhatAttributesCanGoHereContext` context. For example, the SDFSchemaManagerFilter checks if the element from the current context is the table element and adds the frame attribute to the table list of attributes.

    /**
     * Filter attributes of the "table" element.
     */
    public List<CIAttribute> filterAttributes(List<CIAttribute> attributes, WhatAttributesCanGoHereContext context) {
        // If the element from the current context is the 'table' element add the
        // attribute named 'frame' to the list of default content completion proposals
        if (context != null) {
            ContextElement contextElement = context.getParentElement();
            if (contextElement.equals("table") {
                CIAttribute frameAttribute = new CIAttribute();
                frameAttribute.setName("frame");
                frameAttribute.setRequired(false);
                frameAttribute.setFixed(false);
                frameAttribute.setDefaultValue("void");
                if (attributes == null) {
                    attributes = new ArrayList<CIAttribute>();
                }
                attributes.add(frameAttribute);
            }
        }
        return attributes;
    }

    The elements that can be inserted in a specific context can be filtered using the `filterElements` method. The SDFSchemaManagerFilter uses this method to replace the td child element with the th element when header is the current context element.

    public List<CIElement> filterElements(List<CIElement> elements, WhatElementsCanGoHereContext context) {
        // If the element from the current context is the 'header' element remove the
        // 'td' element from the list of content completion proposals and add the
        // 'th' element.
        if (context != null) {
            Stack<ContextElement> elementStack = context.getContextElementStack();
            if (elementStack != null) {
                Stack<ContextElement> elementStack = context.getContextElementStack();
                if (elementStack != null) {
                    // If the element from the current context is the 'table' element add the
                    // attribute named 'frame' to the list of default content completion proposals
                    if (contextElement.equals("table") {
                        CIAttribute frameAttribute = new CIAttribute();
                        frameAttribute.setName("frame");
                        frameAttribute.setRequired(false);
                        frameAttribute.setFixed(false);
                        frameAttribute.setDefaultValue("void");
                        if (attributes == null) {
                            attributes = new ArrayList<CIAttribute>();
                        }
                        attributes.add(frameAttribute);
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        return attributes;
    }
}
```
The elements or attributes values can be filtered using the `filterElementValues` or `filterAttributeValues` methods.

**Note:** The complete source code can be found in the Simple Documentation Framework project, included in the `oxygen-sample-framework` module of the Oxygen SDK, available as a Maven archetype on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

### Configuring a Link target element finder

The link target reference finder represents the support for finding references from links which indicate specific elements inside an XML document. This support will only be available if a schema is associated with the document type.

If you do not define a custom link target reference finder, the `DefaultElementLocatorProvider` implementation will be used by default. The interface which should be implemented for a custom link target reference finder is `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.link.ElementLocatorProvider`. As an alternative, the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.DefaultElementLocatorProvider` implementation can also be extended.

The used `ElementLocatorProvider` will be queried for an `ElementLocator` when a link location must be determined (when a link is clicked). Then, to find the corresponding (linked) element, the obtained `ElementLocator` will be queried for each element from the document.

**Note:** The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

**The DefaultElementLocatorProvider implementation**

The `DefaultElementLocatorProvider` implementation offers support for the most common types of links:

- links based on ID attribute values
- XPointer element() scheme

The method `getElementLocator` determines what `ElementLocator` should be used. In the default implementation it checks if the link is an XPointer element() scheme otherwise it assumes it is an ID. A non-null `IDTypeVerifier` will always be provided if a schema is associated with the document type.

The link string argument is the "anchor" part of the of the URL which is composed from the value of the link property specified for the link element in the CSS.

```java
public ElementLocator getElementLocator(IDTypeVerifier idVerifier, String link) {
    ElementLocator elementLocator = null;
    try {
        // Code...
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        // Code...
    }
    return elementLocator;
}
```
if (link.startsWith("element(")){
    // xpointer element() scheme
    elementLocator = new XPointerElementLocator(idVerifier, link);
} else {
    // Locate link element by ID
    elementLocator = new IDElementLocator(idVerifier, link);
} 
} catch (ElementLocatorException e) {
    logger.warn("Exception when create element locator for link: "+ link + ". Cause: " + e, e);
    return elementLocator;
}

The XPointerElementLocator implementation

XPointerElementLocator is an implementation of the abstract class
ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.link.ElementLocator for links that have one of the following XPointer element() scheme patterns:

element(elementID)
Locate the element with the specified id.

element(/1/2/3)
A child sequence appearing alone identifies an element by means of stepwise navigation, which is directed by a sequence of integers separated by slashes (/); each integer n locates the nth child element of the previously located element.

element(elementID/3/4)
A child sequence appearing after a NCName identifies an element by means of stepwise navigation, starting from the element located by the given name.

The constructor separates the id/integers which are delimited by slashes(/) into a sequence of identifiers (an XPointer path). It will also check that the link has one of the supported patterns of the XPointer element() scheme.

public XPointerElementLocator(IDTypeVerifier idVerifier, String link)
    throws ElementLocatorException {
    super(link);
    this.idVerifier = idVerifier;
    link = link.substring("element(".length(), link.length() - 1);
    StringTokenizer stringTokenizer = new StringTokenizer(link, "/", false);
    xpointerPath = new String[stringTokenizer.countTokens()];
    int i = 0;
    while (stringTokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
        xpointerPath[i] = stringTokenizer.nextToken();
        boolean invalidFormat = false;
        // Empty xpointer component is not supported
        if (xpointerPath[i].length() == 0) {
            invalidFormat = true;
        }
        if (i > 0) {
            try {
                Integer.parseInt(xpointerPath[i]);
            } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                invalidFormat = true;
            }
        }
        if (invalidFormat) {
            throw new ElementLocatorException("Only the element() scheme is supported when locating XPointer links."
                    + "Supported formats: element(elementID), element(/1/2/3),
                    element(elementID/2/3/4)."");
        }
        i++;
    }
    if (Character.isDigit(xpointerPath[0].charAt(0))) {
        // This is the case when xpointer have the following pattern /1/5/7
        xpointerPathDepth = xpointerPath.length;
    } else {
        // This is the case when xpointer starts with an element ID
        xpointerPathDepth = -1;
        startsWithElementID = true;
    }
The method `startElement` will be invoked at the beginning of every element in the XML document (even when the element is empty). The arguments it takes are:

**uri**

The namespace URI, or the empty string if the element has no namespace URI or if namespace processing is disabled.

**localName**

Local name of the element.

**qName**

Qualified name of the element.

**atts**

Attributes attached to the element. If there are no attributes, this argument will be empty.

The method returns `true` if the processed element is found to be the one indicated by the link.

The XPointerElementLocator implementation of the `startElement` will update the depth of the current element and keep the index of the element in its parent. If the `xpointerPath` starts with an element ID then the current element ID is verified to match the specified ID. If this is the case the depth of the XPointer is updated taking into account the depth of the current element.

If the XPointer path depth is the same as the current element depth then the kept indices of the current element path are compared to the indices in the XPointer path. If all of them match then the element has been found.

```java
public boolean startElement(String uri, String localName,
String name, Attr[] atts) {
  boolean linkLocated = false;
  // Increase current element document depth
  startElementDepth ++;
  if (endElementDepth != startElementDepth) {
    // The current element is the first child of the parent
    currentElementIndexStack.push(new Integer(1));
  } else {
    // Another element in the parent element
    currentElementIndexStack.push(new Integer(lastIndexInParent + 1));
  }
  if (startWithElementID) {
    // This the case when xpointer path starts with an element ID.
    String xpointerElement = xpointerPath[0];
    for (int i = 0; i < atts.length; i++) {
      if (xpointerElement.equals(atts[i].getValue())){
        if (idVerifier.hasIDType(
            localName, uri, atts[i].getQName(), atts[i].getNamespace())){
          xpointerPathDepth = startElementDepth + xpointerPath.length - 1;
          break;
        }
      }
    }
    if (xpointerPathDepth == startElementDepth){
      // Check if xpointer path matches with the current element path
      linkLocated = true;
      try { 
        int xpointerIdx = xpointerPath.length - 1;
        int stackIdx = currentElementIndexStack.size() - 1;
        int stopIdx = startWithElementID ? 1 : 0;
        while (xpointerIdx >= stopIdx && stackIdx >= 0) {
          int xpointerIndex = Integer.parseInt(xpointerPath[xpointerIdx]);
          int currentElementIndex = 
            ((Integer)currentElementIndexStack.get(stackIdx)).intValue();
          if (xpointerIndex != currentElementIndex) {
            linkLocated = false;
            break;
          }
        } 
        xpointerIdx--;
        stackIdx--;
      }
    }
    return linkLocated;
}
```
The method `endElement` will be invoked at the end of every element in the XML document (even when the element is empty).

The `XPointerElementLocator` implementation of the `endElement` updates the depth of the current element path and the index of the element in its parent.

```java
public void endElement(String uri, String localName, String name) {
    endElementDepth = startElementDepth;
    startElementDepth --;
    lastIndexInParent = ((Integer)currentElementIndexStack.pop()).intValue();
}
```

The `IDEElementLocator` implementation

The `IDEElementLocator` is an implementation of the abstract class `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.link.ElementLocator` for links that use an `id`.

The constructor only assigns field values and the method `endElement` is empty for this implementation.

The method `startElement` checks each of the element's attribute values and when one matches the link, it considers the element found if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- the qualified name of the attribute is `xml:id`
- the attribute type is `ID`

The attribute type is checked with the help of the method `IDTypeVerifier.hasIDType`.

```java
public boolean startElement(String uri, String localName, String name, Attr[] atts) {
    boolean elementFound = false;
    for (int i = 0; i < atts.length; i++) {
        if (link.equals(atts[i].getValue())) {
            if ("xml:id".equals(atts[i].getQName())) {
                // xml:id attribute
                elementFound = true;
            } else {
                // check if attribute has ID type
                String attrLocalName = ExtensionUtil.getLocalName(atts[i].getQName());
                String attrUri = atts[i].getNamespace();
                if (idVerifier.hasIDType(localName, uri, attrLocalName, attrUri)) {
                    elementFound = true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return elementFound;
}
```

Creating a customized link target reference finder

If you need to create a custom link target reference finder you can do so by creating the class which will implement the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.link.ElementLocatorProvider` interface. As an alternative, your class could extend `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.DefaultElementLocatorProvider`, the default implementation.

Note: The complete source code of the

- `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.DefaultElementLocatorProvider`
- `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.IDEElementLocator`
- `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.XPointerElementLocator` can be found in the `oxygen-sample-framework` project.
Configuring a custom Drag and Drop listener

Sometimes it is useful to perform various operations when certain objects are dropped from outside sources in the editing area. You can choose from three interfaces to implement depending on whether you are using the framework with the Eclipse plugin or the standalone version of the application or if you want to add the handler for the Text or Author modes.

Note: The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

Table 6: Interfaces for the Drag and Drop listener

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ro.sync.exml.editor.xmleditor.pageauthor.AuthorDnDListener</td>
<td>Receives callbacks from the standalone application for Drag And Drop in Author mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.oxygenxml.editor.editors.author.AuthorDnDListener</td>
<td>Receives callbacks from the Eclipse plugin for Drag And Drop in Author mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.oxygenxml.editor.editors.TextDnDListener</td>
<td>Receives callbacks from the Eclipse plugin for Drag And Drop in Text mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring a References Resolver

You need to provide a handler for resolving references and obtain the content they reference. In our case the element which has references is ref and the attribute indicating the referenced resource is location. You will have to implement a Java extension class for obtaining the referenced resources.

Note: The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

1. Create the class simple.documentation.framework.ReferencesResolver. This class must implement the ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorReferenceResolver interface.

```java
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorReferenceResolver;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AttrValue;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorElement;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorNode;

public class ReferencesResolver implements AuthorReferenceResolver {

    public boolean hasReferences(AuthorNode node) {
        boolean hasReferences = false;
        if (node.getType() == AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_ELEMENT) {
            AuthorElement element = (AuthorElement) node;
            if ("ref".equals(element.getLocalName())) {
                AttrValue attrValue = element.getAttribute("location");
                hasReferences = attrValue != null;
            }
        }
        return hasReferences;
    }
}
```

2. The hasReferences method verifies if the handler considers the node to have references. It takes as argument an AuthorNode that represents the node which will be verified. The method will return true if the node is considered to have references. In our case, to be a reference the node must be an element with the name ref and it must have an attribute named location.

```java
public boolean hasReferences(AuthorNode node) {
    boolean hasReferences = false;
    if (node.getType() == AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_ELEMENT) {
        AuthorElement element = (AuthorElement) node;
        if ("ref".equals(element.getLocalName())) {
            AttrValue attrValue = element.getAttribute("location");
            hasReferences = attrValue != null;
        }
    }
    return hasReferences;
}
```

3. The method getDisplayName returns the display name of the node that contains the expanded referenced content. It takes as argument an AuthorNode that represents the node for which the display name is needed. The referenced content engine will ask this AuthorReferenceResolver implementation what is the display name for each

```java
public boolean hasReferences(AuthorNode node) {
    boolean hasReferences = false;
    if (node.getType() == AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_ELEMENT) {
        AuthorElement element = (AuthorElement) node;
        if ("ref".equals(element.getLocalName())) {
            AttrValue attrValue = element.getAttribute("location");
            hasReferences = attrValue != null;
        }
    }
    return hasReferences;
}
```
node which is considered a reference. In our case the display name is the value of the location attribute from the ref element.

```java
public String getDisplayName(AuthorNode node) {
    String displayName = "ref-fragment";
    if (node.getType() == AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_ELEMENT) {
        AuthorElement element = (AuthorElement) node;
        if ("ref".equals(element.getLocalName())) {
            AttrValue attrValue = element.getAttribute("location");
            if (attrValue != null) {
                displayName = attrValue.getValue();
            }
        }
    }
    return displayName;
}
```

4. The method `resolveReference` resolves the reference of the node and returns a SAXSource with the parser and the parser's input source. It takes as arguments an AuthorNode that represents the node for which the reference needs resolving, the systemID of the node, the AuthorAccess with access methods to the Author data model and a SAX EntityResolver which resolves resources that are already opened in another editor or resolve resources through the XML catalog. In the implementation you need to resolve the reference relative to the systemID, and create a parser and an input source over the resolved reference.

```java
public SAXSource resolveReference(
    AuthorNode node,
    String systemID,
    AuthorAccess authorAccess,
    EntityResolver entityResolver) {
    SAXSource saxSource = null;
    if (node.getType() == AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_ELEMENT) {
        AuthorElement element = (AuthorElement) node;
        if ("ref".equals(element.getLocalName())) {
            AttrValue attrValue = element.getAttribute("location");
            if (attrValue != null) {
                String attrStringVal = attrValue.getValue();
                try {
                    URL absoluteUrl = new URL(new URL(systemID),
                        authorAccess.getUtilAccess().correctURL(attrStringVal));
                    InputSource inputSource = entityResolver.resolveEntity(null,
                        absoluteUrl.toString());
                    if (inputSource == null) {
                        inputSource = new InputSource(absoluteUrl.toString());
                    }
                    XMLReader xmlReader = authorAccess.newNonValidatingXMLReader();
                    xmlReader.setEntityResolver(entityResolver);
                    saxSource = new SAXSource(xmlReader, inputSource);
                } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
                    logger.error(e, e);
                } catch (SAXException e) {
                    logger.error(e, e);
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    logger.error(e, e);
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return saxSource;
}
```

5. The method `getReferenceUniqueID` should return an unique identifier for the node reference. The unique identifier is used to avoid resolving the references recursively. The method takes as argument an AuthorNode that represents the node with the reference. In the implementation the unique identifier is the value of the location attribute from the ref element.

```java
public String getReferenceUniqueID(AuthorNode node) {
    String id = null;
    if (node.getType() == AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_ELEMENT) {
        AuthorElement element = (AuthorElement) node;
        if ("ref".equals(element.getLocalName())) {
            AttrValue attrValue = element.getAttribute("location");
            if (attrValue != null) {
                id = attrValue.getValue();
            }
        }
    }
    return id;
}
```
6. The method `getReferenceSystemID` should return the `systemID` of the referenced content. It takes as arguments an `AuthorNode` that represents the node with the reference and the `AuthorAccess` with access methods to the Author data model. In the implementation you use the value of the `location` attribute from the `ref` element and resolve it relatively to the XML base URL of the node.

```java
public String getReferenceSystemID(AuthorNode node,
                                     AuthorAccess authorAccess) {
    String systemID = null;
    if (node.getType() == AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_ELEMENT) {
        AuthorElement element = (AuthorElement) node;
        if ("ref".equals(element.getLocalName())) {
            AttrValue attrValue = element.getAttribute("location");
            if (attrValue != null) {
                String attrStringVal = attrValue.getValue();
                try {
                    URL absoluteUrl = new URL(node.getXMLBaseURL(),
                                             authorAccess.getUtilAccess().correctURL(attrStringVal));
                    systemID = absoluteUrl.toString();
                } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
                    logger.error(e, e);
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return systemID;
}
```

Note: The complete source code can be found in the Simple Documentation Framework project, included in the `oxygen-sample-framework` module of the Oxygen SDK, available as a Maven archetype on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

In the listing below, the XML document contains the `ref` element:

```xml
<ref location="referenced.xml">Reference</ref>
```

When no reference resolver is specified, the reference has the following layout:

![Reference without a reference resolver](image)

**Figure 135: Reference without a specified reference resolver**

When the above implementation is configured, the reference has the expected layout:

![Reference with a reference resolver](image)

**Figure 136: Reference with reference resolver**

Configuring CSS Styles Filter

You can modify the CSS styles for each `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorNode` rendered in the Author mode using an implementation of `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.StylesFilter`. You can implement the various callbacks of the interface either by returning the default value given by Oxygen XML Author plugin or by contributing to the value. The received styles `ro.sync.ecss.css.Styles` can be processed and values can be overwritten with your own. For example you can override the `KEY_BACKGROUND_COLOR` style to return your own implementation of `ro.sync.exml.view.graphics.Color` or override the `KEY_FONT` style to return your own implementation of `ro.sync.exml.view.graphics.Font`. 
Note: The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

For instance in our simple document example the filter can change the value of the KEY_FONT property for the table element:

```java
package simple.documentation.framework;
import ro.sync.ecss.css.Styles;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.StylesFilter;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorNode;
import ro.sync.exml.view.graphics.Font;
public class SDFStylesFilter implements StylesFilter {
    public Styles filter(Styles styles, AuthorNode authorNode) {
        if (AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_ELEMENT == authorNode.getType() && "table".equals(authorNode.getName())) {
            styles.setProperty(Styles.KEY_FONT, new Font(null, Font.BOLD, 12));
        }
        return styles;
    }
}
```

**Configuring tables**

There are standard CSS properties used to indicate what elements are tables, table rows and table cells. What CSS is missing is the possibility to indicate the cell spanning, row separators or the column widths. Oxygen XML Author plugin Author offers support for adding extensions to solve these problems. This will be presented in the next chapters.

The table in this example is a simple one. The header must be formatted in a different way than the ordinary rows, so it will have a background color.

```css
table{
    display:table;
    border:1px solid navy;
    margin:1em;
    max-width:1000px;
    min-width:150px;
}
table[width]{
    width:attr(width, length);
}
tr, header{
    display:table-row;
}
header{
    background-color: silver;
    color:inherit
}
td{
    display:table-cell;
    border:1px solid navy;
    padding:1em;
}
```

Because in the `schema` the `td` tag has the attributes `row_span` and `column_span` that are not automatically recognized by Oxygen XML Author plugin Author, a Java extension will be implemented which will provide information about the cell spanning. See the section Configuring a Table Cell Span Provider.

The column widths are specified by the attributes `width` of the elements `customcol` that are not automatically recognized by Oxygen XML Author plugin Author. It is necessary to implement a Java extension which will provide information about the column widths. See the section Configuring a Table Column Width Provider.

The table from our example does not make use of the attributes `colsep` and `rowsep` (which are automatically recognized) but we still want the rows to be separated by horizontal lines. It is necessary to implement a Java extension which will provide information about the row and column separators. See the section Configuring a Table Cell Row And Column Separator Provider on page 332.
Configuring a Table Column Width Provider

In the sample documentation framework the table element as well as the table columns can have specified widths. In order for these widths to be considered by Author we need to provide the means to determine them. As explained in the Configuring tables on page 326, if you use the table element attribute width Oxygen XML Author plugin can determine the table width automatically. In this example the table has col elements with width attributes that are not recognized by default. You will need to implement a Java extension class to determine the column widths.

Note: The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

1. Create the class simple.documentation.framework.TableColumnWidthProvider. This class must implement the ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorTableColumnWidthProvider interface.

```java
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorOperationException;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorTableColumnWidthProvider;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.WidthRepresentation;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorElement;

public class TableColumnWidthProvider implements AuthorTableColumnWidthProvider {

2. Method init is taking as argument an ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorElement that represents the XML table element. In our case the column widths are specified in col elements from the table element. In such cases you must collect the span information by analyzing the table element.

```java
public void init(AuthorElement tableElement) {
    this.tableElement = tableElement;
    AuthorElement[] colChildren = tableElement.getElementsByLocalName("customcol");
    if (colChildren != null && colChildren.length > 0) {
        for (int i = 0; i < colChildren.length; i++) {
            AuthorElement colChild = colChildren[i];
            if (i == 0) {
                colsStartOffset = colChild.getStartOffset();
            }
            if (i == colChildren.length - 1) {
                colsEndOffset = colChild.getEndOffset();
            }
            // Determine the 'width' for this col.
            AttrValue colWidthAttribute = colChild.getAttribute("width");
            String colWidth = null;
            if (colWidthAttribute != null) {
                colWidth = colWidthAttribute.getValue();
                // Add WidthRepresentation objects for the columns this 'customcol' specification
                // spans over.
                colWidthSpecs.add(new WidthRepresentation(colWidth, true));
            }
        }
    }
}
```

3. The method isTableAcceptingWidth should check if the table cells are td.

```java
public boolean isTableAcceptingWidth(String tableCellsTagName) {
    return "td".equals(tableCellsTagName);
}
```

4. The method isTableAndColumnsResizable should check if the table cells are td. This method determines if the table and its columns can be resized by dragging the edge of a column.

```java
public boolean isTableAndColumnsResizable(String tableCellsTagName) {
    return "td".equals(tableCellsTagName);
}
```

5. Methods getTableWidth and getCellWidth are used to determine the table and column width. The table layout engine will ask this ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorTableColumnWidthProvider implementation what is the table width for each table element and the cell width for each cell element from the table that was marked as cell in the CSS using the property display:table-cell. The implementation is simple and
just parses the value of the \texttt{width} attribute. The methods must return \texttt{null} for the tables / cells that do not have a specified width.

```java
public WidthRepresentation getTableWidth(String tableCellsTagName) {
    WidthRepresentation toReturn = null;
    if (tableElement != null && "td".equals(tableCellsTagName)) {
        AttrValue widthAttr = tableElement.getAttribute("width");
        if (widthAttr != null) {
            String width = widthAttr.getValue();
            if (width != null) {
                toReturn = new WidthRepresentation(width, true);
            }
        }
    }
    return toReturn;
}
```

```java
public List<WidthRepresentation> getCellWidth(AuthorElement cellElement, int colNumberStart, int colSpan) {
    List<WidthRepresentation> toReturn = null;
    int size = colWidthSpecs.size();
    if (size >= colNumberStart && size >= colNumberStart + colSpan) {
        toReturn = new ArrayList<WidthRepresentation>(colSpan);
        for (int i = colNumberStart; i < colNumberStart + colSpan; i++) {
            // Add the column widths
            toReturn.add(colWidthSpecs.get(i));
        }
    }
    return toReturn;
}
```

6. Methods \texttt{commitTableWidthModification} and \texttt{commitColumnWidthModifications} are used to commit changes made to the width of the table or its columns when using the mouse drag gestures.

```java
public void commitTableWidthModification(AuthorDocumentController authorDocumentController, int newTableWidth, String tableCellsTagName) throws AuthorOperationException {
    if ("td".equals(tableCellsTagName)) {
        if (newTableWidth > 0) {
            if (tableElement != null) {
                String newWidth = String.valueOf(newTableWidth);
                authorDocumentController.setAttribute("width", new AttrValue(newWidth), tableElement);
            } else {
                throw new AuthorOperationException("Cannot find the element representing the table.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```java
public void commitColumnWidthModifications(AuthorDocumentController authorDocumentController, WidthRepresentation[] colWidths, String tableCellsTagName) throws AuthorOperationException {
    if ("td".equals(tableCellsTagName)) {
        if (colWidths != null && tableElement != null) {
            if (colsStartOffset >= 0 && colsEndOffset >= 0 && colsStartOffset < colsEndOffset) {
                authorDocumentController.delete(colsStartOffset, colsEndOffset);
                String xmlFragment = createXMLFragment(colWidths);
                int offset = -1;
                AuthorElement[] header = tableElement.getElementsByLocalName("header");
                if (header != null && header.length > 0) {
                    // Insert the cols elements before the 'header' element
                    offset = header[0].getStartOffset();
                    if (offset == -1) {
                        throw new AuthorOperationException("No valid offset to insert the columns width specification.");
                    }
                }
                authorDocumentController.insertXMLFragment(xmlFragment, offset);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```java
private String createXMLFragment(WidthRepresentation[] widthRepresentations) {
    StringBuffer fragment = new StringBuffer();
    String ns = tableElement.getNamespace();
    for (int i = 0; i < widthRepresentations.length; i++) {
        WidthRepresentation width = widthRepresentations[i];
        fragment.append("<customcol width=" + width.getWidthRepresentation() + "\n");
    }
    return fragment.toString();
}
```
7. The following three methods are used to determine what type of column width specifications the table column width provider support. In our case all types of specifications are allowed:

```java
public boolean isAcceptingFixedColumnWidths(String tableCellsTagName) {
    return true;
}

public boolean isAcceptingPercentageColumnWidths(String tableCellsTagName) {
    return true;
}

public boolean isAcceptingProportionalColumnWidths(String tableCellsTagName) {
    return true;
}
```

Note: The complete source code can be found in the Simple Documentation Framework project, included in the oxygen-sample-framework module of the Oxygen SDK, available as a Maven archetype on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

In the listing below, the XML document contains the table element:

```xml
<table width="300">
    <customcol width="50.0px"/>
    <customcol width="1*"/>
    <customcol width="2*"/>
    <customcol width="20%"/>
</header>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>3</td>
    <td>4</td>
</header>
<tr>
    <td cs=1, rs=1</td>
    <td cs=1, rs=1</td>
    <td row_span="2">cs=1, rs=2</td>
    <td row_span="3">cs=1, rs=3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td cs=3, rs=1</td>
    <td cs=1, rs=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td column_span="3">cs=3, rs=1</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

When no table column width provider is specified, the table has the following layout:
When the above implementation is configured, the table has the correct layout:

![Table layout](image1)

**Figure 137: Table layout when no column width provider is specified**

When the above implementation is configured, the table has the correct layout:

![Columns with custom widths](image2)

**Figure 138: Columns with custom widths**

**Configuring a Table Cell Span Provider**

In the sample documentation framework the `table` element can have cells that span over multiple columns and rows. As explained in *Configuring tables* on page 326, you need to indicate Oxygen XML Author plugin a method to determine the cell spanning. If you use the cell element attributes `rowspan` and `colspan` or `rows` and `cols`, Oxygen XML Author plugin can determine the cell spanning automatically. In our example the `td` element uses the attributes `row_span` and `column_span` that are not recognized by default. You will need to implement a Java extension class for defining the cell spanning.

*Note:* The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

1. Create the class `simple.documentation.framework.TableCellSpanProvider`. This class must implement the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorTableCellSpanProvider` interface.

```java
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorTableCellSpanProvider;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AttrValue;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorElement;

public class TableCellSpanProvider {
    implements AuthorTableCellSpanProvider {

2. The `init` method is taking as argument the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorElement` that represents the XML `table` element. In our case the cell span is specified for each of the cells so you leave this
method empty. However there are cases like the table CALS model when the cell spanning is specified in the table element. In such cases you must collect the span information by analyzing the table element.

```java
public void init(AuthorElement table) {
}
```

3. The `getColSpan` method is taking as argument the table cell. The table layout engine will ask this `AuthorTableSpanSupport` implementation what is the column span and the row span for each XML element from the table that was marked as cell in the CSS using the property `display:table-cell`. The implementation is simple and just parses the value of `column_span` attribute. The method must return `null` for all the cells that do not change the span specification.

```java
public Integer getColSpan(AuthorElement cell) {
    Integer colSpan = null;
    AttrValue attrValue = cell.getAttribute("column_span");
    if(attrValue != null) {
        // The attribute was found.
        String cs = attrValue.getValue();
        if(cs != null) {
            try {
                colSpan = new Integer(cs);
            } catch (NumberFormatException ex) {
                // The attribute value was not a number.
            }
        }
    }
    return colSpan;
}
```

4. The row span is determined in a similar manner:

```java
public Integer getRowSpan(AuthorElement cell) {
    Integer rowSpan = null;
    AttrValue attrValue = cell.getAttribute("row_span");
    if(attrValue != null) {
        // The attribute was found.
        String rs = attrValue.getValue();
        if(rs != null) {
            try {
                rowSpan = new Integer(rs);
            } catch (NumberFormatException ex) {
                // The attribute value was not a number.
            }
        }
    }
    return rowSpan;
}
```

5. The method `hasColumnSpecifications` always returns `true` considering column specifications always available.

```java
public boolean hasColumnSpecifications(AuthorElement tableElement) {
    return true;
}
```

Note: The complete source code can be found in the Simple Documentation Framework project, included in the `oxygen-sample-framework` module of the Oxygen SDK, available as a Maven archetype on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

6. In the listing below, the XML document contains the table element:

```xml
<table>
  <header>
    <td>C1</td>
    <td>C2</td>
    <td>C3</td>
    <td>C4</td>
  </header>
  <tr>
    <td>cs=1, rs=1</td>
    <td column_span="2" row_span="2">cs=2, rs=2</td>
    <td row_span="3">cs=1, rs=3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```
When no table cell span provider is specified, the table has the following layout:

![Figure 139: Table layout when no cell span provider is specified](image1.png)

When the above implementation is configured, the table has the correct layout:

![Figure 140: Cells spanning multiple rows and columns.](image2.png)

**Configuring a Table Cell Row And Column Separator Provider**

In the sample documentation framework the `table` element has separators between rows. As explained in Configuring tables on page 326 section which describes the CSS properties needed for defining a table, you need to indicate Oxygen.
XML Author plugin a method to determine the way rows and columns are separated. If you use the `rowsep` and `colsep` cell element attributes, or your table is conforming to the CALS table model, Oxygen XML Author plugin can determine the cell separators. In the example there are no attributes defining the separators but we still want the rows to be separated. You will need to implement a Java extension.

**Note:** The Javadoc documentation of the Author API used in the example files is available on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website. Also it is available in the Oxygen SDK Maven Project.

1. Create the class `simple.documentation.framework.TableCellSepProvider`. This class must implement the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorTableCellSepProvider` interface.

   ```java
   import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorTableCellSepProvider;
   import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorElement;
   public class TableCellSepProvider implements AuthorTableCellSepProvider {
   }
   ```

2. The `init` method is taking as argument the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.node.AuthorElement` that represents the XML table element. In our case the separator information is implicit, it does not depend on the current table, so you leave this method empty. However there are cases like the table CALS model when the cell separators are specified in the `table` element - in that case you should initialize your provider based on the given argument.

   ```java
   public void init(AuthorElement table) {
   }
   ```

3. The `getColSep` method is taking as argument the table cell. The table layout engine will ask this `AuthorTableCellSepProvider` implementation if there is a column separator for each XML element from the table that was marked as cell in the CSS using the property `display:table-cell`. In our case we choose to return `false` since we do not need column separators.

   ```java
   /**
    * @return false - No column separator at the right of the cell.
    */
   @Override
   public boolean getColSep(AuthorElement cellElement, int columnIndex) {
       return false;
   }
   ```

4. The row separators are determined in a similar manner. This time the method returns `true`, forcing a separator between the rows.

   ```java
   /**
    * @return true - A row separator below each cell.
    */
   @Override
   public boolean getRowSep(AuthorElement cellElement, int columnIndex) {
       return true;
   }
   ```

**Note:** The complete source code can be found in the Simple Documentation Framework project, included in the `oxygen-sample-framework` module of the Oxygen SDK, available as a Maven archetype on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website.

5. In the listing below, the XML document contains the table element:

   ```xml
   <table>
     <header>
       <td>H1</td>
       <td>H2</td>
       <td>H3</td>
       <td>H4</td>
     </header>
     <tr>
       <td>C11</td>
       <td>C12</td>
       <td>C13</td>
       <td>C14</td>
     </tr>
     <tr>
       <td>C21</td>
     </tr>
   </table>
   ```
When the borders for the `td` element are removed from the CSS, the row separators become visible:

![Table with row separators](image)

**Figure 141: Row separators provided by the Java implementation.**

### Configuring an Unique Attributes Recognizer

The `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.UniqueAttributesRecognizer` interface can be implemented if you want to provide for your framework the following features:

- **Automatic ID generation** - You can automatically generate unique IDs for newly inserted elements. Implementations are already available for the DITA and DocBook frameworks. The following methods can be implemented to accomplish this: `assignUniqueIDs(int startOffset, int endOffset)`, `isAutoIDGenerationActive()`

- **Avoiding copying unique attributes when "Split" is called inside an element** - You can split the current block element by pressing the "Enter" key and then choosing "Split". This is a very useful way to create new paragraphs, for example. All attributes are by default copied on the new element but if those attributes are IDs you sometimes want to avoid creating validation errors in the editor. Implementing the following method, you can decide whether an attribute should be copied or not during the split: `boolean copyAttributeOnSplit(String attrQName, AuthorElement element)`

**Tip:**

The `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.id.DefaultUniqueAttributesRecognizer` class is an implementation of the interface which can be extended by your customization to provide easy assignation of IDs in your framework. You can also check out the DITA and DocBook implementations of `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.UniqueAttributesRecognizer` to see how they were implemented and connected to the extensions bundle.

### Configuring an XML Node Renderer Customizer

You can use this API extension to customize the way an XML node is rendered in the **Author Outline** view, **Author breadcrumb navigation bar**, **Text mode Outline** view, content completion assistant window or **DITA Maps Manager** view.

**Note:** Oxygen XML Author plugin uses `XMLNodeRendererCustomizer` implementations for the following frameworks: DITA, DITAMap, DocBook 4, DocBook 5, TEI P4, TEI P5, XHTML, XSLT, and XML Schema.
There are two methods to provide an implementation of `ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.node.customizer.XMLNodeRendererCustomizer`:

- as a part of a bundle - returning it from the `createXMLNodeCustomizer()` method of the `ExtensionsBundle` associated with your document type in the Document type dialog box, Extensions tab, Extensions bundle field.
- as an individual extension - associated with your document type in the Document type dialog box, Extensions tab, Individual extensions section, XML node renderer customizer field.

**Support for Retina/HiDPI Displays**

To support Retina or HiDPI displays, the icons provided by the `XMLNodeRendererCustomizer` should be backed up by a copy of larger size using the proper Retina/HiDPI naming convention.

For example, for the title element, if the `XMLNodeRendererCustomizer` returns the path `${framework}/images/myImg.png`, then in order to support Retina images with a scaling factor of 2, an extra file (`myImg@2x.png`) should be added to the same images directory (`${framework}/images/myImg@2x.png`). If the higher resolution icon (the @2x file) does not exist, the normal icon is scaled and used instead.

For more information about using Retina/HiDPI images, refer to the Using Retina/HiDPI Images in Author Mode section.

**Customizing the Default CSS of a Document Type**

The easiest way to customize the default CSS stylesheet of a document type is to create a new CSS stylesheet, save it in the same folder as the default CSS, and set the new stylesheet as the default CSS for the document type.

For example, to customize the default CSS for DITA documents by changing the background color of the task and topic elements to red, follow the following steps:

1. First, create a new CSS stylesheet named `my_dita.css` and save it in the folder `${OXYGEN_DIR}/frameworks/dita/css_classed`, where the default stylesheet named `dita.css` is located. The new stylesheet `my_dita.css` contains:

   ```
   @import "dita.css";
   task, topic{
      background-color:red;
   }
   ```

2. To set the new stylesheet as the default CSS stylesheet for DITA documents, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Association. Select the DITA document type and press the Edit button. In the Author tab, change the URI of the default CSS stylesheet from `${framework}/css_classed/dita.css` to `${framework}/css_classed/my_dita.css`.

   ![Figure 142: Set the location of the default CSS stylesheet](image)
3. Press OK in all the dialog boxes to validate the changes. You can now edit DITA documents based on the new CSS stylesheet. You can also edit the new CSS stylesheet itself and see its effects on rendering DITA XML documents in the Author mode by running the Refresh action that is available on the Author toolbar and in the DITA menu.

### Document Type Sharing

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to share the customizations for a specific XML type by creating your own Document Type in the Document Type Association preferences page.

A document type can be shared between authors as follows:

- Save it externally in a separate framework folder in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks directory.

**Important:** For this approach to work, have the application installed to a folder with full write access.

Please follow these steps:

1. Go to [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks and create a directory for your new framework (name it for example custom_framework). This directory will contain resources for your framework (CSS files, new file templates, schemas used for validation, catalogs). See the DocBook framework structure from the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook as an example.
2. Create your custom document type and save it externally, in the custom_framework directory.
3. Configure the custom document type according to your needs, take special care to make all file references relative to the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks directory by using the ${frameworks} editor variable. The Author Developer Guide contains all details necessary for creating and configuring a new document type.
4. If everything went fine then you should have a new configuration file saved in: [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/custom_framework/custom.framework after the Preferences are saved.
5. Then, to share the new framework directory with other users, have them copy it to their [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks directory. The new document type will be available in the list of Document Types when Oxygen XML Author plugin starts.

**Note:** In case you have a frameworks directory stored on your local drive, you can also go to the Document Type Association > Locations preferences page and add your frameworks directory in the Additional frameworks directories list.

### Adding Custom Persistent Highlights

The Author API allows you to create or remove custom persistent highlights, set their properties, and customize their appearance. They get serialized in the XML document as processing instructions, having the following format:

```xml
<?oxy_custom_start prop1="val1"...?> xml content <?oxy_custom_end?>
```

The functionality is available in the AuthorPersistentHighlighter class, accessible through AuthorEditorAccess#getPersistentHighlighter() method. For more information, see JavaDoc online at: [http://www.oxygenxml.com/InstData/Editor/SDK/javadoc/index.html](http://www.oxygenxml.com/InstData/Editor/SDK/javadoc/index.html)

### Providing Additional Documentation for XML Elements and Attributes

Oxygen XML Author plugin gathers documentation from the associated schemas (DTDs, XML Schema, RelaxNG) and presents it for each element or attribute. For example, if you open the Content Completion Assistant for a recognized XML vocabulary, documentation is displayed for each element provided by the associated schema. Similar information is displayed when you hover over tag names presented in the Elements view. If you hover over attributes in the Attributes view you also see information about each attribute, gathered from the same schema.

If you have a document type configuration set up for your XML vocabulary, there is a special XML configuration file that can be added to provide additional documentation information or links to specification web pages for certain elements and attributes. To provide this additional information, follow these steps:

1. Create a new folder in the configuration directory for the document type. For instance: OXYGEN_INSTALL_DIR/frameworks/dita/styleguide.
2. Use the New document wizard to create a file using the Oxygen content completion styleguide file template.

3. Make the appropriate changes to your custom mapping file. For example, you can look at how the DITA mapping file is configured:

   OXYGEN_INSTALL_DIR/frameworks/dita/styleguide/contentCompletionElementsMap.xml

   The associated XML Schema contains additional details about how each element and attribute is used in the mapping file.

4. Save the file in the folder created in step 1, using the fixed name: contentCompletionElementsMap.xml.

5. **Open the Preferences dialog box**, go to Document Type Association, and edit the document type configuration for your XML vocabulary. Now you need to indicate where Oxygen XML Author plugin will locate your mapping file by doing one of the following:
   - In the Classpath tab add a link to the newly created folder.
   - In the Catalogs tab add a new catalog file. The selected file needs to contain the following:

   ```xml
   <!DOCTYPE catalog PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD XML Catalogs V1.1//EN" "http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/entity/release/1.1/catalog.dtd">
   <catalog xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog">
     <uri name="http://www.oxygenxml.com/{processed_dt_name}/styleguide/contentCompletionElementsMap.xml" uri="contentCompletionElementsMap.xml"/>
   </catalog>
   ```

   where `{processed_dt_name}` is the name of the document type in lower case and with spaces replaced by underscores.

   Note: If Oxygen XML Author plugin finds a mapping file in both locations, the one in the Catalogs tab takes precedence.

6. Re-open the application and open an XML document.

In the Content Completion Assistant you should see the additional annotations for each element.

**Configuring the Proposals in the Content Completion Assistant**

Oxygen XML Author plugin gathers information from the associated schemas (DTDs, XML Schema, RelaxNG) to determine the proposals that appear in the Content Completion Assistant. Oxygen XML Author plugin also includes support that allows you to configure the possible attribute or element values for the proposals. To do so, a configuration file can be used, along with the associated schema, to add or replace possible values for attributes or elements that are proposed in the Content Completion Assistant. An example of a specific use-case is if you want the Content Completion Assistant to propose several possible values for the language code whenever you use an `xml:lang` attribute.

To configure content completion proposals, follow these steps:

1. Create a new resources folder (if it does not already exist) in the frameworks directory for the document type. For instance: OXYGEN_INSTALL_DIR/frameworks/dita/resources.

2. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and go to Document Type Association. Edit the document type configuration for your XML vocabulary, and in the Classpath tab add a link to that resources folder.

3. Use the New document wizard to create a configuration file using the Content Completion Configuration file template.

4. Make the appropriate changes to your custom configuration file. The file template includes details about how each element and attribute is used in the configuration file.

5. Save the file in the resources folder, using the fixed name: cc_value_config.xml.

6. Re-open the application and open an XML document. In the Content Completion Assistant you should see your customizations.

**The Configuration File**

The configuration file is composed of a series of match instructions that will match either an element or an attribute name. A new value is specified inside one or more item elements, which are grouped inside an items element.
behavior of the `items` element is specified with the help of the `action` attribute, which can have any of the following values:

- `append` - Adds new values to appear in the proposals list (default value).
- `addIfEmpty` - Adds new values to the proposals list, only if no other values are contributed by the schema.
- `replace` - Replaces the values contributed by the schema with new values to appear in the proposals list.

The values in the configuration file can be specified either directly or by calling an external XSLT file that will extract data from any external source.

**Example - Specifying Values Directly**

```xml
<!-- Replaces the values for an element with the local name "lg", from the given namespace -->
<match elementName="lg" elementNS="http://www.oxygenxml.com/ns/samples">
    <items action="replace">
        <item value="stanza"/>
        <item value="refrain"/>
    </items>
</match>

<!-- Adds two values for an attribute with the local name "type", from any namespace -->
<match attributeName="type">
    <items>
        <item value="stanza"/>
        <item value="refrain"/>
    </items>
</match>
```

**Example - Calling an External XSLT Script**

```xml
<xslt href="../xsl/get_values_from_db.xsl" useCache="false" action="replace"/>
```

In this example, the `get_values_from_db.xsl` is executed in order to extract values from a database.

*Note:* A comprehensive XSLT sample is included in the Content Completion Configuration file template.

**CSS Support in Author**

Author editing mode supports most CSS 2.1 selectors, numerous CSS 2.1 properties, and some CSS 3 selectors. Oxygen XML Author plugin also supports stylesheets coded with the LESS dynamic stylesheet language. Also, some custom functions and properties that extend the W3C CSS specification, and are useful for URL and string manipulation, are available to developers who create Author editing frameworks.

**Handling CSS Imports**

When a CSS document contains imports to other CSS documents, the references are also passed through the XML catalog URI mappings in order to determine an indirect CSS referenced location.

You can have a CSS import like:

```css
@import "http://host/path/to/location/custom.css";
```

and then add your own XML catalog file that maps the location to a custom CSS in the `XML / XML Catalog` preferences page:

```xml
<uri name="http://host/path/to/location/custom.css" uri="path/to/custom.css"/>
```

In addition, you can add the following mapping in your XML Catalog file:

```xml
<uri name="http://www.oxygenxml.com/extensions/author/css/userCustom.css" uri="path/to/custom.css"/>
```
This extra mapped CSS location will be parsed every time the application processes the CSS stylesheets used to render the opened XML document in the visual Author editing mode. This allows your custom CSS to be used without the need to modify all other CSS stylesheets contributed in the document type configuration.

Selecting and Combining Multiple CSS Styles

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides a Styles drop-down list on the Author Styles toolbar that allows you to select one main (non-alternate) CSS style and multiple alternate CSS styles. An option in the preferences can be enabled to allow the alternate styles to behave like layers and be combined with the main CSS style. This makes it easy to change the look of the document.

An example of a common use case is when content authors want to use custom styling within a document. You can select a main CSS stylesheet that styles the whole document and then apply alternate styles, as layers, to specific parts of the document. In the subsequent figure, a DITA document has the Century style selected for the main CSS and the alternate styles Full width, Show table column specification, Hints, and Inline actions are combined for additive styling to specific parts of the document.

Note: Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a set of predefined CSS layer stylesheets for DITA documents only, but the support is available for all other document types.

Tip: The Hints style displays tooltips throughout DITA documents that offer additional information to help you with the DITA structure. The Inline actions style displays possible elements that are allowed to be inserted at various locations throughout DITA documents.
The main and alternate styles that are listed in the Styles drop-down list can be controlled in the Document Type Association dialog box. To access it, follow these steps:

1. **Open the Preferences dialog box**.
2. Go to **Document Type Association**.
3. Select the appropriate document type and press the **Edit** button.

The CSS styles associated with the particular document type are listed in the Author tab.

The names listed in the Styles drop-down list match the values in the **Title** column. The value in the **Alternate** column determines whether it is a main or alternate CSS. If the value is **no** it is a main CSS. If the value is **yes** it is an alternate CSS and the style can be combined with a main CSS or other alternate styles when using the Styles drop-down list.

**Note:** To group alternate styles into categories, use a vertical bar character (|) in the **Title** column. The part before the vertical bar will be rendered as a menu entry in the Styles dropdown, while the part after the vertical bar will be rendered as the style’s name.

**Example:** Let’s suppose that we add two alternate style sheets, with the **Title** column set to **User Assistance|Hints** and **User Assistance|Inline Actions**. Oxygen XML Author plugin will add in the Styles dropdown a **User Assistance** submenu, containing the **Hints** and **Inline Actions** items.
A developer can add, edit, or delete styles from this dialog box to control the main and alternate styles associated to the particular document type. Notice that the CSS styles shown in the following figure match the styles listed in the drop-down list in the previous figure.

![Diagram of Document Type Association Dialog Box]

**Figure 144: Main and Alternate CSS Styles in the Document Type Association Dialog Box**

The **Enable multiple selection of alternate CSSs** box at the bottom of the pane must be checked in order for the alternate styles to be combined. If this option is disabled, the alternate styles are treated like main CSS styles and you can only select one at a time. By default, this option is enabled for DITA documents. There are also a few radio button options to specify how to handle the CSS if there are CSS styles specified in the document. You can choose to *ignore* or *merge* them.

The selections from the **Styles** drop-down list are persistent, meaning that Oxygen XML Author plugin will remember the selections when subsequent documents are opened.

*Note:* The application also supports working directly with LESS stylesheets, instead of CSS.

**The oxygen Media Type**

The CSS stylesheets can specify how a document is presented on different types of media (on the screen, paper, etc.) You can specify that some of the selectors from your CSS should be taken into account only in the Oxygen XML Author plugin **Author** mode and ignored in other media types. This can be accomplished by using the oxygen media type.

```css
b{
  font-weight: bold;
  display: inline;
}
@media oxygen{
  b{
    text-decoration: underline;
  }
```
This example results in the text being bold if the document is opened in a web browser that does not recognize `@media oxygen`, while the text is bold and underlined when opened in Oxygen XML Author plugin Author mode.

You can also use the oxygen media type to specify CSS selectors to be applied in certain operating systems or platforms by using the `os` and `platform` properties. For example, you can specify a set of style rules for displaying Oxygen XML Author plugin in Windows, and a different set of style rules for Mac OS. The supported properties are as follows:

- **os** - The possible values are: `win`, `linux`, or `mac`.
- **platform** - The possible values are: `standalone` and `eclipse`.

```css
@media oxygen AND (os:"win") AND (platform:"standalone") {
  p{
    content:"PPP";
  }
}
```

### Standard W3C CSS Supported Features

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports most of the CSS Level 3 selectors and most of the CSS Level 2.1 properties.

#### Supported CSS Selectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CSS Level</th>
<th>Description / Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Universal selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches any element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Type selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches any E element (i.e., an element with the local name E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E F</td>
<td>Descendant selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches any F element that is a descendant of an E element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E &gt; F</td>
<td>Child selectors</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches any F element that is a child of an element E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:lang(c)</td>
<td>Language pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches element of type E if it is in (human) language c (the document language specifies how language is determined).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E + F</td>
<td>Adjacent selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches any F element immediately preceded by a sibling element E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E ~ F</td>
<td>General sibling selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>Matches any F element preceded by a sibling element E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E[foo]</td>
<td>Attribute selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches any E element with the &quot;foo&quot; attribute set (whatever the value).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E[foo=&quot;warning&quot;]</td>
<td>Attribute selector with value</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches any E element whose &quot;foo&quot; attribute value is exactly equal to &quot;warning&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E[foo=&quot;warning&quot;]</td>
<td>Attribute selector containing value</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches any E element whose &quot;foo&quot; attribute value is a list of space-separated values, one of which is exactly equal to &quot;warning&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>CSS Level</td>
<td>Description / Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E[lang</td>
<td>=&quot;en&quot;]</td>
<td>Attribute selector containing hyphen separated values</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:before and E:after</td>
<td>Pseudo elements</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>The ':before' and ':after' pseudo-elements can be used to insert generated content before or after an element's content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:before(n) and E:after(n)</td>
<td>Pseudo elements</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>Multiple ':before(n)' and ':after(n)' pseudo-elements can be used to insert content before or after the content of an element (or other pseudo-element). For more information, see the W3C CSS3 pseudo elements site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:first-child</td>
<td>The first-child pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches element E when E is the first child of its parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:not(s)</td>
<td>Negation pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>An E element that does not match simple selector s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:hover</td>
<td>The hover pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>The :hover pseudo-class applies while the user designates an element with a pointing device, but does not necessarily activate it. When moving the pointing device over an element, all the parent elements up to the root are taken into account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:focus</td>
<td>The focus pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>The :focus pseudo-class applies while an element has the focus (accepts keyboard input).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E#myid</td>
<td>The ID selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 2</td>
<td>Matches any E element with ID equal to &quot;myid&quot;. <strong>Important:</strong> Limitation: In Oxygen XML Author plugin the match is performed taking into account only the attributes with the exact name: &quot;id&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E[att^=&quot;val&quot;]</td>
<td>Substring matching attribute selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element whose att attribute value begins exactly with the string val.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E[att$=&quot;val&quot;]</td>
<td>Substring matching attribute selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element whose att attribute value ends exactly with the string val.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E[att*=&quot;val&quot;]</td>
<td>Substring matching attribute selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element whose att attribute value contains the substring val.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:root</td>
<td>Root pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>Matches the root element of the document. In HTML, the root element is always the HTML element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>CSS Level</td>
<td>Description / Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:empty</td>
<td>Empty pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element which has no text or child elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:nth-child(n)</td>
<td>The nth-child pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element, the nth child of its parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:nth-last-child(n)</td>
<td>The nth-last-child pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element, the nth child of its parent, counting from the last one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:nth-of-type(n)</td>
<td>The nth-of-type pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element, the nth sibling of its type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:nth-last-of-type(n)</td>
<td>The nth-last-of-type pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element, the nth sibling of its type, counting from the last one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:last-child</td>
<td>The last-child pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element, last child of its parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:first-of-type</td>
<td>The first-of-type pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element, first sibling of its type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:last-of-type</td>
<td>The last-of-type pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element, last sibling of its type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:only-child</td>
<td>The only-child pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element, only child of its parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E:only-of-type</td>
<td>The only-of-type pseudo-class</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
<td>An E element, only sibling of its type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Element namespace selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E!&gt;F</td>
<td>The subject selector</td>
<td>CSS Level 4 (experimental)</td>
<td>An element that has the local name E and has a child F. See Subject Selector on page 346.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Namespace Selector**

In the CSS 2.1 standard the element selectors are ignoring the namespaces of the elements they are matching. Only the local name of the elements are considered in the selector matching process.

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author uses a different approach similar to the CSS Level 3 specification. If the element name from the CSS selector is not preceded by a namespace prefix it is considered to match an element with the same local name as the selector value and ANY namespace, otherwise the element must match both the local name and the namespace.

In CSS up to version 2.1 the name tokens from selectors are matching all elements from ANY namespace that have the same local name. Example:

```xml
<x:b xmlns:x="ns_x"/>
<y:b xmlns:y="ns_y"/>
```

Are both matched by the rule:

```css
b {font-weight:bold}
```

Starting with CSS Level 3 you can create selectors that are namespace aware.
Defining both prefixed namespaces and the default namespace

Given the namespace declarations:

```xml
@namespace sync "http://sync.example.org";
@namespace "http://example.com/foo";
```

In a context where the default namespace applies:

- `sync|A` represents the name A in the `http://sync.example.org` namespace.
- `|B` represents the name B that belongs to NO NAMESPACE.
- `*|C` represents the name C in ANY namespace, including NO NAMESPACE.
- `D` represents the name D in the `http://example.com/foo` namespace.

Defining only prefixed namespaces

Given the namespace declaration:

```xml
@namespace sync "http://sync.example.org";
```

Then:

- `sync|A` represents the name A in the `http://sync.example.org` namespace.
- `|B` represents the name B that belongs to NO NAMESPACE.
- `*|C` represents the name C in ANY namespace, including NO NAMESPACE.
- `D` represents the name D in ANY namespace, including NO NAMESPACE.

Defining prefixed namespaces combined with pseudo-elements

To match the `def` element its namespace will be declared, bind it to the `abs` prefix, and then write a CSS rule:

```xml
@namespace abs "http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts";
```

Then:

- `abs|def` represents the name "def" in the `http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts` namespace.
Subject Selector

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author supports the subject selector described in CSS Level 4 (currently a working draft at W3C [http://www.w3.org/TR/selectors4/]). This selector matches a structure of the document, but unlike a compound selector, the styling properties are applied to the subject element (the one marked with "!") instead of the last element from the path.

The subject of the selector can be explicitly identified by appending an exclamation mark (!) to one of the compound selectors in a selector. Although the element structure that the selector represents is the same with or without the exclamation mark, indicating the subject in this way can change which compound selector represents the subject in that structure.

```css
table! > caption {
    border: 1px solid red;
}
```

A border will be drawn to the table elements that contain a caption as direct child.

This is different from:

```css
table > caption {
    border: 1px solid red;
}
```

which draws a border around the caption.

Important: As a limitation of the current implementation the general descendant selectors are taken into account as direct child selectors. For example the two CSS selectors are considered equivalent:

```css
a! b c
```

and:

```css
a! > b > c
```

Supported CSS Properties

Oxygen XML Author plugin validates all CSS 2.1 properties, but does not render aural and paged categories properties in Author mode, as well as some of the values of the visual category that are listed below under the Ignored Values column. For the Oxygen XML Author plugin-specific (extension) CSS properties, go to Oxygen XML Author plugin CSS Extensions on page 354.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rendered Values</th>
<th>Ignored Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'background-attachment'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'background-color'</td>
<td>&lt;color&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'background-image'</td>
<td>&lt;uri&gt;</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'background-position'</td>
<td>top</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'background-repeat'</td>
<td>repeat</td>
<td>repeat-x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oxygen XML Author plugin | Authoring Customization | 346
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rendered Values</th>
<th>Ignored Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'background'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border-collapse'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border-color'</td>
<td>&lt;color&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border-spacing'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border-style'</td>
<td>&lt;border-style&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border-top' 'border-right' 'border-bottom' 'border-left'</td>
<td>&lt;border-style&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border-top-color' 'border-right-color' 'border-bottom-color' 'border-left-color'</td>
<td>&lt;color&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border-top-style' 'border-right-style' 'border-bottom-style' 'border-left-style'</td>
<td>&lt;border-style&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border-top-width' 'border-right-width' 'border-bottom-width' 'border-left-width'</td>
<td>&lt;border-width&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border-width'</td>
<td>&lt;border-width&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'border'</td>
<td>[ &lt;border-width&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'bottom'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'caption-side'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'clear'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'clip'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'color'</td>
<td>&lt;color&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'content'</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'counter-increment'</td>
<td>[ &lt;identifier&gt; &lt;integer&gt;</td>
<td>? ]+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'counter-reset'</td>
<td>[ &lt;identifier&gt; &lt;integer&gt;</td>
<td>? ]+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'cursor'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'direction'</td>
<td>ltr</td>
<td>rtl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Rendered Values</td>
<td>Ignored Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'display'</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'empty-cells'</td>
<td>show</td>
<td>hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'float'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'font-family'</td>
<td>[ [ &lt;family-name&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;generic-family&gt; ] [, &lt;family-name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'font-size'</td>
<td>&lt;absolute-size&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;relative-size&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'font-style'</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>italic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'font-variant'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'font-weight'</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>bold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'font'</td>
<td>[ [ 'font-style'</td>
<td>'font-weight' ]?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'line-height'</td>
<td>caption</td>
<td>icon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'height'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'left'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'letter-spacing'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'line-height'</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'list-style-image'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'list-style-position'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'list-style-type'</td>
<td>disc</td>
<td>circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Rendered Values</td>
<td>Ignored Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'list-style'</td>
<td>['list-style-type']</td>
<td>'list-style-position'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'margin-right' 'margin-left'</td>
<td>&lt;margin-width&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'margin-top' 'margin-bottom'</td>
<td>&lt;margin-width&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'margin'</td>
<td>&lt;margin-width&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'max-height'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'max-width'</td>
<td>&lt;length&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;percentage&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'min-height'</td>
<td>Absolute values, such as 230px, 1in, 7pt, 12em.</td>
<td>Values proportional to the parent element height, such as 30%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'min-width'</td>
<td>&lt;length&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;percentage&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'outline-color'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'outline-style'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'outline-width'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'overflow'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'padding-top' 'padding-right' 'padding-bottom' 'padding-left'</td>
<td>&lt;padding-width&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'padding'</td>
<td>&lt;padding-width&gt;</td>
<td>inherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'position'</td>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'quotes'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'right'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'table-layout'</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'text-align'</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Rendered Values</td>
<td>Ignored Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'text-decoration'</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>[ underline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'text-decoration-style'</td>
<td>solid</td>
<td>double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'text-indent'</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>capitalize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'text-transform'</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>capitalize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'top'</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>capitalize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'unicode-bidi'</td>
<td>bidi-override</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'vertical-align'</td>
<td>baseline</td>
<td>sub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;percentage&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;length&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'visibility'</td>
<td>visible</td>
<td>hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>visible</td>
<td>hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'white-space'</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>pre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>pre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'width'</td>
<td>&lt;length&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;percentage&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;length&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;percentage&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'word-spacing'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'z-index'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transparent Colors**

CSS3 supports RGBA colors. The RGBA declaration allows you to set opacity (via the Alpha channel) as part of the color value. A value of 0 corresponds to a completely transparent color, while a value of 1 corresponds to a completely opaque color. To specify a value, you can use either a real number between 0 and 1, or a percent.

### RGBA color

```css
personnel:before {
    display:block;
padding:1em;
font-size:1.8em;
content: "Employees";
font-weight:Bold;
color:#EEEEEE;
background-color:rgba(50, 50, 50, 0.6);
}
```
The **attr() Function: Properties Values Collected from the Edited Document.**

In CSS Level 2.1 you may collect attribute values and use them as content only for the pseudo-elements. For instance the :before pseudo-element can be used to insert some content before an element. This is valid in CSS 2.1:

```css
title:before{
    content: "Title id=\"attr(id) \"\";
}
```

If the `title` element from the XML document is:

```xml
<title id="title12">My title.</title>
```

Then the title will be displayed as:

```
Title id=title12) My title.
```

In Oxygen XML Author plugin Author the use of **attr() function** is available not only for the `content` property, but also for any other property. This is similar to the CSS Level 3 working draft: [http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/WD-css3-values-20060919/#functional](http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/WD-css3-values-20060919/#functional). The arguments of the function are:

```javascript
attr ( attribute_name , attribute_type , default_value )
```

**attribute_name**

The attribute name. This argument is required.

**attribute_type**

The attribute type. This argument is optional. If it is missing, argument's type is considered `string`. This argument indicates what is the meaning of the attribute value and helps to perform conversions of this value. Oxygen XML Author plugin Author accepts one of the following types:

- **color**
  
  The value represents a color. The attribute may specify a color in different formats. Oxygen XML Author plugin Author supports colors specified either by name: `red`, `blue`, `green`, etc. or as an RGB hexadecimal value `#FFEEFF`.

- **url**
  
  The value is an URL pointing to a media object. Oxygen XML Author plugin Author supports only images. The attribute value can be a complete URL, or a relative one to the XML document. Please note that this URL is also resolved through the catalog resolver.

- **integer**
  
  The value must be interpreted as an integer.

- **number**
  
  The value must be interpreted as a float number.

- **length**
  
  The value must be interpreted as an integer.

- **percentage**
  
  The value must be interpreted relative to another value (length, size) expressed in percents.

- **em**
  
  The value must be interpreted as a size. 1 em is equal to the `font-size` of the relevant font.

- **ex**
  
  The value must be interpreted as a size. 1 ex is equal to the `height` of the \( x \) character of the relevant font.
px
The value must be interpreted as a size expressed in pixels relative to the viewing device.

mm
The value must be interpreted as a size expressed in millimeters.

cm
The value must be interpreted as a size expressed in centimeters.

in
The value must be interpreted as a size expressed in inches. 1 inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters.

pt
The value must be interpreted as a size expressed in points. The points used by CSS2 are equal to 1/72th of an inch.

pc
The value must be interpreted as a size expressed in picas. 1 pica is equal to 12 points.

default_value
This argument specifies a value that is used by default if the attribute value is missing. This argument is optional.

Usage samples for the attr() function
Consider the following XML instance:

```
<sample>
  <para bg_color="#AAAAFF">Blue paragraph.</para>
  <para bg_color="red">Red paragraph.</para>
  <para bg_color="red" font_size="2">Red paragraph with large font.</para>
  <para bg_color="#00AA00" font_size="0.8" space="4">Green paragraph with small font and margin.</para>
</sample>
```

The `para` elements have `bg_color` attributes with RGB color values like #AAAAFF. You can use the `attr()` function to change the elements appearance in the editor based on the value of this attribute:

```
background-color: attr(bg_color, color);
```

The attribute `font_size` represents the font size in `em` units. You can use this value to change the style of the element:

```
font-size: attr(font_size, em);
```

The complete CSS rule is:

```
para {
  display: block;
  background-color: attr(bg_color, color);
  font-size: attr(font_size, em);
  margin: attr(space, em);
}
```

The document is rendered as:
Supported CSS At-rules

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports some of the at-rules specified by CSS Level 2.1 and 3.

The @font-face at-rule

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to use custom fonts in the Author mode by specifying them in the CSS using the @font-face media type. Only the src and font-family CSS properties can be used for this media type.

```css
@font-face{
  font-family: "Baroque Script";
  src:url("BaroqueScript.ttf");
}
```

The specified font-family must match the name of the font declared in the .ttf file.

The @media Rule

The @media rule allows you to set different style rules for various types of media in the same stylesheet. For example, you can set the font size to be different on the screen than on paper. Oxygen XML Author plugin supports several media types, allowing you to set the style rules for presenting a document on various media (on the screen, paper, etc.)

Supported Media Types

- **screen** - The styles marked with this media type are used only for rendering a document on the screen.
- **print** - The styles marked with this media type are used only for printing a document.
- **all** - The styles marked with this media type are used for rendering a document in all supported types of media.
- **oxygen** - The styles marked with this media type are used only for rendering a document in the Oxygen XML Author plugin Author mode. For more information, see The oxygen Media Type on page 341 section.
- **oxygen-high-contrast-black** - The styles marked with this media type are used only for rendering a document in the Oxygen XML Author plugin Author mode, on a Windows High Contrast Theme with a black background.
• **oxygen-high-contrast-white** - The styles marked with this media type are used only for rendering a document in the Oxygen XML Author plugin **Author** mode, on a Windows High Contrast Theme with a white background.

```
@media oxygen{
  b{
    text-decoration:underline;
  }
}
@media oxygen-high-contrast-white{
  b{
    font-weight:bold;
  }
}
```

**Supported Properties**

Oxygen XML Author plugin also supports a few properties to set specific style rules that depend upon the size of the visible area in **Author** mode. These supported properties are as follows:

- **min-width** - The styles selected in this property are applied if the visible area in **Author** mode is equal to or greater than the specified value.
- **max-width** - The styles selected in this property are applied if the visible area in **Author** mode is less than or equal to the specified value.

```
@media (min-width:500px){
  p{
    content:'XXX';
  }
}
@media (max-width:700px){
  p:after{
    content:'yyy';
  }
}
```

**Oxygen XML Author plugin CSS Extensions**

CSS stylesheets provide support for displaying documents. When editing non-standard documents, Oxygen XML Author plugin CSS extensions are useful.

Examples of how they can be used:

- Property for marking foldable elements in large files.
- Enforcing a display mode for the XML tags, regardless of the current mode selected by the user.
- Constructing a URL from a relative path location.
- String processing functions.

**Additional CSS Selectors**

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author provides support for selecting additional types of nodes. These custom selectors apply to: **document**, **doctype sections**, **processing-instructions**, **comments**, **CDATA sections**, **reference sections**, and **entities**. **Processing-instructions** are not displayed by default. To display them, open the **Preferences dialog box**, go to **Editor > Author**, and select **Show processing instructions**.

🛠️ **Note:** The custom selectors are presented in the default CSS for **Author** mode and all of their properties are marked with an '!important' flag. For this reason, you have to set the '!important' flag on each property of the custom selectors from your CSS to be applicable.

For the custom selectors to work in your CSS stylesheets, declare the Author extensions namespace at the beginning of the stylesheet documents:

```
@namespace oxy url('http://www.oxygenxml.com/extensions/author');
```
• The `oxy|document` selector matches the entire document:

```css
oxy|document {
  display:block !important;
}
```

• The following example changes the rendering of doctype sections:

```css
oxy|doctype {
  display:block !important;
  color:blue !important;
  background-color:transparent !important;
}
```

• To match the processing instructions, you can use the `oxy|processing-instruction` selector:

```css
oxy|processing-instruction {
  display:block !important;
  color:purple !important;
  background-color:transparent !important;
}
```

A processing instruction usually has a target and one or more pseudo attributes:

```xml
<?target_name data="b"?>
```

You can match a processing instruction with a particular target from the CSS using the construct:

`oxy|processing-instruction[target_name]`

You can also match the processing instructions having a certain target and pseudo attribute value like:

`oxy|processing-instruction[target_name][data="b"]`

• The XML comments display in Author mode can be changed using the `oxy|comment` selector:

```css
oxy|comment {
  display:block !important;
  color:green !important;
  background-color:transparent !important;
}
```

• The `oxy|cdata` selector matches CDATA sections:

```css
oxy|cdata{
  display:block !important;
  color:gray !important;
  background-color:transparent !important;
}
```

• The `oxy|entity` selector matches the entities content:

```css
oxy|entity {
  display:morph !important;
  editable:false !important;
  color:orange !important;
  background-color:transparent !important;
}
```

• The references to entities, `XInclude`, and `DITA conrefs` and `conkeyrefs` are expanded by default in Author mode and the referenced content is displayed. The referenced resources are displayed inside the element or entity that refers to them.

• You can use the `reference` property to customize the way these references are rendered in Author mode:

```css
oxy|reference {
  border:1px solid gray !important;
}
```

In the Author mode, content is highlighted when parts of text contain:

• comments.
changes and *Track Changes* was active when the content was modified.

If this content is referenced, the **Author** mode does not display the highlighted areas in the new context. If you want to mark the existence of this comments and changes you can use the `oxy|reference[comments]`, `oxy|reference[changeTracking]`, and `oxy|reference[changeTracking][comments]` selectors.

**Note:** Two artificial attributes (*comments* and *changeTracking*) are set on the reference node, containing information about the number of comments and track changes in the content.

- The following example represents the customization of the reference fragments that contain comments:

  ```
  oxy|reference[comments]:before {
    content: "Comments: " attr(comments) !important;
  }
  ```

- To match reference fragments based on the fact that they contain change tracking inside, use the `oxy|reference[changeTracking]` selector.

  ```
  oxy|reference[changeTracking]:before {
    content: "Change tracking: " attr(changeTracking) !important;
  }
  ```

- Here is an example of how you can set a custom color to the reference containing both track changes and comments:

  ```
  oxy|reference[changeTracking][comments]:before {
    content: "Change tracking: " attr(changeTracking) " and comments: " attr(comments) !important;
  }
  ```

A sample document rendered using these rules: 

```xml
<!DOCTYPE SAMPLE [ 
<!ENTITY ent "Some entity"> 
<!ENTITY % xinclude SYSTEM "http://www.docbook.org/xml/4.4/xinclude.mod"> 
%xinclude; 
]>
xmllang="en" xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="/sample.css"

Some Text
<ent />
<p>Comment</p>
<p>CDATA section</p>
<ref>sample1.xml referred</ref>
<ref>Reflected text.</ref>
<ref>sample1.xml referred-with-comment</ref>
<ref>Comments: 2
Reflected text with comments.</ref>
<ref>sample1.xml referred-with-track-changes</ref>
<ref>Change tracking: 2
Reflected text with changes.</ref>
<ref>sample1.xml referred-with-comment-and-track-changes</ref>
<ref>Change tracking: 1 and comments: 1
Reflected text with comments and changes.</ref>
```
**Additional CSS Properties**

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author offers an extension of the standard CSS properties suited for content editing.

**Folding Elements: -oxy-foldable, -oxy-not-foldable-child and -oxy-folded properties**

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author allows you to declare some elements to be foldable (collapsible). This is especially useful when working with large documents organized in logical blocks, editing a large DocBook article or book for instance. Oxygen XML Author plugin marks the foldable content with a small blue triangle. When you hover with your mouse pointer over this marker, a dotted line borders the collapsible content. The following contextual actions are available:

- **Ctrl NumPad**/ (Command NumPad/ on OS X) > Document > Folding > Close Other Folds > **Ctrl NumPad**/ (Command NumPad/ on OS X) - Folds all the elements except the current element.
- **Document > Folding > Collapse Child Folds (Ctrl+Decimal) (Ctrl+NumPad+) ((Cmd+NumPad+ on Mac OS))** - Folds the elements indented with one level inside the current element.
- **Document > Folding > Expand Child Folds (Ctrl+NumPad++) ((Cmd+NumPad++))** - Unfolds all child elements of the currently selected element.
- **Document > Folding > Expand All (Ctrl+NumPad++) ( (Cmd+NumPad++ on Mac OS))** - Unfolds all elements in the current document.
- **Document > Folding > Toggle Fold (Alt+Shift+Y) ( (Cmd+Alt+Y on Mac OS))** - Toggles the state of the current fold.

To define the element whose content can be folded by the user, you must use the property: `-oxy-foldable:true;`. To define the elements that are folded by default, use the `-oxy-folded:true` property.

**Note:** The `-oxy-folded` property works in conjunction with the `-oxy-foldable` property. Thus, the `-oxy-folded` property is ignored if the `-oxy-foldable` property is not set on the same element.

When collapsing an element, it is useful to keep some of its content visible, like a short description of the collapsed region. The property `-oxy-not-foldable-child` is used to identify the child element that is kept visible. It accepts as value an element name or a list of comma separated element names. The first child element from the XML document that appears in the list of element names will be identified as the not foldable child and displayed. If the element is marked as `foldable (-oxy-foldable:true;)` but it doesn't have the property `-oxy-not-foldable-child` or none of the specified non-foldable children exists, then the element is still foldable. In this case the element kept visible when folded will be the `before` pseudo-element.

**Note:** Deprecated properties foldable, not-foldable-child, and folded are also supported.

---

**Folding DocBook Elements**

All the elements below can have a `title` child element and are considered to be logical sections. You mark them as being `foldable` leaving the `title` element visible.

```css
set,
book,
part,
reference,
chapter,
preface,
article,
sect1,
sect2,
sect3,
sect4,
section,
appendix,
figure,
example,
table { 
  -oxy-foldable:true;
  -oxy-not-foldable-child: title;
}
```
**Placeholders for empty elements:** `-oxy-show-placeholder` and `-oxy-placeholder-content` properties

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author displays the element name as pseudo-content for empty elements, if the *Show placeholders for empty elements option* is enabled and there is no before or after content set in CSS for this type of element.

To control the displayed pseudo-content for empty elements, you can use the `-oxy-placeholder-content` CSS property.

The `-oxy-show-placeholder` property allows you to decide whether the placeholder must be shown. The possible values are:

- `always` - Always display placeholders.
- `default` - Always display placeholders if before or after content are not set is CSS.
- `inherit` - The placeholders are displayed according to *Show placeholders for empty elements* option (if before and after content is not declared).

**Note:** Deprecated properties `show-placeholder` and `placeholder-content` are also supported.

**Read-only elements:** `-oxy-editable` property

If you want to inhibit editing a certain element content, you can set the `-oxy-editable` (deprecated property `editable` is also supported) CSS property to `false`.

**Display Elements:** `-oxy-morph` value

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author allows you to specify that an element has an `-oxy-morph` display type (deprecated `morph` property is also supported), meaning that the element is inline if all its children are inline.

Let's suppose we have a `wrapper` XML element allowing users to set a number of attributes on all sub-elements. This element should have an inline or block behavior depending on the behavior of its child elements:

```xml
wrapper{
  display:-oxy-morph;
}
```

**The whitespace property:** `-oxy-trim-when-ws-only` value

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author allows you to set the whitespace property to `-oxy-trim-when-ws-only`, meaning that the leading and trailing whitespaces are removed.

**The visibility property:** `-oxy-collapse-text`

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author allows you to set the value of the visibility property to `-oxy-collapse-text`, meaning that the text content of that element is not rendered. If an element is marked as `-oxy-collapse-text` you are not able to position the caret inside it and edit it. The purpose of `-oxy-collapse-text` is to make the text value of an element editable only through a form control.

The text value of an XML element will be edited using a text field form control. In this case, we want the text content not to be directly present in the Author visual editing mode:

```xml
title{
  content: oxy_textfield(edit, '#text', columns, 40);
  visibility:-oxy-collapse-text;
}
```

**Cyrillic Counters:** `list-style-type` values `-oxy-lower-cyrillic`

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author allows you to set the value of the `list-style-type` property to `-oxy-lower-cyrillic-ru`, `-oxy-lower-cyrillic-uk`, `-oxy-upper-cyrillic-ru` or `-oxy-upper-cyrillic-uk`, meaning that you can have Russian and Ukrainian counters.
The link property: link

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author allows you to declare some elements to be links. This is especially useful when working with many documents that reference each other. The links allow for an easy way to get from one document to another. Clicking on the link marker will open the referenced resource in an editor.

To define the element which should be considered a link, you must use the link property on the before or after pseudo element. The value of the property indicates the location of the linked resource. Since links are usually indicated by the value of an attribute in most cases it will have a value similar to attr(href)

DocBook Link Elements

All the elements below are defined to be links on the before pseudo element and their value is defined by the value of an attribute.

```xml
*[href]:before{
    link:attr(href);
    content: "Click " attr(href) " for opening" ;
}
ulink[url]:before{
    link:attr(url);
    content: "Click to open: " attr(url);
}
olink[targetdoc]:before{
    -oxy-link: attr(targetdoc);
    content: "Click to open: " attr(targetdoc);
}
```

Display Tag Markers: -oxy-display-tags

Oxygen XML Author plugin Author allows you to choose whether tag markers of an element should never be presented or the current display mode should be respected. This is especially useful when working with :before and :after pseudo-elements in which case the element range is already visually defined so the tag markers are redundant.

The property is named -oxy-display-tags, with the following possible values:

- **none** - Tags markers must not be presented regardless of the current Display mode.
- **default** - The tag markers will be created depending on the current Display mode.
- **inherit** - The value of the property is inherited from an ancestor element.

-ogy-display-tags
Value: none | default | inherit
Initial: default
Applies to: all nodes (comments, elements, CDATA, etc)
Inherited: false
Media: all

DocBook Para elements

In this example the para element from DocBook is using an :before and :after element so you don't want its tag markers to be visible.

```xml
para:before{
    content: "{";
}
para:after{
    content: "}"
}
```
Append Content Properties: `-oxy-append-content` and `-oxy-prepend-content`

**The `-oxy-append-content` Property**

This property appends the specified content to the content generated by other matching CSS rules of lesser specificity. Unlike the `content` property, where only the value from the rule with the greatest specificity is taken into account, the `-oxy-append-content` property adds content to that generated by the lesser specificity rules into a new compound content.

```css
-oxy-append-content Example
```

```css
element:before{
  content: "Hello";
}
```

```css
element:before{
  -oxy-append-content: " World!";
}
```

The content shown before the `element` will be `Hello World!`.

**The `-oxy-prepend-content` Property**

Prepends the specified content to the content generated by other matching CSS rules of lesser specificity. Unlike the `content` property, where only the value from the rule with the greatest specificity is taken into account, the `-oxy-prepend-content` prepends content to that generated by the lesser specificity rules into a new compound content.

```css
-oxy-prepend-content Example
```

```css
element:before{
  content: "Hello!";
}
```

```css
element:before{
  -oxy-prepend-content: "said: ";
}
```

```css
element:before{
  -oxy-prepend-content: "I ";
}
```

The content shown before the `element` will be `I said: Hello!`.

**Custom colors for element tags: `-oxy-tags-color` and `-oxy-tags-background-color`**

By default Oxygen XML Author plugin does not display element tags. You can use the `Partial Tags` button from the `Author` tool bar to control the amount of displayed markup.

To configure the default background and foreground colors of the tags, go to `Editor` > `Edit modes` > `Author`. The `-oxy-tags-background-color` and `-oxy-tags-color` properties allow you to control the background and foreground colors for any particular XML element.

```css
para {
  -oxy-tags-color:white;
  -oxy-tags-background-color:green;
}
```

```css
title {
  -oxy-tags-color:yellow;
  -oxy-tags-background-color:black;
}
```
**Custom CSS Functions**

The visual Author editing mode supports also a wide range of custom CSS extension functions.

*The oxy_local-name() Function*

The `oxy_local-name()` function evaluates the local name of the current node.

It does not have any arguments.

To insert as static text content before each element its local name, use this CSS selector:

```css
*:before{
  content: oxy_local-name() " "
}
```

*The oxy_name() Function*

The `oxy_name()` function evaluates the qualified name of the current node.

It does not have any arguments.

To insert as static text content before each element its qualified name, use this CSS selector:

```css
*:before{
  content: oxy_name() " "
}
```

*The oxy_url() Function*

The `oxy_url()` function extends the standard CSS `url()` function by allowing you to specify additional relative path components (parameters `loc_1` to `loc_n`).

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses all these parameters to construct an absolute location. Note that any of the parameters that are passed to the function can be either relative or absolute locations. These locations can be expressed as String objects, functions, or editor variables (built-in or custom).

```css
oxy_url( base_location , loc_1 , loc_2 )
```

**base_location**

String representing the base location. If not absolute, will be solved relative to the CSS file URL.

**loc_1 ... loc_n (optional)**

Strings representing relative location path components.

The following function receives String objects as input parameters:

```javascript
```

and returns:

`'http://www.oxygenxml.com/dir1/dir4/dir5/test.xml'`

The following function receives the result of the evaluation of two other functions as parameters:

```javascript
image[href]{
  content:oxy_url(oxy_base-uri(), oxy_replace(attr(href), '.jpeg', 'Thumbnail.jpeg'));
}
```

You can use the above example when you have image references and you want to see thumbnail images stored in the same folder.
The following function uses an editor variable as the first parameter to point to the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation location:

```plaintext
image[href] {
    content: oxy_url('${oxygenHome}', 'logo.png');
}
```

### The `oxy_base-uri()` Function

The `oxy_base-uri()` function evaluates the base URL in the context of the current node.

It does not have any arguments and takes into account the `xml:base` context of the current node. See the *XML Base specification* for more details.

```plaintext
If you have image references but you want to see in the visual Author editing mode thumbnail images which reside in the same folder:
```
```plaintext
image[href] {
    content: oxy_url(oxy_base-uri(), oxy_replace(attr(href), '.jpeg', 'Thumbnail.jpeg'));
}
```

### The `oxy_parent-url()` Function

The `oxy_parent-url()` function evaluates the parent URL of an URL received as string.

```plaintext
oxy_parent-url ( URL )
```

**URL**

The URL as string.

### The `oxy_capitalize()` Function

The `oxy_capitalize` function capitalizes the first letter of the text received as argument.

```plaintext
oxy_capitalize ( text )
```

**text**

The text for which the first letter will be capitalized.

To insert as static text content before each element its capitalized qualified name, use this CSS selector:

```plaintext
*:before{
    content: oxy_capitalize(oxy_name()) " : ";
}
```

### The `oxy_uppercase()` Function

The `oxy_uppercase()` function transforms to upper case the text received as argument.

```plaintext
oxy_uppercase ( text )
```

**text**

The text to be capitalized.

To insert as static text content before each element its upper-cased qualified name, use this CSS selector:

```plaintext
*:before{
    content: oxy_uppercase(oxy_name()) " : ";
}
```

### The `oxy_lowercase()` Function

The `oxy_lowercase()` function transforms to lower case the text received as argument.

```plaintext
oxy_lowercase ( text )
```

**text**

The text to be lower cased.
To insert as static text content before each element its lower-cased qualified name, use this CSS selector:

```css
*:before{
  content: oxy_lowercase(oxy_name()) " ";
}
```

The `oxy_concat()` Function

The `oxy_concat()` function concatenates the received string arguments.

```javascript
oxy_concat(str_1, str_2)
```

`str_1 ... str_n`

The string arguments to be concatenated.

If an XML element has an attribute called `padding-left`:

```xml
<p padding-left="20">....
```

and you want to add a padding before it with that specific amount specified in the attribute value:

```css
*{padding-left:oxy_concat(attr(padding-left), "px")};
```

The `oxy_replace()` Function

The `oxy_replace` function is used to replace a string of text.

The `oxy_replace()` function has two signatures:

- `oxy_replace ( text , target , replacement )`
  
  This function replaces each substring of the text that matches the literal target string with the specified literal replacement string.

  **text**
  
  The text in which the replace will occur.

  **target**
  
  The target string to be replaced.

  **replacement**
  
  The string replacement.

- `oxy_replace ( text , target , replacement , isRegExp )`

  This function replaces each substring of the text that matches the target string with the specified replacement string.

  **text**
  
  The text in which the replace will occur.

  **target**
  
  The target string to be replaced.

  **replacement**
  
  The string replacement.

  **isRegExp**
  
  If true the target and replacement arguments are considered regular expressions, if false they are considered literal strings.
If you have image references but you want to see in the visual Author editing mode thumbnail images which reside in the same folder:

```javascript
image[href]{
  content:oxy_url(oxy_base-uri(), oxy_replace(attr(href), '.jpeg', 'Thumbnail.jpeg'));
}
```

**The oxy_unparsed-entity-uri() Function**

The `oxy_unparsed-entity-uri()` function returns the URI value of an unparsed entity name.

```javascript
oxy_unparsed-entity-uri( unparsedEntityName )
```

*unparsedEntityName*

The name of an unparsed entity defined in the DTD.

This function can be useful to display images which are referenced with unparsed entity names.

**CSS for displaying the image in Author for an imagedata with entityref to an unparsed entity**

```javascript
imagedata[entityref]{
  content: oxy_url(oxy_unparsed-entity-uri(attr(entityref)));}
```

**The oxy_attributes() Function**

The `oxy_attributes()` function concatenates the attributes for an element and returns the serialization.

```javascript
oxy_attributes()
```

For the following XML fragment:

```
<element att1="x" xmlns:a="2" x="&quot;"/>
```

the CSS selector `element{ content:oxy_attributes(); }` will display `att1="x" xmlns:a="2" x=""`.

**The oxy_substring() Function**

The `oxy_substring()` function is used to return a string of text.

The `oxy_substring()` function has two signatures:

- `oxy_substring ( text , startOffset )`
  
  Returns a new string that is a substring of the original `text` string. It begins with the character at the specified index and extends to the end of `text` string.

  * text
    
    The original string.

  * startOffset
    
    The beginning index, inclusive

- `substring ( text , startOffset , endOffset )`
  
  Returns a new string that is a substring of the original `text` string. The substring begins at the specified `startOffset` and extends to the character at index `endOffset` - 1.

  * text
    
    The original string.

  * startOffset
    
    The beginning index, inclusive
The ending index, exclusive.

oxy_substring('abcd', 1) returns the string 'bcd'.
 oxy_substring('abcd', 4) returns an empty string.
 oxy_substring('abcd', 1, 3) returns the string 'bc'.

If we want to display only part of an attribute's value, the part which comes before an Appendix string:

```html
div{longdesc}:
  content: oxy_substring(attr(longdesc), 0, oxy_indexof(attr(longdesc), "Appendix");
```

The oxy_getSomeText(text, length) Function

The oxy_getSomeText(text, length) function allows you to truncate a long string and to set a maximum number of displayed characters.

The following properties are supported:

- **text** - displays the actual text
- **length** - sets the maximum number of characters that are displayed
- **endsWithPoints** - specifies whether the truncated text ends with ellipsis

If an attribute value is very large we can trim its content before it is displayed as static content:

```html
*[longdesc]:before{
  content: oxy_getSomeText(attr(longdesc), 200);
}
```

The oxy_indexof() Function

The oxy_indexof() function is used to define searches.

The oxy_indexof() function has two signatures:

- **oxy_indexof ( text , toFind )**

  Returns the index within text string of the first occurrence of the toFind substring.

  **text**
  Text to search in.

  **toFind**
  The searched substring.

- **oxy_indexof ( text , toFind , fromOffset )**

  Returns the index within text string of the first occurrence of the toFind substring. The search starts from fromOffset index.

  **text**
  Text to search in.

  **toFind**
  The searched substring.

  **fromOffset**
  The index from which to start the search.

oxy_indexof('abcd', 'bc') returns 1.
oxy_indexof('abcdbc', 'bc', 2) returns 4.

If we want to display only part of an attribute's value, the part which comes before an Appendix string:

```xml
image[longdesc]{
  content: oxy_substring(attr(longdesc), 0, oxy_indexof(attr(longdesc), "Appendix"));
}
```

**The oxy_lastindexOf() Function**

The `oxy_lastindexOf()` function is used to define last occurrence searches.

The `oxy_lastindexOf()` function has two signatures:

- `oxy_lastindexOf(text, toFind)`
  
  Returns the index within `text` string of the rightmost occurrence of the `toFind` substring.
  
  **text**
  
  Text to search in.
  
  **toFind**
  
  The searched substring.
  
- `oxy_lastindexOf(text, toFind, fromOffset)`
  
  The search starts from `fromOffset` index. Returns the index within `text` string of the last occurrence of the `toFind` substring, searching backwards starting from the `fromOffset` index.
  
  **text**
  
  Text to search in.
  
  **toFind**
  
  The searched substring.
  
  **fromOffset**
  
  The index from which to start the search backwards.

oxy_lastindexOf('abcdbc', 'bc') returns 4.

oxy_lastindexOf('abcdbccdbc', 'bc', 2) returns 1.

If we want to display only part of an attribute's value, the part which comes before an Appendix string:

```xml
image[longdesc]{
  content: oxy_substring(attr(longdesc), 0, oxy_lastindexOf(attr(longdesc), "Appendix"));
}
```

**The oxy_xpath() Function**

The `oxy_xpath()` function is used for XPath expressions.

The `oxy_xpath()` function has the following signature:

- `oxy_xpath(XPathExpression [, processChangeMarkers, value] [, evaluate, value ] )`

  Evaluates the given XPath expression using Saxon 9 and returns the result. The parameters of the function are as follows:
  
  - A required expression parameter, which is the XPath expression to be evaluated
  - An optional `processChangeMarkers` parameter, followed by its value, which can be either `true` or `false` (default value). When you set the parameter to `true`, the function returns the resulting text with all the change markers accepted (`delete` changes are removed and `insert` changes are preserved).
  - An optional `evaluate` parameter, followed by its value, which can have one of the following values:
    - `dynamic` - Evaluates the XPath each time there are changes in the document.
• **dynamic-once** - Separately evaluates the XPath for each node that matches the CSS selector. It will not re-evaluate the expression when changes are made to other nodes in the document. This will lead to improved performance but the displayed content may not be updated to reflect the actual document content.

• **static** - If the same XPath is evaluated on several nodes, the result for the first evaluation will be used for all other matches. Use this only if the XPath does not contain a relationship with the node on which the CSS property is evaluated. This will lead to improved performance but the static displayed content may not be updated to reflect the actual document content.

**Note:** The entities and `xi:include` sections are ignored when the XPath expressions are evaluated.

```xml
defineoxy_textfield{
  content:"Number of words:\n  oxy_xpath:\n    count(tokenize(normalize-space(string-join(text(), ' '), ' ')), true), '\n  |\n}
```
Note: You can set the value of the visibility property to -oxy-collapse-text to render the text only in the form control that the oxy_editor function specifies.

- **columns** - Controls the width of the form control. The unit size is the width of the w character.
- **width** - Specifies the width of the content area using relative (em, ex), absolute (in, cm, mm, pt, pc, px), and percentage (followed by the % character) length units. The width property takes precedence over the columns property (if the two are used together).
- **fontInherit** - This value specifies whether the form control inherits its font from its parent element. The values of this property can be true or false. To make the pop-up form control inherit its font from its parent element, set the fontInherit property to true.
- **visible** - Specifies whether or not the form control is visible. The possible values of this property are true (the form control is visible) and false (the form control is not visible).
- **values** - Specifies the values that populate the content completion list of proposals. If these values are not specified, they are collected from the associated schema.
- **tooltips** - Associates tooltips to each value in the values property. The value of this property is a list of tooltips separated by commas. If you want the tooltip to display a comma, use the ${comma} variable.
- **tooltip** - Specifies a tooltip to be displayed when you hover over the form control.
- **color** - Specifies the foreground color of the form control. If the value of the color property is inherit, the form control has the same color as the element in which it is inserted.
- **hoverPseudoclassName** - Allows you to change the way an element is rendered when you hover over a form control. The value is the name of a CSS pseudo class. When you hover over the form control, the specified pseudo class will be set on the element that contains the form control.

```css
element {
    content: "Label: 
    oxy_textfield(
        edit, 
        "@my_attr", 
        values, "value1, value2"
        columns, 40);
}
```

Note: You can use the Content Completion Assistant in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a .$ symbol in the content complete list.

Tip: To insert a sample of the oxy_textfield form control, invoke the Content Completion Assistant by pressing Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) and select the .oxy_textfield code template.

The Combo Box Form Control

The oxy_combobox built-in form control is used for providing a graphical user interface object that is a drop-down list of proposed values. This form control can also be used for a combination of a drop-down list and an editable single-line text field.

The oxy_combobox form control supports the following properties:

- **edit** - Lets you edit the value of an attribute, the text content of an element, or Processing Instructions (PI). This property can have the following values:
  - **@attribute_name** - The name of the attribute whose value is being edited. If the attribute is in a namespace, the value of the property must be a QName and the CSS must have a namespace declaration for the prefix.
• **#text** - Specifies that the presented/edited value is the simple text value of an element.

  Note: You can set the value of the `visibility` property to `-oxy-collapse-text` to render the text only in the form control that the `oxy_editor` function specifies.

- **columns** - Controls the width of the form control. The unit size is the width of the `w` character.
- **width** - Specifies the width of the content area using relative (em, ex), absolute (in, cm, mm, pt, pc, px), and percentage (followed by the `%` character) length units. The `width` property takes precedence over the `columns` property (if the two are used together).
- **visible** - Specifies whether or not the form control is visible. The possible values of this property are `true` (the form control is visible) and `false` (the form control is not visible).
- **editable** - This property accepts the `true` and `false` values. In addition to a drop-down list, the `true` value also generates an editable text field box that allows you to insert other values than the proposed ones. The `false` value generates a drop-down list that only accepts the proposed values.
- **tooltips** - Associates tooltips to each value in the `values` property. The value of this property is a list of tooltips separated by commas. If you want the tooltip to display a comma, use the `${comma}` variable.
- **values** - Specifies the values that populate the content completion list of proposals. If these values are not specified, they are collected from the associated schema.
- **fontInherit** - This value specifies whether the form control inherits its font from its parent element. The values of this property can be `true` or `false`.

  Note: To make the combo box form control inherit its font from its parent element, set the fontInherit property to `true`.

- **labels** - This property must have the same number of items as the `values` property. Each item provides a literal description of the items listed in the `values` property.

  Note: This property is only available for read-only combo boxes (the `editable` property is set to `false`).

- **color** - Specifies the foreground color of the form control. If the value of the `color` property is `inherit`, the form control has the same color as the element in which it is inserted.
- **hoverPseudoclassName** - Allows you to change the way an element is rendered when you hover over a form control. The value is the name of a CSS pseudo class. When you hover over the form control, the specified pseudo class will be set on the element that contains the form control.

```css
p:before {
  content: oxy_button(hoverPseudoclassName, 'showBorder')
}
p:showBorder {
  border: 1px solid red;
}
```

### Combo Box Form Control

```css
comboBox:before {
  content: "A combo box that edits an attribute value. The possible values are provided from CSS:"
  oxy_combobox(
    edit, "@attribute",
    editable, true,
    values, "value1, value2, value3",
    labels, "Value no1, Value no2, Value no3";
  )
}
```

Note: You can use the **Content Completion Assistant** in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a `.x` symbol in the content complete list.

Tip: To insert a sample of the `oxy_combobox` form control, invoke the **Content Completion Assistant** by pressing **Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)** and select the `.oxy_combobox` code template.
The Check Box Form Control

The `oxy_checkbox` built-in form control is used for a graphical user interface box that you can click to enable or disable an option. A single check-box or multiple check-boxes can be used to present and edit the value on an attribute or element.

The `oxy_checkbox` form control supports the following properties:

- **edit** - Lets you edit the value of an attribute, the text content of an element, or Processing Instructions (PI). This property can have the following values:
  - `@attribute_name` - The name of the attribute whose value is being edited. If the attribute is in a namespace, the value of the property must be a `QName` and the CSS must have a namespace declaration for the prefix.
  - `#text` - Specifies that the presented/edited value is the simple text value of an element.

  **Note:** You can set the value of the visibility property to `-oxy-collapse-text` to render the text only in the form control that the `oxy_editor` function specifies.

- **resultSeparator** - If multiple check-boxes are used, the separator is used to compose the final result.
- **tooltips** - Associates tooltips to each value in the `values` property. The value of this property is a list of tooltips separated by commas. If you want the tooltip to display a comma, use the `$({comma})` variable.
- **visible** - Specifies whether or not the form control is visible. The possible values of this property are `true` (the form control is visible) and `false` (the form control is not visible).
- **values** - Specifies the values that are committed when the check-boxes are selected. If these values are not specified in the CSS, they are collected from the associated XML Schema.
- **fontInherit** - This value specifies whether the form control inherits its font from its parent element. The values of this property can be `true` or `false`.

  **Note:** To make the Check box form control inherit its font from its parent element, set the `fontInherit` property to `true`.

- **uncheckedValues** - Specifies the values that are committed when check-boxes are not selected.
- **labels** - This property must have the same number of items as the `values` property. Each item provides a literal description of the items listed in the `values` property. If this property is not specified, the `values` property is used as the label.
- **columns** - Controls the width of the form control. The unit size is the width of the `w` character.
- **color** - Specifies the foreground color of the form control. If the value of the `color` property is `inherit`, the form control has the same color as the element in which it is inserted.
- **hoverPseudoclassName** - Allows you to change the way an element is rendered when you hover over a form control. The value is the name of a CSS pseudo class. When you hover over the form control, the specified pseudo class will be set on the element that contains the form control.

```xml
p:before {
  content: oxy_button(hoverPseudoclassName, 'showBorder')
}
p:showBorder {
  border: 1px solid red;
}
```

**Single Check-box Form Control**

```xml
cHECKBOX[attribute]:before {
  content: "A check box editor that edits a two valued attribute (On/Off). The values are specified in the CSS:"
  oxy_checkbox(
    edit, "@attribute",
    values, "On",
    uncheckedValues, "Off",
    labels, "On/Off")
}
```
### Multiple Check-boxes Form Control

```css
multipleCheckBox[attribute]:before {
  content: "Multiple checkboxes editor that edits an attribute value.
  Depending whether the check-box is selected a different value is committed."
  oxy_checkbox(
    edit, "attribute",
    values, "true, yes, on",
    uncheckedValues, "false, no, off",
    resultSeparator, ",",
    labels, "Present, Working, Started";
}
```

**Note:** You can use the **Content Completion Assistant** in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a 🕒 symbol in the content complete list.

**Tip:** To insert a sample of the `oxy_checkbox` form control, invoke the **Content Completion Assistant** by pressing **Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)** and select the 🕒 `oxy_checkbox` code template.

## The Pop-up Form Control

The `oxy_popup` built-in form control is used to offer a contextual menu that provides quick access to various actions. A pop-up form control can display single or multiple selections.

The `oxy_popup` form control supports the following properties:

- **edit** - Lets you edit the value of an attribute, the text content of an element, or Processing Instructions (PI). This property can have the following values:
  - `@attribute_name` - The name of the attribute whose value is being edited. If the attribute is in a namespace, the value of the property must be a `QName` and the CSS must have a namespace declaration for the prefix.
  - `#text` - Specifies that the presented/edited value is the simple text value of an element.

  **Note:** You can set the value of the `visibility` property to `-oxy-collapse-text` to render the text only in the form control that the `oxy_editor` function specifies.

- **rows** - This property specifies the number of rows that the form control presents.

  **Note:** If the value of the `rows` property is not specified, the default value of `12` is used.

- **color** - Specifies the foreground color of the form control. If the value of the `color` property is `inherit`, the form control has the same color as the element in which it is inserted.

  **Note:** This property is used for rendering in the **Author** mode.

- **visible** - Specifies whether or not the form control is visible. The possible values of this property are `true` (the form control is visible) and `false` (the form control is not visible).

- **tooltips** - Associates tooltips to each value in the `values` property. The value of this property is a list of tooltips separated by commas. If you want the tooltip to display a comma, use the `{$comma}` variable.

- **values** - Specifies the values that are committed when the check-boxes are selected. If these values are not specified in the CSS, they are collected from the associated XML Schema.

- **resultSeparator** - If multiple check-boxes are used, the separator is used to compose the final result.

  **Note:** The value of the `resultSeparator` property cannot exceed one character.

- **selectionMode** - Specifies whether the form control allows the selection of a single value or multiple values. The predefined values of this property are `single` and `multiple`.

- **labels** - Specifies the label associated with each entry used for presentation. If this property is not specified, the `values` property is used instead.
• **columns** - Controls the width of the form control. The unit size is the width of the `w` character. This property is used for the visual representation of the form control.

• **width** - Specifies the width of the content area using relative (em, ex), absolute (in, cm, mm, pt, pc, px), and percentage (followed by the % character) length units. The `width` property takes precedence over the `columns` property (if the two are used together).

• **rendererSort** - Allows you to sort the values rendered on the form control label. The possible values of this property are ascending and descending.

• **editorSort** - Allows you to sort the values rendered on the form control. The possible values of this property are ascending and descending.

• **rendererSeparator** - Defines a separator used when multiple values are rendered.

• **fontInherit** - This value specifies whether the form control inherits its font from its parent element. The values of this property can be `true` or `false`.

  **Note:** To make the Pop-up form control inherit its font from its parent element, set the `fontInherit` property to `true`.

  **Tip:** In the subsequent example, the value of the `fontInherit` property is `true`, which means the pop-up form control inherits the font size of 30px from the `font-size` property.

• **hoverPseudoclassName** - Allows you to change the way an element is rendered when you hover over a form control. The value is the name of a CSS pseudo class. When you hover over the form control, the specified pseudo class will be set on the element that contains the form control.

```css
p:before {
  content: oxy_button(hoverPseudoclassName, 'showBorder')
}
p:showBorder {
  border: 1px solid red;
}
```

**Pop-up Form Control**

```
popupWithMultipleSelection:before {
  content: oxy_popup(
    edit, "@attribute",
    values, "value1, value2, value3, value4, value5",
    labels, "Value no1, Value no2, Value no3, Value no4, Value no5",
    resultSeparator, "|",
    columns, 10,
    selectionMode, "multiple",
    fontInherit, true);
  font-size:30px;
}
```

**Note:** You can use the **Content Completion Assistant** in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a .4 symbol in the content complete list.

**Tip:** To insert a sample of the `oxy_popup` form control, invoke the **Content Completion Assistant** by pressing `Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)` and select the .oxy_popup code template.

The **Button Form Control**

The `oxy_button` built-in form control is used for graphical user interface objects that invokes a custom Author action (defined in the associated Document Type) referencing it by its ID, or directly in the CSS.

The `oxy_button` form control supports the following properties:

• **actionContext** - Specifies the context in which the action associated with the form control is executed. Its possible values are `element` and `caret`. If you select the `element` value, the context is the element that holds
the form control. If you select the caret value, the action is invoked at the caret location. If the caret is not inside
the element that holds the form control, the element value is selected automatically.

- fontInherit - This value specifies whether the form control inherits its font from its parent element. The values
of this property can be true or false. To make the button form control inherit its font from its parent element,
set the fontInherit property to true.

- color - Specifies the foreground color of the form control. If the value of the color property is inherit, the
form control has the same color as the element in which it is inserted.

- actionID - The ID of the action, specified in the associated document type framework, that is invoked when you
click the button.

  Note: The element that contains the form control represents the context where the action is invoked.

- action - Defines an action directly, rather than using the actionID parameter to reference an action from the
associated document type framework. This property is defined using the oxy_action function.

```html
oxy_button(action, oxy_action{
    name, 'Insert',
    description, 'Insert an element after the current one',
    icon, url('insert.png'),
    operation, 'ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.operations.InsertFragmentOperation',
    arg-fragment, '<element>${caret}</element>',
    arg-insertLocation, '.',
    arg-insertPosition, 'After'
})
```
Button Form Control

```css
button:before {
  content: "Label:"
  oxy_button(
    /* This action is declared in the document type associated with the XML document. */
    actionID, "insert.popupWithMultipleSelection";
  }
}
```

Note: You can use the Content Completion Assistant in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a symbol in the content complete list.

Tip: To insert a sample of the `oxy_button` form control, invoke the Content Completion Assistant by pressing **Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)** and select the `oxy_button` code template. Also, an `oxy_button_in_place_action` code template is available that inserts an `oxy_button` function that includes an `action` parameter.

The Button Group Form Control

The `oxy_buttonGroup` built-in form control is used for a graphical user interface group of buttons that invokes one of several custom Author actions (defined in the associated Document Type) referencing it by its ID, or directly in the CSS.

The `oxy_buttonGroup` form control supports the following properties:

- **actionIDs** - The IDs of the actions that will be presented in the group of buttons.
- **actionID** - The ID of the action, specified in the associated document type framework, that is invoked when you click the button.

  Note: The element that contains the form control represents the context where the action is invoked.

- **action_list** - Defines a list of actions directly, rather than using the `actionID` parameter to reference actions from the associated document type framework. This property is defined using the `oxy_action_list` function.

```
oxy_buttonGroup(
  label, 'A group of actions',
  icon, url('http://www.oxygenxml.com/img/icn_oxy20.png'),
  actions,
  oxy_action_list(
    oxy_action(
      name, 'Insert',
      description, 'Insert an element after the current one',
      operation, 'ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.operations.InsertFragmentOperation',
      arg-fragment, '<element></element>',
      arg-insertLocation, '.',
      arg-insertPosition, 'After'
    ),
    oxy_action(
      name, 'Delete',
      description, 'Deletes the current element',
      operation, 'ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.operations.DeleteElementOperation'
    )
  )
)
```

Tip: A code template is available to make it easy to add the `oxy_action_list` function.

- **label** - Specifies the label to be displayed on the button.
- **icon** - The path to the icon to be displayed on the button.
- **actionContext** - Specifies the context in which the action associated with the form control is executed. Its possible values are `element` and `caret`. If you select the `element` value, the context is the element that holds the form control. If you select the `caret` value, the action is invoked at the caret location. If the caret is not inside the element that holds the form control, the `element` value is selected automatically.
- **visible** - Specifies whether or not the form control is visible. The possible values of this property are `true` (the form control is visible) and `false` (the form control is not visible).
• **actionStyle** - Specifies what to display for an action in the form control. The values of this property can be text, icon, or both.

• **tooltip** - Specifies a tooltip to be displayed when you hover over the form control.

• **transparent** - Makes the button transparent without any borders or background colors. The values of this property can be true or false.

• **fontInherit** - This value specifies whether the form control inherits its font from its parent element. The values of this property can be true or false.

   **Note:** To make the form control inherit its font from its parent element, set the **fontInherit** property to true.

• **enableInReadOnlyContext** - To enable button form controls or groups of buttons form controls this property needs to be set to true. This property can be used to specify areas as read-only (by setting the **-oxy-editable** property to false). This is useful when you want to execute an action that does not modify the context.

• **hoverPseudoclassName** - Allows you to change the way an element is rendered when you hover over a form control. The value is the name of a CSS pseudo class. When you hover over the form control, the specified pseudo class will be set on the element that contains the form control.

The Button Group Form Control

```
p:before { 
  content: oxy_button(hoverPseudoclassName, 'showBorder')
} 
p:showBorder { 
  border: 1px solid red;
}
```

**Note:** You can use the Content Completion Assistant in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a . in the content complete list.

**Tip:** To insert a sample of the oxy_buttonGroup form control, invoke the Content Completion Assistant by pressing **Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)** and select the .oxy_buttonGroup code template. Also, an .oxy_buttonGroup_in_place_action code template is available that inserts an oxy_buttonGroup function that includes an oxy_action_list function.

The Text Area Form Control

The oxy_textArea built-in form control is used for entering multiple lines of text in a graphical user interface box. A text area may include optional syntax highlight capabilities to present the form control.

The oxy_textArea form control supports the following properties:

• **edit** - Lets you edit the value of an attribute, the text content of an element, or Processing Instructions (PI). This property can have the following values:
  
  • **@attribute_name** - The name of the attribute whose value is being edited. If the attribute is in a namespace, the value of the property must be a QName and the CSS must have a namespace declaration for the prefix.
  
  • **#text** - Specifies that the presented/edited value is the simple text value of an element.

   **Note:** You can set the value of the visibility property to -oxy-collapse-text to render the text only in the form control that the oxy_editor function specifies.
• **columns** - Controls the width of the form control. The unit size is the width of the w character.

• **width** - Specifies the width of the content area using relative (em, ex), absolute (in, cm, mm, pt, pc, px), and percentage (followed by the % character) length units. The width property takes precedence over the columns property (if the two are used together).

• **fontInherit** - This value specifies whether the form control inherits its font from its parent element. The values of this property can be true or false.

• **visible** - Specifies whether or not the form control is visible. The possible values of this property are true (the form control is visible) and false (the form control is not visible).

• **rows** - This property specifies the number of rows that the form control presents. If the form control has more lines, you are able to scroll and see them all.

• **contentType** - Specifies the type of content for which the form control offers syntax highlighting. The following values are supported: text/css; text/shell; text/cc; text/xquery; text/xml; text/python; text/xsd; text/c; text/xpath; text/javascript; text/xsl; text/.wsdl; text/html; text/xproc; text/properties; text/sql; text/rng; text/sch; text/json; text/perl; text/php; text/java; text/batch; text/rnc; text/dtd; text/nvdl; text/plain.

• **indentOnTab** - Specifies the behaviour of the Tab key. If the value of this property is set to true, the Tab key inserts characters. If it is set to false, Tab is used for navigation, jumping to the next editable position in the document.

• The **white-space** CSS property influences the value that you edit, as well as the form control size:
  
  • **pre** - The whitespaces and new lines of the value are preserved and edited. If the rows and columns properties are not specified, the form control calculates its size on its own so that all the text is visible.
  
  • **pre-wrap** - The long lines are wrapped to avoid horizontal scrolling.

Note: The rows and columns properties must be specified. If these are not specified, the form control considers the value to be pre.

• **normal** - The white spaces and new lines are normalized.

• **hoverPseudoclassName** - Allows you to change the way an element is rendered when you hover over a form control. The value is the name of a CSS pseudo class. When you hover over the form control, the specified pseudo class will be set on the element that contains the form control.

```xml
p:before { content: oxy_button(hoverPseudoclassName, 'showBorder') } 
p:showBorder { border: 1px solid red; }
```

The following example presents a text area with CSS syntax highlighting that calculates its own dimension, and a second one with XML syntax highlighting with defined dimension.

```xml
textArea [ 
  visibility: -oxy-collapse-text; 
  white-space: pre; 
]
textArea[language="CSS"]:before { 
  content: oxy_textArea( 
    edit, '#text', 
    contentType, 'text/css'); 
} 
textArea[language="XML"]:before { 
  content: oxy_textArea( 
    edit, '#text', 
    contentType, 'text/xml', 
    rows, 10, 
    columns, 30); 
}
```
**Note:** You can use the **Content Completion Assistant** in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a . symbol in the content complete list.

**Tip:** To insert a sample of the oxy_textArea form control, invoke the **Content Completion Assistant** by pressing Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) and select the .oxy_textArea code template.

### The URL Chooser Form Control

The oxy_urlChooser built-in form control is used for a dialog box that allows you to select the location of local or remote resources. The inserted reference is made relative to the URL of the currently opened editor.

The oxy_urlChooser editor supports the following properties:

- **edit** - Lets you edit the value of an attribute, the text content of an element, or Processing Instructions (PI). This property can have the following values:
  - `@attribute_name` - The name of the attribute whose value is being edited. If the attribute is in a namespace, the value of the property must be a QName and the CSS must have a namespace declaration for the prefix.
  - `#text` - Specifies that the presented/edited value is the simple text value of an element.

  **Note:** You can set the value of the visibility property to -oxy-collapse-text to render the text only in the form control that the oxy_editor function specifies.

- **columns** - Controls the width of the form control. The unit size is the width of the w character.
- **width** - Specifies the width of the content area using relative (em, ex), absolute (in, cm, mm, pt, pc, px), and percentage (followed by the % character) length units. The width property takes precedence over the columns property (if the two are used together).
- **color** - Specifies the foreground color of the form control. If the value of the color property is inherit, the form control has the same color as the element in which it is inserted.
- **visible** - Specifies whether or not the form control is visible. The possible values of this property are true (the form control is visible) and false (the form control is not visible).
- **fontInherit** - This value specifies whether the form control inherits its font from its parent element. The values of this property can be true or false.
- **fileFilter** - string value that holds comma-separated file extensions. The URL chooser uses these extensions to filter the displayed files. A value such as "jpg,png,gif" is mapped to three filters that will display all jpg, png, and gif files respectively.
- **hoverPseudoclassName** - Allows you to change the way an element is rendered when you hover over a form control. The value is the name of a CSS pseudo class. When you hover over the form control, the specified pseudo class will be set on the element that contains the form control.

```css
p:before {
  content: oxy_button(hoverPseudoclassName, 'showBorder')
}
p:showBorder {
  border: 1px solid red;
}
```

### URL Chooser Form Control

```css
urlChooser[file]:before {
  content: "An URL chooser editor that allows browsing for a URL. The selected URL is made relative to the currently edited file:"
  oxy_urlChooser{
    edit, "@file",
    columns 25
  }
}
```

**Note:** You can use the **Content Completion Assistant** in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a . symbol in the content complete list.
Tip: To insert a sample of the oxy_urlChooser form control, invoke the Content Completion Assistant by pressing Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) and select the .oxy_urlChooser code template.

The Date Picker Form Control

The oxy_datePicker built-in form control is used for offering a text field with a calendar browser that allows to choose a certain date in a specified format.

The oxy_datePicker form control supports the following properties:

- **edit** - Lets you edit the value of an attribute, the text content of an element, or Processing Instructions (PI). This property can have the following values:
  - **@attribute_name** - The name of the attribute whose value is being edited. If the attribute is in a namespace, the value of the property must be a QName and the CSS must have a namespace declaration for the prefix.
  - **#text** - Specifies that the presented/edited value is the simple text value of an element.

  **Note:** You can set the value of the visibility property to -oxy-collapse-text to render the text only in the form control that the oxy_editor function specifies.

- **columns** - Controls the width of the form control. The unit size is the width of the w character.
- **width** - Specifies the width of the content area using relative (em, ex), absolute (in, cm, mm, pt, pc, px), and percentage (followed by the % character) length units. The width property takes precedence over the columns property (if the two are used together).
- **color** - Specifies the foreground color of the form control. If the value of the color property is inherit, the form control has the same color as the element in which it is inserted.
- **format** - This property specifies the format of the inserted date. The pattern value must be a valid Java date (or date-time) format. If missing, the type of the date is determined from the associated schema.
- **visible** - Specifies whether or not the form control is visible. The possible values of this property are true (the form control is visible) and false (the form control is not visible).
- **validateInput** - Specifies if the form control is validated. If you introduce a date that does not respect the format, the datePicker form control is rendered with a red foreground. By default, the input is validated. To disable the validation, set this property to false.
- **hoverPseudoclassName** - Allows you to change the way an element is rendered when you hover over a form control. The value is the name of a CSS pseudo class. When you hover over the form control, the specified pseudo class will be set on the element that contains the form control.

```xml
p:before {
  content: oxy_button(hoverPseudoclassName, 'showBorder')
}
p:showBorder {
  border: 1px solid red;
}
```

**Date Picker Form Control**

```xml
date {
  content:
    oxy_label{text, "Date time attribute with format defined in CSS: ", width, 300px}
    oxy_datePicker{
      columns, 16,
      edit, "@attribute",
      format, "yyyy-MM-dd";
    }
}
```

**Note:** You can use the Content Completion Assistant in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a .! symbol in the content complete list.

Tip: To insert a sample of the oxy_datePicker form control, invoke the Content Completion Assistant by pressing Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) and select the .oxy_datePicker code template.
The HTML Content Form Control

The `oxy_htmlContent` built-in form control is used for rendering HTML content. This HTML content is displayed as a graphical element shaped as a box. The shape of the box is determined by a given width and the height is computed based upon the length of the text.

The `oxy_htmlContent` form control supports the following properties:

- **href** - The absolute or relative location of a resource. The resource needs to be a well-formed HTML file.
- **id** - The unique identifier of an item. This is a div element that has a unique id and is a child of the body element. The div element is the container of the HTML content to be rendered by the form control.
- **content** - An alternative to the href and id pair of elements. It provides the HTML content that will be displayed in the form control.
- **width** - Specifies the width of the content area using relative (em, ex), absolute (in, cm, mm, pt, pc, px), and percentage (followed by the % character) length units. The width property takes precedence over the columns property (if the two are used together).
- **hoverPseudoclassName** - Allows you to change the way an element is rendered when you hover over a form control. The value is the name of a CSS pseudo class. When you hover over the form control, the specified pseudo class will be set on the element that contains the form control.

```css
p:before { 
  content: oxy_button(hoverPseudoclassName, 'showBorder')
}
p:showBorder { 
  border: 1px solid red;
}
```

You can customize the style of the content using CSS that is either referenced by the file identified by the href property or is defined in-line. If you change the HTML content or CSS and you want your changes to be reflected in the XML that renders the form control, then you need to refresh the XML file. If the HTML does not have an associated style, then a default text and background color will be applied.

In the following example, the form control collects the content from the `p_description` div element found in the `descriptions.html` file. The box is 400 pixels wide and is displayed before a paragraph identified by the `intro_id` attribute value.

```html
p#intro_id:before { 
  content: oxy_htmlContent(
    href, "descriptions.html",
    id, "p_description",
    width, 400px);
}
```

An alternative example, using the content property:

```html
p#intro_id:before { 
  content: oxy_htmlContent(
    content, "<div style='font-weight:bold;'>My content</div>",
    width, 400px);
}
```

**Note:** Anchor HTML elements are displayed but the links are inactive.

**Note:** You can use the **Content Completion Assistant** in the CSS or LESS editor to easily insert a sample of the form control by selecting the corresponding code template. The form control code templates are displayed with a . symbol in the content complete list.

**Tip:** To insert a sample of the `oxy_htmlContent` form control, invoke the **Content Completion Assistant** by pressing **Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)** and select the .oxy_htmlContent code template.

Implementing Custom Form Controls
If the built-in form controls are not sufficient for your needs, you can implement custom form controls in Java.

You can specify them using the following properties:

- **rendererClassName** - the name of the class that draws the edited value. It must be an implementation of `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.editor.InplaceRenderer`. The renderer has to be a SWING implementation and can be used both in the standalone and Eclipse distributions.
- **swingEditorClassName** - you can use this property for the standalone (Swing-based) distribution to specify the name of the class used for editing. It is a Swing implementation of `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.editor.InplaceEditor`.
- **swtEditorClassName** - you can use this property for the Eclipse plug-in distribution to specify the name of the class used for editing. It is a SWT implementation of the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.editor.InplaceEditor`.
- **classpath** - you can use this property to specify the location of the classes used for a custom form control. The value of the **classpath** property is an enumeration of URLs separated by comma.
- **edit** - if your form control edits the value of an attribute or the text value of an element, you can use the `@attribute_name` and `#text` predefined values and oxygen will perform the commit logic by itself. You can use the custom value to perform the commit logic yourself.

**Custom Form Control Implementation**

Sample Java code for a custom combo box form control implementation that inserts an XML element in the content when the editing stops:

```java
public class ComboBoxEditor extends AbstractInplaceEditor {
    /**
     * @see ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.editor.InplaceEditor#stopEditing()
     */
    @Override
    public void stopEditing() {
        Runnable customCommit = new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                AuthorDocumentController documentController =
                        context.getAuthorAccess().getDocumentController();
                documentController.insertXMLFragment("<custom/>", offset);
            }
        };
        EditingEvent event = new EditingEvent(customCommit, true);
        fireEditingStopped(event);
    }
}
```

If the custom form control is intended to work in the Oxygen XML Author plugin standalone distribution, the declaration of **swtEditorClassName** is not required. The **renderer** (the class that draws the value) and the **editor** (the class that edits the value) have different properties because you can present a value in one way and edit it in another.

The custom form controls can use any of the predefined properties of the **oxy_editor** function, as well as specified custom properties. This is an example of how to specify a custom form control:

```xml
myElement {
    content: oxy_editor{
            rendererClassName, "com.custom.editors.CustomRenderer",
            swingEditorClassName, "com.custom.editors.SwingCustomEditor",
            swtEditorClassName, "com.custom.editors.SwtCustomEditor",
            edit, "@my_attr",
            customProperty1, "customValue1",
            customProperty2, "customValue2"
    }
}
```

**Note:** Add these custom Java implementations in the **classpath** of the document type associated with the document you are editing. To get you started, the Java sources for the SimpleURLChooserEditor are available in the Oxygen SDK.

The **oxy_editor** function can receive other functions as parameters for obtaining complex behaviors.
The following example shows how the combo box editor can obtain its values from the current XML file by calling the `oxy_xpath` function:

```xml
<link:before{
  content: "Managed by:"
  oxy_editor(
    type, combo,
    edit, "@manager",
    values, oxy_xpath('string-join(//@id , ",") '));
}

Editing Processing Instructions Using Form Controls

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to edit `processing instructions`, `comments`, and `CDATA` by using the built-in editors.

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to edit `processing instructions`, `comments`, and `CDATA` by using the built-in editors.

Note: You can edit both the content and the attribute value from a `processing instruction`.

Editing an Attribute from a Processing Instruction

```xml
<pi_target attr="val"/>

CSS

```css
oxy|processing-instruction:before {
  display:inline;
  content: "EDIT attribute: " oxy_textfield(edit, '@attr', columns, 15);
  visibility:visible;
} 

oxy|processing-instruction{
  visibility:-oxy-collapse-text;
}
```

The `oxy_action()` Function

The `oxy_action()` function allows you to define actions directly in the CSS, rather than referencing them from the associated framework.

The `oxy_action()` function is used from the `oxy_button()` function.

The arguments received by the `oxy_action()` function are a list of properties that define an action. The following properties are supported:

- **name** - The name of the action. It will be displayed as the label for the button or menu item.
- **description** (optional) - A short description with details about the result of the action.
- **icon** (optional) - A path relative to the CSS pointing to an image (the icon for the action). The path can point to resources that are packed in Oxygen XML Author plugin (`oxygen.jar`) by starting its value with `/` (for example, `/images/Remove16.png`). It can also be expressed as `editor variables`.
- **operation** - The name of the Java class implementing the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorOperation` interface. There is also a variety of `predefined operations` that can be used.

Note: If the name of the operation specified in the CSS is not qualified (has no Java package name), then it is considered to be one of the built-in Oxygen XML Author plugin operations from `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.operations` package. If the class is not found in this package, then it will be loaded using the specified name.

- **arg-<string>** - All arguments with the `arg-` prefix are passed to the operation (the string that follows the `arg-` prefix is passed).
• ID - (optional) - The ID of the action from the framework. If this is specified, all others parameters are disregarded.

```
oxy_button(
    action, oxy_action(
        name, 'Insert',
        description, 'Insert an element after the current one',
        icon, url('insert.png'),
        operation, 'ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.operations.InsertFragmentOperation',
        arg-fragment, '
        arg-insertLocation, '.',
        arg-insertPosition, 'After'),
    showIcon, true)
```

Tip: A code template is available to make it easy to add the oxy_action function with the Content Completion Assistant by pressing Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) and select the oxy_action code template.

The oxy_action_list() Function

The oxy_action_list() function allows you to define a list of actions directly in the CSS, rather than referencing them from the associated framework.

The arguments received by the oxy_action_list() function are a list of actions that are defined with the oxy_action() function. The following properties are supported in the oxy_action_list() function:

• name - The name of the action. It will be displayed as the label for the button or menu item.
• description (optional) - A short description with details about the result of the action.
• icon (optional) - A path relative to the CSS pointing to an image (the icon for the action). The path can point to resources that are packed in Oxygen XML Author plugin (oxygen.jar) by starting its value with / (for example, /images/Remove16.png). It can also be expressed as editor variables.
• operation - The name of the Java class implementing the ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorOperation interface. There is also a variety of predefined operations that can be used.

Note: If the name of the operation specified in the CSS is not qualified (has no Java package name), then it is considered to be one of the built-in Oxygen XML Author plugin operations from ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.operations package. If the class is not found in this package, then it will be loaded using the specified name.

• arg-<string> - All arguments with the arg- prefix are passed to the operation (the string that follows the arg- prefix is passed).
• ID - (optional) - The ID of the action from the framework. If this is specified, all others parameters are disregarded.

```
oxy_action_list(
    oxy_action(
        name, 'Insert',
        description, 'Insert an element after the current one',
        operation, 'ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.operations.InsertFragmentOperation',
        arg-fragment, '<element></element>',
        arg-insertLocation, '.',
        arg-insertPosition, 'After'),
    oxy_action(
        name, 'Delete',
        description, 'Deletes the current element',
        operation, 'ro.sync.ecss.extensions.commons.operations.DeleteElementOperation')
)```
Tip: A code template is available to make it easy to add the oxy_action_list function with the Content Completion Assistant by pressing Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) and select the oxy_action_list code template.

The oxy_label() Function
The oxy_label() function can be used in conjunction with the CSS content property to change the style of generated text.

The arguments of the function are property name - property value pairs. The following properties are supported:

- **text** - This property specifies the built-in form control you are using.
- **width** - Specifies the width of the content area using relative (em, ex), absolute (in, cm, mm, pt, pc, px), and percentage (followed by the % character) length units. The width property takes precedence over the columns property (if the two are used together).
- **color** - Specifies the foreground color of the form control. If the value of the color property is inherit, the form control has the same color as the element in which it is inserted.
- **background-color** - Specifies the background color of the form control. If the value of the background-color property is inherit, the form control has the same color as the element in which it is inserted.
- **styles** - Specifies styles for the form control. The values of this property are a set of CSS properties:
  - font-weight, font-size, font-style, font
  - text-align, text-decoration
  - width
  - color, background-color
  - link - For more information on this property see the link property section.

```xml
element{
    content: oxy_label(text, "Label Text", styles, "font-size:2em;color:red;link:attr(href)");
}
```

If the text from an oxy_label() function contains new lines, for example oxy_label(text, 'LINE1\A LINE2', width, 100px), the text is split in two. Each of the two new lines has the specified width of 100 pixels.

Note: The text is split after \A, which represents a new line character.

You can use the oxy_editor() and oxy_label() functions together to create a form control based layout.

Let's say we want to edit two attributes on a single element using form controls on separate lines:

```xml
person:before { 
    content: "Name:*" oxy_textfield(edit, '@name', columns, 20) "\A Address:* oxy_textfield(edit, '@address', columns, 20)
}
```

We can use oxy_label() if we want only the Name label to be bold and also to properly align the two controls:

```xml
person:before { 
    content: oxy_label(text, "Name:*", styles, "font-weight:bold;width:200px") oxy_textfield(edit, '@name', columns, 20) "\A " oxy_label(text, "Address:*", styles, "width:200px") oxy_textfield(edit, '@address', columns, 20)
}
```

Tip: A code template is available to make it easy to add the oxy_label function with the Content Completion Assistant by pressing Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X) and select the oxy_label code template.
The `oxy_link-text()` Function

You can use the `oxy_link-text()` function on the CSS `content` property to obtain a text description from the source of a reference.

By default, the `oxy_link-text()` function resolves DITA and DocBook references. For further details about how you can also extend this functionality to other frameworks, go to Configuring an Extensions Bundle.

DITA Support

For DITA, the `oxy_link-text()` function resolves the `xref` element and the elements that have a `keyref` attribute. The text description is the same as the one presented in the final output for those elements. If you use this function for a `topicref` element that has the `navtitle` and `locktitle` attributes set, the function returns the value of the `navtitle` attribute.

DocBook Support

For DocBook, the `oxy_link-text()` function resolves the `xref` element that defines a link in the same document. The text description is the same as the one presented in the final output for those elements.

For the following XML and associated CSS fragments the `oxy_link-text()` function is resolved to the value of the `xreflabel` attribute.

```xml
<para><code id="para.id" xreflabel="The reference label">my code</code></para>
<para><xref linkend="para.id"/></para>

xref {
  content: oxy_link-text();
}
```

If the text from the target cannot extracted (for instance, if the `href` is not valid), you can use an optional argument to display fallback text.

```css
*[^class="map/topicref"]:before{
  content: oxy_link-text("Cannot find the topic reference");
  link:attr(href);
}
```

The `oxy_unescapeURLValue(string)` Function

The `oxy_unescapeURLValue()` function returns the unescaped value of an URL-like string given as a parameter.

For example if the value contains `%20` it will be converted to a simple space character.

```css
oxy_unescapeURLValue("http://www.example.com/a%20simple%20example.html")
returns the http://www.example.com/a simple example.html value.
```

Arithmetic Functions

Arithmetic Functions are supported.

You can use any of the arithmetic functions implemented in the `java.lang.Math` class: [http://download.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/lang/Math.html](http://download.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/lang/Math.html).

In addition to that, the following functions are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>oxy_add(param1, ..., paramN, 'returnType')</code></td>
<td>Adds the values of all parameters from <code>param1</code> to <code>paramN</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>oxy_subtract(param1, ..., paramN, 'returnType')</code></td>
<td>Subtracts the values of parameters <code>param2</code> to <code>paramN</code> from <code>param1</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>oxy_multiply(param1, ..., paramN, 'returnType')</code></td>
<td>Multiplies the values of parameters from param1 to paramN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>oxy_divide(param1, param2, 'returnType')</code></td>
<td>Performs the division of param1 to param2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>oxy_modulo(param1, param2, 'returnType')</code></td>
<td>Returns the reminder of the division of param1 to param2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The `returnType` can be 'integer', 'number', or any of the supported CSS measuring types.

If we have an image with `width` and `height` specified on it we can compute the number of pixels on it:

```css
image:before{
  content: "Number of pixels: " oxy_multiply(attr(width), attr(height), "px");
}
```

Custom CSS Pseudo-classes

You can set your custom CSS pseudo-classes on the nodes from the `AuthorDocument` model. These are similar to the normal XML attributes, with the important difference that they are not serialized, and by changing them the document does not create undo and redo edits - the document is considered unmodified. You can use custom pseudo-classes for changing the style of an element (and its children) without altering the document.

In Oxygen XML Author plugin they are used to hide/show the `colspec` elements from CALS tables. To take a look at the implementation, see:

1. `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/css/cals_table.css` (Search for -oxy-visible-colspecs)
2. The definition of action `table.toggle.colspec` from the DocBook 4 framework makes use of the pre-defined `TogglePseudoClassOperation` Author operation.

Here are some examples:

### Controlling the visibility of a section using a pseudo-class

You can use a non standard (custom) pseudo-class to impose a style change on a specific element. For instance you can have CSS styles matching the custom pseudo-class `access-control-user`, like the one below:

```css
section {
  display:none;
}
section:access-control-user {
  display:block;
}
```

By setting the pseudo-class `access-control-user`, the element section will become visible by matching the second CSS selector.

### Coloring the elements over which the caret was placed

```css
*:caret-visited {
  color:red;
}
```

You could create an `AuthorCaretListener` that sets the `caret-visited` pseudo-class to the element at the caret location. The effect will be that all the elements traversed by the caret become red.

The API you can use from the caret listener:
Pre-defined AuthorOperations can be used directly in your framework ("Author/Actions") to work with custom pseudo
classes:

1. TogglePseudoClassOperation
2. SetPseudoClassOperation
3. RemovePseudoClassOperation

Built in CSS Stylesheet

When Oxygen XML Author plugin renders content in the Author mode, it adds built-in CSS selectors (in addition to
the CSS stylesheets linked in the XML or specified in the document type associated to the XML document). These
built-in CSS selectors are processed before all other CSS content, but they can be overwritten in case the CSS developer
wants to modify a default behavior.

List of CSS Selector Contributed by Oxygen XML Author plugin

@namespace oxy "http://www.oxygenxml.com/extensions/author";
@namespace xi "http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude";
@namespace xlink "http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink";
@namespace svg "http://www.w3.org/2000/svg";
@namespace mml "http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML";

 oxy|document {
    display:block !important;
}

 oxy|cdata {
    display:-oxy-morph !important;
    white-space:pre-wrap !important;
    border-width:0px !important;
    margin:0px !important;
    padding: 0px !important;
}

 oxy|processing-instruction {
    display:block !important;
    white-space:pre-wrap !important;
    border-width:0px !important;
    margin:0px !important;
    padding: 0px !important;
}

 oxy|comment {
    display:-oxy-morph !important;
    color: rgb(139, 38, 201) !important;
    background-color:rgb(255, 255, 210) !important;
    white-space:pre-wrap !important;
    border-width:0px !important;
    margin:0px !important;
    padding: 0px !important;
}

 oxy|reference:before,
 oxy|entity[href]:before{
    link: attr(href) !important;
    text-decoration: underline !important;
    color: navy !important;
    margin: 2px !important;
    padding: 0px !important;
}

 oxy|reference:before {
    display: -oxy-morph !important;
    content: url(../images/editContent.gif) !important;
}

 oxy|entity[href]:before{
    display: -oxy-morph !important;
    content: url(../images/editContent.gif) !important;
}

 oxy|reference,
 oxy|entity {
display:none !important;
white-space:normal;
}

mml|math{
display:inline !important;
white-space: -oxy-trim-when-ws-only;
}

mml|math mml|*{
display:none !important;
white-space: normal;
}

/*Text direction attributes*/
*[dir='rtl'] { direction:rtl; unicode-bidi:embed; }
*[dir='rlo'] { direction:rtl; unicode-bidi:bidi-override; }
*[dir='ltr'] { direction:ltr; unicode-bidi:embed; }
*[dir='lro'] { direction:ltr; unicode-bidi:bidi-override; }

To show all entities in the **Author** mode as transparent, without that grayed-out background, first define in your CSS after all imports the namespace:

```css
@namespace oxy "http://www.oxygenxml.com/extensions/author";
```

and then add the following selector:

```css
oxy|entity {
background-color: inherit !important;
}
```

### Debugging CSS Stylesheets

To assist you with debugging and customizing CSS stylesheets the **Author** mode includes a **CSS Inspector view** to examine the CSS rules that match the currently selected element.

This tool is similar to the Inspect Element development tool that is found in most browsers. The **CSS Inspector view** allows you to see how the CSS rules are applied and the properties defined. Each rule that is displayed in this view includes a link to the line in the CSS file that defines the styles for the element that matches the rule. You can use the link to open the appropriate CSS file and edit the style rules. Once you've found the rule you want to edit, you can click the link in the top-right corner of that rule to open the CSS file in the editor.

There are two ways to open the CSS Inspector view:

1. Select **CSS Inspector** from the **Window > Show View** menu.
2. Select the **Inspect Styles** action from the contextual menu in **Author** mode.

### Example Files Listings - The Simple Documentation Framework Files

This section lists the files used in the customization tutorials: the XML Schema, CSS files, XML files, XSLT stylesheets.

#### XML Schema files

**sdf.xsd**

This sample file can also be found in the **Oxygen SDK distribution** in the "oxygensdk\samples\Simple Documentation Framework - SDF\framework\schema" directory.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    targetNamespace="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation"
    xmlns:doc="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation"
```
abs.xsd

This sample file can also be found in the Oxygen SDK distribution in the "oxygensdk\samples\Simple Documentation Framework - SDF\framework\schema" directory.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
targetNamespace="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts">
  <xs:element name="def" type="xs:string"/>
</xs:schema>

CSS Files

sdf.css

This sample file can also be found in the Oxygen SDK distribution in the oxygensdk\samples\Simple Documentation Framework - SDF\framework\css directory.

/* Element from another namespace */
@namespace abs "http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts";

abs|def{
  font-family:monospace;
  font-size:smaller;
}
abs|def:before{
  content:"Definition:";
  color:gray;
}

/* Vertical flow */
book,
section,
para,
title,
image,
ref {
  display:block;
}

/* Horizontal flow */
b,i {
  display:inline;
}

section{
  margin-left:1em;
  margin-top:1em;
}

section{
  -oxy-foldable:true;
  -oxy-not-foldable-child:title;
}

link[href]:before{
  display:inline;
  link:attr(href);
  content: "Click to open: " attr(href);
}

/* Title rendering*/
title{
  font-size: 2.4em;
  font-weight: bold;
}
  * * title{
    font-size: 2.0em;
  }
  * * * title{
    font-size: 1.6em;
  }
  * * * * title{
XML Files
sdf_sample.xml

This sample file can also be found in the Oxygen SDK distribution in the "oxygensdk\samples\Simple Documentation Framework - SDF\framework" directory.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<book xmlns="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:abs="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts/">
<title>My Technical Book</title>
<section>
<title>XML</title>
<abs:def>Extensible Markup Language</abs:def>
<para>In this section of the book I will explain different XML applications.</para>
</section>
<section>
<title>Accessing XML data.</title>
</section>
<section>
<title>XSLT</title>
<abs:def>Extensible stylesheet language transformation (XSLT) is a language for transforming XML documents into other XML documents.</abs:def>
<para>A list of XSL elements and what they do..</para>
</section>
**XSLT Elements**

- **xsl:stylesheet**
  - The `xsl:stylesheet` element is always the top-level element of an XSL stylesheet. The name `xsl:transform` may be used as a synonym.

- **xsl:template**
  - The `xsl:template` element has an optional mode attribute. If this is present, the template will only be matched when the same mode is used in the invoking `xsl:apply-templates` element.

- **for-each**
  - The `xsl:for-each` element causes iteration over the nodes selected by a node-set expression.

---

**XPath**

XPath (XML Path Language) is a terse (non-XML) syntax for addressing portions of an XML document.

Some of the XPath functions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>format-number</td>
<td>The <code>format-number</code> function converts its first argument to a string using the format pattern string specified by the second argument and the decimal-format named by the third argument, or the default decimal-format, if there is no third argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current</td>
<td>The <code>current</code> function returns a node-set that has the current node as its only member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generate-id</td>
<td>The <code>generate-id</code> function returns a string that uniquely identifies the node in the argument node-set that is first in document order.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Documentation frameworks**

One of the most important documentation frameworks is DocBook.

The other is the topic oriented DITA, promoted by OASIS.
XSL Files
sdf.xsl

This sample file can also be found in the Oxygen SDK distribution in the "oxygensdk\samples\Simple Documentation Framework - SDF\framework\xsl" directory.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsl:stylesheet
    xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform" version="2.0"
xpath-default-namespace="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation">
    <xsl:template match="/">
        <html>
            <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </html>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="section">
        <xsl:apply-templates/>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="image">
        <img src="{@href}然" /  ></xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="para">
        <p>
            <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </p>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="abs:def"
        xmlns:abs="http://www.oxygenxml.com/sample/documentation/abstracts">
        <p>
            <u>
                <xsl:apply-templates/>
            </u>
        </p>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="title">
        <h1>
            <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </h1>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="b">
        <b>
            <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </b>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="i">
        <i>
            <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </i>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="table">
        <table frame="box" border="1px">
            <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </table>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="header">
        <tr>
            <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </tr>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="tr">
        <tr>
            <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </tr>
    </xsl:template>
    <xsl:template match="header/header/td">
        <th>
            <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </th>
    </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
The Author Component was designed as a separate product to provide the functionality of the standard Author mode. Recently (in version 14.2), the component API was extended to also allow multiple edit modes like Text and Grid. The component can be embedded either in a third-party standalone Java application or customized as a Java Web Applet to provide WYSIWYG-like XML editing directly in your web browser of choice.

The Author Component Startup Project for Java/Swing integrations is available online on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website as a Maven archetype. More information about the setup can be found here.

Licensing

The licensing terms and conditions for the Author Component are defined in the <oXygen/> XML Editor SDK License Agreement. To obtain the licensing terms and conditions and other licensing information as well, you can also contact our support team at support@oxygenxml.com. You may also obtain a free of charge evaluation license key for development purposes. Any deployment of an application developed using the Author Component is also subject to the terms of the SDK agreement.

There are two main categories of Author Component integrations:

1. Integration for internal use.
   
   You develop an application which embeds the Author Component to be used internally (in your company or by you). You can buy and use Oxygen XML Author plugin standard licenses (either user-based or floating) to enable the Author Component in your application.

2. Integration for external use.

   Using the Author Component, you create an application that you distribute to other users outside your company (with a CMS for example). In this case you need to contact us to apply for a Value Added Reseller (VAR) partnership.

From a technical point of view, the Author Component provides the Java API to:

- Inject floating license server details in the Java code. The following link provides details about how to configure a floating license servlet: http://www.oxygenxml.com/license_server.html#floating_license_servlet.

```java
AuthorComponentFactory.getInstance().init(frameworkZips, optionsZipURL, codeBase, appletID,
  //The servlet URL
  "http://www.host.com/servlet",
  //The HTTP credentials user name
  "userName",
  //The HTTP credentials password
  "password");
```

- Inject the licensing information key (for example the evaluation license key) directly in the component's Java code.

```java
AuthorComponentFactory.getInstance().init(  
  frameworkZips, optionsZipURL, codeBase, appletID,  
  //The license key if it is a fixed licence.
  licenseKey);
```

- Display the license registration dialog box. This is the default behavior in case a null license key is set using the API, this transfers the licensing responsibility to the end-user. The user can license an Author component using standard Oxygen XML Author plugin Editor/Author license keys. The license key will be saved to the local user's disk and on subsequent runs the user will not be asked anymore.

```java
AuthorComponentFactory.getInstance().init(  
  frameworkZips, optionsZipURL, codeBase, appletID,  
  //Null license key, will ask the user.
  null);
```

Installation Requirements

Running the Author component as a Java applet requires:

- Oracle (Sun) Java JRE version 1.6 update 10 or newer;
- At least 100 MB disk space and 100MB free memory;
- The applet needs to be signed with a valid certificate and will request full access to the user machine, in order to store customization data (like options and framework files);
- A table of supported browsers can be found here: Supported browsers and operating systems on page 399.

Running the Author component embedded in a third-party Java/Swing application requires:

- Oracle (Sun) Java JRE version 1.6 or newer;
- At least 100 MB disk space and 100MB free memory;

**Customization**

For a special type of XML, you can create a custom framework (which also works in an Oxygen standalone version). Oxygen XML Author plugin already has frameworks for editing DocBook, DITA, TEI, and so on. Their sources are available in the Oxygen SDK. This custom framework is then packed in a zip archive and used to deploy the component.

The following diagram shows the components of a custom framework.

More than one framework can coexist in the same component and can be used at the same time for editing XML documents.
You can add on your custom toolbar all actions available in the standalone Oxygen XML Author plugin application for editing in the Author mode. You can also add custom actions defined in the framework customized for each XML type.

The Author component can also provide the Outline, Model, Elements and Attributes views which can be added to your own developed containers.

The main entry point for the Author Component Java API is the AuthorComponentFactory class.

Example - Customizing the DITA Framework

If you look inside the bundle-frameworks\oxygen-frameworks folder distributed with the Author Component sample project, it contains a document type framework folder. Customizations which affect the framework/document type configuration for the component should first be done in an Oxygen standalone installation.

An Oxygen standalone installation comes with a frameworks folder which contains the dita framework located in [OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\dita. The dita framework contains a bundled DITA-OT distribution which contains the DTDs used for DITA editing. If your DTD specialization is a DITA OT plugin, it should be installed in the [OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\dita\DITA-OT\plugins folder.

To make changes to the DITA document type configuration, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Association. These changes will affect the [OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\dita\dita.framework configuration file.

After you do this you can re-pack the Author Component following the instructions from the README.html file located in the oxygen-sample-applet project. The Author Component Sample Project and the Oxygen standalone installation should be of the same version.

Packing a Fixed Set of Options

The Author Component shares a common internal architecture with the standalone application although it does not have Preferences dialog boxes. But the Author Component Applet can be configured to use a fixed set of user options on startup.
The sample project contains a module called `bundle-options`. The module contains a file called `options.xml` in the `oxygen-options` folder. Such an XML file can be obtained by exporting the options to an XML format from an installation of Oxygen XML Author plugin.

To create an options file in the Oxygen XML Author plugin:

- Set the values you want to impose as defaults in the Preferences pages.
- **Open the Preferences dialog box** and click **Export Global Options**.

### Deployment

The Author Component Java API allows you to use it in your Java application or as a Java applet. The JavaDoc for the API can be found [here](#). The sample project found in the `oxygen-sample-applet` module comes with Java sources (`ro/sync/ecss/samples/AuthorComponentSample.java`) demonstrating how the component is created, licensed and used in a Java application.

### Web Deployment

The Author Component can be deployed as a Java Applet using the new Applet with JNLP Java technology, available in Oracle (Sun) Java JRE version 1.6 update 10 or newer.

The sample project demonstrates how the Author component can be distributed as an applet.

Here are the main steps you need to follow in order to deploy the Author component as a Java Applet:

- Follow the instructions [here](#) to setup the sample project and look for Java sources of the sample Applet implementation in the sample project `oxygen-sample-applet` module. They can be customized to fit your requirements.
- The `default.properties` configuration file must first be edited to specify your custom certificate information used to sign the applet libraries. You also have to specify the code base from where the applet will be downloaded.
- You can look inside the `web-resources/author-component-dita.html` and `web-resources/author-component-dita.js` sample Web resources to see how the applet is embedded in the page and how it can be controlled using JavaScript (to set and get XML content from it).
- The sample Applet `target/jnlp/author-component-dita.jnlp` file contains the list of used libraries. This list is automatically generated from the Maven dependencies of the project.
- The sample frameworks and options JAR archives can be found in the `bundle-frameworks` and `bundle-options` modules of the sample project.
- Use the Maven command `mvn package` to pack the component. More information are available [here](#). The resulting applet distribution is copied in the `target/jnlp/` directory. From this on, you can copy the applet files on your web server.
Figure 145: Oxygen XML Author plugin Author Component deployed as a Java applet

Generate a Testing Certificate For Signing an Applet

All jar files of an applet deployed on a remote Web server must be signed with the same certificate before the applet is deployed. The following steps describe how to generate a test certificate for signing the jar files. We will use the tool called keytool which is included in the Oracle's Java Development Kit.

1. Create a keystore with a RSA encryption key.

   Invoke the following in a command line terminal:

   ```bash
   keytool -genkey -alias myAlias -keystore keystore.pkcs -storetype PKCS12 -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -dname "cn=your name here, ou=organization unit name, o=organization name, c=US"
   ```

   This command creates a keystore file called keystore.pkcs. The certificate attributes are specified in the dname parameter: common name of the certificate, organization unit name (for example Purchasing or Sales Department), organization name, country.

2. Generate a self-signed certificate.

   Invoke the following in a command line terminal:

   ```bash
   keytool -selfcert -alias myAlias -keystore keystore.pkcs -storetype PKCS12
   ```

3. Optionally display the certificate details in a human readable form.

   First, the certificate must be exported to a separate file with the following command:

   ```bash
   keytool -export -alias myAlias -keystore keystore.pkcs -storetype PKCS12 -file certfile.cer
   ```

   The certificate details are displayed with the command:

   ```bash
   keytool -printcert -file certfile.cer
   ```
4. Edit the `default.properties` file and fill-in the parameters that hold the path to `keystore.pkcs` file (keystore parameter), `keystore` type (storetype parameter, with JSK or PKCS12 as possible values), alias (alias parameter) and password (password parameter).

5. The jar files are automatically signed during the package phase of the Maven build.

**Supported browsers and operating systems**

The applet was tested for compatibility with the following browsers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IE 7</th>
<th>IE 8</th>
<th>IE 9</th>
<th>IE 10</th>
<th>IE 11</th>
<th>Firefox</th>
<th>Safari</th>
<th>Chrome</th>
<th>Opera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows 7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows 8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac OS X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10.6 - 10.9)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubuntu 10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Communication between the Web Page and Java Applet**

Applets can communicate with JavaScript code that runs in the Web Page. JavaScript code can call an applet Java methods and from the Java code you can invoke JavaScript code from the web page.

You are not limited to displaying only Swing dialog boxes from the applet. From the operations of an applet, you can invoke a JavaScript API that displays a web page and then obtains the data that has been filled in by the user.

**Troubleshooting**

When the applet fails to start:

1. Make sure that your web browser really runs the next generation Java plug-in and not the legacy Java plug-in.
   
   For Windows and Mac OSX the procedure is straight forward. Some steps are given below for installing the Java plug-in on Linux.

   Manual Installation and Registration of Java Plugin for Linux:
   

2. Refresh the web page.

3. Remove the Java Webstart cache from the local drive and try again.
   
   - On Windows this folder is located in: `%APPDATA%\LocalLow\Sun\Java\Deployment\cache`;
   - On Mac OSX this folder is located in: `/Users/user_name/Library/Caches/Java/cache`;
   - On Linux this folder is located in: `/home/user/.java/deployment/cache`.

4. Remove the Author Applet Frameworks cache from the local drive and try again:
   
   - On Windows Vista or 7 this folder is located in:
     `%APPDATA%\Roaming\com.oxygenxml.author.component`;
   - On Windows XP this folder is located in: `%APPDATA%\com.oxygenxml.author.component`;
   - On Mac OSX this folder is located in:
     `/Users/user_name/Library/Preferences/com.oxygenxml.author.component`;
   - On Linux this folder is located in: `/home/user/.com.oxygenxml.author.component`.
5. Problems sometimes occur after upgrading the web browser and/or the JavaTM runtime. Redeploy the applet on the server by running ANT in your Author Component project. However, doing this does not always fix the problem, which often lies in the web browser and/or in the Java plug-in itself.

6. Sometimes when the HTTP connection is slow on first time uses the JVM would simply shut down while the jars were being pushed to the local cache (i.e., first time uses). This shut down typically occurs while handling oxygen.jar. One of the reasons could be that some browsers (Firefox for example) implement some form of "Plugin hang detector" See https://developer.mozilla.org/en/Plugins/Out_of_process_plugins/The_plugin_hang_detector.

7. If you are running the Applet using Safari on OS X and it has problems writing to disk or fails to start, do the following:
   - in Safari, go to Safari -> Preferences -> Security;
   - select Manage Website Settings;
   - then select Java and for the oxygenxml.com entry choose the Run in Unsafe mode option.

Enable JavaWebstart logging on your computer to get additional debug information:

1. Open a console and run javaws -viewer;
2. In the Advanced tab, expand the Debugging category and select all boxes.
3. Expand the Java console category and choose Show console.
4. Save settings.
5. After running the applet, you will find the log files in:
   - On Windows this folder is located in: %APPDATA%\LocalLow\Sun\Java\Deployment\log;
   - On Mac OSX this folder is located in: /Users/user_name/Library/Caches/Java/log;
   - On Linux this folder is located in: /home/user/.java/deployment/log.

Avoiding Resource Caching

A Java plugin installed in a web browser caches access to all HTTP resources that the applet uses. This is useful in order to avoid downloading all the libraries each time the applet is run. However, this may have undesired side-effects when the applet presents resources loaded via HTTP. If such a resource is modified on the server and the browser window is refreshed, you might end up with the old content of the resource presented in the applet.

To avoid such a behaviour, you need to edit the ro.sync.ecss.samples.AuthorComponentSampleApplet class and set a custom URLStreamHandlerFactory implementation. A sample usage is already available in the class, but it is commented-out for increased flexibility:

```java
//THIS IS THE WAY IN WHICH YOU CAN REGISTER YOUR OWN PROTOCOL HANDLER TO THE JVM.
//THEN YOU CAN OPEN YOUR CUSTOM URLS IN THE APPLET AND THE APPLET WILL USE YOUR HANDLER
URL.setURLStreamHandlerFactory(new URLStreamHandlerFactory() { 
  public URLStreamHandler createURLStreamHandler(String protocol) {
    if("http".equals(protocol) || "https".equals(protocol)) {
      return new URLStreamHandler() {
        @Override
        protected URLConnection openConnection(URL u) throws IOException {
          URLConnection connection = new HttpURLConnection(u, null);
          if(!u.toString().endsWith(".jar")) {
            //Do not cache HTTP resources other than JARS
            //By default the Java HTTP connection caches content for
            //all URLs so if one URL is modified and then re-loaded in the
            //applet the applet will show the old content.
            connection.setDefaultUseCaches(false);
          }
          return connection;
        }
      };
      return new URLStreamHandler();
    }
    return null;
  }
});

Adding MathML support in the Author Component Web Applet

By default the Author Component Web Applet project does not come with the libraries necessary for viewing and editing MathML equations in the Author page. You can view and edit MathML equations either by adding support for JEuclid or by adding support for MathFlow.
Adding MathML support using JEuclid

By default, the JEuclid library is excluded from the oxygen-sdk artifact dependencies. To enable it, comment the following lines in the pom.xml file:

```xml
<exclusion>
  <artifactId>jeuclid-core</artifactId>
  <groupId>net.sourceforge.jeuclid</groupId>
</exclusion>
```

To edit specialized DITA Composite with MathML content, include the entire \[OXYGEN_DIR\\]/frameworks/mathml2 Mathml2 framework directory in the frameworks bundled with the component in the bundle-frameworks module. This directory is used to solve references to MathML DTDs.

Adding MathML support using MathFlow

In the pom.xml file add dependencies to the additional libraries used by the MathFlow library to parse MathML equations:

1. MFComposer.jar
2. MFExtraSymFonts.jar
3. MFSimpleEditor.jar
4. MFStructureEditor.jar
5. MFStyleEditor.jar

You can reference these additional libraries from the MathFlow SDK as in the example below:

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.dessci</groupId>
  <artifactId>MFComposer</artifactId>
  <version>1.0.0</version>
  <scope>system</scope>
  <systemPath>${MathFlowSDKDir}/lib/MFComposer.jar</systemPath>
</dependency>
```

In addition, you must obtain fixed MathFlow license keys for editing and composing MathML equations and register them using these API methods: AuthorComponentFactory.setMathFlowFixedLicenseKeyForEditor and AuthorComponentFactory.setMathFlowFixedLicenseKeyForComposer.

To edit specialized DITA Composite with MathML content, include the entire \[OXYGEN_DIR\\]/frameworks/mathml2 Mathml2 framework directory in the frameworks bundled with the component in the bundle-frameworks module. This directory is used to solve references to MathML DTDs.

More documentation is available on the Design Science MathFlow website.

Adding Support to Insert References from a WebDAV Repository

Already defined actions which insert references, like the Insert Image Reference action, display an URL chooser which allows you to select the Browse Data Source Explorer action. To use an already configured WebDAV connection in the Author Component, follow these steps:

1. Open a standalone Oxygen XML Author plugin 17.0 and configure a WebDAV connection;
2. Pack the fixed set of options from the standalone to use them with the Author Component Project;
3. In the Author Component, the defined connection still does not work when expanded because the additional JAR libraries used to browse the WebDAV repository are missing. By default, the httpclient dependency of the oxygen-sdk artifact is excluded. You can enable it by commenting the following lines:

```xml
<exclusion>
  <artifactId>httpclient</artifactId>
  <groupId>org.apache.httpcomponents</groupId>
</exclusion>
```
If you want to have a different WebDAV connection URL, user name and password depending on the user who has started the component, you have a more flexible approach using the API:

```java
//DBConnectionInfo(String id, String driverName, String url, String user, String passwd, String host, String port)
DBConnectionInfo info = new DBConnectionInfo("WEBDAV", "WebDAV FTP", "http://host/webdav-user-root", "userName", "password", null, null);
AuthorComponentFactory.getInstance().setObjectProperty("database.stored.sessions1", new DBConnectionInfo[] {info});
```

**Using Plugins with the Author Component**

To bundle Workspace Access plugins, that are developed for standalone application with the Author Component, follow these steps:

- The `bundle-plugins` module must contain the additional plugin directories in the `dropins` subdirectory. The content must also contain a `plugin.dtd` file.

  **Note:**

  Copy the `plugin.dtd` file from an `[OXYGEN_DIR]\plugins` folder.

- In the class which instantiates the `AuthorComponentFactory`, for example the `ro.sync.ecss.samples.AuthorComponentSample class`, call the methods

  `AuthorComponentFactory.getPluginToolbarCustomizers()`,

  `AuthorComponentFactory.getPluginViewCustomizers()` and

  `AuthorComponentFactory.getMenubarCustomizers()`, obtain the customizers which have been added by the plugins and call them to obtain the custom swing components that they contribute. There is a commented-out example for this in the `AuthorComponentSample.reconfigureActionsToolbar()` method for adding the toolbar from the `Acrolinx` plugin.

  **Important:** As the Author Component is just a subset of the entire application, there is no guarantee that all the functionality of the plugin works.

**Sample SharePoint Integration of the Author Component**

This section presents the procedure to integrate the Author Component as a Java applet on a SharePoint site.

**Author Component**

The Author Component was designed as a separate product to provide the functionality of the standard Author mode. Recently (in version 14.2), the component API was extended to also allow multiple edit modes like Text and Grid. The component can be embedded either in a third-party standalone Java application or customized as a Java Web Applet to provide WYSIWYG-like XML editing directly in your web browser of choice.

The Author Component startup project for Java/Swing integrations is available online as a Maven archetype on the `<oXygen/> XML Editor` website. More information about the setup can be found [here](#).

**Microsoft SharePoint®**

Microsoft SharePoint® is a Web application platform developed by Microsoft®.

SharePoint comprises a multipurpose set of Web technologies backed by a common technical infrastructure. It provides the benefit of a central location for storing and collaborating on documents, which can significantly reduce emails and duplicated work in an organization. It is also capable of keeping track of the different versions created by different users.

**Why Integrate the Author Component with SharePoint**

The Author Component can be embedded in a SharePoint site as a Java applet. This is a simple and convenient way for you to retrieve, open, and save XML and XML related documents stored on your company's SharePoint server, directly from your web browser.

For example, let's say that you are working on a team project that uses the DITA framework for writing product documentation. You have the DITA Maps and topics stored on a SharePoint repository. By using a custom defined action from the contextual menu of a document, you can easily open it in the Author Component applet that is embedded in your SharePoint Documents page.
You can embed the applet either on a site that is located on a standalone SharePoint server, or on your company's Microsoft Office 365 account.

This example can be used as a starting point for other CMS integrations.

**Integration Adjustments**

**Deploying Resources**

You are able to embed the Author component in a SharePoint site as a Java Applet, using the new Applet with JNLP Java technology. Sign with a valid certificate the JNLP file and the associated JAR files that the applet needs.

Deploy these resources on a third party server (other than the SharePoint server). The Java applet downloads the resources as needed. If you deploy the JNLP and JAR files on the SharePoint server, the Java Runtime Environment will not be able to access the applet resources because it is not aware of the current authentication tokens from your browser. This causes the Java Class Loader to fail loading classes, making the applet unable to start.

**Accessing Documents**

One of the main challenges when integrating the Author Component applet in your SharePoint site is to avoid authenticating twice when opening a document resource stored in your SharePoint repository.

You have already signed in when you started the SharePoint session, but the applet is not aware of your current session. In this case every time the applet is accessing a document it will ask you to input your credentials again.

As a possible solution, do not execute HTTP requests directly from the Java code, but forward them to the web browser that hosts the applet, because it is aware of the current user session (authentication cookies).

To open documents stored on your SharePoint repository, register your own protocol handler to the JVM. We implemented a handler for both http and https protocols that forwards the HTTP requests to a JavaScript XMLHttpRequest object. This way, the browser that executes the JavaScript code is responsible for handling the authentication to the SharePoint site.

To install this handler, add the following line to your Java Applet code (in our case, in the ro.sync.ecss.samples.AuthorComponentSampleApplet class):

```java
URL.setURLStreamHandlerFactory(new ro.sync.net.protocol.http.handlers.CustomURLStreamHandlerFactory(this));
```

To enable JavaScript calls from your Java applet code, set the MAYSCRIPT attribute to true in the `<applet>` element embedded in your HTML page:

```html
<applet width="100%" height="600"
 code="ro.sync.ecss.samples.AuthorComponentSampleApplet"
 name="authorComponentAppletName" id="authorComponentApplet"
 MAYSCRIPT="true">
   ......
</applet>
```

**Tip:** In case the applet is not working, or you cannot open documents from your SharePoint repository, enable the debugging tools that come bundled with your Web Browser or the Java Console from your operating system to try to identify the cause of the problem.

**Getting Started**

To integrate the Author Component as a Java applet with your SharePoint site, you need the author component start-up project.

The project is available as a Maven archetype online. More information about the setup can be found [here](http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/AuthorDemoApplet/author-component-dita-requirements.html).

**Customize Your Applet**

Follow these steps to customize the Author Component Java applet:

1. Follow [this set of instructions](http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/AuthorDemoApplet/author-component-dita-requirements.html) to setup the sample project and look for the Java sources (these can be customized to fit your requirements) of the sample applet implementation;
Note: The Java source files are located in the src folder of the oxygen-sample-applet module.

2. Look inside web-resources/sharepoint/author-component-dita.aspx and the associated *.js resources, to see how the applet is embedded in the page and how it can be controlled using JavaScript (to set and get XML content from it).

3. Edit the default.properties configuration to specify your custom certificate information, used to sign the applet libraries. Also, specify the code base from where the applet resources will be downloaded;

4. The sample Applet target/jnlp/author-component-dita.jnlp file contains the list of used libraries. This list is automatically generated from the Maven dependencies of the project. The sample frameworks and options JAR archives are located in the bundle-frameworks and bundle-options modules of the sample project..

Note: The JNLP file and the associated resources and libraries must be deployed on a non-SharePoint web server, otherwise the applet will not be loaded.

5. Use the Maven command `mvn package` to pack the component. More information are available here. The resulting applet distribution is copied in the target/jnlp/ directory. From now on, you can copy the applet files on your web server.

Add Resources to Your SharePoint Site

Copy the following resources to a sub-folder (in our example named author-component) of the SitePages folder from your SharePoint site, where you want to embed the applet:

1. author-component-dita.aspx - an HTML document containing the Java applet;
   - Note: It has an .aspx extension instead of .html. If you use the latter extension, the browser will download the HTML document instead of displaying it.
   - Note: Edit the .aspx file and change the value of the applet parameter jnlp_href to the URL of the deployed author-component-dita.jnlp. Keep in mind that the JNLP file should be deployed on a third party server. For example:

     ```xml
     <applet>
       <param name="jnlp_href" value="http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/AuthorDemoApplet/author-component-dita.jnlp"/>
     </applet>
     ```

2. author-component-dita.css - contains custom styling rules for the HTML document;
3. author-component-dita.js - contains JavaScript code, giving access to the Author Component contained by the Java applet;
4. connectionUtil.js - contains JavaScript utility methods.

   Note: Replace the value of the SPRootSiteURL property with the URL of your SharePoint root site, without trailing '/'. This is used by the openListItemInAuthor(itemUrl) method, to compute the absolute URL of the list item that is to be opened in the Author applet.

Copy Resources Using <oXygen/> XML Editor

You can use <oXygen/> XML Editor to copy your resources to the SharePoint server:

1. Configure a new connection to your SharePoint site in the Data Source Explorer View.
   - Note: To watch our video demonstration about connecting to repository located on a SharePoint server, go to http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/SharePoint_Support.html.

2. Browse your new SharePoint connection site and select the SitePages folder;
3. Create a folder named author-component using the New Folder contextual menu action;
4. Upload your resources to this folder using the Import Files contextual menu action.
Embed the Java Applet in Your SharePoint Site

To embed the Java Applet in your SharePoint site, edit the page that contains the applet and add a new Script Editor Web Part next to an existing Documents web part.

**Note:** It is recommended that you deselect the Enable Java content in the browser option from the Java Control Panel until you finish editing the page. Otherwise, the browser will load the applet for every change that you will make.

Edit the page directly in your browser, following these steps:

1. Navigate to the home page of your SharePoint site where you want to add the Author Component Java applet.
2. Select the Page tab from the ribbon located at top of the page and click the Edit button.
3. Select the Insert tab and click Web Part.
4. In the Categories panel, select Media and Content.
5. In the Parts panel, select the Script Editor Web Part.
6. Click the Add button to insert the selected Web Part to your page content.
7. Select the newly added Web Part.
8. Select the Web Part tab and click the Web Part Properties button.
9. Click the Edit Snippet link under your Web Part.
10. Insert the following HTML snippet to your newly created Web Part:

```html
<iframe id="appletIFrame" src="/applet/SitePages/author-component/author-component-dita.aspx"
```
The above HTML fragment contains an `IFrame` that points to the page where the Java applet resides. Replace the value of the `src` attribute with the path of the `author-component-dita.aspx` HTML page that you added earlier to the `SitePages` folder;

**Note:** Use the `iframe` element from the HTML fragment with the expanded form (`<iframe></iframe>`). Otherwise, the Web Part will not display the target page of the frame.

11. Save the changes you made to the page.

**Note:** Do not forget to select the **Enable Java content in the browser**, to allow the browser to load the Java applet.

*Create a SharePoint Custom Action*

To open a document from your SharePoint repository in the Author Component applet, add a new custom action to the contextual menu of your Documents Library:

1. Open your SharePoint site in **Microsoft SharePoint Designer®**;
2. Click **Lists and Libraries** in the **Navigation** pane;
3. Open the **Documents** library;
4. Go to the **Custom Actions** panel;
5. Click the **New** button to add a new custom action;
6. Give a name to the action, for example **Open In Oxygen XML Author**;
7. In the **Select the type of action** section, select the **Navigate to URL** option and enter the following text:

```javascript
javascript:openInAuthor("{ItemUrl}")
```

**Note:** This translates to a call to the `openInAuthor(itemUrl)` JavaScript function defined in the HTML fragment that was embedded in the Script Editor Web Part. The `{ItemUrl}` parameter will be expanded to the URL of the list item that the action is invoked on.

8. Click the **OK** button to save the action.

*The Result*

The Author Component applet embedded in a SharePoint site:
Frequently Asked Questions

Installation and Licensing

1. What hosting options are available for applet delivery and licensing services (i.e., Apache, IIS, etc.)?

   For applet delivery any web server. We currently use Apache to deploy the sample on our site. For the floating license server you would need a J2EE server, like Tomcat if you want to restrict the access to the licenses.

   If you do not need the access restrictions that are possible with a J2EE server you can simplify the deployment of the floating license server by using the standalone version of this server. The standalone license server is a simple Java application that communicates with Author Component by TCP/IP connections.

2. Are there any client requirements beyond the Java VM and (browser) Java Plug-In Technology?

   Oracle (formerly Sun) Java JRE version 1.6 update 10 or newer. At least 200 MB disk space and 200MB free memory would be necessary for the Author Applet component.

3. Are there any other client requirements or concerns that could make deployment troublesome (i.e., browser security settings, client-side firewalls and AV engines, etc.)?

   The applet is signed and will request access to the user machine, in order to store customization data (frameworks).

4. How sensitive is the applet to the automatic Java VM updates, which are typically on by default (i.e., could automatic updates potentially "break" the run-time)?

   The component should work well with newer Java versions but we cannot guarantee this.

5. How and when are "project" related files deployed to the client (i.e., applet code, DTD, styling files, customizations, etc.)?

   Framework files are downloaded on the first load of the applet. Subsequent loads will re-use the cached customization files and will be much faster.
6. For on-line demo (http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/AuthorDemoApplet/author-component-dita.html), noted a significant wait during initial startup. Any other mechanisms to enhance startup time?

See the explanation above.

7. Does the XML Author component support multiple documents being open simultaneously? What are the licensing ramifications?

A single AuthorComponentFactory instance can create multiple EditorComponentProvider editors which can then be added and managed by the developer who is customizing the component in a Swing JTabbedPane. A single license (floating or user-based) is enough for this.

If you need to run multiple Java Applets or distinct Java processes using the Author component, the current floating license model allows for now only two concurrent components from the same computer when using the license servlet. An additional started component will take an extra license seat.

Another licensing technique would be to embed the license key in one of the jar libraries used by the applet. But you would need to implement your own way of determining how many users are editing using the Author applet.

8. Is there any internet traffic during an editing session (user actively working on the content, on the client side, in the XML Author component)?

No.

9. Does Oxygen XML Author plugin work in virtualized environments with terminal services, such as Citrix.

Oxygen XML Author plugin has been tested in virtualized environments with terminal services, including Citrix, and there have been no problems. We also have several customers that use Oxygen XML Author plugin in Citrix environments and we have not received any problem reports from them either.

For named licenses, you would normally have to deploy the license for each user or let each user be asked by Oxygen XML Author plugin for the license key and give it himself. Perhaps a better approach would be to create a file named "licensekey.txt" (without the quotes) and in this file paste the license key (all lines of text between the START-LICENSE-KEY and END-LICENSE-KEY markers). Copy this file to the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation folder. Any user who runs Oxygen XML Author plugin from this installation will use that license. Please note that this way of deploying the license key does not automatically limit the number of licenses to the specified number, so you should attempt to manually limit (keep evidence of) the number of users that are running Oxygen XML Author plugin to the number of licenses specified in the license key.

**Functionality**

1. How and when are saves performed back to the hosting server?

What you can see on our web site is just an example of the Author component (which is a Java Swing component) used in an Applet.

This applet is just for demonstration purposes. It's source can be at most a starting point for a customization. You should implement, sign and deploy your custom applet implementation.

The save operation could be implemented either in JavaScript by requesting the XML content from the Applet or in Java directly working with the Author component. You would be responsible to send the content back to the CMS.

2. Is there a particular XML document size (or range) when the Author applet would start to exhibit performance problems?

The applet has a total amount of used memory specified in the JNLP JavaWebstart configuration file which can be increased if necessary. By default it is 156 Mb. It should work comfortably with documents of 1-3 megabytes.

3. What graphic formats can be directly rendered in the XML Author component?

GIF, JPEG, PNG, BMP and SVG.

4. Can links be embedded to retrieve (from the server) and "play" other types of digital assets, such as audio or video files?
You could add listeners to intercept clicks and open the clicked links. This would require a good knowledge of the Oxygen SDK. The Author component can only render static images (no GIF animations).

5. Does the XML Author component provide methods for uploading ancillary files (new graphics, for instance) to the hosting server?

No.

6. Does the XML Author component provide any type of autosave functionality?

By default no but you could customize the applet that contains the author component to save its content periodically to a file on disk.

7. Assuming multiple documents can be edited simultaneously, can content be copied, cut and pasted from one XML Author component "instance" to another?

Yes.

8. Does the XML Author component support pasting content from external sources (such as a web page or a Microsoft Word document and, if so, to what extent?

If no customizations are available the content is pasted as simple text. We provide customizations for the major frameworks (DITA, DocBook, TEI, etc) which use a conversion XSLT stylesheet to convert HTML content from clipboard to the target XML.

9. Can UTF-8 characters (such as Greeks, mathematical symbols, etc.) be inserted and rendered?

Any UTF-8 character can be inserted and rendered as long as the font used for editing supports rendering the characters. The font can be changed by the developers but not by the users. When using a logical font (which by default is Serif for the Author component) the JVM will know how to map all characters to glyphs. There is no character map available but you could implement one.

Customization

1. Please describe, in very general terms, the menus, toolbars, context menu options, "helper panes", etc. that are available for the XML Author component "out of the box".

You can mount on your custom toolbar all actions available in the standalone Oxygen XML Author plugin application for editing in the Author page. This includes custom actions defined in the framework customized for each XML type.

The Author component also can provide the Outline, Model, Elements and Attributes views which can be added to your own panels (see sample applet).

2. Please describe, in general terms, the actions, project resources (e.g., DTD/Schema for validation purposes, CSS/XSL for styling, etc.) and typical level of effort that would be required to deploy a XML Author component solution for a customer with a proprietary DTD.

The Author internal engine uses CSS to render XML.

For a special type of XML you can create a custom framework (which also works in an Oxygen standalone version) which would also contain default schemas and custom actions. A simple framework would probably need 2-3 weeks development time. For a complex framework with many custom actions it could take a couple of months. Oxygen already has frameworks for editing DocBook, DITA, TEI, etc. Sources for them are available in the Oxygen SDK.

More than one framework can coexist in the same Oxygen XML Author plugin instance (the desktop standalone version or the applet version) and can be used at the same time for editing XML documents.

3. Many customers desire a very simplistic interface for contributors (with little or no XML expertise) but a more robust XML editing environment for editors (or other users with more advanced XML expertise). How well does the XML Author component support varying degrees of user interface complexity and capability?

- Showing/hiding menus, toolbars, helpers, etc.
All the UI parts from the Author component are assembled by you. You could provide two applet implementations: one for advanced/power users and one for technical authors.

- **Forcing behaviors (i.e., ensuring change tracking is on and preventing it from being shut down)**

  You could avoid placing the change tracking toolbar actions in the custom applet. You could also use API to turn change tracking ON when the content has been loaded.

- **Preventing access to "privileged" editor processes (i.e., accept/reject changes)**

  You can remove the change tracking actions completely in a custom applet implementation. Including the ones from the contextual menu.

- **Presenting and/or describing XML constructs (i.e., tags) in "plain-English"**

  Using our API you can customize what the Outline or Breadcrumb presents for each XML tag. You can also customize the in-place content completion list.

- **Presenting a small subset of the overall XML tag set (rather than the full tag set) for use by contributors (i.e., allowing an author to only insert Heading, Para and inline emphasis) Could varying “interfaces”, with different mixes these capabilities and customizations, be developed and pushed to the user based on a "role" or a similar construct?**

  The API allows for a content completion filter which also affects the Elements view.

4. Does the XML Author component API provide access to the XML document, for manipulation purposes, using common XML syntax such as DOM, XPath, etc.?

   Yes, using the Author API.

5. Can custom dialog boxes be developed and launched to collect information in a "form" (with scripting behind to push tag the collection information and embed it in the XML document)?

   Yes.

6. Can project resources, customizations, etc. be readily shared between the desktop and component versions of your XML Author product line?

   A framework developed for the Desktop Oxygen application can then be bundled with an Author component in a custom applet. For example the Author demo applet from our web site is DITA-aware using the same framework as the Oxygen standalone distribution.

   A custom version of the applet that includes one or more customized frameworks and user options can be built and deployed for non-technical authors by a technical savvy user using a built-in tool of Oxygen. All the authors that load the deployed applet from the same server location will share the same frameworks and options.

   A custom editing solution can deploy one or more frameworks that can be used at the same time.

### Creating and Running Automated Tests

If you have developed complex custom plugins and/or document types the best way to test your implementation and insure that further changes will not interfere with the current behavior is to make automated tests for your customization.

An Oxygen XML Author plugin installation standalone (Author or Editor) comes with a main oxygen.jar library located in the [OXYGEN_DIR]. That JAR library contains a base class for testing developer customizations named ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.PluginWorkspaceTCBase.

Please see below some steps in order to develop JUnit tests for your customizations using the Eclipse workbench:

1. Create a new Eclipse Java project and copy to it the entire contents of the [OXYGEN_DIR].

2. Add to the **Java Build Path->Libraries** tab all JAR libraries present in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib directory. Make sure that the main JAR library oxygen.jar or oxygenAuthor.jar is the first one in the Java classpath by moving it up in the **Order and Export** tab.

3. Click **Add Library** and add the JUnit libraries.
4. Create a new Java class which extends `ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.PluginWorkspaceTCBase`.

5. Pass on to the constructor of the super class the following parameters:
   - `File frameworksFolder` The file path to the frameworks directory. It can point to a custom frameworks directory where the custom framework resides.
   - `File pluginsFolder` The file path to the plugins directory. It can point to a custom plugins directory where the custom plugins resides.
   - `String licenseKey` The license key used to license the test class.

6. Create test methods which use the API in the base class to open XML files and perform different actions on them.

Your test class could look something like:

```java
public class MyTestClass extends PluginWorkspaceTCBase {
    /**
     * Constructor.
     */
    public MyTestClass() throws Exception {
        super(new File("frameworks"), new File("plugins"),
               "--------START-LICENSE-KEY--------\n" +
               "\n" +
               "Registration_Name=Developer\n" +
               "\n" +
               "Company=\n" +
               "\n" +
               "Category=Enterprise\n" +
               "\n" +
               "Component=XML-Editor, XSLT-Debugger, Saxon-SA\n" +
               "\n" +
               "Version=14\n" +
               "\n" +
               "Number_of_Licenses=1\n" +
               "\n" +
               "Date=09-04-2012\n" +
               "\n" +
               "Trial=31\n" +
               "\n" +
               "SGN=MCI\n" +
               "\n" +
               "-------END-LICENSE-KEY-------\n" +
               "\n" +
               "--------START-LICENSE-KEY--------\n");}

    /**
     * Description:
     *
     * Bug ID: EXM-20417
     *
     * @author radu_coravu
     *
     * @throws Exception
     */
    public void testOpenFileAndBoldEXM_20417() throws Exception {
        WSEditor ed = open(new File("D:/projects/eXm/test/authorExtensions/dita/sampleSmall.xml").toURL());
        //Move caret
        moveCaretRelativeTo("Context", 1, false);
        //Insert:
        invokeAuthorExtensionActionForId("bold");
        assertEquals("<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>\n" +
                     "<!DOCTYPE task PUBLIC "/-//OASIS//DTD DITA Task//EN"" 
                     "http://docs.oasis-open.org/dita/v1.1/OS/dtd/task.dtd">\n" +
                     "<task id="taskId">\n" +
                     "<title>Task <b>title</b></title>\n" +
                     "<p>Context for the current task</p>\n" +
                     "<step>Task step.</step>\n" +
                     "<cmd>Task step.</cmd>\n" +
                     "<context>\n" +
                     "</context>\n" +
                     "</step>\n" +
                     "</task>\n" +
                     "\n" +
                     "\n" +
                     "\n" +
                     "\n" +
                     "\n" +
                     "\n" +
                     "*", getCurrentEditorXMLContent());
    }
}
```
API Frequently Asked Questions (API FAQ)

This section contains answers to common questions regarding the Oxygen XML Author plugin customisations using the Oxygen SDK, Author Component, or Plugins.

For additional questions, contact us. The preferred approach is via email because API questions must be analysed thoroughly. We also provide code snippets in case they are required.

To stay up-to-date with the latest API changes, discuss issues and ask for solutions from other developers working with the Oxygen SDK, register to the oXygen-SDK mailing list.

Difference Between a Document Type (Framework) and a Plugin Extension

**Question**

What is the difference between a Document Type (Framework) and a Plugin Extension?

**Answer**

Two ways of customising the application are possible:

1. Implementing a plugin.
   
   A plugin serves a general purpose and influences any type of XML file that you open in Oxygen XML Author plugin.
   
   For the Oxygen XML Author plugin Plugins API, Javadoc, samples, and documentation, go to [http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#Developer_Plugins](http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#Developer_Plugins)

2. Creating or modifying the document type which is associated to your specific XML vocabulary.
   
   This document type is used to provide custom actions for your type of XML files and to mount them on the toolbar, menus, and contextual menus.
   
   For example, if the application end users are editing DITA, all the toolbar actions which are specific for DITA are provided by the DITA Document Type. If you look in the Oxygen XML Author plugin Preferences->”Document Type Association" there is a ”DITA” document type.
   
   If you edit that document type in Oxygen XML Author plugin you will see that it has an Author tab in which it defines all custom DITA actions and adds them to the toolbars, main menus, contextual menus.
   
   For information on developing your own document types, see Authoring Customization Guide on page 266.
   
   If you look on disk in the:
   
   ![OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita

   folder there is a file called dita.framework. That file gets updated when you edit a document type from the Oxygen XML Author plugin Preferences. Then you can share that updated file with all users.
   
   The same folder contains some JAR libraries. These libraries contain custom Java operations which are called when the user presses certain toolbar actions.
   
   We have an Oxygen SDK which contains the Java sources from all the DITA Java customizations:
   
   [http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#XML_Editor_Authoring_SDK](http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#XML_Editor_Authoring_SDK)

Dynamically Modify the Content Inserted by the Author

**Question**

Is there a way to insert typographic quotation marks instead of double quotes?
Answer

By using the API you can set a document filter to change the text that is inserted in the Author document. You can use this method to change the insertion of double quotes with the typographic quotes.

Here is some sample code:

```java
authorAccess.getDocumentController().setDocumentFilter(new AuthorDocumentFilter() {
    /**
     * @see ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorDocumentFilter#insertText(ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorDocumentFilterBypass, int, java.lang.String)
    */
    @Override
    public void insertText(AuthorDocumentFilterBypass filterBypass, int offset, String toInsert) {
        if(toInsert.length() == 1 && toInsert.equals("\"")) {
            // User typed a quote but he actually needs a smart quote.
            // So we either have to add \u201E (start smart quote)
            // Or we add \u201C (end smart quote)
            // Depending on whether we already have a start smart quote inserted in the current paragraph.
            try {
                AuthorNode currentNode = authorAccess.getDocumentController().getNodeAtOffset(offset);
                int startofTextInCurrentNode = currentNode.getStartOffset();
                Segment seg = new Segment();
                authorAccess.getDocumentController().getChars(startofTextInCurrentNode, offset - startofTextInCurrentNode, offset, seg);
                String previosTextInNode = seg.toString();
                boolean insertStartQuote = true;
                for (int i = previosTextInNode.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
                    char ch = previosTextInNode.charAt(i);
                    if ('\u201C' == ch) {
                        // Found end of smart quote, so yes, we should insert a start one
                        break;
                    } else if ('\u201E' == ch) {
                        // Found start quote, so we should insert an end one.
                        insertStartQuote = false;
                        break;
                    }
                }
                if(insertStartQuote) {
                    toInsert = "\u201E";
                } else {
                    toInsert = "\u201C";
                }
            } catch (BadLocationException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else {
            System.err.println("INSERT TEXT |" + toInsert + "|");
            super.insertText(filterBypass, offset, toInsert);
        }
    }
});
```

You can find the online Javadoc for AuthorDocumentFilter API here:

An alternative to using a document filtering is the use of a
ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorSchemaAwareEditingHandlerAdapter which has clear callbacks indicating the source from where the API is called (Paste, Drag and Drop, Typing).

Split Paragraph on Enter (Instead of Showing Content Completion List)

Question

How to split the paragraph on Enter instead of showing the content completion list?

Answer

To obtain this behaviour, edit your Document Type and in the Author tab, Actions tab, add your own split action. This action must have the Enter shortcut key associated and must trigger your own custom operation which handles the split.
So, when you press **Enter**, your Java operation is invoked and it will be your responsibility to split the paragraph using the current API (probably creating a document fragment from the caret offset to the end of the paragraph, removing the content and then inserting the created fragment after the paragraph).

This solution has as a drawback. Oxygen XML Author plugin hides the content completion window when you press **Enter**. If you want to show allowed child elements at that certain offset, implement your own content proposals window using the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorSchemaManager` API to use information from the associated schema.

**Impose Custom Options for Authors**

**Question**

How to enable **Track Changes** at startup?

**Answer**

There are two ways to enable **Track Changes** for every document that you open:

1. You could *customise the default options* which are used by your authors and set the **Track Changes Initial State option** to **Always On**.
2. Use the API to toggle the Track Changes state after a document is opened in **Author** mode:

   ```java
   // Check the current state of Track Changes
   boolean trackChangesOn = authorAccess.getReviewController().isTrackingChanges();
   if (!trackChangesOn) {
     // Set Track Changes state to On
     authorAccess.getReviewController().toggleTrackChanges();
   }
   ```

**Highlight Content**

**Question**

How can we add custom highlights to the Author document content?

**Answer**

There are two types of highlights you can add:

1. **Not Persistent Highlights.** Such highlights are removed when the document is closed and then re-opened.
   
   You can use the following API method:
   
   ```java
   ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.editor.page.author.WSAuthorEditorPageBase.getHighlighter()
   ```
   
   to obtain an **AuthorHighlighter** which allows you to add a highlight between certain offsets with a certain painter.
   
   For example you can use this support to implement your custom spell checker.

2. **Persistent Highlights.** Such highlights are saved in the XML content as processing instructions.
   
   You can use the following API method:
   
   ```java
   ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.editor.page.author.WSAuthorEditorPageBase.getPersistentHighlighter()
   ```
   
   to obtain an **AuthorPersistentHighlighter** which allows you to add a persistent highlight between certain offsets and containing certain custom properties and render it with a certain painter.
   
   For example you can use this support to implement your own way of adding review comments.
How Do I Add My Custom Actions to the Contextual Menu?

The API methods `WSAuthorEditorPageBase.addPopUpMenuCustomizer` and `WSTextEditorPage.addPopUpMenuCustomizer` allow you to customize the contextual menu shown either in the Author or in the Text modes. The API is available both in the standalone application and in the Eclipse plugin.

Here's an elegant way to add from your Eclipse plugin extension actions to the Author page:

1. Create a pop-up menu customizer implementation:

```java
import org.eclipse.jface.action.ContributionManager;
import org.eclipse.ui.PlatformUI;
import org.eclipse.ui.menus.IMenuService;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess;
import ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.structure.AuthorPopupMenuCustomizer;

/**
 * This class is used to create the possibility to attach certain
 * menuContributions to the ContributionManager, which is used for the
 * popup menu in the Author Page of the Oxygen Editor.<br />
 * You just need to use the org.eclipse.ui.menus extension and add a
 * menuContribution with the locationURI: <b>menu:oxygen.authorpage</b>
 */
public class OxygenAuthorPagePopupMenuCustomizer implements AuthorPopupMenuCustomizer {
    @Override
    public void customizePopUpMenu(Object menuManagerObj, AuthorAccess authoraccess) {
        if (menuManagerObj instanceof ContributionManager) {
            ContributionManager contributionManager = (ContributionManager) menuManagerObj;
            IMenuService menuService = (IMenuService) PlatformUI.getWorkbench().getActiveWorkbenchWindow().getService(IMenuService.class);
            menuService.populateContributionManager(contributionManager, "menu:oxygen.authorpage");
            contributionManager.update(true);
        }
    }
}
```

2. Add a workbench listener and add the pop-up customizer when an editor is opened in the Author page:

```java
Workbench.getInstance().getActiveWorkbenchWindow().getPartService().addPartListener(
    new IPartListener() {
        @Override
        public void partOpened(IWorkbenchPart part) {
            if (part instanceof ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.editor.WSEditor) {
                WSEditorPage currentPage = ((WSEditor)part).getCurrentPage();
                if (currentPage instanceof WSAuthorEditorPage) {
                    ((WSAuthorEditorPage)currentPage).addPopUpMenuCustomizer(new OxygenAuthorPagePopupMenuCustomizer());
                }
            }
        }
    });
```

3. Implement the extension point in your `plugin.xml`:

```xml
<extension point="org.eclipse.ui.menus">
    <menuContribution allPopups="false" locationURI="menu:oxygen.authorpage">
        <command commandId="eu.doccenter.kgu.client.tagging.removeTaggingFromOxygen" style="push">
            <command>
                <menuId="eu.doccenter.kgu.client.tagging.removeTaggingFromOxygen"/>
            </command>
        </command>
    </menuContribution>
</extension>
```

Adding Custom Callouts

Question

I'd like to highlight validation errors, instead of underlining them, for example changing the text background color to light red (or yellow). Also I like to let oxygen write a note about the error type into the author view directly at the error position, like " [value "text" not allowed for attribute "type"] ". Is this possible using the API?
The Plugins API allows setting a `ValidationProblemsFilter` which gets notified when automatic validation errors are available. Then you can map each of the problems to an offset range in the Author page using the API `WSTextBasedEditorPage.getStartEndOffsets(DocumentPositionedInfo)`. For each of those offsets you can add either persistent or non-persistent highlights. If you add persistent highlights you can also customize callouts to appear for each of them, the downside is that they need to be removed before the document gets saved. The end result would look something like:

Here is a small working example:

```java
/**
 * Plugin extension - workspace access extension.
 */
public class CustomWorkspaceAccessPluginExtension implements WorkspaceAccessPluginExtension {

    /**
     * @see ro.sync.exml.plugin.workspace.WorkspaceAccessPluginExtension
     * applicationStarted(ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.standalone.StandalonePluginWorkspace)
     */
    public void applicationStarted(final StandalonePluginWorkspace pluginWorkspaceAccess) {
        pluginWorkspaceAccess.addEditorChangeListener(new WSEditorChangeListener() {
            @Override
            public void editorOpened(URL editorLocation) {
                final WSEditor currentEditor = pluginWorkspaceAccess.getEditorAccess(editorLocation, StandalonePluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
                WSEditorPage currentPage = currentEditor.getCurrentPage();
                if (currentPage instanceof WSAuthorEditorPage) {
                    final WSAuthorEditorPage currentAuthorPage = (WSAuthorEditorPage)currentPage;
                    currentAuthorPage.getPersistentHighlighter().setHighlightRenderer(new PersistentHighlightRenderer() {
                        @Override
                        public String getTooltip(AuthorPersistentHighlight highlight) {
                            return highlight.getClonedProperties().get("message");
                        }

                        @Override
                        public HighlightPainter getHighlightPainter(AuthorPersistentHighlight highlight) {
                            //Depending on severity could have different color.
                            ColorHighlightPainter painter = new ColorHighlightPainter(Color.COLOR_RED, -1, -1);
                            painter.setBgColor(Color.COLOR_RED);
                            return painter;
                        }
                    });
                    currentAuthorPage.getReviewController().getAuthorCalloutsController().setCalloutsRenderingInformationProvider(new CalloutsRenderingInformationProvider() {
                        @Override
                        public boolean shouldRenderAsCallout(AuthorPersistentHighlight highlight) {
                            //All custom highlights are ours
                            return true;
                        }
                    });
                }
            }
        });
    }

    @Override
    public String getTooltip(AuthorPersistentHighlight_highlight) {
        return highlight.getClonedProperties().get("message");
    }

    @Override
    public HighlightPainter getHighlightPainter(AuthorPersistentHighlight_highlight) {
        //Depending on severity could have different color.
        ColorHighlightPainter painter = new ColorHighlightPainter(Color.COLOR_RED, -1, -1);
        painter.setBgColor(Color.COLOR_RED);
        return painter;
    }
}
```
```java
@override
public AuthorCalloutRenderingInformation getCalloutRenderingInformation(final AuthorPersistentHighlight highlight) {
    return new AuthorCalloutRenderingInformation() {
        @Override
        public long getTimestamp() {
            // Not interesting
            return -1;
        }
        @Override
        public String getContentFromTarget(int limit) {
            return "";
        }
        @Override
        public String getComment(int limit) {
            return highlight.getClonedProperties().get("message");
        }
        @Override
        public Color getColor() {
            return Color.COLOR_RED;
        }
        @Override
        public String getCalloutType() {
            return "Problem";
        }
        @Override
        public String getAuthor() {
            return "";
        }
        @Override
        public Map<String, String> getAdditionalData() {
            return null;
        }
    };
}
/**
 * @see ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.editor.validation.ValidationProblemsFilter
 * #filterValidationProblems(ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.editor.validation.ValidationProblems)
 */
@override
public void filterValidationProblems(ValidationProblems validationProblems) {
    List<int[]> startEndOffsets = new ArrayList<int[]>();
    List<DocumentPositionedInfo> problemsList = validationProblems.getProblemsList();
    if(problemsList != null) {
        for (int i = 0; i < problemsList.size(); i++) {
            try {
                startEndOffsets.add(currentAuthorPage.getStartEndOffsets(problemsList.get(i)));
            } catch (BadLocationException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
        if(lastStartEndOffsets.size() != startEndOffsets.size()) {
            boolean equal = true;
            for (int i = 0; i < startEndOffsets.size(); i++) {
                int[] o1 = startEndOffsets.get(i);
                int[] o2 = lastStartEndOffsets.get(i);
                if(o1 == null && o2 == null) {
                    // Continue
                } else if(o1 != null && o2 != null && o1[0] == o2[0] && o1[1] == o2[1]) {
                    // Continue
                } else {
                    equal = false;
                    break;
                }
                if(equal) {
                    // Same list of problems already displayed.
                    return;
                }
            }
            // Keep last used offsets.
            lastStartEndOffsets = startEndOffsets;
            try {
                if(!SwingUtilities.isEventDispatchThread()) {
                    SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
                        @Override
                        public void run() {
                            // First remove all custom highlights.
                            currentAuthorPage.getPersistentHighlighter().removeAllHighlights();
                        }
                    });
                }
            }
        }
    }
```
Change the DOCTYPE of an Opened XML Document

Question

How to change the DOCTYPE of a document opened in the Author mode?
Answer

The following API:

ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorDocumentController.getDoctype()

allows you to get the DOCTYPE of the current XML file opened in the Author page.

There is also an API method available which would allow you to set the DOCTYPE back to the XML:

ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorDocumentController.setDoctype(AuthorDocumentType)

Here is an example of how this solution would work:

AuthorDocumentType dt = new AuthorDocumentType("article", "testSystemID", "testPublicID", "<!DOCTYPE article PUBLIC "testPublicID" "testSystemID">");

docController.setDoctype(dt);

Basically you could take the entire content from the existing DOCTYPE,

ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorDocumentType.getContent()

modify it to your needs, and create another AuthorDocumentType object with the new content and with the same public, system IDs.

For example you could use this API is you want to add unparsed entities in the XML DOCTYPE.

Customize the Default Application Icons for Toolbars/Menus

Question

How can we change the default icons used for the application built-in actions?

Answer

If you look inside the main JAR library [OXYGEN_DIR]\lib\oxygen.jar or [OXYGEN_DIR]\lib\author.jar it contains an images folder in which all the images which we use for our buttons, menus, and toolbars exist.

In order to overwrite them with your own creations:

1. In the [OXYGEN_DIR]\lib directory create a folder called endorsed;
2. In the endorsed folder create another folder called images;
3. Add your own images in the images folder.

You can use this mechanism to overwrite any kind of resource located in the main Oxygen JAR library. The folder structure in the endorsed directory and in the main Oxygen JAR must be identical.

Disable Context-Sensitive Menu Items for Custom Author Actions

Question

Is there a way to disable menu items for custom Author actions depending on the cursor context?

Answer

By default Oxygen XML Author plugin does not toggle the enabled/disabled states for actions based on whether the activation XPath expressions for that certain Author action are fulfilled. This is done because the actions can be many and evaluating XPath expression on each caret move can lead to performance problems. But if you have your own ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.ExtensionsBundle implementation you can overwrite the method:

ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.ExtensionsBundle.createAuthorExtensionStateListener()
and when the extension state listener gets activated you can use the API like:

```java
/**
 * @see ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorExtensionStateListener#activated(ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorAccess)
 */
public void activated(final AuthorAccess authorAccess) {
    //Add a caret listener to enable/disable extension actions:
    authorAccess.getEditorAccess().addAuthorCaretListener(new AuthorCaretListener() {
        @Override
        public void caretMoved(AuthorCaretEvent caretEvent) {
            try {
                Map<String, Object> authorExtensionActions =
                authorAccess.getEditorAccess().getActionsProvider().getAuthorExtensionActions();

                //Get the action used to insert a paragraph. It's ID is "paragraph"
                AbstractAction insertParagraph = (AbstractAction) authorExtensionActions.get("paragraph");

                Object[] evaluateXPath = authorAccess.getDocumentController().evaluateXPath(".//ancestor-or-self::p["]
                false, false, false, false);
                if (evaluateXPath != null && evaluateXPath.length > 0 && evaluateXPath[0] != null) {
                    //We are inside a paragraph, disable the action.
                    insertParagraph.setEnabled(false);
                } else {
                    //Enable the action
                    insertParagraph.setEnabled(true);
                }
            } catch (AuthorOperationException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    });
}
```

When the extension is deactivated you should remove the caret listener in order to avoid adding multiple caret listeners which perform the same functionality.

**Dynamic Open File in Oxygen XML Author plugin Distributed via JavaWebStart**

**Question**

How can we dynamically open a file in an Oxygen XML Author plugin distributed via JWS?

**Answer**

The JWS packager ANT build file which comes with Oxygen XML Author plugin signs by default the JNLP file (this means that a copy of it is included in the main JAR library) in this step:

```xml
<copy file="${outputDir}/${packageName}/${productName}.jnlp" tofile="${home}/JNLP-INF/APPLICATION.JNLP"/>
```

Signing the JNLP file is required by newer Java versions and means that it is impossible to automatically generate a JNLP file containing some dynamic arguments. The solution is to use the signed JNLP template feature of Java 7, bundle inside the JAR library a signed APPLICATION_TEMPLATE.JNLP instead of an APPLICATION.JNLP with a wildcard command line argument:

```xml
<application-desc main-class="ro.sync.jws.JwsDeployer">
    <argument>*</argument>
</application-desc>
```

Then you can replace the wildcard in the external placed JNLP to the actual, dynamic command line arguments value.

A different approach (more complicated though) would be to have the JNLP file signed and always referenced as a URL argument a location like this:

```xml
http://path/to/server/redirectEditedURL.php
```

When the URL gets clicked on the client side you would also call a PHP script on the server side which would update the redirect location for redirectEditedURL.php to point to the clicked XML resource. Then the opened Oxygen XML Author plugin would try to connect to the redirect PHP and be redirected to open the XML.
Change the Default Track Changes (Review) Author Name

Question
How can we change the default author name used for Track Changes in the Author Component?

Answer
The Track Changes (Review) Author name is determined in the following order:

1. API - The review user name can be imposed through the following API:
   ```java
   ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorReviewController.setReviewerAuthorName(String)
   ```

2. Options - If the author name was not imposed from the API, it is determined from the Author option set from the Review preferences page.

3. System properties - If the author name was not imposed from the API or from the application options then the following system property is used:
   ```java
   System.getProperty("user.name")
   ```

So, to impose the Track Changes author, use one of the following approaches:

1. Use the API to impose the reviewer Author name. Here is the online Javadoc of this method:
   [http://www.oxygenxml.com/InstData/Editor/SDK/javadoc/ro/sync/ecss/extensions/api/AuthorReviewController.html#setReviewerAuthorName(java.lang.String)]

2. Customise the default options and set a specific value for the reviewer Author name option.

3. Set the value of `user.name` system property when the applet is initialising and before any document is loaded.

Multiple Rendering Modes for the Same Author Document

Question
How can we add multiple buttons, each showing different visualisation mode of the same Author document (by associating additional/different CSS style sheet)?

Answer
In the toolbar of the Author mode there is a Styles drop-down list that contains alternative CSS styles for the same document. To add an alternative CSS stylesheet, open the Preferences dialog box, go to Document Type Association, select the document type associated with your documents and press Edit. In the Document Type dialog box that appears, go to the Author tab, and in the CSS subtab add references to alternate CSS stylesheets.

For example, one of the alternate CSS stylesheets that we offer for the DITA document type is located here:

```
[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/css_classed/hideColspec.css
```

If you open it, you will see that it imports the main CSS and then adds selectors of its own.

Obtain a DOM Element from an AuthorNode Or AuthorElement

Question
Can a DOM Element be obtained from an AuthorNode or an AuthorElement?

Answer
No, a DOM Element cannot be obtained from an AuthorNode or an AuthorElement. The AuthorNode structure is also hierarchical but the difference is that all the text content is kept in a single text buffer instead of having individual text nodes.
Print Document Within the Author Component

**Question**
Can a document be printed within the Author Component?

**Answer**
You can use the following API method to either print the Author document content to the printer or to show the Print Preview dialog box, depending on the `preview` parameter value:

```java
AuthorComponentProvider.print(boolean preview)
```

Here is the online Javadoc for this method:
http://www.oxygenxml.com/InstData/Editor/SDK/javadoc/ro/sync/ecss/extensions/api/component/AuthorComponentProvider.html#print(boolean)

Running XSLT or XQuery Transformations

**Question**
Can I run XSL 2.0 / 3.0 transformation with Saxon EE using the oXygen SDK?

**Answer**
The API class `ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.util.XMLUtilAccess` allows you to create an XSLT Transformer which implements the JAXP interface `javax.xml.transform.Transformer`. Then this type of transformer can be used to transform XML. Here's just an example of transforming when you have an `AuthorAccess` API available:

```java
InputSource is = new org.xml.sax.InputSource(URLUtil.correct(new File("test/personal.xsl")).toString());
xslSrc = new SAXSource(is);
javax.xml.transform.Transformer transformer = authorAccess.getXMLUtilAccess().createXSLTTransformer(xslSrc, null, AuthorXMLUtilAccess.TRANSFORMER_SAXON_ENTERPRISE_EDITION);
transformer.transform(new StreamSource(new File("test/personal.xml")), new StreamResult(new File("test/personal.html")));
```

If you want to create the transformer from the plugins side, you can use this method instead:

Use Different Rendering Styles for Entity References, Comments or Processing Instructions

**Question**
Is there a way to display entity references in the Author mode without the distinct gray background and tag markers?

**Answer**
There is a built-in CSS stylesheet in the Oxygen XML Author plugin libraries which is used when styling content in the Author mode, no matter what CSS you use. This CSS has the following content:

```css
@namespace oxy url('http://www.oxygenxml.com/extensions/author');
@namespace xi "http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude";
@namespace xlink "http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink";
@namespace svg "http://www.w3.org/2000/svg";
@namespace mml "http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML";

oxy|document { display:block !important; }
```
In the CSS used for rendering the XML in Author mode do the following:

- import the special Author namespace;
- use a special selector to customize the entity node.

**Example:**

```xml
@namespace oxy url('http://www.oxygenxml.com/extensions/author');
```

You can overwrite styles in the predefined CSS in order to custom style comments, processing instructions and CData sections. You can also customize the way in which xi:include elements are rendered.

**Insert an Element with all the Required Content**

**Question**

I'm inserting a DITA `image` XML element, using the Author API, which points to a certain resource and has required content. Can the required content be automatically inserted by the application?
Answer

The API `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorSchemaManager` can propose valid elements which can be inserted at the specific offset. Using the method `AuthorSchemaManager.createAuthorDocumentFragment(CIElement)` you can convert the proposed elements to document fragments (which have all the required content filled in) which can then be inserted in the document.

```java
AuthorSchemaManager schemaManager = this.authorAccess.getDocumentController().getAuthorSchemaManager();
WhatElementsCanGoHereContext context = schemaManager.createWhatElementsCanGoHereContext(this.authorAccess.getEditorAccess().getCaretOffset());
List<CIElement> possibleElementsAtCaretPosition = schemaManager.whatElementsCanGoHere(context);
for (int i = 0; i < possibleElementsAtCaretPosition.size(); i++) {
    CIElement possibleElement = possibleElementsAtCaretPosition.get(i);
    List<CIAttribute> attrs = possibleElement.getAttributes();
    if (attrs != null) {
        for (int j = 0; j < attrs.size(); j++) {
            CIAttribute ciAttribute = attrs.get(j);
            if (ciAttribute.getName().equals("class") && ciAttribute.getDefaultValue() != null && ciAttribute.getDefaultValue().contains("  topic/image ")) {
                //Found a CIElement for image
                //Create a fragment for it. The fragment contains all required child elements already built.
                AuthorDocumentFragment frag = schemaManager.createAuthorDocumentFragment(possibleElement);
                //Now set the @href to it.
                //Ask the user and obtain a value for the @href
                //Then:
                String href = "test.png";
                List<AuthorNode> nodes = frag.getContentNodes();
                if (!nodes.isEmpty()) {
                    AuthorElement imageEl = (AuthorElement) nodes.get(0);
                    imageEl.setAttribute("href", new AttrValue(href));
                }
                //And insert the fragment.
                this.authorAccess.getDocumentController().insertFragment(this.authorAccess.getEditorAccess().getCaretOffset(), frag);
                break loop;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Obtain the Current Selected Element Using the Author API

Question

If in the Author mode, an element is fully selected, I would like to perform an action on it. If not, I would like to perform an action on the node which is located at the caret position. Is this possible via the API?

Answer

When an element is fully selected by the user the selection start and end offsets are actually outside of the node's offset bounds. So using `AuthorDocumentController.getNodeAtOffset` will actually return the parent of the selected node. We have some special API which makes it easier for you to determine this situation:

```
WSAuthorEditorPageBase.getFullySelectedNode()
```

Debugging a Plugin Using the Eclipse Workbench

To debug problems in the code of the plugin without having to re-bundle the Java classes of the plugin in a JAR library, follow these steps:
1. Download and unpack an all platforms standalone version of Oxygen XML Author/Editor/Developer.

   **Note:** The extracted folder name depends on which product variant you have downloaded. For the purpose of this procedure the folder will be referred to as [OXYGEN_DIR].

2. Set up the Oxygen SDK following this set of instructions.

3. Create an Eclipse Java Project (let's call it MyPluginProject) from one of the sample plugins (the Workspace Access plugin for example).

4. In the MyPluginProject folder, create a folder called myPlugin. In this new folder copy the plugin.xml from the sample plugin. Modify the added plugin.xml to add a library reference to the directory where Eclipse copies the compiled output. To find out where this directory is located, invoke the context menu of the project (in the Project view), and go to Build Path > Configure Build Path.... Then inspect the value of the Default output folder text box.

   **Example:** If the compiled output folder is classes, then you need to add in the plugin.xml the following library reference:

   ```xml
   <library name="../classes"/>
   ```

5. Copy the plugin.dtd from the [OXYGEN_DIR]/plugins folder in the root MyPluginProject folder.

6. In the MyPluginProject's build path add external JAR references to all the JAR libraries in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib folder. Now your MyPluginProject should compile successfully.

7. In the Eclipse IDE, create a new Java Application configuration for debugging. Set the Main class box to ro.sync.exml.Oxygen. Click the Arguments tab and add the following code snippet in the VM arguments input box, making sure that the path to the plugins directory is the correct one:

   ```
   -Dcom.oxygenxml.app.descriptor=ro.sync.exml.EditorFrameDescriptor -Xmx1024m
   -XX:MaxPermSize=384m -Dcom.oxygenxml.editor.plugins.dir=D:\projects\MyPluginProject
   ```

   **Note:** If you need to configure the plugin for oXygen XML Author or oXygen XML Developer, set the com.oxygenxml.app.descriptor to ro.sync.exml.AuthorFrameDescriptor or ro.sync.exml.DeveloperFrameDescriptor, respectively.

8. Add a break point in the source of one of your Java classes.

9. Debug the created configuration. When the code reaches your breakpoint, the debug perspective should take over.

### Debugging an Oxygen SDK Extension Using the Eclipse Workbench

To debug problems in the extension code without having to bundle the extension's Java classes in a JAR library, perform the following steps:

1. Download and unpack an all platforms standalone version of Oxygen XML Author/Editor to a folder on your hard drive.

   **Note:** Name the folder [OXYGEN_DIR].

2. Create an Eclipse Java Project (let's call it MySDKProject) with the corresponding Java sources (for example a custom implementation of the ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.StylesFilter interface).

3. In the Project's build path add external JAR references to all the JAR libraries in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib folder. Now your Project should compile successfully.

4. Start the standalone version of Oxygen from the [OXYGEN_DIR] and in the Document Type Association Preferences page edit the document type (for example DITA). In the Classpath tab, add a reference to your Project's classes directory and in the Extensions tab, select your custom StylesFilter extension as a value for the CSS styles filter property. Close the application to save the changes to the framework file.

5. Create a new Java Application configuration for debugging. The Main Class should be ro.sync.exml.Oxygen. The given VM Arguments should be

   ```
   -Dcom.oxygenxml.app.descriptor=ro.sync.exml.EditorFrameDescriptor -Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=384m
   ```
6. Add a break point in one of the source Java classes.
7. Debug the created configuration. When the code reaches your breakpoint, the debug perspective should take over.

**Extending the Java Functionality of an Existing Framework (Document Type)**

**Question**
How can I change the way DocBook 4 link's display in author view based on what element is at the linkend?

Please follow the steps below:

1. Create a Maven Java project and add a dependency on the oXygen classes:

   <dependency>
   <groupId>com.oxygenxml</groupId>
   <artifactId>oxygen-sdk</artifactId>
   <version>${oxygen.version}</version>
   </dependency>

   where ${oxygen.version} is the version of Oxygen XML Author plugin.

   Alternatively, if the project does not use Maven, all the transitive dependencies of the above Maven artifact need to be added to the classpath of the project.

2. Also add to the project’s class path the: 
   
   "[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/docbook.jar".

3. Create a class that extends ro.sync.ecss.extensions.docbook.DocBook4ExtensionsBundle and overwrites the method:

   ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.ExtensionsBundle#createLinkTextResolver()

4. For your custom resolver implementation you can start from the Java sources of the

   ro.sync.ecss.extensions.docbook.link.DocbookLinkTextResolver (the Java code for the entire DocBook customization is present in a subfolder in the Author SDK).

5. Pack your extension classes in a JAR file. Copy the JAR to: 
   "[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/docbook/custom.jar".


7. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and go to **Document Type Association**. Edit the DocBook 4 document type. In the **Classpath** list add the path to the new JAR. In the extensions list select your custom extension instead of the regular DocBook one.

8. You can rename the document type and also the "docbook" framework folder to something else like "custom_docbook" and share it with others.

**Controlling XML Serialization in the Author Component**

**Question**
How can I force the Author Component to save the XML with zero indent size and not to break the line inside block-level elements?

**Answer**
Usually, in a standalone version of Oxygen XML Author plugin, the **Editor > Format** and **Editor > Format > XML** preferences pages allow you to control the way the XML is saved on the disk after you edit it in the **Author** mode.

In the editor application (Standalone or Eclipse-based), you can either bundle a default set of options or use the PluginWorkspace.setGlobalObjectProperty(String, Object) API:

```java
//For not breaking the line
/pluginWorkspace.setGlobalObjectProperty("editor.line.width", new Integer(100000));
//Do not break before inline elements
/pluginWorkspace.setGlobalObjectProperty("editor.format.indent.inline.elements", false);
//For forcing zero indent
/pluginWorkspace.setGlobalObjectProperty("editor.detect.indent.on.open", false);
```
In the Author Component, you can either bundle a fixed set of options, or use our Java API to set properties which overwrite the default options:

```java
//For not breaking the line
//Long line
AuthorComponentFactory.getInstance().setObjectProperty("editor.line.width", new Integer(100000));
//Do not break before inline elements
AuthorComponentFactory.getInstance().setObjectProperty("editor.format.indent.inline.elements", false);
//For forcing zero indent
//Force indent settings to be controlled by us
AuthorComponentFactory.getInstance().setObjectProperty("editor.detect.indent.on.open", false);
//Zero indent size
AuthorComponentFactory.getInstance().setObjectProperty("editor.indent.size.v9.2", 0);
```

How can I add a custom Outline view for editing XML documents in the Text mode?

Let's say you have XML documents like:

```xml
<doc startnumber="15">
  <sec counter="no">
    <info/>
    <title>Introduction</title>
  </sec>
  <sec>
    <title>Section title</title>
    <para>Content</para>
  </sec>
  <sec>
    <title>Section title</title>
    <para>Content</para>
  </sec>
  <sec>
    <title>Section title</title>
    <para>Content</para>
  </sec>
</doc>
```

and you want to display the XML content in a simplified Outline view like:

```
doc "15"
sec Introduction
sec 15 Section title
sec 15.1 Section title
sec 16 Section title
```

Usually an Outline should have the following characteristics:

1. Double clicking in the Outline the corresponding XML content would get selected.
2. When the caret moves in the opened XML document the Outline would select the proper entry.
3. When modifications occur in the document, the Outline would refresh.

A simple implementation using a Workspace Access plugin type could be something like:

```java
/**
 * Simple Outline for the Text mode based on executing XPaths over the text content.
 */
public class CustomWorkspaceAccessPluginExtension implements WorkspaceAccessPluginExtension {
  /**
   * The custom outline list.
   */
  private JList customOutlineList;

  /**
   * Maps outline nodes to ranges in document
   */
  private WSXMLTextNodeRange[] currentOutlineRanges;

  /**
   * The current text page
   */
  private WSXMLTextEditorPage currentTextPage;

  /**
   * Disable caret listener when we select from the caret listener.
   */
```
private boolean enableCaretListener = true;

/**
 * @see ro.sync.exml.plugin.workspace.WorkspaceAccessPluginExtension#applicationStarted(ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.standalone.StandalonePluginWorkspace)
 */
@Override
public void applicationStarted(final StandalonePluginWorkspace pluginWorkspaceAccess) {
  pluginWorkspaceAccess.addViewComponentCustomizer(new ViewComponentCustomizer() {
    @Override
    public void customizeView(ViewInfo viewInfo) {
      //The view ID defined in the "plugin.xml"
      customOutlineList = new JList();
      //Render the content in the Outline.
      customOutlineList.setCellRenderer(new DefaultListCellRenderer() {
        @Override
        public Component getListCellRendererComponent(JList<?> list, Object value, int index, boolean isSelected, boolean cellHasFocus) {
          JList label = (JLabel) super.getListCellRendererComponent(list, value, index, isSelected, cellHasFocus);
          String val = null;
          if(value instanceof Element) {
            Element element = ((Element)value);
            if(!"".equals(element.getAttribute("startnumber"))) {
              val += "" + "" + element.getAttribute("startnumber") + "";
            }
            NodeList titles = element.getElementsByTagName("title");
            if(titles.getLength() > 0) {
              val += "" + titles.item(0).getTextContent() + "";
            }
          }
          label.setText(val);
          return label;
        }
      });
      //When we click a node, select it in the text page.
      customOutlineList.addMouseListener(new MouseAdapter() {
        public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
          if(SwingUtilities.isLeftMouseButton(e) && e.getClickCount() == 2) {
            int sel = customOutlineList.getSelectedIndex();
            enableCaretListener = false;
            try {
              currentTextPage.select(currentTextPage.getOffsetOfLineStart(currentOutlineRanges[sel].getStartLine()) +
                currentOutlineRanges[sel].getStartColumn() - 1,
                currentTextPage.getOffsetOfLineStart(currentOutlineRanges[sel].getEndLine()) +
                currentOutlineRanges[sel].getEndColumn());
            } catch(BadLocationException e1) {
              e1.printStackTrace();
            }
            enableCaretListener = true;
          }
        }
      });
      viewInfo.setComponent(new JScrollPane(customOutlineList));
      viewInfo.setTitle("Custom Outline");
    }
  });
  pluginWorkspaceAccess.addEditorChangeListener(new WSEditorChangeListener() {
    @Override
    public void editorOpened(URL editorLocation) {
      //An editor was opened
      WSEditor editorAccess = pluginWorkspaceAccess.getEditorAccess(editorLocation, StandalonePluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
      if(editorAccess != null) {
        WSEditor currentPage = editorAccess.getCurrentPage();
        if(currentPage instanceof WSXMLTextEditorPage) {
          //User editing in Text mode an opened XML document.
          final WSXMLTextEditorPage xmlTP = (WSXMLTextEditorPage) currentPage;
        }
      }
    }
  });
  */
}
// Reconfigure outline on each change.
xmtp.getDocument().addDocumentListener(new DocumentListener() {
    @Override
    public void removeUpdate(DocumentEvent e) {
        reconfigureOutline(xmtp);
    }
    @Override
    public void insertUpdate(DocumentEvent e) {
        reconfigureOutline(xmtp);
    }
    @Override
    public void changedUpdate(DocumentEvent e) {
        reconfigureOutline(xmtp);
    }
});
JTextArea textComponent = (JTextArea) xmtp.getTextComponent();
textComponent.addCaretListener(new CaretListener() {
    @Override
    public void caretUpdate(CaretEvent e) {
        if(currentOutlineRanges != null && currentTextPage != null && enableCaretListener) {
            enableCaretListener = false;
            // Find the node to select in the outline.
            try {
                int line = xmtp.getLineOfOffset(e.getDot());
                for (int i = currentOutlineRanges.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
                    if(line > currentOutlineRanges[i].getStartLine() && line <
                       currentOutlineRanges[i].getEndLine()) {
                        customOutlineList.setSelectedIndex(i);
                        break;
                    }
                }
            } catch (BadLocationException e1) {
                e1.printStackTrace();
            }
            enableCaretListener = true;
        }
    }
});
/**
 * @see ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.listeners.WSEditorChangeListener#editorActivated(java.net.URL)
 */
@Override
public void editorActivated(URL editorLocation) {
    // An editor was selected, reconfigure the common outline
    WSEditor editorAccess = pluginWorkspaceAccess.getEditorAccess(editorLocation,
                     StandalonePluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
    if(editorAccess != null) {
        WSEditorPage currentPage = editorAccess.getCurrentPage();
        if(currentPage instanceof WSXMLTextEditorPage) {
            // User editing in Text mode an opened XML document.
            WSXMLTextEditorPage xmlTP = (WSXMLTextEditorPage) currentPage;
            reconfigureOutline(xmlTP);
        }
    }
}, StandalonePluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
}
/**
 * @param xmlTP The XML Text page.
 */
protected void reconfigureOutline(final WSXMLTextEditorPage xmlTP) {
    try {
        Object[] evaluateXPath = xmlTP.evaluateXPath("//doc | //sec");
        // These are the ranges each node takes in the document.
        currentOutlineRanges = xmlTP.findElementsByXPath("//doc | //sec");
        currentTextPage = xmlTP;
        DefaultListModel listModel = new DefaultListModel();
        if(evaluateXPath != null) {
            for (int i = 0; i < evaluateXPath.length; i++) {
                listModel.addElement(evaluateXPath[i]);
            }
        }
        customOutlineList.setModel(listModel);
    } catch (XPathException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    }
}
/**
 * @see ro.sync.exml.plugin.workspace.WorkspaceAccessPluginExtension#applicationClosing()
 */
@Override
Dynamically Adding Form Controls Using a StylesFilter

Usually, a form control is added from the CSS using the `oxy_editor()` function. However, in some cases you don't have all the information you need to properly initialize the form control at CSS level. In these cases you can add the form controls by using the API, more specifically `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.StylesFilter`.

For instance, let's assume that we want a combo box form control and the values to populate the combo are specified inside a file (for a more interesting scenario we could imagine that they come from a database). Here is how to add the form control from the API:

```java
public class SDFStylesFilter implements StylesFilter {
  public Styles filter(Styles styles, AuthorNode authorNode) {
    if (authorNode.getType() == AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_PSEUDO_ELEMENT && "before".equals(authorNode.getName())) {
      authorNode = authorNode.getParent();
      if ("country".equals(authorNode.getName())) {
        // This is the BEFORE pseudo element of the "country" element.
        // Read the supported countries from the configuration file.
        Map<String, Object> formControlArgs = new HashMap<String, Object>();
        formControlArgs.put(InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.PROPERTY_EDIT, "#text");
        formControlArgs.put(InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.PROPERTY_TYPE, InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.TYPE_COMBOBOX);
        // This will be a comma separated enumeration: France, Spain, Great Britain
        String countries = readCountriesFromFile();
        formControlArgs.put(InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.PROPERTY_VALUES, countries);
        formControlArgs.put(InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.PROPERTY_EDITABLE, "false");
        // We also add a label in form of the form control.
        Map<String, Object> labelProps = new HashMap<String, Object>();
        labelProps.put("text", "Country: ");
        labelProps.put("styles", "* { width: 100px; color: gray; }");
        StaticContent[] mixedContent = new StaticContent[] {
          new LabelContent(labelProps),
          new EditorContent(formControlArgs)
        };
        styles.setProperty(Styles.KEY_MIXED_CONTENT, mixedContent);
      }
    }

    // The previously added form control is the only way the element can be edited.
    if ("country".equals(authorNode.getName())) {
      styles.setProperty(Styles.KEY_VISIBILITY, "-oxy-collapse-text");
    }

    return styles;
  }
}
```

If the execution of the `formControlArgs.put(InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.PROPERTY_VALUES, countries);` line consumes too much execution time (for example if it connects to a database or if it needs to extract data from a very large file), you can choose to delay it until the values are actually needed by the form control. This approach is called lazy evaluation and can be implemented as follows:

```java
formControlArgs.put(InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.PROPERTY_VALUES, new LazyValue<List<CIValue>>(() {
  public java.util.List<CIValue> get() {
    // We avoid reading the possible values until they are actually requested.
    // This will be a List with CIValues created over countries: France, Spain, Great Britain
    return readCountriesFromFile();
  }
});
```

The lazy evaluation approach can be used for the following form controls properties:

- `InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.PROPERTY_VALUES`
- `InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.PROPERTY_LABELS`
- `InplaceEditorArgumentKeys.PROPERTY_TOOLTIPS`

The full source code for this example is available inside the `Author SDK`. 
Modifying the XML content on Open

Question

I have a bunch of DITA documents which have a fixed path the image `src` attributes. These paths are not valid and I am trying to move away from this practice by converting it into relative paths. When an XML document is opened, can I trigger the Java API to change the fixed path to a relative path?

Answer

Our Plugins SDK: [http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#Developer_Plugins](http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#Developer_Plugins) contains a sample Plugin Type called `WorkspaceAccess`. Such a plugin is notified when the application starts and it can do what you want in a couple of ways:

1. You add a listener which notifies you when the user opens an XML document. Then if the XML document is opened in the Author visual editing mode you can use our Author API to change attributes:

```java
pluginWorkspaceAccess.addEditorChangeListener(new WSEditorChangeListener() {
    @Override
    public void editorOpened(URL editorLocation) {
        WSEditor openedEditor = pluginWorkspaceAccess.getCurrentEditorAccess(StandalonePluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
        if(openedEditor.getCurrentPage() instanceof WSAuthorEditorPage) {
            WSAuthorEditorPage authPage = (WSAuthorEditorPage) openedEditor.getCurrentPage();
            AuthorDocumentController docController = authPage.getDocumentController();
            try {
                //All changes will be undone by pressing Undo once.
                docController.beginCompoundEdit();
                fixupImageRefs(docController, docController.getAuthorDocumentNode());
            } finally {
                docController.endCompoundEdit();
            }
        }
    }
}

private void fixupImageRefs(AuthorDocumentController docController, AuthorNode authorNode) {
    if(authorNode instanceof AuthorParentNode) {
        //Recurse
        List<AuthorNode> contentNodes = ((AuthorParentNode)authorNode).getContentNodes();
        for (int i = 0; i < contentNodes.size(); i++) {
            fixupImageRefs(docController, contentNodes.get(i));
        }
    }
    if(authorNode.getType() == AuthorNode.NODE_TYPE_ELEMENT) {
        AuthorElement elem = (AuthorElement) authorNode;
        if("image".equals(elem.getLocalName())) {
            String originalHref = elem.getAttribute("href").getValue();
            URL currentLocation = docController.getAuthorDocumentNode().getXMLBaseURL();
            //TODO here you compute the new href.
            String newHref = null;
            docController.setAttribute("href", new AttrValue(newHref, elem));
        }
    }
}
```

2. You also have API to open XML documents in the application:

```java
ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.Workspace.open(URL)
```

So you can create up a plugin which automatically opens one by one XML documents from a certain folder in the application, makes modifications to them, saves the content by calling:

```java
ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.editor.WSEditorBase.save()
```
and then closes the editor:

```java
ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.Workspace.close(URL)
```

**Modifying the XML content on Save**

**Question**

Is it possible to get Oxygen to update the revised date on a DITA document when it’s saved?

**Answer**

Our Plugins SDK: [http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#Developer_Plugins](http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#Developer_PlUGINS) contains a sample Plugin Type called `WorkspaceAccess`. Such a plugin is notified when the application starts.

You can add a listener which notifies you before the user saves an XML document. Then if the XML document is opened in the Author visual editing mode you can use our Author API to change attributes before the save takes place:

```java
@override
public void applicationStarted(final StandalonePluginWorkspace pluginWorkspaceAccess) {
    pluginWorkspaceAccess.addEditorChangeListener(new WSEditorChangeListener()
    
    @Override
    public void editorOpened(URL editorLocation) {
        final WSEditor editorAccess = pluginWorkspaceAccess.getEditorAccess(editorLocation,
        PluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
        if(editorAccess != null){
            editorAccess.addEditorListener(new ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.listeners.WSEditorListener()
            
            @Override
            public boolean editorAboutToBeSavedVeto(int operationType) {
                if(EditorPageConstants.PAGE_AUTHOR.equals(editorAccess.getCurrentPageID())){
                    WSAuthorEditorPage authorPage = (WSAuthorEditorPage) editorAccess.getCurrentPage();
                    try {
                        AuthorDocumentController controller = authorPage.getDocumentController();
                        AuthorNode[] nodes = controller.findNodesByXPath("//revised", true, true, true);
                        if(nodes != null && nodes.length > 0){
                            AuthorElement revised = (AuthorElement) nodes[0];
                            controller.setAttribute("modified", new AttrValue(new Date().toString()), revised);
                        }
                        catch (AuthorOperationException e) {
                            e.printStackTrace();
                        }
                    }
                    //And let the save continue..
                    return true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

**Save a new document with a predefined file name pattern**

**Question**

Is it possible to get Oxygen Author to automatically generate a file name comprising a UUID plus file extension using the SDK?

**Answer**

This could be done implementing a plugin for Oxygen XML Author plugin using our Plugins SDK:


There is a type of plugin called `Workspace Access` that can be used to add a listener to be notified before an opened editor is saved. The implemented plugin would intercept the save events when a newly created document is untitled and display an alternative chooser dialog box, then save the topic with the proper name.
The Java code for this would look like:

```java
private static class CustomEdListener extends WSEditorListener{
    private final WSEditor editor;
    private final StandalonePluginWorkspace pluginWorkspaceAccess;
    private boolean saving = false;
    public CustomEdListener(StandalonePluginWorkspace pluginWorkspaceAccess, WSEditor editor) {
        this.pluginWorkspaceAccess = pluginWorkspaceAccess;
        this.editor = editor;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean editorAboutToBeSavedVeto(int operationType) {
        if(! saving &&
            editor.getEditorLocation().toString().contains("Untitled") ) {
            File chosenDir = pluginWorkspaceAccess.chooseDirectory();
            if(chosenDir != null) {
                final File chosenFile = new File(chosenDir, UUID.randomUUID().toString() + ".dita");
                SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
                    @Override
                    public void run() {
                        try {
                            saving = true;
                            editor.saveAs(new URL(chosenFile.toURI().toASCIIString()));
                        } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
                            e.printStackTrace();
                        }
                        finally {
                            saving = false;
                        }
                    }
                });
            }
            return false;
        }
        return true;
    }

    @Override
    public void applicationStarted(final StandalonePluginWorkspace pluginWorkspaceAccess) {
        pluginWorkspaceAccess.addEditorChangeListener(new WSEditorChangeListener() {
            @Override
            public void editorOpened(URL editorLocation) {
                final WSEditor editor = pluginWorkspaceAccess.getEditorAccess(editorLocation, PluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
                if(editor != null && editor.getEditorLocation().toString().contains("Untitled") ) {
                    //Untitled editor
                    editor.addEditorListener(new CustomEdListener(pluginWorkspaceAccess, editor));
                }
            }
        }, PluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
        ................................................
    }
}
```

**Auto-generate an ID when a document is opened or created**

**Question**

Is it possible to configure how the application generates ids? For project compliance we need ids having a certain format for each created topic.

**Answer**

This could be done implementing a plugin for Oxygen XML Author plugin using our Plugins SDK: [http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#Developer_Plugins](http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#Developer_Plugins)

There is a type of plugin called “Workspace Access” which can be used to add a listener to be notified when an editor is opened.

The implemented plugin would intercept the editor opened and editor page changed events (which occur when a new editor is created) and generate a new ID attribute value on the root element.
The Java code for this would look like:

```java
pluginWorkspaceAccess.addEditorChangeListener(new WSEditorChangeListener() {
    /**
     * @see ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.listeners.WSEditorChangeListener#editorOpened(java.net.URL)
     */
    @Override
    public void editorOpened(URL editorLocation) {
        WSEditor ed = pluginWorkspaceAccess.getEditorAccess(editorLocation, PluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
        generateID(ed);
    }
    /**
     * @see ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.listeners.WSEditorChangeListener#editorPageChanged(java.net.URL)
     */
    @Override
    public void editorPageChanged(URL editorLocation) {
        WSEditor ed = pluginWorkspaceAccess.getEditorAccess(editorLocation, PluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
        generateID(ed);
    }
    private void generateID(WSEditor ed) {
        if (ed.getCurrentPage() instanceof WSAuthorEditorPage) {
            WSAuthorEditorPage authorEditPage = (WSAuthorEditorPage) ed.getCurrentPage();
            AuthorDocumentController ctrl = authorEditPage.getDocumentController();
            AuthorElement root = ctrl.getHostDocumentNode().getRootElement();
            if (root.getAttribute("id") == null || !root.getAttribute("id").getValue().startsWith("generated_")) {
                ctrl.setAttribute("id", new AttrValue("generated_" + Math.random()), root);
            }
        }
    }
}, PluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
```

Use a custom view with the Oxygen XML Author plugin distribution

**Question**

Is it possible to create a custom view in Eclipse which can insert certain XML fragments in the documents opened with the Oxygen XML Author plugin?

**Answer**

Here you can find more information about the Eclipse part of the oXygen SDK:

[http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#oXygen_Eclipse_plugin](http://www.oxygenxml.com/oxygen_sdk.html#oXygen_Eclipse_plugin)

Use the provided Oxygen XML Author plugin sample project as a starting point. From any custom view/component you can have singleton access to the using the ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.PluginWorkspaceProvider.getPluginWorkspace() API.

The Java code for inserting a certain XML fragment in the currently open editor (either in the Text or Author editing modes) would look like this:

```java
WSEditor currentEditorAccess =
PluginWorkspaceProvider.getPluginWorkspace().getCurrentEditorAccess(PluginWorkspace.MAIN_EDITING_AREA);
if (currentEditorAccess.getCurrentPage() instanceof WSXMLTextEditorPage) {
    //Editor opened in Text page
    WSXMLTextEditorPage tp = (WSXMLTextEditorPage) currentEditorAccess.getCurrentPage();
    //You can access the API to insert text in the XML content
    tp.getDocument().insertString(tp.getCaretOffset(), "<testTag/>", null);
    //This is the internal StyledText implementation
    tp.getTextComponent();
    //You can use this XPath API to find the range of an XML element.
    //tp.findElementByXPath(xpathExpression)
} else if (currentEditorAccess.getCurrentPage() instanceof WSAuthorEditorPage) {
    //Editor opened in Author page
    try {
        WSAuthorEditorPage authPage = (WSAuthorEditorPage) currentEditorAccess.getCurrentPage();
        //Then you can do stuff like this to insert XML at caret position
        authPage.getDocumentController().insertXMLFragment("<testTag/>", authPage.getCaretOffset());
        // TODO Auto-generated catch block
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (AuthorOperationException e) {
```

Oxygen XML Author plugin  | Authoring Customization | 435
XML documents can be transformed into a variety of user-friendly output formats that can be viewed by other users. This process is known as a *transformation*.

**Topics:**
- *Transformation Scenarios*
- *Output Formats*
A transformation scenario is a set of complex operations and settings that gives you the possibility to obtain outputs of multiple types (XML, HTML, PDF, EPUB, etc.) from the same source of XML files and stylesheets.

Executing a transformation scenario implies multiple actions, such as:

- Validating the input file.
- Obtaining intermediate output files (for example, formatting objects for the XML to PDF transformation).
- Using transformation engines to produce the output.

Before transforming an XML document in Oxygen XML Author plugin, you need to define a transformation scenario to apply to that document. A scenario is a set of values for various parameters that define a transformation. It is not related to a particular document, but rather to a document type. Types of transformation scenarios include:

- **Scenarios that Apply to XML Files** - This type of scenario contains the location of an XSLT stylesheet that is applied on the edited XML document, as well as other transformation parameters.
- **Scenarios that Apply to XSLT Files** - This type of scenario contains the location of an XML document, on which the edited XSLT stylesheet is applied, as well as other transform parameters.
- **Scenarios that Apply to XQuery Files** - This type of scenario contains the location of an XML source, on which the edited XQuery file is applied, as well as other transform parameters. When the XML source is a native XML database, the XML source field of the scenario is empty because the XML data is read with XQuery-specific functions, such as `document()` . When the XML source is a local XML file, the URL of the file is specified in the XML input field of the scenario.
- **Scenarios that Apply to SQL Files** - This type of scenario specifies a database connection for the database server that runs the SQL file that is associated with the scenario. The data processed by the SQL script is located in the database.
- **Scenarios that Apply to XProc Files** - This type of scenario contains the location of an XProc script, as well as other transform parameters.
- **DITA-OT Scenarios** - This type of scenario provides the parameters for an ANT transformation that executes a DITA-OT build script. Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a built-in version of ANT and a built-in version of DITA-OT, although you can also set other versions in the scenario.
- **ANT Scenarios** - This type of scenario contains the location of an ANT build script, as well as other transform parameters.

**Note:**

Status messages generated during the transformation process are displayed in the *Console view*.

### Defining a New Transformation Scenario

Defining a transformation scenario is the first step in the process of transforming a document. The following types of scenarios are available:

- **XML Transformation with XSLT** - Specifies the transformation parameters and location of an XSLT stylesheet that is applied to the edited XML document. This scenario is useful when you develop an XML document and the XSLT document is in its final form.
- **XML Transformation with XQuery** - Specifies the transform parameters and location of an XQuery file that is applied to the edited XML document.
- **DITA-OT Transformation** - Specifies the parameters for an Ant transformation that executes a DITA-OT build script. Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a built-in version of Ant and a built-in version of DITA-OT but different versions can be set in the scenario.
- **ANT Transformation** - Allows you to configure the options and parameters of an ANT build script.
- **XSLT Transformation** - Specifies the transformation parameters and location of an XML document to which the edited XSLT stylesheet is applied. This scenario is useful when you develop an XSLT document and the XML document is in its final form.
- **XProc Transformation** - Specified the transformation parameters and location of an XProc script.
- **XQuery Transformation** - Specifies the transformation parameters and location of an XML source to which the edited XQuery file is applied. When the XML source is a native XML database, the XML source field of the scenario is empty because the XML data is read with XQuery-specific functions, such as `document()`. When the XML source is a local XML file, the URL of the file is specified in the XML input field of the scenario.

- **SQL Transformation** - Specifies a database connection for the database server that runs the SQL file associated with the scenario. The data processed by the SQL script is located in the database.

**XML transformation with XSLT**

To create an **XML transformation with XSLT** scenario, use one of the following methods:

- Go to **Window > Show View** and select **Transformation Scenarios** to display this view. Click the **New** button and select **XML transformation with XSLT**.

- Use the **Configure Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X))** action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the **New** button and select **XML transformation with XSLT**.

- Use the **Apply Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X))** action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the **New** button and select **XML transformation with XSLT**.

  **Note:** If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting **Apply Transformation Scenario(s)** runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the **Apply Transformation Scenario** button.

All three methods open the **New Scenario** dialog box. This dialog allows you to configure the options that control the transformation.

The dialog box contains the following tabs:

- **XSLT**
- **FO Processors**
- **Output**

**The XSLT Tab**

The XSLT tab contains the following options:

- **XML URL** - Specifies the source XML file. This URL is resolved through the catalog resolver. If the catalog does not have a mapping for the URL, then the file is used directly from its remote location.

  **Note:** If the transformer engine is Saxon 9 and a custom URI resolver is configured in Preferences for Saxon 9, the XML input of the transformation is passed to that URI resolver.

  **Note:** If the transformer engine is one of the built-in XSLT 2.0 / 3.0 engines and the name of an initial template is specified in the scenario, the XML URL field can be empty. The XML URL field can also be empty if you use external XSLT processors. Otherwise, a value is mandatory in the XML URL field.

- **XSL URL** - Specifies the source XSL file that the transformation will use. This URL is resolved through the catalog resolver. If the catalog does not have a mapping for the URL, the file is used directly from its remote location.

You can use the following browsing buttons to enter values in the **XML URL** and **XSL URL** fields:

- **Insert Editor Variables**
  
  Opens a pop-up menu allowing you to introduce special **Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables** or **custom editor variables** in the XML URL field.

- **Browse for local file**
  
  Opens a local file browser dialog box allowing you to select a local file.
Browse workspace
Opens a file browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from the local workspace.

Browse for remote file
Opens an URL browser dialog box allowing you to select a remote file.

Browse for archived file
Opens a zip archive browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from a zip archive.

Browse Data Source Explorer
Opens the Data Source Explorer window.

Search for file
Allows you to find a file in the current project.

The rest of the options available in the XSLT tab allow you to further customize the transformation scenario:

- Use "xml-stylesheet" declaration - Use the stylesheet declared with an xml-stylesheet declaration instead of the stylesheet specified in the XSL URL field. By default, this checkbox is not selected and the transformation applies the XSLT stylesheet that is specified in the XSL URL field. If it is checked, the scenario applies the stylesheet specified explicitly in the XML document with the xml-stylesheet processing instruction.

- Transformer - This drop-down list presents all the transformation engines available to Oxygen XML Author plugin for performing a transformation. These are the built-in engines and the external engines defined in the Custom Engines preferences page. The engine you choose in this dialog is used as the default transformation engine. Also, if an XSLT or XQuery document does not have an associated validation scenario, this transformation engine is used in the validation process (if it provides validation support).

- Advanced options - Allows you to configure the advanced options of the Saxon HE / PE / EE engine for the current transformation scenario. To configure the same options globally, go to the Saxon-HE/PE/EE preferences page. For the current transformation scenario, these Advanced options override the options configured in the Saxon-HE/PE/EE preferences page. The Initial mode and template option is only available in the Advanced options. It is a Saxon-specific option that sets the name of the first XSLT template that starts the XSLT transformation or the initial mode of the transformation.

- Parameters - Opens the Configure parameters dialog, allowing you to configure the XSLT parameters used in the current transformation. In this dialog you can also configure the parameters of additional stylesheets by using the Additional XSLT stylesheets button. If the XSLT transformation engine is custom-defined, you can not use this dialog to configure the parameters sent to the custom engine. Instead, you can copy all parameters from the dialog using contextual menu actions and edit the custom XSLT engine to include the necessary parameters in the command line that starts the transformation process.

- Extensions - Opens the dialog for configuring the XSLT/XQuery extension jars or classes that define extension Java functions or extension XSLT elements used in the transformation.

- Additional XSLT stylesheets - Opens the dialog for adding XSLT stylesheets that are applied on the main stylesheet that is specified in the XSL URL field. This is useful when a chain of XSLT stylesheets must be applied to the input XML document.

Configure XSLT Parameters
The global parameters of the XSLT stylesheet used in a transformation scenario can be configured by using the Parameters button in the XSLT tab of a new or edited transformation scenario dialog.

The table displays all the parameters of the current XSLT stylesheet, all imported and included stylesheets, and all additional stylesheets, along with their descriptions and current values. You can also add, edit, and remove parameters. Use the Filter text box to search for a specific term in the entire parameters collection. Note that edited parameters are displayed with the name in bold.

If the XPath column is checked, the parameter value is evaluated as an XPath expression before starting the XSLT transformation.
For example, you can use expressions such as:

```xml
<xs:element name="entry">
  <xs:element name="person">
    <xs:attribute name="atr" type="xs:string"/>
  </xs:element>
</xs:element>
```

### Note:

1. The **doc** function solves the argument relative to the XSL stylesheet location. You can use full paths or editor variables (such as `$cfdu/` [current file directory]) to specify other locations:
   ```xml
doc('${cfdu}/test.xm')//*
```

2. You cannot use XSLT Functions. Only XPath functions are allowed.

The following actions are available for managing the parameters:

**New**

Opens the **Add Parameter** dialog that allows you to add a new parameter to the list. An *editor variable* can be inserted in the text box using the ✗ **Insert Editor Variables** button. If the **Evaluate as XPath** option is enabled, the parameter will be evaluated as an XPath expression.

**Edit**

Opens the **Edit Parameter** dialog that allows you to edit the selected parameter. An *editor variable* can be inserted in the text box using the ✗ **Insert Editor Variables** button. If the **Evaluate as XPath** option is enabled, the parameter will be evaluated as an XPath expression.

**Unset**

Resets the selected parameter to its default value. Available only for edited parameters with set values.

**Delete**

Removes the selected parameter from the list. It is enabled only for new parameters that have been added to the list.

The bottom panel presents the following:

- The default value of the parameter selected in the table.
- A description of the parameter, if available.
- The system ID of the stylesheet that declares it.

### XSLT/XQuery Extensions

The **Libraries** dialog box is used to specify the jars and classes that contain extension functions called from the XSLT or XQuery file of the current transformation scenario.

An extension function called from the XSLT or XQuery file of the current transformation scenario will be searched, in the specified extensions, in the order of the list displayed in this dialog. To change the order of the items, select the item to be moved and press the ✯ **Move up** or ✍ **Move down** buttons.

### The FO Processor Tab

The **FO Processor** tab contains the following options:

- **Perform FO Processing** - Specifies whether an FO processor is applied (either the built-in Apache FOP engine or an external engine defined in **Preferences**) during the transformation.
- **XSLT result as input** - The FO processor is applied to the result of the XSLT transformation that is defined in the XSLT tab.
- **XML URL as input** - The FO processor is applied to the input XML file.
- **Method** - The output format of the FO processing. Available options depend on the selected processor type.
- **Processor** - Specifies the FO processor. It can be the built-in Apache FOP processor or an *external processor*.

### The Output Tab

The **Output** tab contains the following options:
• **Prompt for file** - At the end of the transformation, a file browser dialog is displayed for specifying the path and name of the file that stores the transformation result.

• **Save As** - The path of the file where the result of the transformation is stored. The path can include *special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables* or *custom editor variables* by using the Insert Editor Variables button.

• **Open in Browser/System Application** - If enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the result of the transformation in a system application associated with the file type of the result (for example,.pdf files are usually opened in the Acrobat Reader application).

  ![Note: To set the web browser that is used for displaying HTML/XHTML pages, open the Preferences dialog box, then go to General > Web Browser.](image)

  • **Saved file** - When Open in Browser/System Application is selected, this button can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the file specified in the Save As text field at the end of the transformation.

  • **Other location** - When Open in System Application is selected, this option can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin opens the file specified here. The file path can include *special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables* or *custom editor variables* by using the Insert Editor Variables button.

• **Open in editor** - When this is enabled, the transformation result specified in the Save As field is opened in a new editor panel with the appropriate built-in editor type (for example, if the result is an XML file it is opened in the built-in XML editor, or if it is an XSL-FO file it is opened with the built-in FO editor).

• **Show in results view as**

  • **XHTML** - Can only be enabled if Open in Browser/System Application is disabled. If this is checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the transformation result in a built-in XHTML browser panel at the bottom of the application window.

  ![Important: When transforming very large documents, you should be aware that enabling this feature results in a very long processing time, necessary for rendering the transformation result in the XHTML result viewer panel. This drawback is due to the built-in Java XHTML browser implementation. To avoid delays for large documents, if you wish to see the XHTML result of the transformation, you should use an external browser by checking the Open in browser option.](image)

  • **XML** - If this is checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the transformation result in an XML viewer panel at the bottom of the application window with *syntax highlighting*, specific for XML documents.

• **Image URLs are relative to** - If Show in results view as XHTML is checked, this text field specifies the path used to resolve image paths contained in the transformation result.

### Additional XSLT Stylesheets

The list of additional XSLT stylesheets can be edited in the dialog box opened by the Additional XSLT Stylesheets button in the XSLT tab of a new or edited transformation scenario dialog box. The following actions are available:

**Add**

Adds a stylesheet in the Additional XSLT stylesheets list using a file browser dialog box. You can type an *editor variable* in the file name field of the browser dialog box. The name of the stylesheet will be added in the list after the current selection.

**Remove**

Deletes the selected stylesheet from the Additional XSLT stylesheets list.

**Up**

Moves the selected stylesheet up in the list.

**Down**

Moves the selected stylesheet down in the list.
XML Transformation with XQuery

Use the **XML transformation with XQuery** scenario to apply a transformation in which an XQuery file queries an XML file for the output results.

To create an **XML transformation with XQuery** scenario, use one of the following methods:

- Go to **Window > Show View** and select **Transformation Scenarios** to display this view. Click the **New** button and select **XML transformation with XQuery**.
- Use the **Configure Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X))** action from the **Transformation** toolbar or the **XML** menu. Then click the **New** button and select **XML transformation with XQuery**.
- Use the **Apply Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X))** action from the **Transformation** toolbar or the **XML** menu. Then click the **New** button and select **XML transformation with XQuery**.

**Note:** If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting **Apply Transformation Scenario(s)** runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the **Apply Transformation Scenario** button.

All three methods open the **New Scenario** dialog box. This dialog allows you to configure the options that control the transformation.

The dialog box contains the following tabs:

- **XQuery**
- **FO Processor**
- **Output**

**The XQuery Tab**

The **XQuery** tab contains the following options:

- **XML URL** - Specifies the source XML file. This URL is resolved through the catalog resolver. If the catalog does not have a mapping for the URL, then the file is used directly from its remote location.

  **Note:** If the transformer engine is Saxon 9 and a custom URI resolver is configured in **Preferences** for Saxon 9, the XML input of the transformation is passed to that URI resolver.

- **XQuery URL** - Specifies the source XQuery file that the transformation will use. This URL is resolved through the catalog resolver. If the catalog does not have a mapping for the URL, the file is used directly from its remote location.

You can use the following browsing buttons to enter values in the **XML URL** and **XQuery URL** fields:

- **Insert Editor Variables**
  Opens a pop-up menu allowing you to introduce special **Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables** or **custom editor variables** in the XML URL field.

- **Browse for local file**
  Opens a local file browser dialog box allowing you to select a local file.

- **Browse workspace**
  Opens a file browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from the local workspace.

- **Browse for remote file**
  Opens an URL browser dialog box allowing you to select a remote file.

- **Browse for archived file**
  Opens a zip archive browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from a zip archive.
Browse Data Source Explorer

Opens the Data Source Explorer window.

Search for file

Allows you to find a file in the current project.

The rest of the options available in the XQuery tab allow you to further customize the transformation scenario:

- **Transformer** - This drop-down list presents all the transformation engines available to Oxygen XML Author plugin for performing a transformation. These are the built-in engines and the external engines defined in the Custom Engines preferences page. The engine you choose in this dialog is used as the default transformation engine. Also, if an XSLT or XQuery document does not have an associated validation scenario, this transformation engine is used in the validation process (if it provides validation support);

  - Advanced options - configure advanced options specific for the Saxon HE / PE / EE engine.

- **Parameters** - Opens the Configure parameters dialog for configuring the XQuery parameters. You can use buttons in this dialog you can add, edit, or remove parameters. If the XQuery transformation engine is custom-defined you cannot use this dialog to set parameters. Instead, you can copy all parameters from the dialog using contextual menu actions and edit the custom XQuery engine to include the necessary parameters in the command line that starts the transformation process.

  Note: Use the Filter text box to search for a specific term in the entire parameters collection.

- **Extensions** - Opens the dialog for configuring the XSLT/XQuery extension jars or classes that define extension Java functions or extension XSLT elements used in the transformation.

**XSLT/XQuery Extensions**

The Libraries dialog box is used to specify the jars and classes that contain extension functions called from the XSLT or XQuery file of the current transformation scenario.

An extension function called from the XSLT or XQuery file of the current transformation scenario will be searched, in the specified extensions, in the order of the list displayed in this dialog. To change the order of the items, select the item to be moved and press the Move up or Move down buttons.

**The FO Processor Tab**

The FO Processor tab contains the following options:

- **Perform FO Processing** - Specifies whether an FO processor is applied (either the built-in Apache FOP engine or an external engine defined in Preferences) during the transformation.

- **XQuery result as input** - the FO processor is applied to the result of the XQuery transformation defined in the XQuery tab.

- **XML URL as input** - The FO processor is applied to the input XML file.

- **Method** - The output format of the FO processing. Available options depend on the selected processor type.

- **Processor** - Specifies the FO processor. It can be the built-in Apache FOP processor or an external processor.

**The Output Tab**

The Output tab contains the following options:

- **Present as a sequence** - Enabling this option will reduce the time necessary to fetch the full result, as it will only fetch the first chunk of the result.

- **Prompt for file** - At the end of the transformation, a file browser dialog is displayed for specifying the path and name of the file that stores the transformation result.

- **Save As** - The path of the file where the result of the transformation is stored. The path can include special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables or custom editor variables by using the Insert Editor Variables button.
• **Open in Browser/System Application** - If enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the result of the transformation in a system application associated with the file type of the result (for example, .pdf files are usually opened in the Acrobat Reader application).

  **Note:** To set the web browser that is used for displaying HTML/XHTML pages, open the Preferences dialog box, then go to General > Web Browser.

  • **Saved file** - When Open in Browser/System Application is selected, this button can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the file specified in the Save As text field at the end of the transformation.

  • **Other location** - When Open in System Application is selected, this option can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin opens the file specified here. The file path can include special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables or custom editor variables by using the Insert Editor Variables button.

• **Open in editor** - When this is enabled, the transformation result specified in the Save As field is opened in a new editor panel with the appropriate built-in editor type (for example, if the result is an XML file it is opened in the built-in XML editor, or if it is an XSL-FO file it is opened with the built-in FO editor).

• **Show in results view as**

  • **XHTML** - Can only be enabled if Open in Browser/System Application is disabled. If this is checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the transformation result in a built-in XHTML browser panel at the bottom of the application window.

    **Important:** When transforming very large documents, you should be aware that enabling this feature results in a very long processing time, necessary for rendering the transformation result in the XHTML result viewer panel. This drawback is due to the built-in Java XHTML browser implementation. To avoid delays for large documents, if you wish to see the XHTML result of the transformation, you should use an external browser by checking the Open in browser option.

  • **XML** - If this is checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the transformation result in an XML viewer panel at the bottom of the application window with syntax highlighting, specific for XML documents.

• **Image URLs are relative to** - If Show in results view as XHTML is checked, this text field specifies the path used to resolve image paths contained in the transformation result.

**DITA OT Transformation**

To create a DITA OT Transformation scenario, use one of the following methods:

• Go to Window > Show View and select Transformation Scenarios to display this view. Click the New button and select DITA OT Transformation.

• Use the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the New button and select DITA OT Transformation.

• Use the Apply Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the New button and select DITA OT Transformation.

  **Note:** If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting Apply Transformation Scenario(s) runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the Apply Transformation Scenario button.

All three methods open the DITA Transformation Type dialog box that presents the list of possible outputs.
Select the desired type of output and click **OK**. This opens the **New Scenario** dialog box, which allows you to configure the options that control the transformation.

The lower part of the dialog box contains the following tabs (only those that are appropriate for the chosen output type will be displayed):

- **Skins** (Available for **WebHelp** and **WebHelp with Feedback** output types).
- **FO Processor** (Available for PDF output types).
- **Parameters**
- **Filters**
- **Advanced**
- **Output**

For information on creating an entirely new DITA OT transformation, see *Creating a DITA OT Customization Plugin* on page 204 and *Installing a Plugin in the DITA Open Toolkit* on page 205.

**The Skins Tab**

A skin is a collection of CSS properties that can alter the look of the output by changing colors, font types, borders, margins, and paddings. This allows you to rapidly adapt the look and feel of the output for your organization.

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides a set of predefined skins for the **DITA Map WebHelp** and **DITA Map WebHelp with Feedback** transformation scenarios.
The predefined skins cover a wide range of chromatic themes, ranging from a very light one to a high-contrast variant. By default, the Oxygen skin is selected (notice the light blue border around the skin preview). If you want to obtain an output without any customization, deselect the currently selected skin.

To see how the skin looks when applied on a sample documentation project that is stored on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website, press the Online preview link.

Note: Press the Create custom skin link to open the WebHelp Skin Builder tool.

To further customize the look of the output, set the CSS File field to point to your custom CSS stylesheet or to a customized skin.

Note: A custom CSS file will overwrite a skin selection.

Note: The output can also be styled by setting the args.css parameter in the Parameters tab. The properties taken from the stylesheet referenced in this parameter take precedence over the properties declared in the skin set in the Skins tab.

The FO Processor Tab

This tab allows you to select an FO Processor, when you choose to generate PDF output.
You can choose the following processors:

- **Apache FOP** - The default processor that comes bundled with.
- **XEP** - The *RenderX* XEP processor.
  
  If XEP is already installed, displays the detected installation path under the drop-down list.

XEP is considered installed if it was detected in one of the following sources:

- XEP was configured as an external FO Processor in the *FO Processors option page*.
- The system property `com.oxygenxml.xep.location` was set to point to the XEP executable file for the platform (for example: `xep.bat` on Windows).
- XEP was installed in the
  
  

- **Antenna House** - The *Antenna House* AH (v5) or XSL (v4) Formatter processor.

  If Antenna House is already installed, displays the detected installation path under the drop-down list.

Antenna House is considered installed if it was detected in one of the following sources:

- Environment variable set by Antenna House installation (the newest installation version will be used, v5 being preferred over v4).
- Antenna House was added as an external FO Processor in the preferences pages.

To further customize the PDF output obtained from the Antenna House processor:

- **Edit** the transformation scenario.
- Open the *Parameters tab*.
- Add the `env.AXF_OPT` parameter and point to Antenna House configuration file.
The Parameters Tab

The Parameters tab allows you to configure the parameters sent to the DITA-OT build file.

The table displays all the parameters that the DITA-OT documentation specifies as available for each chosen type of transformation (for example: XHTML or PDF), along with their description and current values. You can find more information about each parameter in the DITA OT Documentation. You can also add, edit, and remove parameters. Use the Filter text box to search for a specific term in the entire parameters collection. Note that edited parameters are displayed with the name in bold.

Depending on the type of a parameter, its value can be one of the following:

- A simple text field for simple parameter values.
- A combo box with some predefined values.
- A file chooser and an editor variable selector to simplify setting a file path as the value of a parameter.

Note: To input parameter values at runtime, use the ask editor variable in the Value column.

The following actions are available for managing parameters:

New
- Opens the Add Parameter dialog box that allows you to add a new parameter to the list. An editor variable can be inserted in the text box using the Insert Editor Variables button.

Edit
- Opens the Edit Parameter dialog box that allows you to change the value of the selected parameter by selecting it from a list of allowed values.

Unset
- Resets the selected parameter to its default value. Available only for edited parameters with set values.

Delete
- Removes the selected parameter from the list. It is enabled only for new parameters that have been added to the list.

The Filters Tab

The Filters tab allows you to add filters to remove certain content elements from the generated output.
There are three ways to define filters:

- **Use DITAVAL file** - If you already have a DITAVAL file associated with the DITA map, you can specify the file to be used when filtering content. An editor variable can be inserted for the file path by using the Insert Editor Variables button. You can find out more about constructing a DITAVAL file in the DITA OT Documentation.

- **Use profiling condition set** - Sets the profiling condition set that will apply to your transformation.

- **Exclude from output all elements with any of the following attributes** - By using the New, Edit, or Delete buttons at the bottom of the pane, you can configure a list of attributes (name and value) to exclude all elements that contain any of these attributes from the output.

### The Advanced Tab

The Advanced tab allows you to specify advanced options for the transformation scenario.
You can specify the following parameters:

- **Custom build file** - If you use a custom DITA-OT build file, you can specify the path to the customized build file. If empty, the build.xml file from the dita.dir parameter that is configured in the Parameters tab is used. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the file path by using the Insert Editor Variables button.
- **Build target** - Optionally, you can specify a build target for the build file. If no target is specified, the default init target is used.
- **Additional arguments** - You can specify additional command-line arguments to be passed to the ANT transformation (such as -verbose).
- **Ant Home** - You can choose between the default or custom ANT installation to run the transformation.
- **Java Home** - You can choose between the default or custom Java installation to run the transformation. The default path is the Java installation that is used by .
- **JVM Arguments** - This parameter allows you to set specific parameters for the Java Virtual Machine used by ANT. For example, if it is set to -Xmx384m, the transformation process is allowed to use 384 megabytes of memory. When performing a large transformation, you may want to increase the memory allocated to the Java Virtual Machine. This will help avoid Out of Memory error messages (OutOfMemoryError).
- **Libraries** - By default, adds (as high priority) libraries that are not transformation-dependent and also patches for certain DITA Open Toolkit bugs. You can use this button to specify additional libraries (jar files or additional class paths) to be used by the ANT transformer.

**The Output Tab**

The **Output** tab allows you to configure options that are related to the location where the output is generated.
You can specify the following parameters:

- **Base directory** - All the relative paths that appear as values in parameters are considered relative to the base directory. The default value is the directory where the transformed map is located. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the path by using the Insert Editor Variables button.

- **Temporary files directory** - This directory is used to store pre-processed temporary files until the final output is obtained. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the path by using the Insert Editor Variables button.

- **Output folder** - The folder where the content of the final output is stored. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the path by using the Insert Editor Variables button.

**Note:** If the DITA map or topic is opened from a remote location or a ZIP file, the parameters must specify absolute paths.

- **Open in Browser/System Application** - If enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the result of the transformation in a system application associated with the file type of the result (for example, .pdf files are usually opened in the Acrobat Reader application).

**Note:** To set the web browser that is used for displaying HTML/XHTML pages, open the Preferences dialog box, then go to General > Web Browser.

- **Saved file** - When Open in Browser/System Application is selected, this button can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the file specified in the Save As text field at the end of the transformation.

- **Other location** - When Open in System Application is selected, this option can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin opens the file specified here. The file path can include special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables or custom editor variables by using the Insert Editor Variables button.
Troubleshooting DITA Transformation Errors

If a DITA transformation results in errors or warnings, the information is displayed in the message panel at the bottom of the editor. The information includes the severity, description of the problem, the name of the resource, and the path of the resource.

To help prevent and solve DITA transformation problems, follow these steps:

1. Validate the DITA map by using the Validate and Check for Completeness action that is available on the DITA Maps Manager toolbar and in the DITA Maps menu.  
2. If this action results in validation errors, solve them prior to executing the transformation. Also, you should pay attention to the warning messages because they may identify problems in the transformation.  
3. Execute the DITA transformation scenario.  
4. If the transformation results in errors or warnings, they are displayed in the Transformation problems message panel at the bottom of the editor. The following information is presented to help you troubleshoot the problems:
   • Severity - The first column displays the following icons that indicate the severity of the problem:
     • Informational - The transformation encountered a condition of which you should be aware.
     • Warning - The transformation encountered a problem that should be corrected.
     • Error - The transformation encountered a more severe problem, and the output is affected or cannot be generated.
   • Info - You can click on the See More icon to open a web page that contains details about DITA-OT error messages.
   • Description - A description of the problem.
   • Resource - The name of the transformation resource.
   • System ID - The path of the transformation resource.
5. Use this information or other resources from the online DITA-OT community to solve the transformation problems before re-executing the transformation scenario.

ANT Transformation

An ANT transformation scenario is usually associated with an Ant build script. Oxygen XML Author plugin runs an ANT transformation scenario as an external process that executes the Ant build script with the built-in Ant distribution (Apache Ant version 1.8.2) that comes with the application, or optionally with a custom Ant distribution configured in the scenario.

To create an ANT transformation scenario, use one of the following methods:

• Go to Window > Show View and select Transformation Scenarios to display this view. Click the New button and select ANT transformation.  
• Use the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the New button and select ANT transformation.  
• Use the Apply Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the New button and select ANT transformation.

Note: If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting Apply Transformation Scenario(s) runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the Apply Transformation Scenario button.

All three methods open the New Scenario dialog box. This dialog box allows you to configure the options that control the transformation.

The dialog box contains the following tabs:
• The **Options** tab.
• The **Parameters** tab.
• The **Output** tab.

### The Options Tab

The **Options** tab allows you to specify the following options:

- **Working directory** - The path of the current directory of the Ant external process. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the file path by using the ✡️ **Insert Editor Variables** button.
- **Build file** - The Ant script file that is the input of the Ant external process. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the file path by using the ✡️ **Insert Editor Variables** button.
- **Build target** - Optionally, you can specify a build target for the Ant script file. If no target is specified, the Ant target that is specified as the default in the Ant script file is used.
- **Additional arguments** - You can specify additional command-line arguments to be passed to the ANT transformation (such as `-verbose`).
- **Ant Home** - You can choose between the default or custom ANT installation to run the transformation.
- **Java Home** - You can choose between the default or custom Java installation to run the transformation. The default path is the Java installation that is used by Oxygen XML Author plugin.
- **JVM Arguments** - This parameter allows you to set specific parameters for the Java Virtual Machine used by ANT. For example, if it is set to `-Xmx384m`, the transformation process is allowed to use 384 megabytes of memory. When performing a large transformation, you may want to increase the memory allocated to the Java Virtual Machine. This will help avoid Out of Memory error messages (**OutOfMemoryError**).
- **Libraries** - By default, Oxygen XML Author plugin adds (as high priority) libraries that are not transformation-dependent and also patches for certain DITA Open Toolkit bugs. You can use this button to specify additional libraries (jar files or additional class paths) to be used by the ANT transformer.

### The Parameters Tab

The **Parameters** tab allows you to configure the parameters that are accessible as Ant properties in the Ant build script. The table displays all the parameters that are available in the Ant build script, along with their description and current values. You can also add, edit, and remove parameters. Use the **Filter** text box to search for a specific term in the entire parameters collection. Note that edited parameters are displayed with the name in bold.

Depending on the type of a parameter, its value can be one of the following:

- A simple text field for simple parameter values.
- A combo box with some predefined values.
- A file chooser and an *editor variable* selector to simplify setting a file path as the value of a parameter.

**Note:** To input parameter values at runtime, use the **ask editor variable** in the **Value** column.

The following actions are available for managing parameters:

**New**

Opens the **Add Parameter** dialog box that allows you to add a new parameter to the list. An *editor variable* can be inserted in the text box using the ✡️ **Insert Editor Variables** button.

**Edit**

Opens the **Edit Parameter** dialog box that allows you to change the value of the selected parameter by selecting it from a list of allowed values.

**Delete**

Removes the selected parameter from the list. It is enabled only for new parameters that have been added to the list.

### The Output Tab

The **Output** tab contains the following options:
• **Open** - Allows you to specify the file to open automatically when the transformation is finished. Usually, this is the output file of the Ant process. An *editor variable* can be inserted for the path by using the 

Insert Editor Variables button.

• **In System Application** - The file specified in the Open text box is opened in the system application that is set in the operating system as the default application for that type of file (for example, .pdf files are usually opened in the Acrobat Reader application).

• **In Editor** - The file specified in the Open text box is opened in a new editor panel with the appropriate built-in editor type (for example, if the result is an XML file it is opened in the built-in XML editor).

• The **Show console output** option allows you to specify when to display the console output log. The following options are available:
  - **When build fails** - displays the console output log if the build fails.
  - **Always** - displays the console output log, regardless of whether or not the build fails.

### XSLT Transformation

To create an **XSLT transformation** scenario, use one of the following methods:

• Go to **Window > Show View** and select **Transformation Scenarios** to display this view. Click the **New** button and select **XSLT transformation**.

• Use the **Configure Transformation Scenario(s)** (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the **New** button and select **XSLT transformation**.

• Use the **Apply Transformation Scenario(s)** (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the **New** button and select **XSLT transformation**.

Note: If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting **Apply Transformation Scenario(s)** runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the **Apply Transformation Scenario** button.

All three methods open the **New Scenario** dialog box. This dialog allows you to configure the options that control the transformation.

The dialog box contains the following tabs:

- **XSLT**
- **FO Processors**
- **Output**

### The XSLT Tab

The **XSLT** tab contains the following options:

• **XML URL** - Specifies the source XML file. This URL is resolved through the catalog resolver. If the catalog does not have a mapping for the URL, then the file is used directly from its remote location.

  Note: If the transformer engine is Saxon 9 and a custom URI resolver is configured in **Preferences** for Saxon 9, the XML input of the transformation is passed to that URI resolver.

  Note: If the transformer engine is one of the built-in XSLT 2.0 / 3.0 engines and the name of an initial template is specified in the scenario, the XML URL field can be empty. The XML URL field can also be empty if you use external XSLT processors. Otherwise, a value is mandatory in the XML URL field.

• **XSL URL** - Specifies the source XSL file that the transformation will use. This URL is resolved through the catalog resolver. If the catalog does not have a mapping for the URL, the file is used directly from its remote location.

You can use the following browsing buttons to enter values in the **XML URL** and **XSL URL** fields:
Insert Editor Variables
Opens a pop-up menu allowing you to introduce special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables or custom editor variables in the XML URL field.

Browse for local file
Opens a local file browser dialog box allowing you to select a local file.

Browse workspace
Opens a file browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from the local workspace.

Browse for remote file
Opens an URL browser dialog box allowing you to select a remote file.

Browse for archived file
Opens a zip archive browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from a zip archive.

Browse Data Source Explorer
Opens the Data Source Explorer window.

Search for file
Allows you to find a file in the current project.

The rest of the options available in the XSLT tab allow you to further customize the transformation scenario:

- **Use "xml-stylesheet" declaration** - Use the stylesheet declared with an xml-stylesheet declaration instead of the stylesheet specified in the XSL URL field. By default, this checkbox is not selected and the transformation applies the XSLT stylesheet that is specified in the XSL URL field. If it is checked, the scenario applies the stylesheet specified explicitly in the XML document with the xml-stylesheet processing instruction.

- **Transformer** - This drop-down list presents all the transformation engines available to Oxygen XML Author plugin for performing a transformation. These are the built-in engines and the external engines defined in the Custom Engines preferences page. The engine you choose in this dialog is used as the default transformation engine. Also, if an XSLT or XQuery document does not have an associated validation scenario, this transformation engine is used in the validation process (if it provides validation support).

  - **Advanced options** - Allows you to configure the advanced options of the Saxon HE / PE / EE engine for the current transformation scenario. To configure the same options globally, go to the Saxon-HE/PE/EE preferences page. For the current transformation scenario, these Advanced options override the options configured in the Saxon-HE/PE/EE preferences page. The Initial mode and template option is only available in the Advanced options. It is a Saxon-specific option that sets the name of the first XSLT template that starts the XSLT transformation or the initial mode of the transformation.

- **Parameters** - Opens the Configure parameters dialog, allowing you to configure the XSLT parameters used in the current transformation. In this dialog you can also configure the parameters of additional stylesheets by using the Additional XSLT stylesheets button. If the XSLT transformation engine is custom-defined, you can not use this dialog to configure the parameters sent to the custom engine. Instead, you can copy all parameters from the dialog using contextual menu actions and edit the custom XSLT engine to include the necessary parameters in the command line that starts the transformation process.

- **Extensions** - Opens the dialog for configuring the XSLT/XQuery extension jars or classes that define extension Java functions or extension XSLT elements used in the transformation.

- **Additional XSLT stylesheets** - Opens the dialog for adding XSLT stylesheets that are applied on the main stylesheet that is specified in the XSL URL field. This is useful when a chain of XSLT stylesheets must be applied to the input XML document.

The FO Processor Tab

The FO Processor tab contains the following options:

- **Perform FO Processing** - Specifies whether an FO processor is applied (either the built-in Apache FOP engine or an external engine defined in Preferences) during the transformation.
• **XSLT result as input** - The FO processor is applied to the result of the XSLT transformation that is defined in the XSLT tab.

• **XML URL as input** - The FO processor is applied to the input XML file.

• **Method** - The output format of the FO processing. Available options depend on the selected processor type.

• **Processor** - Specifies the FO processor. It can be the built-in Apache FOP processor or an *external processor*.

### The Output Tab

The **Output** tab contains the following options:

• **Prompt for file** - At the end of the transformation, a file browser dialog is displayed for specifying the path and name of the file that stores the transformation result.

• **Save As** - The path of the file where the result of the transformation is stored. The path can include *special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables* or *custom editor variables* by using the ![Insert Editor Variables](icon). For example, `.pdf` files are usually opened in the *Acrobat Reader* application.

   **Note:** To set the web browser that is used for displaying HTML/XHTML pages, *open the Preferences dialog box*, then go to General > Web Browser.

   • **Saved file** - When **Open in Browser/System Application** is selected, this button can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the file specified in the **Save As** text field at the end of the transformation.

   • **Other location** - When **Open in System Application** is selected, this option can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin opens the file specified here. The file path can include *special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables* or *custom editor variables* by using the ![Insert Editor Variables](icon). For example, `.pdf` files are usually opened in the *Acrobat Reader* application.

• **Open in editor** - When this is enabled, the transformation result specified in the **Save As** field is opened in a new editor panel with the appropriate built-in editor type (for example, if the result is an XML file it is opened in the built-in XML editor, or if it is an XSL-FO file it is opened with the built-in FO editor).

• **Show in results view as**

  • **XHTML** - Can only be enabled if **Open in Browser/System Application** is disabled. If this is checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the transformation result in a built-in XHTML browser panel at the bottom of the application window.

  **Important:** When transforming very large documents, you should be aware that enabling this feature results in a very long processing time, necessary for rendering the transformation result in the XHTML result viewer panel. This drawback is due to the built-in Java XHTML browser implementation. To avoid delays for large documents, if you wish to see the XHTML result of the transformation, you should use an external browser by checking the **Open in browser** option.

  • **XML** - If this is checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the transformation result in an XML viewer panel at the bottom of the application window with *syntax highlighting*, specific for XML documents.

• **Image URLs are relative to** - If **Show in results view as XHTML** is checked, this text field specifies the path used to resolve image paths contained in the transformation result.

### XProc Transformation

A sequence of transformations described by an XProc script can be executed with an XProc transformation scenario. To create an **XProc transformation** scenario, use one of the following methods:

• Go to **Window > Show View** and select ![Transformation Scenarios](icon) to display this view. Click the **New** button and select **XProc transformation**.

• Use the ![Configure Transformation Scenario(s)](icon) (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X)) action from the **Transformation** toolbar or the **XML** menu. Then click the **New** button and select **XProc transformation**.
Use the **Apply Transformation Scenario(s)** (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the **New** button and select **XProc transformation**.

Note: If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting **Apply Transformation Scenario(s)** runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the **Apply Transformation Scenario** button.

All three methods open the **New Scenario** dialog box. This dialog allows you to configure the options that control the transformation.

The lower part of the dialog box contains the following tabs:

- **XProc**
- **Inputs**
- **Parameters**
- **Outputs**
- **Options**

**The XProc Tab**

The XProc tab contains the following options:

- **XProc URL** - Specifies the source XSL file that the transformation will use. This URL is resolved through the catalog resolver. If the catalog does not have a mapping for the URL, the file is used directly from its remote location.

You can use the following browsing buttons to enter value in the **XProc URL**:

- **Insert Editor Variables**
  Opens a pop-up menu allowing you to introduce special *Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables* or *custom editor variables* in the XML URL field.

- **Browse for local file**
  Opens a local file browser dialog box allowing you to select a local file.

- **Browse workspace**
  Opens a file browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from the local workspace.

- **Browse for remote file**
  Opens an URL browser dialog box allowing you to select a remote file.

- **Browse for archived file**
  Opens a zip archive browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from a zip archive.

- **Browse Data Source Explorer**
  Opens the *Data Source Explorer* window.

- **Search for file**
  Allows you to find a file in the current project.

- **Processor** - Allows you to select the XProc engine. You can select the built-in *Calabash* engine or a custom engine that is configured in the Preferences dialog.

**The Inputs Tab**

The Inputs tab contains a list with the ports that the XProc script uses to read input data. Use the **Filter** text box to search for a specific term in the entire ports collection.

Each input port has an assigned name in the XProc script. The XProc engine reads data from the URL specified in the URL column. The built-in editor variables and custom editor variables can be used to specify the URL.

The following actions are available for managing the input ports:
New
Opens an **Edit** dialog that allows you to add a new port and its URL.

Edit
Opens an **Edit** dialog that allows you to modify the selected port and its URL.

Delete
Removes the selected port from the list. It is enabled only for new ports that have been added to the list.

The Parameters Tab

The **Parameters** tab presents a list of ports and parameters collected from the XProc script. The tab is divided into three sections:

- **List of Ports** - In this section you can use the **New** and **Delete** buttons to add or remove ports.
- **List of Parameters** - This section presents a list of parameters for each port and includes columns for the parameter name, namespace URI, and its value. Use the **Filter** text box to search for a specific term in the entire parameters collection. You can use the **New** and **Delete** buttons to add or remove parameters. You can edit the value of each cell in this table by double-clicking on the cell. You can also sort the parameters by clicking on the column headers.
- **Editor Variable Information** - The built-in editor variables and custom editor variables can be used for specifying the URI. The message pane at the bottom of the dialog provides more information about the editor variables that can be used.

The Outputs Tab

The **Outputs** tab displays a list of output ports (along with the URL) collected from the XProc script. Use the **Filter** text box to search for a specific term in the entire ports collection. You can also sort the columns by clicking on the column headers.

The following actions are available for managing the output ports:

New
Opens an **Edit** dialog that allows you to add a new output port and its URL. An **editor variable** can be inserted for the URL by using the **Insert Editor Variables** button. There is also a **Show in transformation results view** option that allows you to select whether or not the results will be displayed in the output results view.

Edit
Opens an **Edit** dialog that allows you to edit an existing output port and its URL. An **editor variable** can be inserted for the URL by using the **Insert Editor Variables** button. There is also a **Show in transformation results view** option that allows you to select whether or not the results will be displayed in the output results view.

Delete
Removes the selected output port from the list. It is enabled only for new ports that have been added to the list.

Additional options that are available at the bottom of this tab include:

Open in Editor
If this option is selected, the XProc transformation result is automatically opened in an editor panel.

Open in Browser/System Application
If this option is selected, you can specify a file to be opened at the end of the XProc transformation in the browser or system application that is associated with the file type. An **editor variable** can be inserted for the path by using the **Insert Editor Variables** button.

Results
The result of the XProc transformation can be displayed as a sequence in an output view with two sections:

- A list with the output ports on the left side.
- The content that correspond to the selected output port on the right side.
The Options Tab

The Options tab displays a list of the options collected from the XProc script. The tab is divided into two sections:

- **List of Options** - This section presents a list of options and includes columns for the option name, namespace URI, and its value. Use the Filter text box to search for a specific term in the entire options collection. You can use the New and Delete buttons to add or remove options. You can edit the value of each cell in this table by double-clicking on the cell. You can also sort the parameters by clicking on the column headers. The names of edited options are displayed in bold.

- **Editor Variable Information** - The built-in editor variables and custom editor variables can be used for specifying the URI. This section provides more information about the editor variables that can be used.

Configuring Calabash with XEP

To generate PDF output from your XProc pipeline (when using the Calabash XProc processor), follow these steps:

2. Uncomment the <system-property name="com.xmlcalabash.fo-processor" value="com.xmlcalabash.util.FoXEP"/> system property.
3. Uncomment the <system-property name="com.renderx.xep.CONFIG" file="../../../tools/xep/xep.xml"/> system property. Edit the file attribute to point to the configuration file that is usually located in the XEP installation folder.
4. Uncomment the references to the XEP libraries. Edit them to point to the matching library names from the XEP installation directory.
5. Restart Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Integration of an External XProc Engine

The Javadoc documentation of the XProc API is available for download from the application website as a zip file xprocAPI.zip. To create an XProc integration project, follow these steps:

1. Move the oxygen.jar file from [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib to the lib folder of your project.
2. Implement the ro.sync.xml.transformer.xproc.api.XProcTransformerInterface interface.
3. Create a Java archive (jar) from the classes you created.
4. Create a engine.xml file according with the engine.dtd file. The attributes of the engine element are as follows:
   
   1. name - The name of the XProc engine.
   2. description - A short description of the XProc engine.
   3. class - The complete name of the class that implements ro.sync.xml.transformer.xproc.api.XProcTransformerInterface.
   4. version - The version of the integration.
   5. engineVersion - The version of the integrated engine.
   6. vendor - The name of the vendor / implementer.
7. `supportsValidation`: true if the engine supports validation, false otherwise.

The `engine` element has only one child, `runtime`. The `runtime` element contains several `library` elements with the `name` attribute containing the relative or absolute location of the libraries necessary to run this integration.

5. Create a folder with the name of the integration in the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/lib/xproc`.  
6. Place the `engine.xml` and all the libraries necessary to run the new integration in that folder.

**XQuery Transformation**

To create an XQuery transformation scenario, use one of the following methods:

- Go to `Window > Show View` and select `Transformation Scenarios` to display this view. Click the `New` button and select `XQuery transformation`.
- Use the `Configure Transformation Scenario(s)` action from the `Transformation` toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the `New` button and select `XQuery transformation`.
- Use the `Apply Transformation Scenario(s)` action from the `Transformation` toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the `New` button and select `XQuery transformation`.

**Note:** If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting `Apply Transformation Scenario(s)` runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the `Apply Transformation Scenario` button.

All three methods open the `New Scenario` dialog box. This dialog allows you to configure the options that control the transformation.

The lower part of the dialog box contains the following tabs:

- `XQuery`
- `FO Processor`
- `Output`

**The XQuery Tab**

The `XQuery` tab contains the following options:

- `XML URL` - Specifies the source XML file. This URL is resolved through the catalog resolver. If the catalog does not have a mapping for the URL, then the file is used directly from its remote location.

  **Note:** If the transformer engine is Saxon 9 and a custom URI resolver is configured in `Preferences` for Saxon 9, the XML input of the transformation is passed to that URI resolver.

- `XQuery URL` - specifies the source XQuery file that the transformation will use. This URL is resolved through the catalog resolver. If the catalog does not have a mapping for the URL, the file is used directly from its remote location.

You can use the following browsing buttons to enter values in the `XML URL` and `XQuery URL` fields:

- `Insert Editor Variables`  
  Opens a pop-up menu allowing you to introduce special `Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables` or `custom editor variables` in the XML URL field.

- `Browse for local file`  
  Opens a local file browser dialog box allowing you to select a local file.

- `Browse workspace`  
  Opens a file browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from the local workspace.

- `Browse for remote file`  
  Opens an URL browser dialog box allowing you to select a remote file.
Browse for archived file
Opens a zip archive browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from a zip archive.

Browse Data Source Explorer
Opens the Data Source Explorer window.

Search for file
Allows you to find a file in the current project.

The rest of the options available in the XQuery tab allow you to further customize the transformation scenario:

- Transformer - This drop-down list presents all the transformation engines available to Oxygen XML Author plugin for performing a transformation. These are the built-in engines and the external engines defined in the Custom Engines preferences page. The engine you choose in this dialog is used as the default transformation engine. Also, if an XSLT or XQuery document does not have an associated validation scenario, this transformation engine is used in the validation process (if it provides validation support).;

- Advanced options - configure advanced options specific for the Saxon HE / PE / EE engine.

- Parameters - Opens the Configure parameters dialog for configuring the XQuery parameters. You can use buttons in this dialog you can add, edit, or remove parameters. If the XQuery transformation engine is custom-defined you can not use this dialog to set parameters. Instead, you can copy all parameters from the dialog using contextual menu actions and edit the custom XQuery engine to include the necessary parameters in the command line that starts the transformation process.

Note: Use the Filter text box to search for a specific term in the entire parameters collection.

- Extensions - Opens the dialog for configuring the XSLT/XQuery extension jars or classes that define extension Java functions or extension XSLT elements used in the transformation.

The FO Processor Tab
The FO Processor tab contains the following options:

- Perform FO Processing -Specifies whether an FO processor is applied (either the built-in Apache FOP engine or an external engine defined in Preferences) during the transformation.

- XQuery result as input - the FO processor is applied to the result of the XQuery transformation defined in the XQuery tab.

- XML URL as input - The FO processor is applied to the input XML file.

- Method - The output format of the FO processing. Available options depend on the selected processor type.

- Processor - Specifies the FO processor. It can be the built-in Apache FOP processor or an external processor.

The Output Tab
The Output tab contains the following options:

- Present as a sequence - Enabling this option will reduce the time necessary to fetch the full result, as it will only fetch the first chunk of the result.

- Prompt for file - At the end of the transformation, a file browser dialog is displayed for specifying the path and name of the file that stores the transformation result.

- Save As - The path of the file where the result of the transformation is stored. The path can include special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables or custom editor variables by using the Insert Editor Variables button.

- Open in Browser/System Application - If enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the result of the transformation in a system application associated with the file type of the result (for example, .pdf files are usually opened in the Acrobat Reader application).
**Note:** To set the web browser that is used for displaying HTML/XHTML pages, open the Preferences dialog box, then go to General > Web Browser.

- **Saved file** - When Open in Browser/System Application is selected, this button can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically opens the file specified in the Save As text field at the end of the transformation.
- **Other location** - When Open in System Application is selected, this option can be used to specify that Oxygen XML Author plugin opens the file specified here. The file path can include special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables or custom editor variables by using the Insert Editor Variables button.

- **Open in editor** - When this is enabled, the transformation result specified in the Save As field is opened in a new editor panel with the appropriate built-in editor type (for example, if the result is an XML file it is opened in the built-in XML editor, or if it is an XSL-FO file it is opened with the built-in FO editor).
- **Show in results view as**
  - **XHTML** - Can only be enabled if Open in Browser/System Application is disabled. If this is checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the transformation result in a built-in XHTML browser panel at the bottom of the application window.
  
  **Important:** When transforming very large documents, you should be aware that enabling this feature results in a very long processing time, necessary for rendering the transformation result in the XHTML result viewer panel. This drawback is due to the built-in Java XHTML browser implementation. To avoid delays for large documents, if you wish to see the XHTML result of the transformation, you should use an external browser by checking the Open in browser option.

  - **XML** - If this is checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the transformation result in an XML viewer panel at the bottom of the application window with syntax highlighting, specific for XML documents.

  - **Image URLs are relative to** - If Show in results view as XHTML is checked, this text field specifies the path used to resolve image paths contained in the transformation result.

### SQL Transformation

To create an SQL transformation scenario, use one of the following methods:

- Go to Window > Show View and select Transformation Scenarios to display this view. Click the New button and select SQL transformation.
- Use the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the New button and select SQL transformation.
- Use the Apply Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then click the New button and select SQL transformation.

**Note:** If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting Apply Transformation Scenario(s) runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the Apply Transformation Scenario button.

All three methods open the New Scenario dialog box. This dialog allows you to configure the following options that control the transformation:

- **Name** - The unique name of the SQL transformation scenario.
- **SQL URL** - Allows you to specify the URL of the SQL script. You can use the following browsing buttons to enter value in this field:
Insert Editor Variables
Opens a pop-up menu allowing you to introduce special Oxygen XML Author plugin editor variables or custom editor variables in the XML URL field.

Browse for local file
Opens a local file browser dialog box allowing you to select a local file.

Browse workspace
Opens a file browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from the local workspace.

Browse for remote file
Opens an URL browser dialog box allowing you to select a remote file.

Browse for archived file
Opens a zip archive browser dialog box allowing you to select a file from a zip archive.

Browse Data Source Explorer
Opens the Data Source Explorer window.

Search for file
Allows you to find a file in the current project.

• Connection - Allows you to select a connection from a drop-down list. To configure a connection, use the Advanced options button to open the data source preferences page.

• Parameters - Allows you to configure the parameters of the transformation.

Configure Transformation Scenario(s) Dialog Box
You can use the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) dialog box to manage both the built-in transformation scenarios and the ones you create.

To open this dialog box, use the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu.

Figure 153: Configure Transformation Scenario(s) Dialog Box
The top section of the dialog box contains a filter that allows you to search through the scenarios list. The Settings button allows you to configure the following options:

- **Show all scenarios** - Select this option to display all the available scenarios, regardless of the document they are associated with.
- **Show only the scenarios available for the editor** - Select this option to only display the scenarios that Oxygen XML Author plugin can execute for the current document type.
- **Show associated scenarios** - Select this option to only display the scenarios associated with the document you are editing.
- **Import scenarios** - This option opens the Import scenarios dialog box that allows you to select the scenarios file that contains the scenarios you want to import. If one of the scenarios you import is identical to an existing scenario, Oxygen XML Author plugin ignores it. If a conflict appears (an imported scenario has the same name as an existing one), you can choose between two options:
  - Keep or replace the existing scenario.
  - Keep both scenarios.
  
  **Note:** When you keep both scenarios, Oxygen XML Author plugin adds imported to the name of the imported scenario.

- **Export selected scenarios** - Use this option to export transformation and validation scenarios individually. Oxygen XML Author plugin creates a scenarios file that contains the scenarios that you export.

The middle section of the dialog box displays the scenarios that you can apply to the current document. You can view both the scenarios associated with the current document type and the scenarios defined at project level. The following columns are used to display the transformation scenarios:

- **Association** - The check-boxes in this column mark whether a transformation scenario is associated with the current document.
- **Scenario** - This column presents the names of the transformation scenarios.
- **Type** - Displays the type of the transformation scenario. For further details about the different types of transformation scenarios available in Oxygen XML Author plugin see the Defining a New Transformation Scenario section.
- **Storage** - Displays where a transformation scenario is stored (the Show Storage option must be enabled.)

To sort each column you can left-click its header. The contextual menu of each header allows you to do the following:

- **Show Type** - Use this option to display the transformation type of each scenario.
- **Show Storage** - Use this option to display the storage location of the scenarios.
- **Group by Type** - Select this option to group the scenarios by their type.
- **Group by Storage** - Select this option to group the scenarios by their storage location.
- **Ungroup all** - Select this option to ungroup all the scenarios.
- **Reset Layout** - Select this option to restore the default settings of the layout.

The bottom section of the dialog box contains the following actions:

- **Association follows selection** - Enable this check-box to automatically associate selected transformation scenarios with the current document. This option can also be used for multiple selections.
  
  **Note:** When this option is enabled, the Association column is hidden.

- **New** - This button allows you to create a new transformation scenario, depending upon its type.
- **Edit** - This button opens the Edit Scenario dialog box that allows you to configure the options of the transformations scenario.

  **Note:** If you try to edit a transformation scenario associated with a defined document type, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays a warning message to inform you that this is not possible and gives you the option to create a duplicate transformation scenario to edit instead.
• **Duplicate** - Use this button to create a duplicate transformation scenario.
• **Remove** - Use this button to remove transformation scenarios.

Note: Removing scenarios associated with a defined document type is not allowed.

The **Edit**, **Duplicate**, **Remove**, **Import scenarios**, and **Export selected scenarios** actions are also available in the contextual menu of the transformation scenarios listed in the middle section of the dialog box.

### Duplicating a Transformation Scenario

Use the following procedure to duplicate a transformation scenario. This is useful for creating a scenario that is similar to an existing one.

1. Open the **Configure Transformation** dialog by using the **Configure Transformation Scenario(s)** (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu.
2. Create a copy of a scenario by selecting the scenario and clicking the **Duplicate** button.
3. Enter a new name in the **Name** field.
   a) You can choose to save the scenarios at project level by selecting the **Project Options** setting.
4. Click **OK** to save the scenario.

### Editing a Transformation Scenario

Editing a transformation scenario is useful if you need to configure some of its parameters.

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to configure existing transformation scenarios by using one of the following methods:

* Go to **Window > Show View** and select **Transformation Scenarios** to display this view. Then select the scenario and click the **Edit** button.
* Use the **Configure Transformation Scenario(s)** (Alt Shift T, C (Command Alt T, C on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then select the scenario and click the **Edit** button.
* Use the **Apply Transformation Scenario(s)** (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu. Then select the scenario and click the **Edit** button.

Note: If a scenario is already associated with the edited document, selecting **Apply Transformation Scenario(s)** runs the associated scenario automatically. You can check whether transformation scenarios are associated with the edited document by hovering your cursor over the **Apply Transformation Scenario** button.

You can edit transformation scenarios that are defined at project level only. To edit a transformation scenario that is associated with a defined document type, duplicate it and edit the duplicated scenario.

### Apply Batch Transformations

A transformation action can be applied on a batch of selected files *from the contextual menu of the Project view* without having to open the files involved in the transformation. You can apply the same scenario to a batch of files or multiple scenarios to a single file or batch of files.

1. (Optional, but recommended) Organize the files you want to transform in logical folders.
   a) Create a logical folder in the **Project** view by using the **New > Logical Folder...** action from the contextual menu of the root file.
   b) Add files you want to transform to the logical folder by using the **Add Files...** or **Add Edited File** actions from the contextual menu of the logical folder.
2. Right-click on the newly created logical folder and select Transform > Configure Transformation Scenario(s)... to select one or more transformation scenarios to be applied on all the files in the logical folder.

   Note: These types of transformation scenarios must be configured with the current file ({$cf}) or current file URL ({$currentFileURL}) editor variables for the input file. This ensures that each file becomes the current file when its turn arrives in the batch transformation process. Edit the transformation scenario to make sure the appropriate editor variable is assigned for the input file. For example, for a DocBook PDF transformation make sure the XML URL input box is set to the {$currentFileURL} editor variable. For a DITA PDF transformation make sure the args.input parameter is set to the {$cf} editor variable.

3. Now that logical folder has been associated with one or more transformation scenarios, whenever you want to apply the same batch transformation you can select Transform > Transform with... from the contextual menu and the same previously associated scenario(s) will be applied.

4. If you want a different type of transformation to be applied to each file inside the logical folder, associate individual scenarios for each file and select Transform > Apply Transformation Scenario(s) from the contextual menu of the logical folder.

**Built-in Transformation Scenarios**

Oxygen XML Author plugin included preconfigured built-in transformation scenarios that are used for common transformations. To obtain the desired output, use the Apply Transformation Scenario(s) (Alt Shift T, T (Command Alt T, T on OS X)) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu and choose one of the built-in scenarios for the current document.

You can use the Apply Transformation Scenario(s) action even if the current document is not associated with a transformation scenario.

If the document contains an xml-stylesheet processing instruction that refers to an XSLT stylesheet (commonly used to display the document in web browsers), Oxygen XML Author plugin prompts you to associate the document with a built-in transformation scenario.

The default transformation scenario is suggested based on the processing instruction from the edited document. The XSL URL field of the default transformation scenario contains the URL from the href attribute of the processing instruction. By default, the Use xml-stylesheet declaration check-box is enabled, Saxon is used as the transformation engine, and no FO processing is performed. The result of the transformation is stored in a file with the same URL as the edited document, but the extension is changed to html. The name and path are preserved because the output file name is specified with the help of two editor variables: ${cfd} and ${cfn}.

**Transformation Scenarios View**

You can manage the transformation scenarios by using the Transformation Scenarios view. To open this view, go to Window > Show View > Transformation Scenarios.
The following options are available in the contextual menu of the Transformation Scenarios view:

- **Apply selected scenarios**
  Select this option to run the current transformation scenario.

- **Debug selected scenario**
  Select this option to switch to the Debugger perspective and initialize it with the parameters from the scenario (the XML, XSLT, or XQuery input, the transformation engine, the XSLT parameters).

- **Duplicate**
  Adds a new scenario to the list that is a duplicate of the current scenario. It is useful for creating a scenario that is similar to an existing one.

- **Edit**
  Opens the dialog for editing the parameters of a transformation scenario.

- **Remove**
  Removes the current scenario from the list. This action is also available by using the Delete key.

- **Import scenarios**
  This option opens the Import scenarios dialog that allows you to select the scenarios file that contains the scenarios you want to import. If one of the scenarios you import is identical to an existing scenario, Oxygen XML Author plugin ignores it. If a conflict appears (an imported scenario has the same name as an existing one), you can choose between two options:
  - Keep or replace the existing scenario.
  - Keep both scenarios.
Note: When you keep both scenarios, Oxygen XML Author plugin adds imported to the name of the imported scenario.

Export selected scenarios

Use this option to export transformation and validation scenarios individually. Oxygen XML Author plugin creates a scenarios file that contains the scenarios that you export.

Along with the options available in the contextual menu, the Transformation Scenarios view toolbar contains a New drop-down button that contains a list of the scenarios you can create. Oxygen XML Author plugin determines the most appropriate scenarios for the current type of file and displays them at the beginning of the list, followed by the rest of the scenarios.

The Settings drop-down menu allows you to configure the following options:

• Show all scenarios - Select this option to display all the available scenarios, regardless of the document they are associated with.

• Show only the scenarios available for the editor - Select this option to only display the scenarios that Oxygen XML Author plugin can execute for the current document type.

• Show associated scenarios - Select this option to only display the scenarios associated with the document you are editing.

• Import scenarios - This option opens the Import scenarios dialog box that allows you to select the scenarios file that contains the scenarios you want to import. If one of the scenarios you import is identical to an existing scenario, Oxygen XML Author plugin ignores it. If a conflict appears (an imported scenario has the same name as an existing one), you can choose between two options:
  • Keep or replace the existing scenario.
  • Keep both scenarios.

Note: When you keep both scenarios, Oxygen XML Author plugin adds imported to the name of the imported scenario.

• Export selected scenarios - Use this option to export transformation and validation scenarios individually. Oxygen XML Author plugin creates a scenarios file that contains the scenarios that you export.

• Show Type - Use this option to display the transformation type of each scenario.

• Show Storage - Use this option to display the storage location of the scenarios.

• Group by Type - Select this option to group the scenarios by their type.

• Group by Storage - Select this option to group the scenarios by their storage location.

• Ungroup all - Select this option to ungroup all the scenarios.

• Reset Layout - Select this option to restore the default settings of the layout.

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports multiple scenarios association. To associate multiple scenarios with a document, enable the check-boxes in front of each scenario. You can also associate multiple scenarios with a document from the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) or Configure Validation Scenario(s) dialogs.

The Transformation Scenarios presents both global scenarios and project scenarios. By default, Oxygen XML Author plugin presents the items in the Transformation Scenarios in the following order: scenarios matching the current framework, scenarios matching the current project, scenarios matching other frameworks. You can group the scenarios depending on the columns in the Transformation Scenarios view. Right click the name of a column to choose how to group the scenarios. The following grouping options are available:

• Group by Type - Select this option to group the scenarios by their type.

• Group by Storage - Select this option to group the scenarios by their storage location.

Debugging PDF Transformations

To debug a DITA PDF transformation scenario using the XSLT Debugger follow these steps:
1. **Open the Preferences dialog box**, go to **XML > XML Catalog**, click **Add**, and select the file located at `{OXYGEN_DIR}\frameworks\dita\DITA-OT\plugins\org.dita.pdf2\cfg\catalog.xml`.

2. Open the map in the **DITA Maps Manager** and create a **DITA Map PDF** transformation scenario.

3. Edit the scenario, go to the **Parameters** tab and change the value of the **clean.temp** parameter to **no**.

4. Run the transformation scenario.

5. Open the **stage1.xml** file located in the temporary directory and **format and indent** it.

6. Create a transformation scenario for this XML file by associating the **topic2fo_shell_fop.xsl** stylesheet located at `{OXYGEN_DIR}/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/xsl/fo/topic2fo_shell_fop.xsl`. If you are specifically using the RenderX XEP or Antenna House FO processors to build the PDF output, you should use the XSL stylesheets `topic2fo_shell_xep.xsl` or `topic2fo_shell_axf.xsl` located in the same folder.

7. In the transformation scenario edit the XSLT Processor combo box choose the Saxon EE XSLT processor (the same processor used when the DITA OT transformation is executed).

8. In the transformation scenario edit the **Parameters** list and set the parameter `locale` with the value `en_GB` and the parameter `customizationDir.url` to point either to your customization directory or to the default DITA OT customization directory. It's value should have an URL syntax like: `file://c:/path/to/{OXYGEN_DIR}/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/config`.

9. Debug the transformation scenario.

### XSLT Processors

This section explains how to configure an XSLT processor and extensions for such a processor in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

#### Supported XSLT Processors

Oxygen XML Author plugin includes the following XSLT processors:

- **Xalan 2.7.1 - Xalan-Java** is an XSLT processor for transforming XML documents into HTML, text, or other XML document types. It implements XSL Transformations (XSLT) Version 1.0 and XML Path Language (XPath) Version 1.0.

- **Saxon 6.5.5 - Saxon 6.5.5** is an XSLT processor that implements the Version 1.0 XSLT and XPath with a number of powerful extensions. This version of Saxon also includes many of the new features that were first defined in the XSLT 1.1 working draft, but for conformance and portability reasons these are not available if the stylesheet header specifies `version="1.0"`.

- **Saxon 9.6.0.5 Home Edition (HE), Professional Edition (PE) - Saxon-HE/PE** implements the basic conformance level for XSLT 2.0 / 3.0 and XQuery 1.0. The term **basic XSLT 2.0 / 3.0 processor** is defined in the draft XSLT 2.0 / 3.0 specifications. It is a conformance level that requires support for all features of the language other than those that involve schema processing. The HE product remains open source, but removes some of the more advanced features that are present in Saxon-PE.

- **Saxon 9.6.0.5 Enterprise Edition (EE) - Saxon EE** is the schema-aware edition of Saxon and it is one of the built-in processors included in Oxygen XML Author plugin. Saxon EE includes an XML Schema processor, and schema-aware XSLT, XQuery, and XPath processors.

  The validation in schema aware transformations is done according to the W3C XML Schema 1.0 or 1.1. This can be **configured in Preferences**.

  **Note:** Oxygen XML Author plugin implements a Saxon framework that allows you to create Saxon configuration files. Two templates are available: **Saxon collection catalog** and **Saxon configuration**. Both of these templates support content completion, element annotation, and attribute annotation.

  **Note:** Saxon can use the **ICU-J localization library** (`saxon9-icu.jar`) to add support for sorting and date/number formatting in a wide variety of languages. This library is not included in the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation kit. However, Saxon will use the default collation and localization support available in the currently used JRE. To enable this capability follow these steps:
2. Unpack the downloaded archive.
3. Copy the saxon9-icu.jar file to oxygen/lib directory.
4. Re-start the application.

- **Xsltproc (libxslt)** - *Libxslt* is the XSLT C library developed for the Gnome project. *Libxslt* is based on *libxml2*, the XML C library developed for the Gnome project. It also implements most of the EXSLT set of processor-portable extensions, functions, and some of Saxon's evaluate and expression extensions. The *libxml2* version included in Oxygen XML Author plugin is 2.7.6 and the *Libxslt* version is 1.1.26.

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses *Libxslt* through its command line tool (*Xsltproc*). The XSLT processor is included in the distribution kit of the stand-alone version for Windows and Mac OS X. Since there are differences between various Linux distributions, on Linux you must install *Libxslt* on your machine as a separate application and set the PATH variable to contain the *Xsltproc* executable.

If you do not have the *Libxslt* library already installed, you should copy the following files from Oxygen XML Author plugin stand-alone installation directory to the root of the com.oxygenxml.editor_17.0 plugin:
- on Windows: xsltproc.exe, zlib1.dll, libxslt.dll, libxml2.dll, libiconv.dll
- on Linux: xsltproc, libexslt.so.0, libxslt.so.1, libxml2.so.2
- on Mac OS X: xsltproc.mac, libexslt, libxslt, libxml

**Note:** The Xsltproc processor can be configured from the *XSLTPROC* options page.

**Caution:** Known problem: file paths containing spaces are not handled correctly in the LIBXML processor. For example, the built-in XML catalog files of the predefined document types (DocBook, TEI, DITA, etc) are not handled properly by LIBXML if Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed in the default location on Windows (C:\Program Files). This is because the built-in XML catalog files are stored in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks subdirectory of the installation directory, which in this case contains at least a space character.

- **MSXML 4.0** - *MSXML 4.0* is available only on Windows platforms. It can be used for transformation.

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the Microsoft XML parser through its command line tool *msxs1.exe*.

Since *msxs1.exe* is only a wrapper, Microsoft Core XML Services (MSXML) must be installed on the computer. Otherwise, you will get a corresponding warning. You can get the latest Microsoft XML parser from Microsoft web-site.

- **MSXML .NET** - *MSXML .NET* is available only on Windows platforms. It can be used for transformation.

Oxygen XML Author plugin performs XSLT transformations and validations using .NET Framework's XSLT implementation (*System.Xml.Xsl.XslTransform* class) through the *nxslt* command line utility. The *nxslt* version included in Oxygen XML Author plugin is 1.6.

You should have the .NET Framework version 1.0 already installed on your system. Otherwise, you will get the following warning: MSXML.NET requires .NET Framework version 1.0 to be installed. Exit code: 128.

You can get the .NET Framework version 1.0 from the Microsoft website.

- **.NET 1.0** - A transformer based on the *System.Xml* 1.0 library available in the .NET 1.0 and .NET 1.1 frameworks from Microsoft (http://msdn.microsoft.com/xml/). It is available only on Windows.

You should have the .NET Framework version 1.0 or 1.1 already installed on your system. Otherwise, you will get the following warning: MSXML.NET requires .NET Framework version 1.0 to be installed. Exit code: 128.

You can get the .NET Framework version 1.0 from the Microsoft website.
.NET 2.0 - A transformer based on the System.Xml 2.0 library available in the .NET 2.0 framework from Microsoft. It is available only on Windows.

You should have the .NET Framework version 2.0 already installed on your system. Otherwise, you will get the following warning: MSXML.NET requires .NET Framework version 2.0 to be installed. Exit code: 128.

You can get the .NET Framework version 2.0 from the Microsoft website.

Configuring Custom XSLT Processors

You can configure and run XSLT and XQuery transformations with processors other than the ones which come with the Oxygen XML Author plugin distribution.

Note:

The output messages of a custom processor are displayed in an output view at the bottom of the application window. If an output message follows the format of an Oxygen XML Author plugin linked message, then a click on the message in the output view highlights the location of the message in an editor panel containing the file referenced in the message.

Configuring the XSLT Processor Extensions Paths

The Xalan and Saxon processors support the use of extension elements and extension functions. Unlike a literal result element, which the stylesheet simply transfers to the result tree, an extension element performs an action. The extension is usually used because the XSLT stylesheet fails in providing adequate functions to the user for accomplishing a more complex task.

Samples on how to use extensions can be found at:
- for Saxon 6.5.5 - http://saxon.sourceforge.net/saxon6.5.5/extensions.html

To set an XSLT processor extension (a directory or a jar file), use the Extensions button in the Edit scenario dialog box.

Note: The old way of setting an extension (using the parameter -Dcom.oxygenxml.additional.classpath) was deprecated, and instead you should use the extension mechanism of the XSLT transformation scenario.

XSL-FO Processors

This section explains how to apply XSL-FO processors when transforming XML documents to various output formats in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

The Built-in XSL-FO Processor

The Oxygen XML Author plugin installation package is distributed with the Apache FOP that is a Formatting Objects processor for rendering your XML documents to PDF. FOP is a print and output independent formatter driven by XSL Formatting Objects. FOP is implemented as a Java application that reads a formatting object tree and renders the resulting pages to a specified output.

To include PNG images in the final PDF document you need the JIMI or JAI libraries. For PDF images you need the fop-pdf-images library. These libraries are not bundled with Oxygen XML Author plugin but using them is very easy. You need to download them and create an external FO processor based on the built-in FOP libraries and the extension library. The external FO processor created in Preferences will have a command line like:

```
java -cp "${oxygenInstallDir}/lib/xercesImpl.jar:
${oxygenInstallDir}/lib/fop.jar:${oxygenInstallDir}/lib/avalon-framework-4.2.0.jar:
${oxygenInstallDir}/lib/batik-all-1.7.jar:${oxygenInstallDir}/lib/commons-io-1.3.1.jar:
${oxygenInstallDir}/lib/xmlgraphics-commons-1.3.1.jar:
${oxygenInstallDir}/lib/commons-loging-0.4.jar:
${oxygenInstallDir}/lib/saxon9ee.jar:${oxygenInstallDir}/lib/"
```
You need to add to the classpath JimiProClasses.zip for JIMI and jai_core.jar, jai_codec.jar, and mlibwrapper_jai.jar for JAI. For the JAI package you can include the directory containing the native libraries (mlib_jai.dll and mlib_jai_mmx.dll on Windows) in the PATH system variable.

The OS X version of the JAI library can be downloaded from http://www.apple.com/downloads/macosx/apple/java3dandjavaadvancedimagingupdate.html. In order to use it, install the downloaded package.

Other FO processors can be configured in the Preferences dialog box.

**Add a Font to the Built-in FOP - The Simple Version**

If the font that must be set to Apache FOP is one of the fonts that are installed in the operating system you should follow the next steps for creating and setting a FOP configuration file that looks for the font that it needs in the system fonts. It is a simplified version of the procedure for setting a custom font in Apache FOP.

1. Register the font in FOP configuration. (not necessary in case of DITA PDF transformations, see next step)
   a) Create a FOP configuration file that specifies that FOP should look for fonts in the installed fonts of the operating system.

   ```xml
   <fop version="1.0">
     <renderers>
       <renderer mime="application/pdf">
         <fonts>
           <auto-detect/>
         </fonts>
       </renderer>
     </renderers>
   </fop>
   
   b) Open the Preferences dialog box, go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > FO Processors, and enter the path of the FOP configuration file in the Configuration file text field.

2. Set the font on the document content.

   This is done usually with XSLT stylesheet parameters and depends on the document type processed by the stylesheet.

   - For DocBook documents you can start with the predefined scenario called DocBook PDF, edit the XSLT parameters and set the font name (in our example the font family name is Arial Unicode MS) to the parameters body.font.family and title.font.family.

   - For TEI documents you can start with the predefined scenario called TEI PDF, edit the XSLT parameters and set the font name (in our example Arial Unicode MS) to the parameters bodyFont and sansFont.

   - For DITA transformations to PDF using DITA-OT you should modify the following two files:
     a) [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/cfg/fo/font-mappings.xml
        - the font-face element included in each element physical-font having the attribute char-set="default" must contain the name of the font (Arial Unicode MS in our example)
     b) [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/fop/conf/fop.xconf
        - an element auto-detect must be inserted in the element fonts which is inside the element renderer having the attribute mime="application/pdf":

   ```xml
   <renderer mime="application/pdf">
    
    <fonts>
      <auto-detect/>
    </fonts>
   </renderer>
   ```
Add a Font to the Built-in FOP

If an XML document is transformed to PDF using the built-in Apache FOP processor but it contains some Unicode characters that cannot be rendered by the default PDF fonts, then a special font that is capable to render these characters must be configured and embedded in the PDF result.

Important: If this special font is installed in the operating system, there is a simple way of telling FOP to look for it. See the simplified procedure for adding a font to FOP.

1. Locate the font.

First, find out the name of a font that has the glyphs for the special characters you used. One font that covers most characters, including Japanese, Cyrillic, and Greek, is Arial Unicode MS.

On Windows the fonts are located into the C:\Windows\Fonts directory. On Mac, they are placed in /Library/Fonts. To install a new font on your system, is enough to copy it in the Fonts directory.

2. Generate a font metrics file from the font file.

a) Open a terminal.

b) Change the working directory to the Oxygen XML Author plugin install directory.

c) Create the following script file in the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation directory.

For OS X and Linux create a file ttfConvert.sh:

```bash
#!/bin/sh
export LIB=lib
export CP=$LIB/fop.jar
export CP=$CP:$LIB/avalon-framework-4.2.0.jar
export CP=$CP:$LIB/xercesImpl.jar
export CP=$CP:$LIB/commons-logging-1.1.1.jar
export CP=$CP:$LIB/commons-io-1.3.1.jar
export CP=$CP:$LIB/xmlgraphics-commons-1.5.jar
export CP=$CP:$LIB/xml-apis.jar
export CMD="java -cp $CP org.apache.fop.fonts.apps.TTFReader"
export FONT_DIR='.'
$CMD $FONT_DIR/Arialuni.ttf Arialuni.xml
```

For Windows create a file ttfConvert.bat:

```bat
@echo off
set LIB=lib
set CP=%LIB%\fop.jar
set CP=%CP%;%LIB%\avalon-framework-4.2.0.jar
set CP=%CP%;%LIB%\xercesImpl.jar
set CP=%CP%;%LIB%\commons-logging-1.1.1.jar
set CP=%CP%;%LIB%\commons-io-1.3.1.jar
set CP=%CP%;%LIB%\xmlgraphics-commons-1.5.jar
set CP=%CP%;%LIB%\xml-apis.jar
set CMD=java -cp "%CP%" org.apache.fop.fonts.apps.TTFReader
set FONT_DIR=C:\Windows\Fonts
%CMD% %FONT_DIR%\Arialuni.ttf Arialuni.xml
```

The paths specified in the file are relative to the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation directory. If you decide to create it in other directory, change the file paths accordingly.

The FONT_DIR can be different on your system. Check that it points to the correct font directory. If the Java executable is not in the PATH, specify the full path of the executable.

If the font has bold and italic variants, convert them too by adding two more lines to the script file:

- for OS X and Linux:

  ```bash
  $CMD $FONT_DIR/Arialuni-Bold.ttf Arialuni-Bold.xml
  $CMD $FONT_DIR/Arialuni-Italic.ttf Arialuni-Italic.xml
  ```

- for Windows:

  ```bat
  %CMD% %FONT_DIR%\Arialuni-Bold.ttf Arialuni-Bold.xml
  %CMD% %FONT_DIR%\Arialuni-Italic.ttf Arialuni-Italic.xml
  ```
d) Execute the script.

On Linux and OS X, execute the command `sh ttfConvert.sh` from the command line. On Windows, run the command `ttfConvert.bat` from the command line or double click on the file `ttfConvert.bat`.

3. Register the font in FOP configuration. (not necessary in case of DITA PDF transformations, see next step)
   a) Create a FOP configuration file that specifies the font metrics file for your font.

   ```xml
   <fop version="1.0">
   <base>/path/to/FOP/font/metrics/files/</font-base>
   <source-resolution>72</source-resolution>
   <target-resolution>72</target-resolution>
   <default-page-settings height="11in" width="8.26in"/>
   <renderers>
     <renderer mime="application/pdf">
       <filterList>
         <value>flate</value>
       </filterList>
       <fonts>
         <font metrics-url="Arialuni.xml" kerning="yes" embed-url="file:/Library/Fonts/Arialuni.ttf">
           <font-triplet name="Arialuni" style="normal" weight="normal"/>
         </font>
         <font metrics-url="Arialuni-Bold.xml" kerning="yes" embed-url="file:/Library/Fonts/Arialuni-Bold.ttf">
           <font-triplet name="Arialuni" style="normal" weight="bold"/>
         </font>
         <font metrics-url="Arialuni-Italic.xml" kerning="yes" embed-url="file:/Library/Fonts/Arialuni-Italic.ttf">
           <font-triplet name="Arialuni" style="italic" weight="normal"/>
         </font>
       </fonts>
     </renderer>
   </renderers>
   </fop>
   ``

   The `embed-url` attribute points to the font file to be embedded. Specify it using the URL convention. The `metrics-url` attribute points to the font metrics file with a path relative to the `base` element. The triplet refers to the unique combination of name, weight, and style (italic) for each variation of the font. In our case is just one triplet, but if the font had variants, you would have to specify one for each variant. Here is an example for Arial Unicode if it had italic and bold variants:

   ```xml
   <fop version="1.0">
   ... 
   <fonts>
     <font metrics-url="Arialuni.xml" kerning="yes" embed-url="file:/Library/Fonts/Arialuni.ttf">
       <font-triplet name="Arialuni" style="normal" weight="normal"/>
     </font>
     <font metrics-url="Arialuni-Bold.xml" kerning="yes" embed-url="file:/Library/Fonts/Arialuni-Bold.ttf">
       <font-triplet name="Arialuni" style="normal" weight="bold"/>
     </font>
     <font metrics-url="Arialuni-Italic.xml" kerning="yes" embed-url="file:/Library/Fonts/Arialuni-Italic.ttf">
       <font-triplet name="Arialuni" style="italic" weight="normal"/>
     </font>
   </fonts>
   ... 
   </fop>
   ``

   More details about the FOP configuration file are available on the FOP website.

   b) Open the Preferences dialog box, go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > FO Processors, and enter the path of the FOP configuration file in the Configuration file text field.

4. Set the font on the document content.
   This is usually done with XSLT stylesheet parameters and depends on the document type processed by the stylesheet.

   For DocBook documents, you can start with the predefined scenario called DocBook PDF, edit the XSLT parameters, and set the font name (in our example Arialuni) to the parameters body.font.family and title.font.family.

   For TEI documents, you can start with the predefined scenario called TEI PDF, edit the XSLT parameters, and set the font name (in our example Arialuni) to the parameters bodyFont and sansFont.

   For DITA to PDF transformations using DITA-OT modify the following two files:
•  [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/cfg/fo/font-mappings.xml - the font-face element included in each element physical-font having the attribute char-set="default" must contain the name of the font (Arialuni in our example)

•  [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/fop/conf/fop.xconf - an element font must be inserted in the element fonts which is inside the element renderer having the attribute mime="application/pdf":

```xml
<renderer mime="application/pdf">
  ...
  <font metrics-url="Arialuni.xml" kerning="yes">
   embed-url="file:/Library/Fonts/Arialuni.ttf">
    <font-triplet name="Arialuni" style="normal" weight="normal"/>
  </font>
  </fonts>
  ...
</renderer>
```

### Adding Libraries to the Built-in FOP

You can extend the functionality of the built-in FO processor by dropping additional libraries in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib/fop directory.

### Hyphenation

To add support for hyphenation:

1. download the pre-compiled JAR from OFFO;
2. place the JAR in [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib/fop;
3. restart the Oxygen XML Author plugin.

### Output Formats

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to use transformation scenarios to publish XML content in various output formats (such as WebHelp, PDF, CHM, EPUB, JavaHelp, Eclipse Help, XHTML, etc.)

For transformations that are not included in your installed version of Oxygen XML Author plugin, simply install the tool chain required to perform the specific transformation and process the files in accordance with the processor instructions. A multitude of target formats are possible. The basic condition for transformation to any format is that your source document is well-formed.

Note: You need to use the appropriate stylesheet according to the source definition and the desired output. For example, if you want to transform into an HTML format using a DocBook stylesheet, your source XML document should conform with the DocBook DTD.

For more information, see the Transformation Scenarios on page 438 section.

### WebHelp Output

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to obtain WebHelp output from DocBook and DITA documents. This section contains information about the WebHelp system, its variants, and ways to customize it to better fit your specific needs.

#### WebHelp System Description

WebHelp is a form of online help that consists of a series of web pages (XHTML format). Its advantages include platform independence and continuous content update, since it can be viewed using a regular web browser.

#### Layout

The layout of the WebHelp system is comprised of two parts:
• The left section that contains separate tabs for **Content**, **Search**, and **Index**.

  **Note:** If your documents contain no **indexterm** elements, the **Index** tab is not generated.

  **Note:** You can enhance the appearance of the selected item in the Table of Contents. See the *Customizing WebHelp chapter* for more details.

• The right section where help pages are displayed.

You can navigate through the content of your output using the arrows in the upper-right part of the page. These arrows allow you to move to the parent, previous, and next topic. The parents of the currently opened topic are also presented at the top of the page.

  **Note:** You can edit the **args.hide.parent.link** parameter to hide the **Parent**, **Next**, and **Previous** links.

You can use the **Collapse all** button that is displayed in the **Content** tab to collapse all the topics presented in the Table of Contents.

The top-right corner of the page contains the following options:

• **With Frames** - Displays the output using HTML frames to render two separate sections (a section that displays the Table of Contents in the left side and a section that displays the content of a topic in the right side).

• **Print this page** - Opens a dialog with various printing options and a print preview.

![Growing Flowers](image)

**Figure 155: WebHelp Output**
Search Tab

The Search tab is enhanced with a rating mechanism that computes scores for every page that matches the search criteria. These scores are then translated into a 5-star rating scheme. The search results are sorted depending on the following:

- The number of keywords found in a single page (the higher the number, the better).
- The context (for example, a word found in a title scores better than a word found in unformatted text). The search ranking order, sorted by relevance, is as follows:
  - The search phrase is included in a meta keyword
  - The search phrase is in the title of the page
  - The search phrase is in bold text in a paragraph
  - The search phrase is in normal text in a paragraph

![Figure 156: WebHelp Search with Stemming Enabled](image)

Rules that are applied during a search include:

- The space character separates keywords (an expression such as `grow flowers` counts as two separate keywords: `grow` and `flowers`).
- Do not use quotes to perform an exact search for multiple word expressions (an expression such as `"grow flowers"`, returns no results since it searches for two separate words).
- `indexterm` and `keywords` DITA elements are an effective way to increase the ranking of a page (for example, content inside `keywords` elements weighs twice as much as content inside an `HI` HTML element).
- Words composed by merging two or more words with colon (":"), minus ("-"), underline ("_"), or dot ("."), characters count as a single word.
WebHelp with Feedback System Description

WebHelp with Feedback is a form of online help system that consists of a series of web pages (XHTML format). Its advantages include platform independence, continuous content update, and a feedback mechanism that allows your authors and audience to interact with one another.

Layout

The layout of the feedback-enabled WebHelp system resembles the layout of the basic WebHelp and the left section is the same. However, the bottom of the right section contains a comments bar. Select Log in from this bar to authenticate as a user for the WebHelp system. If you do not have a user name, complete the fields in the dialog box to create a user. Under the comments bar, you can click the Add New Comment button to add a comment, regardless of whether or not you are logged in.

Note: You can enhance the appearance of the selected item in the Table of Contents. See the Customizing WebHelp chapter for more details.
After you log in, your name and user name are displayed in the Comments bar together with the Log of and Edit buttons. Click the Edit button to open the User Profile dialog. In this dialog you can customize the following options:

- **Your Name** - you can use this field to edit the initial name that you used to create your user profile.
- **Your e-mail address** - you can use this field to edit the initial e-mail address that you used to create your profile.
- When to receive an e-mail:
  - When a comment is left on a page that you commented on.
  - When a comment is left on any topic in the Help system.
  - When a reply is left to one of my comments.
- **New Password** - allows you to enter a new password for your user account.

**Note:** The Current Password field from the top of the User Profile is mandatory in case you want to save the changes you make.

**Search Tab**

The Search tab is enhanced with a rating mechanism that computes scores for every page that matches the search criteria. These scores are then translated into a 5-star rating scheme. The search results are sorted depending on the following:

- The number of keywords found in a single page (the higher the number, the better).
- The context (for example, a word found in a title scores better than a word found in unformatted text). The search ranking order, sorted by relevance is as follows:
  - The search phrase is included in a meta keyword
  - The search phrase is in the title of the page
• The search phrase is in bold text in a paragraph
• The search phrase is in normal text in a paragraph

Figure 158: WebHelp Search with Stemming Enabled

Rules that are applied during a search include:

• The space character separates keywords (an expression such as grow flowers counts as two separate keywords: grow and flowers).
• Do not use quotes to perform an exact search for multiple word expressions (an expression such as "grow flowers", returns no results since it searches for two separate words).
• indexterm and keywords DITA elements are an effective way to increase the ranking of a page (for example, content inside keywords elements weighs twice as much as content inside an H1 HTML element).
• Words composed by merging two or more words with colon (":") minus ("-"), underline ("_"), or dot (".")) characters count as a single word.
• Always search for words containing three or more characters (shorter words, such as to or of are ignored). This rule does not apply to CJK (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) languages.

This output format is compatible with the following browsers:

• Internet Explorer (8 or newer)
• Chrome
• Firefox
• Safari
• Opera
Deployment of the WebHelp With Feedback System

System Requirements
The feedback-enabled WebHelp system of Oxygen XML Author plugin requires the following system components:

- Apache Web Server running
- MySQL server running
- PHP Version 5.1.6 or later
- PHP MySQL Support

Oxygen XML WebHelp system supports the following browsers: IE7+, Chrome 19+, Firefox 11+, Safari 5+, Opera 11+

Installation Instructions

Note: These instructions were written for XAMPP 1.7.7 with PHP 5.3.8 and for phpMyAdmin 3.4.5. Later versions of these packages may change the location or name of some options, however the following installation steps should remain valid and basically the same.

In case you have a web server configured with PHP, MySQL, you can deploy the WebHelp output directly. Otherwise, install XAMPP. XAMPP is a free and open source cross-platform web server solution stack package. It consists mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MySQL database, and interpreters for scripts written in PHP.

Install XAMPP

1. Go to https://www.apachefriends.org/download.html and download XAMPP, for instance for a Windows system.
2. Install it in C:\xampp.
3. From the XAMPP control panel, start MySQL, and then Apache.
4. Open http://localhost/xampp/index.php in your browser to check whether the HTTP server is working.

Create the WebHelp Feedback database

The WebHelp system needs a database to store user details and the actual feedback they provide. The following procedure creates a database for the feedback system and a MySQL user with privileges on that database. The feedback system uses these credentials to connect to the database.

Use phpMyAdmin to create a database:

1. Type localhost in your browser.
2. In the left area, select: phpMyAdmin.
3. Click Databases (in the right frame) and then create a database. You can give any name you want to your database, for example comments.
4. Create a user with connection privileges for this database. In the SQL tab, paste the following text:

```
5. Change the *user_name* and the *user_password* values.

6. Under *localhost* in the right frame click *Privileges* and then at the bottom of the page click the *reload the privileges* link.

**Deploying the WebHelp output**

To deploy the WebHelp output, follow these steps:

1. Locate the directory of the HTML documents. Open [http://localhost/xampp/phpinfo.php](http://localhost/xampp/phpinfo.php) in your browser and see the value of the DOCUMENT_ROOT variable. In case you installed XAMPP in C:\xampp, the value of DOCUMENT_ROOT is C:/xampp/htdocs.

2. Copy the transformation output folder in the DOCUMENT_ROOT.

3. Rename it to a relevant name, for example, `webhelp_1`.

   - Verify that the prerequisites are met.
   - Press *Start Installation*.
   - Configure the **Deployment Settings** section. Default values are provided, but you should adjust them as needed.
   - Configure the **MySql Database Connection Settings** section. Use the details from the Create the WebHelp Feedback database section to fill in the appropriate text boxes.

⚠️ **Warning:** Checking the **Create new database structure** option will overwrite any existing data in the selected database, if it already exists.

- If you are using a domain (such as OpenLDAP or Active Directory) to manage users in your organization, check the **Enable LDAP Authentication** option. This will allow you to configure the LDAP server, which will provide information and credentials for users who will access the WebHelp system. Also, this will allow you to choose which of the domain users will have administrator privileges.

- If the **Create new database structure** option is checked, the **Create WebHelp Administrator Account** section becomes available. Here you can set the administrator account data. The administrator is able to moderate new posts and manage WebHelp users.

The same database can be used to store comments for different WebHelp deployments. If a topic is available in more than one WebHelp deployments and there are comments associated with it, you can choose to display the comments in all deployments that share the database. To do this, enable the **Display comments from other products** option. In the **Display comments from** section a list with the deployments sharing the same database is displayed. Select the deployments allowed to share common feedback.

⚠️ **Note:** You can restrict the displayed comments of a product depending on its version. In case you have two products that use the same database and you restrict one of them to display comments starting from a certain version, the comments of the other product are also displayed from the specified version onwards.

- Press **Next Step**.
- Remove the installation folder from your web server.
- Click the link pointing to the index of the documentation, or visit: [http://localhost/webhelp_1/](http://localhost/webhelp_1/).

To test your system, create a user and post a comment. Check if the notification emails are delivered to your inbox.

⚠️ **Note:** To read debug messages generated by the system:

1. Enable **JScript** logging by doing one of the following:
   - Open the `log.js` file, locate the `var log= new Log(Level.NONE);` line, and change the logging level to: Level.INFO, Level.DEBUG, Level.WARN, or Level.ERROR.
   - Append `?log=true` to the WebHelp URL.

2. Inspect the PHP and Apache server log files.
**Feedback System User Management**

Apart from the options available for a regular user, you can also use the administrative page for advanced customization and management. As an administrator, you have full access to all the features of the feedback-enabled WebHelp system.

To access the administrative page, select **Admin Panel** from the **Comments** bar.

![Editor 14.0 - Administrative Page](image)

**Figure 159: The Administrative Page**

This page allows you to view all posts, export comments and set the version of the WebHelp system. You can also view the details of each user and search through these details using the **Search User Information** filter.

The upper part of the page contains the following actions:

- **Delete Orphan Comments** - deletes comments associated with topics that are no longer available
- **Delete Pending Users** - deletes all unconfirmed users that registered more than a week ago
- **View All Posts** - allows you to view all posts associated with a product and version
- **Export Comments** - allows you to export in XML format all posts associated with a product and version
- **Set Version** - use this action to display comments starting from a particular version

To edit the details of a user, click the corresponding row. Use the **Edit User** dialog box to customize all the information associated with an user:

- **Name** - The user's full name
- **Level** - Use this field to modify the privilege level of the currently edited user. You can choose from:
  - **User** - regular user, able to post comments and receive e-mail notifications
  - **Moderator** - in addition to the regular **User** rights, this type of user has access to the **Admin Panel**. In the administrative page a moderator can view, delete, export comments and set the version of the feedback-enabled WebHelp system.
  - **Admin** - full administrative privileges. Can manage WebHelp-specific settings, users and their comments.
- **Company** - User's organization name
- **E-mail** - User's contact e-mail address. This is also the address where the WebHelp system sends notifications:
  - **WebHelp Notification** - when enabled, the user receives notifications when comments are posted anywhere in the feedback-enabled WebHelp system
  - **Reply Notification** - when enabled, the user receives notifications when comments are posted as a reply to one of his or hers comments
  - **Page Notification** - when enabled, the user receives notifications when comments are posted on a topic where he or she posted a comment
- **Date** - User registration date
- **Status** - Specifies the status of the currently edited user:
  - **Created** - the user is created but does not have any rights over the feedback-enabled WebHelp system
  - **Validated** - the user is able to use the feedback-enabled WebHelp system
  - **Suspended** - the user has no rights over the feedback-enabled WebHelp system
WebHelp Mobile System Description

To further improve its ability to create online documentation, Oxygen XML Author plugin offers support to transform DocBook And DITA documents into Mobile WebHelp systems. This feature generates an output that works on multiple platforms (Android, iOS, BlackBerry, Windows Mobile) and is specially designed for mobile devices. All the specific touch screen gestures are supported. The functionality of the desktop WebHelp layout is preserved, is organized in an intuitive layout, and offers table of contents, search capabilities, and index navigation.

![Welcome to Docbook Support in oXygen](image)

**Figure 160: Mobile WebHelp**

Context-Sensitive WebHelp System

Context-sensitive help systems assist users by providing specific informational topics for certain components of a user interface, such as a button or window. This mechanism works based on mappings between a unique ID defined in the topic and a corresponding HTML page.

When WebHelp output is generated by Oxygen XML Author plugin, the transformation process produces an XML mapping file called `context-help-map.xml` and copies it in the output folder. This XML file maps an ID to a corresponding HTML page like:

```
<map productID="oxy-webhelp" productVersion="1.1">
  <appContext helpID="annotations-view" path="topics/annotations-view.html"/>
  <appContext helpID="button-editor" path="concepts/button-editor.html"/>
  .  .  .
</map>
```

where:

- **helpID** - unique ID provided by a topic from two possible sources:
  - the `resourceid` element set to it in the prolog section:

```
<prolog>
  <resourceid id="context-sensitive-help-system"/>
</prolog>
```

**Note:** If you need different parts of the application (for instance, dialog boxes, views, or editing modes) to open the same contextual help topic, all of the context ID values should be included in the same DITA topic file. For example, if you need both a dialog box and a view to open the same WebHelp page, you can assign different resource ID in the same DTIA topic.

```
<prolog>
  <resourceid id="dialog1"/>
```
• the id attribute set on the topic root element

Important: You should ensure that these defined IDs are unique in the context of the entire DITA project. If the IDs are not unique, the transformation scenario will display warning messages in the transformation console output. In this case the help system will not work properly.

• path - path to a corresponding WebHelp page. This path is relative to the location of the context-help-map.xml mapping file.
• productID - ID of the product for which you are writing documentation. Applicable only if you are using WebHelp with Feedback transformations.
• productVersion - version of the product for which you are writing documentation. Applicable only if you are using WebHelp with Feedback transformations.

There are two ways of implementing context-sensitive help in your application:

• The XML mapping file can be loaded by a PHP script on the server side. The script receives the context ID value and will look it up in the XML file.
• Invoke one of the WebHelp system files index.html or index_frames.html and pass them the contextId parameter with a specific value. The WebHelp system will automatically open the help page associated with the value of the contextId parameter.

The following example will open a frameless version of the WebHelp system showing the page associated with the id dialog1ID:

index.html?contextId=dialog1ID

The following example will open a frameset version of the WebHelp system showing the page associated with the id view1ID:

index_frames.html?contextId=view1ID

Customizing the WebHelp Systems

This section contains various customizations that you can make to the output of your WebHelp transformation.

To change the overall appearance of the WebHelp output, you can use the visual WebHelp Skin Builder tool, which does not require knowledge of CSS language.

If you are familiar with CSS and coding, this section includes topics that explain how you can customize your WebHelp system, such as how to improve the appearance of the Table of Contents, add logo images in the title area, remove the navigation buttons, and add custom headers and footers.

The WebHelp Skin Builder

The WebHelp Skin Builder is a simple, easy-to-use tool, specially designed to assist users to visually customize the look and feel of the WebHelp output. It is implemented as an online tool hosted on the Oxygen XML Author plugin website and allows you to experiment with different styles and colors over an inert documentation sample.

To be able to use the Skin Builder, you need:

• An Internet connection and unrestricted access to Oxygen XML Author plugin website.
• A later version web browser.
To start the **Skin Builder**, do one of the following:

- From the Oxygen XML Author plugin in the **Skins tab**, click the **Online preview** link. In the upper section of the preview, click the **Select Skin** button, then choose **Customize Skin**.

**The Skin Builder Layout**

The left side panel of the **Skin Builder** is divided into 3 sections:

- **Actions** - contains two buttons:
  - **Import** - allows you to load a CSS stylesheet and applies it over the documentation sample.
  - **Export** - saves all properties as a CSS file.

- **Settings** - contains the **Highlight selection** checkbox which helps you identify the areas affected by a particular element customization:
  - When hovering an item in the customizable elements menu, the affected sample area is highlighted with a dotted blue border.
  - When an item in the customizable elements menu is selected, the affected sample area is highlighted with a solid red border.

- **Customize** - provides a series of customizable elements organized under four main categories:
  - **Header**
  - **TOC Area**
  - **Vertical Splitter**
  - **Content**

  For each customizable element you can alter properties like background color or font face. Any alteration made in the customizable elements menu is applied in real time over the sample area.

**Create a Customization Skin**

- The starting point can be either one of the predefined skins or a CSS stylesheet applied over the sample using the **Import** button.
- Use the elements in the **Customize** section to set properties that modify the skin’s look. By default, all customizable elements display a single property, but you can make more properties visible if you click the **Add** button and choose from the available ones.

  **Note:** If you want to revert a setting of a particular property to its initial value, press the **Reset** button.

- When you are happy with the skin customization you have made, press the **Export** button. All settings will be saved in a CSS file.

**Apply a Customization Skin to a DITA Map to WebHelp Transformation Scenario**

- Start Oxygen XML Author plugin.
- Load the DITA Map you want to produce as a WebHelp output.
- Edit a **DITA Map to WebHelp**-type transformation scenario. Set the previously exported CSS file in the **Custom** section of the **Skins** tab.
- Execute the transformation to obtain the WebHelp output.

**Apply a Customization Skin to a DocBook to WebHelp Transformation Scenario**

- Start Oxygen XML Author plugin.
- Load the DocBook file you want to produce as a WebHelp output.
Edit a DocBook to WebHelp-type transformation scenario. Set the previously exported CSS file in the Custom section of the Skins tab.

- In the Parameters tab, set the webhelp.skin.css parameter to point to the previously exported CSS.
- To customize the logo, use the following parameters:
  - `webhelp.logo.image` - Specifies a path to an image displayed as a logo in the left side of the output header.
  - `webhelp.logo.image.target.url` - Specifies a target URL that is set on the logo image. When you click the logo image, you will be redirected to this address.

### Automating the WebHelp Output

Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin allows you to use a command line interface script to obtain WebHelp output from DITA and DocBook documents. Note that the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin is a standalone product with its own licensing terms and cannot be used with a Oxygen XML Author plugin license.

The WebHelp output files created with the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin are the same as the output files produced when you run DITA or DocBook to WebHelp transformation scenarios from within Oxygen XML Author plugin.

When an automated process is required due to the amount of output needed, do the following:

1. Install the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin

### Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin for DITA

To transform DITA documents using the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin, first integrate the plugin with the DITA Open Toolkit. The purpose of the integration is to add to the DITA Open Toolkit the following transformation types:

- `webhelp` - the transformation that produces WebHelp output for desktop
- `webhelp-feedback` - the transformation that produces feedback-enabled WebHelp for desktop
- `webhelp-mobile` - the transformations that produces WebHelp output for mobile devices

### Integrating the Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin with the DITA Open Toolkit

The requirements of the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin for the DITA Open Toolkit are:

- Java Virtual Machine 1.6 or later
- DITA Open toolkit 1.6.x, 1.7.x, 1.8, or 2.0 (Full Easy Install)
- Saxon 9.1.0.8

To integrate the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin with the DITA Open Toolkit, follow these steps:

1. Download and install a Java Virtual Machine 1.6 or later.
2. Download and install [DITA Open Toolkit](http://www.oxygenxml.com/download/dita-open-toolkit) 1.6.x, 1.7.x, 1.8, or 2.0.
3. Navigate to the plugins directory located in the installation directory of the DITA Open Toolkit.
4. Copy the `com.oxygenxml.webhelp` and `com.oxygenxml.highlight` directories inside the plugins directory. The `com.oxygenxml.highlight` directory add syntax highlight capabilities to your WebHelp output for codeblock sections that contain source code snippets (XML, Java, JavaScript etc.).
5. If you are using DITA-OT version 2.0, the WebHelp plugin contains a `plugin_2.x.xml` which needs to be renamed to `plugin.xml`.
6. In the home directory of the DITA Open Toolkit, run `ant -f integrator.xml`.

### Registering the Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin

To register the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin for the DITA Open Toolkit, follow these steps:

1. Open the `[DITA-OT-install-dir]/plugins/com.oxygenxml.webhelp` directory and create a file called `licensekey.txt`.
2. In this file, copy your license key which you purchased for your Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin.
The WebHelp transformation process reads the Oxygen XML Author plugin license key from this file. In case the file does not exist, or it contains an invalid license, an error message will be displayed.

Running a DITA Transformation Using the Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin

To run a DITA to WebHelp (webhelp, webhelp-feedback, webhelp-mobile) transformation using the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin, use:

- The `dita.bat` script file for Windows based systems.
- The `dita.sh` script file for Unix/Linux based systems.

**Note:** You can call these files in an automated process or from the command line.

The `dita.bat` and the `dita.sh` files are located in the home directory of the Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin. Before using them to generate a WebHelp system, customize them to match the paths to the JVM, DITA Open Toolkit and Saxon engine, and also to set the transformation type. To do this, open a script file and edit the following variables:

- `JVM_INSTALL_DIR` - specifies the path to the Java Virtual Machine installation directory on your disk.
- `DITA_OT_INSTALL_DIR` - specifies the path to DITA Open Toolkit installation directory on your disk.
- `SAXON_9_DIR` - specifies the path to the directory on your disk where you unzipped the Saxon 9 archive files.
- `TRANSTYPE` - specifies the type of the transformation you want to execute. You can set it to `webhelp`, `webhelp-feedback` and `webhelp-mobile`.
- `DITA_MAP_BASE_DIR` - specifies the path to the directory where the input DITA Map file is located.
- `DITAMAP_FILE` - specifies the input DITA Map file.
- `DITAVAL_FILE` - specifies the `.ditaval` input filter that the transformation process applies to the input DITA Map file.
- `DITAVAL_DIR` - specifies the path to the directory where the `.ditaval` file is located.
- `Doutput.dir` - specifies the output directory of the transformation.

The `-Dargs.filter` and the `-Ddita.input.valfile` parameters are optional.

Additional Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin Parameters for DITA

You are able to append the following parameters to the command line that runs the transformation:

- `-Dwebhelp.copyright` - the copyright note that is added in the footer of the Table of Contents frame;
- `-Dwebhelp.footer.file` - specifies the location of a well-formed XHTML file containing your custom footer for the document body. Corresponds to the `WEBHELP/footer_FILE` XSLT parameter. The fragment must be a well-formed XHTML, with a single root element. As a common practice, place all the content into a `<div>` element;
- `-Dwebhelp.footer.include` - specifies whether the content of file set in the `-Dwebhelp.footer.file` is used as footer in the WebHelp pages. Its values can be yes, or no;
- `-Dwebhelp.product.id` - the value of this parameter is a text string, that the `webhelp-feedback` transformation requires. It represents a short name of the documentation target (product). All the user comments that are posted in the WebHelp output pages and are added in the comments database are bound to this product ID;
- `-Dwebhelp.product.version` - the value of this parameter is a text string, that the `webhelp-feedback` transformation requires. It specifies the documentation version number, for example: 1.0, 2.5, etc. New user comments are bound to this version.

**Note:** You can deploy documentation for multiple products on the same server.

- `-Dwebhelp.product.version` - the value of this parameter is a text string, that the `webhelp-feedback` transformation requires. It specifies the documentation version number, for example: 1.0, 2.5, etc. New user comments are bound to this version.

**Note:** Multiple documentation versions can be deployed on the same server.

In case you need to further customize the transformation process, you are able to append other DITA-OT parameters as well. Any parameter that you want to append must follow the `-D` model of the above parameters. For example, to append the `args.hdr` parameter, use:

```
-Dargs.hdr=[HEADER_FILE_DIR]
```
where [HEADER_FILE_DIR] is the location of the directory that contains the header file.

Database Configuration for DITA WebHelp with Feedback

If you run the webhelp-feedback transformation using the WebHelp plugin, you need to configure the database that holds the user comments. The instructions for configuring the database are presented in the installation.html file, located at [DITA_MAP_BASE_DIR]/out/[TRANSFORM_TYPE]/oxygen-webhelp/resources. The installation.html file is created by the transformation process.

Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin for DocBook

To transform DocBook documents using the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin, first integrate the plugin with the DocBook XSL distribution. The purpose of the integration is to add to the DocBook XSL distribution the following transformation types:

- webhelp - the transformation that produces WebHelp output for desktop
- webhelp-feedback - the transformation that produces feedback-enabled WebHelp for desktop
- webhelp-mobile - the transformations that produces WebHelp output for mobile devices

Integrating the Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin with the DocBook XSL Distribution

The WebHelp plugin transformations run as an ANT build script. The requirements are:

- ANT 1.8 or later
- Java Virtual Machine 1.6 or later
- DocBook XSL 1.78.1 later
- Saxon 6.5.5
- Saxon 9.1.0.8

To integrate the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin with the DocBook XSL distribution, follow these steps:

1. Download and install a Java Virtual Machine 1.6 or later.
2. Download and install ANT 8.0 or later.
3. Download and unzip on your computer the DocBook XSL distribution.
   The DocBook XSL directory now contains a new subdirectory named com.oxygenxml.webhelp and two new files, oxygen_custom.xsl and oxygen_custom_html.xsl.
5. Download and unzip saxon6-5-5.zip on your computer.
6. Download and unzip saxonb9-1-0-8j.zip on your computer.

Registering the Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin

To register the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin for the DocBook XSL distribution, follow these steps:

2. In this file, copy the license key, which you purchased for your Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin.
   The WebHelp transformation process reads the Oxygen XML Author plugin license key from this file. If the file does not exist, or it contains an invalid license, an error message is displayed.

Running a DocBook Transformation Using the WebHelp Plugin

To run a DocBook to WebHelp (webhelp, webhelp-feedback, webhelp-mobile) transformation using the Oxygen XML WebHelp plugin, use:

- The docbook.bat script file for Windows based systems.
- The docbook.sh script file for Unix/Linux based systems.

Note: You can call these files in an automated process or from the command line.
The `docbook.bat` and `docbook.sh` files are located in the home directory of the Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin. Before using them to generate a WebHelp system, customize them to match the paths to the JVM, DocBook XSL distribution and Saxon engine, and also to set the transformation type. To do this, open a script file and edit the following variables:

- **JVM_INSTALL_DIR** - specifies the path to the Java Virtual Machine installation directory on your disk.
- **ANT_INSTALL_DIR** - specifies the path to the installation directory of ANT.
- **SAXON_6_DIR** - specifies the path to the installation directory of Saxon 6.5.5.
- **SAXON_9_DIR** - specifies the path to the installation directory of Saxon 9.1.0.8.
- **DOCBOOK_XSL_DIR** - specifies the path to the installation directory of the DocBook XSL distribution.
- **TRANSTYPE** - specifies the type of the transformation you want to execute. You can set it to `webhelp`, `webhelp-feedback` and `webhelp-mobile`.
- **INPUT_DIR** - specifies the path to the input directory, containing the input XML file.
- **XML_INPUT_FILE** - specifies the name of the input XML file.
- **OUTPUT_DIR** - specifies the path to the output directory where the transformation output is generated.
- **DOCBOOK_XSL_DIR_URL** - specifies the path to the directory of the DocBook XSL distribution in URL format.

### Additional Oxygen XML WebHelp Plugin Parameters for DocBook

You are able to append the following parameters to the command line that runs the transformation:

- **-Dwebhelp.copyright** - the copyright note (a text string value) that is added in the footer of the table of contents frame (the left side frame of the WebHelp output);
- **-Dwebhelp.footer.file** - specifies the location of a well-formed XHTML file containing your custom footer for the document body. Corresponds to the `WEBHELP_FOOTER_FILE` XSLT parameter. The fragment must be an well-formed XHTML, with a single root element. As a common practice, place all the content inside a `<div>` element;
- **-Dwebhelp.footer.include** - specifies whether the content of file set in the `-Dwebhelp.footer.file` is used as footer in the WebHelp pages. Its values can be `yes` or `no`;
- **-Dwebhelp.product.id** - the value of this parameter is a text string, that the `webhelp-feedback` transformation requires. It represents a short name of the documentation target (product). All the user comments that are posted in the WebHelp output pages and are added in the comments database are bound to this product ID;

> **Note:** You can deploy documentation for multiple products on the same server.

- **-Dwebhelp.product.version** - the value of this parameter is a text string, that the `webhelp-feedback` transformation requires. It specifies the documentation version number, for example: 1.0, 2.5, etc. New user comments are bound to this version.

> **Note:** Multiple documentation versions can be deployed on the same server.

In case you need to further customize your transformation, other DocBook XSL parameters can be appended. Any parameter that you want to append must follow the `-D` model of the above parameters. For example, you can append the `html.stylesheet` parameter in the following form:

```
-Dhtml.stylesheet=/path/to/directory/of/stylesheet.css
```

### Database Configuration for DocBook WebHelp with Feedback

In case you run the `webhelp-feedback` transformation using the WebHelp plugin, you need to configure the database that holds the user comments. The instructions for configuring the database are presented in the `installation.html` file, located at `[OUTPUT_DIR]/oxygen-webhelp/resources/installation.html`. The `installation.html` file is created by the transformation process.

### Localizing the Email Notifications of the WebHelp with Feedback System

The WebHelp with Feedback system uses emails to notify users when comments are posted. These emails are based on templates stored in the WebHelp directory. The default messages are in English, French, German, and Japanese. These
messages are copied into the WebHelp system deployment directory during the execution of the corresponding transformation scenario.

We'll suppose that you want to localize the emails into Dutch. Follow these steps:

**DocBook to WebHelp with Feedback**

- create the following directory:
  
  `[OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\docbook\xsl\com.oxygenxml.webhelp\oxygen-webhelp\resources\php\templates\nl`

- copy all English template files from
  
  `[OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\docbook\xsl\com.oxygenxml.webhelp\oxygen-webhelp\resources\php\templates\en`

- edit the HTML files from the
  
  `[OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\docbook\xsl\com.oxygenxml.webhelp\oxygen-webhelp\resources\php\templates\nl`

- start Oxygen XML Author plugin and edit the **WebHelp with Feedback** transformation scenario

  - in the Parameters tab look for the l10n.gentext.default.language parameter and set its value to the appropriate language code. In our example, use the value `nl` for Dutch

    **Note:** If you set the parameter to a value such as `LanguageCode-CountryCode` (for example, `en-us`), the transformation scenario will only use the language code

- execute the transformation scenario to obtain the **WebHelp with Feedback** output

**DITA to WebHelp with Feedback**

- create the following directory:
  
  `[OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\dita\DITA-OT\plugins\com.oxygenxml.webhelp\oxygen-webhelp\resources\php\templates\nl`

- copy all English template files from
  
  `[OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\dita\DITA-OT\plugins\com.oxygenxml.webhelp\oxygen-webhelp\resources\php\templates\en`

- edit the HTML files from the
  
  `[OXYGEN_DIR]\frameworks\dita\DITA-OT\plugins\com.oxygenxml.webhelp\oxygen-webhelp\resources\php\templates\nl`

- start Oxygen XML Author plugin and edit the **WebHelp with Feedback** transformation scenario

  - in the Parameters tab look for the args.default.language parameter and set its value to the appropriate language code. In our example, use the value `nl` for Dutch

    **Note:** If you set the parameter to a value such as `LanguageCode-CountryCode` (for example, `en-us`), the transformation scenario will only use the language code

- execute the transformation scenario to obtain the **WebHelp with Feedback** output

**Adding Videos in the Output**

Videos can be included and played in all HTML5-based output formats (like **WebHelp**). For example, to add a YouTube video in the WebHelp output generated from DITA or DocBook documents, follow the procedures below.

**Adding Videos to WebHelp Generated from DITA Maps**

- Edit the DITA topic to reference the video using an object element like in the following example:

  ```xml
  <object outputclass="video">
    <param name="src" value="http://www.youtube.com/watch/v/VideoName"/>
  </object>
  ```

- Apply a **WebHelp** or **WebHelp with Feedback** transformation scenario to obtain the output
Adding Videos to WebHelp Generated from DocBook

- Edit the DocBook document and reference the video using an `mediaobject` element like in the following example:

  ```xml
  <mediaobject>
    <videoobject>
      <videodata fileref="http://www.youtube.com/watch/v/VideoName"/>
    </videoobject>
  </mediaobject>
  ```

- Apply a WebHelp or WebHelp with Feedback transformation scenario to obtain the output

CSS Customizations

Adding your own CSS stylesheet enables you to customize the WebHelp output. To do this, edit the transformation scenario and set the `args.css` parameter to point to your custom CSS document. Also, set the `args.copycss` parameter to `yes` to automatically copy your custom CSS in the output folder when the transformation scenario is processed.

Table of Contents Customization

The appearance of the selected item in the Table of Contents can be enhanced. To highlight the background of the selected item, go to the output folder of the WebHelp transformation and locate the `toc.css` files in the `oxygen-webhelp > resources > skins > desktop` and `oxygen-webhelp > resources > skins > desktop-frames` folders. Open them, find the `menuItemSelected` class, and change the value of the `background` property.

Note: Also, you can overwrite the same value from your own CSS.

Changing the Icons in a WebHelp Table of Contents

You can change the icons that appear in a WebHelp table of contents by assigning new image files in a custom CSS file. By default, the icons for the WebHelp table of contents are defined with the following CSS codes (the first example is the icon that appears for a collapsed menu and the second for an expanded menu):

```css
.hasSubMenuClosed{
    background: url('..\img\book_closed16.png') no-repeat;
    padding-left: 16px;
    cursor: pointer;
}

.hasSubMenuOpened{
    background: url('..\img\book_opened16.png') no-repeat;
    padding-left: 16px;
    cursor: pointer;
}
```

To assign different icons use the following procedure:

1. Create a custom CSS file that assigns your desired icons to the `.hasSubMenuClosed` and `.hasSubMenuOpened` properties.

   ```css
   .hasSubMenuClosed{
      background: url('TOC-my-closed-button.png') no-repeat;
   }
   
   .hasSubMenuOpened{
      background: url('TOC-my-opened-button.png') no-repeat;
   }
   ```

2. It is recommended that you store the image files in the same directory as the default icons: `[OXYGEN_INSTALL_DIR]\frameworks\dita\DITA-OT\plugins\com.oxygenxml.webhelp\oxygen-webhelp\resources\img\`

3. **Edit the WebHelp transformation scenario** and open the **Parameters** tab.
   a) For a DITA transformation, set the `args.css` parameter to the path of your custom CSS file. Also, set the `args.copycss` parameter to `yes`.
   b) For a DocBook transformation, set the `html.stylesheet` parameter to the path of your custom CSS file.
**Adding a Logo Image in the Title Area**

You are able to customize the title of your WebHelp output by using a custom CSS.

For example, to add a logo image before the title, use the following code:

```css
h1:before {
    display:inline;
    content:url('../img/myLogoImage.gif');
}
```

In the example above, `myLogoImage.gif` is an image file that you place in the
`[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/com.oxygenxml.webhelp/oxygen-webhelp/resources/img` directory, thus it is copied automatically by the WebHelp transformation to the output directory.

**Removing the Previous/Next Links from Each WebHelp Page**

The Previous and Next links that are created at the top area of each WebHelp page can be hidden with the following CSS code:

```css
.navparent, .navprev, .navnext {
    visibility:hidden;
}
```

⚠️ Tip: Add the above code in a custom CSS stylesheet and in a WebHelp transformation scenario, set the `args.css` parameter to reference the path of this CSS stylesheet.

**Adding Custom Headers and Footers**

In the transformation scenario, you can use the `args.hdr` and `args.ftr` parameters to point to resources that contain your custom HTML `<div>` blocks. These are included in the header and footer of each generated topic.

To hide the horizontal separator line between the content and footer, edit the DITA transformation scenario and configure the following parameters:

- The `args.css` parameter to reference a CSS file containing the following CSS snippet:

  ```css
  .footer_separator {
      display:none;
  }
  ```

- The `args.copycss` parameter set to `true`.

**Change numbering styles for ordered lists**

Ordered lists (`ol`) are usually numbered in XHTML output using numerals. If you want to change the numbering to alphabetical, do the following:

1. Define a custom `outputclass` value and set it as an attribute of the ordered list, as in the following example:

   ```xml
   <ol outputclass="number-alpha">
     <li>A</li>
     <li>B</li>
     <li>C</li>
   </ol>
   ```

2. Add the following code snippet in a custom CSS file:

   ```css
   ol.number-alpha{
     list-style-type:lower-alpha;
   }
   ```

3. Edit the DITA transformation scenario and configure the following parameters:

   - `args.css` parameter to reference the custom CSS file appended earlier
   - `args.copycss` parameter set to `true`. 
WebHelp Runtime Additional Parameters

A deployed WebHelp system can accept the following GET parameters:

- **log** - The value can be true or false (default value). When set to true, it enables JavaScript debugging.
- **contextId** - The WebHelp JavaScript engine will look up the value of this parameter in the mapping file and load the corresponding HTML help page.
- **toc.visible** - The value can be true (default value) or false. When to false, the table of contents will be collapsed when you load the WebHelp page.
Chapter 10

Querying Documents

Topics:
- Running XPath Expressions
- Working with XQuery

This chapter shows how to query XML documents in Oxygen XML Author plugin with XPath expressions and the XQuery language.
Running XPath Expressions

This section covers the views, toolbars, and dialogs in Oxygen XML Author plugin, dedicated to running XPath expressions.

What is XPath

XPath is a language for addressing specific parts of an XML document. XPath, like the Document Object Model (DOM), models an XML document as a tree of nodes. An XPath expression is a mechanism for navigating through and selecting nodes from the XML document. An XPath expression is, in a way, analogous to an SQL query used to select records from a database.

There are different types of nodes, including element nodes, attribute nodes and text nodes. XPath defines a way to compute a string-value for each type of node.

XPath defines a library of standard functions for working with strings, numbers and boolean expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>child::*</td>
<td>Selects all children of the root node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>./name</td>
<td>Selects all elements having the name &quot;name&quot;, descendants of the current node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/catalog/cd[price&gt;10.80]</td>
<td>Selects all the cd elements that have a price element with a value larger than 10.80.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To find out more about XPath, go to [http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath](http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath).

The XPath/XQuery Builder View

The XPath/XQuery Builder view allows you to compose complex XPath and XQuery expressions and execute them over the currently edited XML document. For XPath 2.0 / 3.0, or XQuery expressions, you are able to use the doc() function to specify the source file over which the expressions are executed. When you connect to a database, the expressions are executed over that database. If you are using the XPath/XQuery Builder view and the current file is an XSLT document, Oxygen XML Author plugin executes the expressions over the XML document in the associated scenario.

To open the XPath/XQuery Builder view, go to Window > Show View > XPath/XQuery Builder.

The upper part of the view contains the following actions:

- **Execute XPath** button - press this button to start the execution of the XPath or XQuery expression you are editing. The result of the execution is displayed in the Results view in a separate tab.
- **Favorites** button - allows you to save certain expressions that you can later reuse. To add an expression as favorite, press the star button and enter a name under which the expression is saved. The star turns yellow to confirm that the expression was saved. Expand the drop-down list next to the star button to see all your favorites. Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically groups favorites in folders named after the method of execution.

  **Note:** Oxygen XML Author plugin uses Saxon to execute XPath expressions. Because Saxon implements a part of the functions, when using a function that is not implemented, Oxygen XML Author plugin returns a compilation error.
• **History** drop-down box - keeps a list of the last 15 executed XPath or XQuery expressions. Use the **Clear history** action from the bottom of the list to remove them.

• **Settings** drop-down menu - contains three options:
  - **Update on caret move** - when enabled and you navigate through a document, the XPath expression corresponding to the XML node at the current cursor position is displayed.
  - **Evaluate as you type** - when you select this option, the XPath expression you are composing is evaluated in real time.

    **Note:** The **Evaluate as you type** option and the automatic validation are disabled when the scope is other than **Current file**.

• **Options** - opens the Preferences page of the currently selected processing engine.

• **XPath scope** menu - Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to define a scope on which the XPath operation will be executed. You can choose where the XPath expression will be executed:
  - **Current file** - current selected file only
  - **Enclosing project** - all the files of the project that encloses the current edited file
  - **Workspace selected files** - the files selected in the workspace. The files are collected from the last selected resource provider view (Navigator, Project Explorer or Package Explorer)
  - **All opened files** - all files opened in the application
  - **Current DITA Map hierarchy** - all resources referenced in the currently selected DITA map, opened in the DITA Maps Manager view
  - **Opened archive** - files open in the Archive Browser view
  - **Working sets** - the selected working sets

At the bottom of the scope menu there are available the following scope configuration actions:

• **Configure XPath working sets** - allows you to configure and manage collections of files and folders, encapsulated in logical containers called **working sets**

• **XPath file filter** - you can filter the files from the selected scope on which the XPath expression will be executed. By default the XPath expression will be executed only on XML files, but you can also define a set of patterns that will filter out files from the current scope.
When you hover your cursor over the XPath/XQuery version icon, a tooltip is displayed to let you know what engine Oxygen XML Author plugin currently uses.

While you edit an XPath or XQuery expression, Oxygen XML Author plugin assists you with the following features:

- **Content Completion Assistant** - It offers context-dependent proposals and takes into account the cursor position in the document you are editing. The set of functions proposed by the Content Completion Assistant also depends on the engine version. Select the engine version from the drop-down menu available in the toolbar.

- **Syntax highlight** - allows you to identify the components of an expression. To customize the colors of the components of the expression, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Colors.

- **Automatic validation of the expression as you type.**

  Note: When you type invalid syntax a red serrated line underlines the invalid fragments.

- **Function signature and documentation balloon, when the cursor is located inside a function.**

**XPath Results View**

When you run an XPath expression, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the results of its execution in the Results View. This view contains five columns:

- **Description** - Holds the result that Oxygen XML Author plugin displays when you run an XPath expression.
- **XPath location** - Holds the path to the matched node.
- **Resource** - Holds the name of the document on which you run the XPath expression.
- **System ID** - Holds the path to the document itself.
• **Location** - Holds the location of the result in the document.

To arrange the results depending on a column click on its header. If no information regarding location is available, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays **Not available** in the Location column. Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the results in a valid XPath expression format.

![Image](image.png)

**Figure 162: XPath results highlighted in editor panel with character precision**

The following snippets are taken from a DocBook book based on the DocBook XML DTD. The book contains a number of chapters. To return all the chapter nodes of the book, enter //chapter in the XPath expression field and press **(Enter)**. This action returns all the chapter nodes of the DocBook book in the **Results View**. Click a record in the **Results View** to locate and highlight its corresponding chapter element and all its children nodes in the document you are editing.

To find all example nodes contained in the sect2 nodes of a DocBook XML document, use the following XPath expression: //chapter/sect1/sect2/example. Oxygen XML Author plugin adds a result in the **Results View** for each example node found in any sect2 node.

For example, if the result of the above XPath expression is:

```
- /chapter[1]/sect1[3]/sect2[7]/example[1]
```

it means that in the edited file the example node is located in the first chapter, third section level one, seventh section level 2.

**Catalogs**

The evaluation of the XPath expression tries to resolve the locations of documents referenced in the expression through the **XML catalogs**. These catalogs are **configured in the Preferences** pages and the current XInclude preferences.

Let's take as an example the evaluation of the collection(URIofCollection) function (XPath 2.0). To resolve the references from the files returned by the collection() function with an XML catalog, specify the class name of the XML catalog enabled parser for parsing these collection files.
The class name is `ro.sync.xml.parser.CatalogEnabledXMLReader`. Specify it as it follows:

```xml
let $docs := collection(iri-to-uri(
  "file:///D:/temp/test/XQuery-catalog/mydocsdir?recurse=yes;select=*.xml;
  parser=ro.sync.xml.parser.CatalogEnabledXMLReader")
)
```

**XPath Prefix Mapping**

To define default mappings between prefixes (that you can use in the XPath toolbar) and namespace URIs go to the **XPath Options** preferences panel and enter the mappings in the **Default prefix-namespace mappings** table. The same preferences panel allows you to configure the default namespace used in XPath 2.0 expressions.

**Important:** If you define a default namespace, Oxygen XML Author plugin binds this namespace to the first free prefix from the list: `default`, `default1`, `default2`, and so on. For example, if you define the default namespace `xmlns="something"` and the prefix `default` is not associated with another namespace, you can match tags without prefix in an XPath expression typed in the XPath toolbar by using the prefix `default`. To find all the `level` elements when you define a default namespace in the root element, execute this expression: `//default:level` in the XPath toolbar.

---

**Working with XQuery**

This section explains how to edit and run XQuery queries in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

**What is XQuery**

XQuery is the query language for XML and is officially defined by a **W3C Recommendation document**. The many benefits of XQuery include:

- XQuery allows you to work in one common model no matter what type of data you're working with: relational, XML, or object data.
- XQuery is ideal for queries that must represent results as XML, to query XML stored inside or outside the database, and to span relational and XML sources.
- XQuery allows you to create many different types of XML representations of the same data.
- XQuery allows you to query both relational sources and XML sources, and create one XML result.

**Transforming XML Documents Using XQuery**

XQueries are similar with the XSL stylesheets, both being capable of transforming an XML input into another format. You specify the input URL when you define the transformation scenario. The result can be saved and opened in the associated application. You can even run a **FO processor** on the output of an XQuery. The transformation scenarios may be shared between many XQuery files, are **exported** together with the XSLT scenarios and can be managed in the **Configure Transformation Scenario dialog**, or in the **Scenarios view**. The transformation can be performed on the XML document specified in the **XML URL** field, or, if this field is empty, the documents referenced from the query expression. The parameters of XQuery transforms must be set in the **Parameters dialog**. Parameters that are in a namespace must be specified using the qualified name, for example a `param` parameter in the `http://www.oxygenxml.com/ns` namespace must be set with the name `{http://www.oxygenxml.com/ns}param`.

The transformation uses one of the Saxon 9.6.0.5 HE, Saxon 9.6.0.5 PE, Saxon 9.6.0.5 EE processors, a database connection or any XQuery processor that provides an XQJ API implementation.

The Saxon 9.6.0.5 EE processor supports also XQuery 3.0 transformations.

**XQJ Transformers**

This section describes the necessary procedures before running an XQJ transformation.
How to Configure an XQJ Data Source

Any transformer that offers an XQJ API implementation can be used when validating XQuery or transforming XML documents. An example of an XQuery engine that implements the XQJ API is Zorba.

1. In case your XQJ Implementation is native, make sure the directory containing the native libraries of the engine is added to your system environment variables: to PATH - on Windows, to LD_LIBRARY_PATH - on Linux, or to DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH - on OS X. Restart Oxygen XML Author plugin after configuring the environment variables.

2. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.

3. Click the New button in the Data Sources panel.

4. Enter a unique name for the data source.

5. Select XQuery API for Java(XQJ) in the Type combo box.

6. Press the Add button to add XQJ API-specific files.
   You can manage the driver files using the Add, Remove, Detect, and Stop buttons.
   Oxygen XML Author plugin detects any implementation of javax.xml.xquery.XQDataSource and presents it in Driver class field.

7. Select the most suited driver in the Driver class combo box.

8. Click the OK button to finish the data source configuration.

How to Configure an XQJ Connection

The steps for configuring an XQJ connection are the following:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.

2. Click the New button in the Connections panel.

3. Enter a unique name for this connection.

4. Select one of the previously configured XQJ data sources in the Data Source combo box.

5. Fill-in the connection details.
   The properties presented in the connection details table are automatically detected depending on the selected data source.

6. Click the OK button.

Display Result in Sequence View

The result of an XQuery executed on a database can be very large and sometimes only a part of the full result is needed. To avoid the long time necessary for fetching the full result, select the Present as a sequence option in the Output tab of the Edit scenario dialog. This option fetches only the first chunk of the result. Clicking the More results available label that is displayed at the bottom of the Sequence view fetches the next chunk of results.
Figure 163: The XQuery transformation result displayed in Sequence view

A chunk of the XQuery transformation result is displayed in the **Sequence** view.

Figure 164: The XQuery transformation result displayed in Sequence view

**Advanced Saxon HE/PE/EE XQuery Transformation Options**

The XQuery transformation scenario allows you to configure advanced options that are specific for the Saxon HE (Home Edition), PE (Professional Edition), and EE (Enterprise Edition) engines.

The advanced options for Saxon 9.6.0.5 Home Edition (HE), Professional Edition (PE), and Enterprise Edition (EE) are as follows:

- **Recoverable errors** ("-warnings") - Allows the user to choose how dynamic errors are handled. The following options can be selected:
  - **recover silently** ("silent") - Continues processing without reporting the error.
  - **recover with warnings** ("recover") - Issues a warning but continues processing.
  - **signal the error and do not attempt recovery** ("fatal") - Issues an error and stops processing.
- **Strip whitespaces** ("-strip") - Can have one of the following values:
  - **All** ("all") - Strips all whitespace text nodes from source documents before any further processing, regardless of any `xml:space` attributes in the source document.
  - **Ignore** ("ignoreable") - Strips all * ignorable * whitespace text nodes from source documents before any further processing, regardless of any `xml:space` attributes in the source document. Whitespace text nodes are ignorable if they appear in elements defined in the DTD or schema as having element-only content.
  - **None** ("none") - Strips no whitespace before further processing.
- **Optimization level** ("-opt") - This option allows optimization to be suppressed in cases where reducing the compiling time is important, where optimization conflicts with debugging, or causes extension functions with side-effects to behave unpredictably.
- **Use linked tree model** ("-tree:linked") - This option activates the linked tree model.
- **Enable XQuery 3.0 support** ("-qversion:(1.0|3.0)") - If checked, Saxon runs the XQuery transformation with the XQuery 3.0 support (this option is enabled by default).
- **Initializer class** - Equivalent to the `-init` Saxon command-line argument. The value is the name of a user-supplied class that implements the `net.sf.saxon.lib.Initializer` interface. This initializer is called during the initialization process, and may be used to set any options required on the configuration programmatically. It is particularly useful for tasks such as registering extension functions, collations, or external object models, especially in Saxon-HE where the option cannot be set via a configuration file. Saxon only calls the initializer when running from the command line, but the same code may be invoked to perform initialization when running user application code.

![Important](Image)

**Important:** The **advanced Saxon-HE/PE/EE options configured in a transformation scenario** override the Saxon-HE/PE/EE options defined globally.

The following advanced options are specific for Saxon 9.6.0.5 Professional Edition (PE) and Enterprise Edition (EE) only:

- **Use a configuration file** ("-config") - Sets a Saxon 9 configuration file that is used for XQuery transformation and validation
- **Allow calls on extension functions** ("-ext") - If checked, calls on external functions are allowed. Checking this option is recommended in an environment where untrusted stylesheets may be executed. It also disables user-defined extension elements and the writing of multiple output files, both of which carry similar security risks.

The advanced options that are specific for Saxon 9.6.0.5 Enterprise Edition (EE) are as follows:

- **Validation of the source file** ("-val") - Requests schema-based validation of the source file and of any files read using the `document()` or similar functions. It can have the following values:
  - **Schema validation** ("strict") - This mode requires an XML Schema and enables parsing the source documents with strict schema-validation enabled.
  - **Lax schema validation** ("lax") - If an XML Schema is provided, this mode enables parsing the source documents with schema-validation enabled but the validation will not fail if, for example, element declarations are not found.
  - **Disable schema validation** - This specifies that the source documents should be parsed with schema-validation disabled.
- **Validation errors in the results tree treated as warnings** ("-outval") - Normally, if validation of result documents is requested, a validation error is fatal. Enabling this option causes such validation failures to be treated as warnings.
- **Generate bytecode** ("--generateByteCode:(on|off)") - If you enable this option, Saxon-EE attempts to generate Java bytecode for evaluation of parts of a query or stylesheet that are amenable to such an action. For further details regarding this option, go to [http://www.saxonica.com/documentation9.5/index.html#javadoc](http://www.saxonica.com/documentation9.5/index.html#javadoc).
- **Enable XQuery update** ("-update:(on|off)") - This option controls whether or not XQuery update syntax is accepted.
- **Backup files updated by XQuery** ("-backup:(on|off)") - If checked, backup versions for any XML files updated with XQuery Update are generated. This option is available when the Enable XQuery update option is enabled.
Updating XML Documents using XQuery

Using the bundled Saxon 9.6.0.5 EE XQuery processor Oxygen XML Author plugin offers support for XQuery Update 1.0. The XQuery Update Facility provides expressions that can be used to make persistent changes to instances of the XQuery 1.0 and XPath 2.0 Data Model. Thus, besides querying XML documents, you can modify them using the various insert/delete/modify/create methods available in the XQuery Update 1.0 standard.

Choose Saxon 9.6.0.5 EE as a transformer in the scenario associated with the XQuery files containing update statements and Oxygen XML Author plugin will notify you if the update was successful.

Using XQuery Update to modify a tag name in an XML file

```xml
rename node doc("books.xml")//publisher[1]/book[1] as "firstBook"
```
Chapter 11

Working with Archives

Topics:
- Browsing and Modifying Archive Structure
- Working with EPUB
- Editing Files From Archives

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers the means to manipulate files directly from ZIP type archives. By manipulation one should understand opening and saving files directly in archives, browsing and modifying archive structures. The archive support is available for all ZIP-type archives, which includes:

- ZIP archives
- EPUB books
- JAR archives
- Office Open XML (OOXML) files
- Open Document Format (ODF) files
- IDML files

This means that you can modify, transform, validate files directly from OOXML or ODF packages. The structure and content of an EPUB book, OOXML file or ODF file can be opened, edited and saved as for any other ZIP archive.

You can transform, validate and perform many other operations on files directly from an archive. When selecting an URL for a specific operation like transformation or validation you can click the **Browse for archived file** button to navigate and choose the file from a certain archive.
Browsing and Modifying Archive Structure

You can navigate archives in the Archives Browser either by opening them from the Navigator or by using the integration with the Eclipse File System. For the EFS (Eclipse File System) integration you must right click the archive in the Navigator and choose Expand Zip Archive. All the standard Eclipse Navigator actions are available on the mounted archive. If you decide to close the archive you can use the Collapse ZIP Archive action located in the contextual menu for the expanded archive. Any file opened from the archive expanded in the EFS will be closed when the archive in unmounted.

If you open an archive as an Eclipse editor, the archive will be unmounted when the editor is closed.

Important: If a file is not recognized by Oxygen XML Author plugin as a supported archive type, you can add it from the Archive preferences page.

Figure 165: Browsing an Archive

The following operations are available on the Archive Browser toolbar:

- **Reopen**
  
  You can use this drop-down to reopen recently edited archives. Apart from the history of the recently edited archives, the drop-down also contains the Clear history and Open Archive actions.

- **New folder...**
  
  Creates a folder as child of the selected folder in the browsed archive.

- **New file...**
  
  Creates a file as child of the selected folder in the browsed archive.

- **Add files...**
  
  Adds existing files as children of the selected folder in the browsed archive.

  Note: You can also add files in the archive by dragging them from the file browser or Project view and dropping them in the Archive Browser view.

- **Delete**
  
  Deletes the selected resource in the browsed archive.

- **Archive Options...**
  
  Opens the Archive preferences page.

The following additional operations are available from the Archive Browser contextual menu:
Open
     Opens a resource from the archive in the editor.

New folder...
     Creates a folder as child of the selected folder in the browsed archive.

New file...
     Creates a file as child of the selected folder in the browsed archive.

Add files...
     Adds existing files as children of the selected folder in the browsed archive.

     Note: On OS X, there is also available the Add file... action, which allows you to add one file at a time.

Find/Replace in Files
     Allows you to search for and replace specific pieces of text inside the archive.

Cut
     Cut the selected archive resource.

Copy
     Copy the selected archive resource.

Paste
     Paste a file or folder into the archive.

     Note: You can add files in the archive by copying the files from the Project view and paste them into the Archive view.

Delete
     Remove a file or folder from archive.

Copy location
     Copies the URL location of the selected resource.

Refresh
     Refreshes the selected resource.

Properties
     Views properties for the selected resource.

Working with EPUB

EPUB is a free and open electronic book standard by the International Digital Publishing Forum (IDPF). It was designed for reflowable content, meaning that the text display can be optimized for the particular display device used by the reader of the EPUB-formatted book. Oxygen XML Author plugin supports both EPUB 2.0 and EPUB 3.0.

Opening an EPUB file exposes all its internal components:

• Document content (XHTML and image files).
• Packaging files.
• Container files.
Here you can edit, delete and add files that compose the EPUB structure. To check that the EPUB file you are editing is valid, invoke the Validate and Check for Completeness action. Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the open-source EpubCheck validator to perform the validation. This validator detects many types of errors, including OCF container structure, OPF and OPS mark-up, as well as internal reference consistency. All errors found during validation are displayed in a separate tab in the Errors view.

Note: Invoke the Open in System Application action to see how the EPUB is rendered in your system default EPUB reader application.

Note: All changes made to the structure of an EPUB, or to the contents of the files inside an EPUB are immediately saved.

To watch our video demonstration about the EPUB support in Oxygen XML Author plugin, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Epub.html.

Create an EPUB

To begin writing an EPUB file from scratch, do the following:

1. Go to File > New, press Ctrl N (Command N on OS X) on your keyboard, or click New on the main toolbar.
2. Choose EPUB Book template. Click Create. Choose the name and location of the file. Click Save.
   A skeleton EPUB file is saved on disk and open in the Archive Browser view.
3. Use the Archive Browser view specific actions to edit, add and remove resources from the archive.
4. Use the Validate and Check for Completeness action to verify the integrity of the EPUB archive.
Publish to EPUB

Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with built-in support for publishing DocBook and DITA XML documents directly to EPUB.

1. Open the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) dialog box and select a predefined transformation scenario. To publish from DITA, select the DITA Map EPUB transformation scenario. To publish from DocBook select the DocBook EPUB transformation scenario.
2. Click Apply associated to run the transformation scenario.

Editing Files From Archives

You can open and edit files directly from an archive using the Archive Browser view. When saving the file back to archive, you are prompted to choose if you want the application to make a backup copy of the archive before saving the new content. If you choose Never ask me again, you will not be asked again to make backup copies. You can re-enable the pop-up message from the Archive preferences page.

Note: All changes made to the structure of an archive, or to the contents of the files inside an archive are immediately saved.
XML is a storage and interchange format for structured data and is supported by all major database systems. Oxygen XML Author plugin offers the means for managing the interaction with some of the most commonly used databases (both relational and Native XML Databases). Through this interaction, Oxygen XML Author plugin helps users to understand browsing, querying, SQL execution support, content editing, importing from databases, and generating XML Schema from database structure.
Relational Database Support

Relational databases use a relational model and are based on tables linked by a common key. Oxygen XML Author plugin offers support for the following relational databases: IBM DB2, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle 11g.

The following actions are allowed:

- Browsing the tables of these types of databases in the **Data Source Explorer** view
- Executing SQL queries against them
- Calling stored procedures with input and output parameters

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers generic support (table browsing and execution of SQL queries) for any JDBC-compliant database (for example, *MariaDB*).

To watch our video demonstration about the integration between the relational databases and Oxygen XML Author plugin, go to [http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/Author_Database_Integration.html](http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/Author_Database_Integration.html).

Configuring Database Data Sources

This section describes the procedures for configuring the data sources for relational databases:

- **IBM DB2**
- **Microsoft SQL Server**
- **Generic JDBC**
- **MySQL**
- **Oracle 11g**
- **PostgreSQL 8.3**

Configuring Database Connections

This section describes the procedures for configuring the connections for relational databases:

- **IBM DB2**
- **Microsoft SQL Server**
- **JDBC-ODBC**
- **MySQL**
- **Generic ODBC**
- **Oracle 11g**
- **PostgreSQL 8.3**

How to Configure Support For Relational Databases

This section contains procedures about configuring the support for various relational databases.

**How to Configure IBM DB2 Support**

To configure the support for the IBM DB2 database follow this procedure:

1. Go to the [IBM website](http://www.ibm.com) and in the *DB2 Clients and Development Tools* category select the *DB2 Driver for JDBC and SQLJ* download link. Fill out the download form and download the zip file. Unzip the zip file and use the `db2jcc.jar` and `db2jcc_license_cu.jar` files in Oxygen XML Author plugin for configuring a DB2 data source.

2. **Configure a IBM DB2 Data Source driver.**

3. **Configure a IBM DB2 Server Connection.**

4. Use the **Data Source Explorer** view from the **Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer** menu or switch to the **Database Perspective** (available from **Window > Open Perspective > Database**).
How to Configure an IBM DB2 Data Source

Available in the Enterprise edition only.

The steps for configuring a data source for connecting to an IBM DB2 server are as follows:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Data Sources panel.

   The dialog box for configuring a data source is opened.

   ![Data Source Drivers Configuration Dialog Box]

   **Figure 167: Data Source Drivers Configuration Dialog Box**

3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select DB2 in the driver Type drop-down list.
5. Add the driver files for IBM DB2 using the Add Files button.

   The IBM DB2 driver files are:
   - db2jcc.jar
   - db2jcc_license_cisuz.jar
   - db2jcc_license_cu.jar

   The Driver files section lists download links for database drivers that are necessary for accessing IBM DB2 databases in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

6. Select the most appropriate Driver class.
7. Click the OK button to finish the data source configuration.

To watch our video demonstration about running XQuery against an IBM DB2 Pure XML database, go to http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/DB2.html.

How to Configure an IBM DB2 Connection

The support to create an IBM DB2 connection is available in the Enterprise edition only.
To configure a connection to an IBM DB2 server, follow these steps:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. In the Connections panel, click the New button.

The dialog box for configuring a database connection is displayed.

3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select an IBM DB2 data source in the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details.
   a) Enter the URL to the installed IBM DB2 engine.
   b) Enter the user name to access the IBM DB2 engine.
   c) Enter the password to access the IBM DB2 engine.
6. Click the OK button to finish the configuration of the database connection.

To watch our video demonstration about running XQuery against an IBM DB2 Pure XML database, go to http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/DB2.html.

How to Configure Microsoft SQL Server Support

To configure the support for Microsoft SQL Server database follow this procedure:

2. Configure a MS SQL Server Data Source driver.
3. Configure a MS SQL Server Connection.
4. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).

How to Configure a Microsoft SQL Server Data Source

Available in the Enterprise edition only.
The steps for configuring a data source for connecting to a Microsoft SQL server are as follows:

1. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and go to **Data Sources**.
2. Click the **New** button in the **Data Sources** panel.

The dialog box for configuring a data source is opened.

![Data Source Drivers Configuration Dialog Box](image)

3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select **SQLServer** in the driver **Type** drop-down list.
5. Add the Microsoft SQL Server driver file using the **Add Files** button.

   The SQL Server driver file is called *sqljdbc.jar*. In the **Driver files** section lists download links for database **drivers** that are necessary for accessing Microsoft SQL Server databases in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

6. Select the most appropriate **Driver class**.
7. Click the **OK** button to finish the data source configuration.

### How to Configure a Microsoft SQL Server Connection

The support to configure a Microsoft SQL Server connection is available in the Enterprise edition only.

To configure a connection to a Microsoft SQL Server, follow these steps:

1. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and go to **Data Sources**.
2. In the **Connections** panel, click the **New** button.

   The dialog box for configuring a database connection is displayed.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.

4. Select the SQL Server data source in the Data Source drop-down list.

5. Enter the connection details.
   
a) Enter the URL of the SQL Server server.
   
   If you want to connect to the server using Windows integrated authentication, you must add ;integratedSecurity=true to the end of the URL. The URL will look like this:
   
   jdbc:sqlserver://localhost;instanceName=SQLEXPRESS;integratedSecurity=true;

   Note: For integrated authentication, leave the User and Password fields empty.

   b) Enter the user name for the connection to the SQL Server.
   
c) Enter the password for the connection to the SQL Server.

6. Click the OK button to finish the configuration of the database connection.

How to Configure Generic JDBC Support

To configure the support for a generic JDBC database follow this procedure:

1. Configure a Generic JDBC Data Source driver.
2. Configure a Generic JDBC Connection.
3. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).

How to Configure a Generic JDBC Data Source

Starting with version 17, Oxygen XML Author plugin comes bundled with Java 8, which does not provide built-in access to JDBC-ODBC data sources. To access such sources, you need to find an alternative JDBC-ODBC bridge or use a platform-independent distribution of Oxygen XML Author plugin along with a Java VM version 7 or 6. The following procedure shows you how to configure a generic JDBC data source:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Data Sources panel.
3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select Generic JDBC in the driver Type drop-down list.
5. Add the driver file(s) using the Add Files button.
6. Select the most appropriate Driver class.
7. Click the OK button to finish the data source configuration.

How to Configure a Generic JDBC Connection

To configure a connection to a generic JDBC database, follow these steps:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. In the Connections panel, click the + New button.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select the Generic JDBC data source in the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details.
   a) Enter the URL of the generic JDBC database, with the following format: jdbc: <subprotocol>: <subname>.
   b) Enter the user name for the connection to the generic JDBC database.
   c) Enter the password for the connection to the generic JDBC database.
6. Click the OK button to finish the configuration of the database connection.

How to Configure MySQL Support

To configure the support for a MySQL database follow this procedure:

1. Configure a MySQL Data Source driver.
2. Configure a MySQL Connection.
3. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).

How to Configure a MySQL Data Source

To connect to a MySQL server, create a data source of a generic JDBC type, based on the MySQL JDBC driver available on the MySQL website. The following steps describe how you can configure such a data source:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the + New button in the Data Sources panel.
   The dialog box for configuring a data source is opened.
3. Enter a unique name for the data source.

4. Select *Generic JDBC* in the driver *Type* drop-down list.

5. Add the MySQL driver files using the *Add Files* button.

   The driver file for the MySQL server is called `mysql-com.jar`. The *Driver files* section lists download links for database drivers that are necessary for accessing MySQL databases in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

6. Select the most appropriate *Driver class*.

7. Click the *OK* button to finish the data source configuration.

**How to Configure a MySQL Connection**

To configure a connection to a MySQL server, follow these steps:

1. *Open the Preferences dialog box* and go to *Data Sources*.

2. In the *Connections* panel, click the + *New* button.

   The dialog box for configuring a database connection is displayed.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select the MySQL data source in the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details.
   a) Enter the URL of the MySQL server.
   b) Enter the user name for the connection to the MySQL server.
   c) Enter the password for the connection to the MySQL server.
6. Click the OK button to finish the configuration of the database connection.

**How to Oracle 11g Support**

To configure the support for a Oracle 11g database follow this procedure:

1. Go to the Oracle website and download the Oracle 11g JDBC driver called ojdbc6.jar.
2. Configure a Oracle 11g Data Source driver.
3. Configure a Oracle 11g Connection.
4. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).

**How to Configure an Oracle 11g Data Source**

Available in the Enterprise edition only.

The steps for configuring a data source for connecting to an Oracle 11g server are as follows:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Data Sources panel.
   The dialog box for configuring a data source is opened.
3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select Oracle in the driver Type drop-down list.
5. Add the Oracle driver file using the Add Files button.
   The Oracle driver file is called ojdbc5.jar. The Driver files section lists download links for database drivers that are necessary for accessing Oracle databases in Oxygen XML Author plugin.
6. Select the most appropriate Driver class.
7. Click the OK button to finish the data source configuration.

**How to Configure an Oracle 11g Connection**

Available in the Enterprise edition only.

The steps for configuring a connection to an Oracle 11g server are as follows:

1. *Open the Preferences dialog box* and go to Data Sources.
2. In the Connections panel, click the **New** button.
   The dialog box for configuring a database connection is displayed.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select the Oracle 11g data source in the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details.
   a) Enter the URL of the Oracle server.
   b) Enter the user name for the connection to the Oracle server.
   c) Enter the password for the connection to the Oracle server.
6. Click the OK button to finish the configuration of the database connection.

How to Configure PostgreSQL Support

To configure the support for a PostgreSQL database follow this procedure:

1. Go to the PostgreSQL website and download the PostgreSQL 8.3 JDBC driver called postgresql-8.3-603.jdbc3.jar.
2. Configure a PostgreSQL Data Source driver.
3. Configure a PostgreSQL Connection.
4. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).

How to Configure a PostgreSQL 8.3 Data Source

The steps for configuring a data source for connecting to a PostgreSQL server are as follows:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the + New button in the Data Sources panel.
   The dialog box for configuring a data source is opened.
3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select PostgreSQL in the driver Type drop-down list.
5. Add the PostgreSQL driver file using the Add Files button. The PostgreSQL driver file is called \texttt{postgresql-8.3-603.jdbc3.jar}. The Driver files section lists \textit{download links for database drivers} that are necessary for accessing PostgreSQL databases in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

6. Select the most appropriate Driver class.

7. Click the OK button to finish the data source configuration.

**How to Configure a PostgreSQL 8.3 Connection**

The steps for configuring a connection to a PostgreSQL 8.3 server are as follows:

1. \textit{Open the Preferences dialog box} and go to Data Sources.
2. In the Connections panel, click the \textbf{+} New button.

   The dialog box for configuring a database connection is displayed.

   ![The Connection Configuration Dialog Box](image)

   \textbf{Figure 177: The Connection Configuration Dialog Box}

3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select the \textit{PostgreSQL 8.3} data source in the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details.
   a) Enter the URL of the PostgreSQL 8.3 server.
   b) Enter the user name for the connection to the PostgreSQL 8.3 server.
   c) Enter the password for the connection to the PostgreSQL 8.3 server.
6. Click the OK button to finish the configuration of the database connection.

**How to Configure JDBC-ODBC Support**

To configure the support for a JDBC-ODBC database follow this procedure:

1. Configure a JDBC-ODBC Data Source driver.
2. \textit{Configure a JDBC-ODBC Connection}.
3. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).
How to Configure a JDBC-ODBC Connection

Starting with version 17, Oxygen XML Author plugin comes bundled with Java 8, which does not provide built-in access to JDBC-ODBC data sources. To access such sources, you need to find an alternative JDBC-ODBC bridge or use a platform-independent distribution of Oxygen XML Author plugin along with a Java VM version 7 or 6. To configure a connection to an ODBC data source, follow these steps:

1. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and go to **Data Sources**.
2. In the **Connections** panel, click the **New** button.

The dialog box for configuring a database connection is displayed.

![Connection Configuration Dialog Box](image)

- Enter a unique name for the connection.
- Select **JDBC-ODBC Bridge** in the **Data Source** drop-down list.
- Enter the connection details.
  - a) Enter the URL of the ODBC source.
  - b) Enter the user name of the ODBC source.
  - c) Enter the password of the ODBC source.
- Click the **OK** button to finish the configuration of the database connection.

### Resource Management

This section explains resource management actions for relational databases.

### Data Source Explorer View

The **Data Source Explorer** view displays your database connections. You can connect to a database simply by expanding the connection node. The database structure can be expanded to the column level. Oxygen XML Author plugin supports multiple simultaneous database connections and the connection tree provides an easy method for browsing them.
The following objects are displayed in the Data Source Explorer view:

- Connection
- Collection (Catalog)
- XML Schema Repository
- XML Schema Component
- Schema
- Table
- System Table
- Table Column

A Collection (called catalog in some databases) is a hierarchical container for resources and sub-collections. There are two types of resources:

- XML resource - an XML document or document fragment, selected by a previously executed XPath query.
- non-XML resource - any resource that is not recognized as XML.

Note: For some connections you can add or move resources into a container by dragging them from:

- the Project view
- the default file system application (for example, Windows Explorer in Windows or Finder in Mac OS X)
- another database container

The following actions are available in the toolbar of this view:

Filters

Opens the Data Sources / Table Filters Preferences page, allowing you to decide which table types are displayed in the Data Source Explorer view.
Configure Database Sources
Opens the Data Sources preferences page where you can configure both data sources and connections.

Actions Available at Connection Level in Data Source Explorer View
The contextual menu of a Connection node in the tree from the Data Source Explorer view contains the following actions:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.
- Disconnect
  Closes the current database connection. If a table is already open, you are warned to close it before proceeding.

Configure Database Sources
Opens the Data Sources preferences page where you can configure both data sources and connections.

Actions Available at Catalog Level in Data Source Explorer View
The contextual menu of a Catalog node in the tree from the Data Source Explorer view contains the following actions:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.

Actions Available at Schema Level in Data Source Explorer View
The contextual menu of a Schema node in the tree from the Data Source Explorer view contains the following actions:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.

Actions Available at Table Level in Data Source Explorer View
The contextual menu of a Table node in the tree from the Data Source Explorer view contains the following actions:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.
- Edit
  Opens the selected table in the Table Explorer view.
- Export to XML
  Opens the Export Criteria dialog.

XML Schema Repository Level
This section explains the actions available at the XML Schema Repository level.

Oracle’s XML Schema Repository Level
The Oracle database supports XML schema repository (XSR) in the database catalogs. The contextual menu of a XML Schema Repository node in the tree from the Data Source Explorer view contains the following actions:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.
- Register
  Opens a dialog for adding a new schema file in the XML repository. To add an XML Schema, enter the schema URI and location on your file system. Local scope means that the schema is visible only to the user who registers it. Global scope means that the schema is public.
Note: Registering a schema may involve dropping/creating types. Hence you need type-related privileges such as DROP TYPE, CREATE TYPE, and ALTER TYPE. You need privileges to delete and register the XML schemas involved in the registering process. You need all privileges on XMLType tables that conform to the registered schemas. For XMLType columns, the ALTER TABLE privilege is needed on corresponding tables. If there are schema-based XMLType tables or columns in other database schemas, you need privileges such as the following:

- CREATE ANY TABLE
- CREATE ANY INDEX
- SELECT ANY TABLE
- UPDATE ANY TABLE
- INSERT ANY TABLE
- DELETE ANY TABLE
- DROP ANY TABLE
- ALTER ANY TABLE
- DROP ANY INDEX

To avoid having to grant all these privileges to the schema owner, Oracle recommends that the registration be performed by a DBA if there are XML schema-based XMLType table or columns in other user database schemas.

IBM DB2's XML Schema Repository Level

The contextual menu of a XML Schema Repository node in the tree from the Data Source Explorer view contains the following actions:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.

- Register
  Opens a dialog box for adding a new schema file in the XML Schema repository. In this dialog box, the following fields can be set:
  - XML schema file - Location on your file system.
  - XSR name - Schema name.
  - Comment - Short comment (optional).
  - Schema location - Primary schema name (optional).

  Decomposition means that parts of the XML documents are stored in relational tables. Which parts map to which tables and columns are specified in the schema annotations. Schema dependencies management is done by using the Add and Remove buttons.

The actions available at Schema level are as follows:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh of the selected node (and its sub-tree).

- Unregister
  Removes the selected schema from the XML Schema Repository.

- View
  Opens the selected schema in Oxygen XML Author plugin.
Microsoft SQL Server's XML Schema Repository Level

The contextual menu of a XML Schema Repository node in the tree from the Data Source Explorer view contains the following actions:

- **Refresh**
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.

- **Register**
  Opens a dialog for adding a new schema file in the DB XML repository. In this dialog you enter a collection name and the necessary schema files. XML Schema files management is done by using the Add and Remove buttons.

The actions available at Schema level are as follows:

- **Refresh**
  Performs a refresh of the selected node (and its sub-tree).

- **Add**
  Adds a new schema to the XML Schema files.

- **Unregister**
  Removes the selected schema from the XML Schema Repository.

- **View**
  Opens the selected schema in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Table Explorer View

Every table from the Data Source Explorer view can be displayed and edited in the Table Explorer view by pressing the Edit button from the contextual menu or by double-clicking one of its fields. To modify the content of a cell, double-click it and start typing. When editing is complete, Oxygen XML Author plugin attempts to update the database with the new cell content.

![Figure 180: The Table Explorer View](image)

You can sort the content of a table by one of its columns by clicking on its column header.

Note the following:

- The first column is an index (not part of the table structure)
- Every column header contains the field name and its data type
- The primary key columns are marked with this symbol: ⚫
- Multiple tables are presented in a tabbed manner
For performance issues, you can set the maximum number of cells that are displayed in the \textbf{Table Explorer} view (using the \textbf{Limit the number of cells} field from the \textbf{Data Sources} Preferences page). If a table that has more cells than the value set in the options is displayed in the \textbf{Table Explorer} view, a warning dialog informs you that the table is only partially shown.

You are notified if the value you have entered in a cell is not valid (and thus cannot be updated).

- If the content of the edited cell does not belong to the data type of the column, an information dialog appears, notifying you that the value you have inserted cannot be converted to the SQL type of that field. For example, if you have a column that contains LONG (numerical) values, and a character or string is inserted into one of its cells, you would get the error message that a string value cannot be converted to the requested SQL type (NUMBER).

- If the constraints of the database are not met (for instance, primary key constraints), an information dialog will appear, notifying you of the reason the database has not been updated. For example, in the table below, trying to set the second record in the primary key \texttt{propID} column to 8, results in a duplicate entry error since that value has already been used in the first record:

![Figure 181: Duplicate Entry for Primary Key](image)

Common edit actions (\textbf{Cut}, \textbf{Copy}, \textbf{Paste}, \textbf{Select All}, \textbf{Undo}, \textbf{Redo}) are available in the popup menu of an edited cell. The contextual menu, available on every cell, also has the following actions:

\textbf{Set NULL}

Sets the content of the cell to \textit{null}. This action is disabled for columns that cannot have a value of \textit{null}.

\textbf{Insert row}

Inserts an empty row in the table.

\textbf{Duplicate row}

Makes a copy of the selected row and adds it in the \textbf{Table Explorer} view. Note that the new row will not be inserted in the database table until all conflicts are resolved.

\textbf{Commit row}

Commits the selected row.

\textbf{Delete row}

Deletes the selected row.

\textbf{Copy}

Copies the content of the cell.
Paste
Pastes copied content into the selected cell.

The Table Explorer toolbar also includes the following actions:

Export to XML
Opens the Export Criteria dialog.

Refresh
Perform a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.

Insert row
Inserts an empty row in the table.

Duplicate row
Makes a copy of the selected row and adds it in the Table Explorer view. Note that the new row will not be inserted in the database table until all conflicts are resolved.

Commit row
Commits the selected row.

Delete row
Deletes the selected row.

SQL Execution Support
Oxygen XML Author plugin’s support for writing SQL statements includes syntax highlighting, folding, and dragging and dropping from the Data Source Explorer view. It also includes transformation scenarios for executing the statements, and the results are displayed in the Table Explorer view.

Drag and Drop from Data Source Explorer View
Drag and drop operations from the Data Source Explorer view to the SQL Editor allows you to create SQL statements quickly by inserting the names of tables and columns in the SQL statements.

1. Configure a database connection (see the specific procedure for your database server).
2. Browse to the table you will use in your statement.
3. Drag the table or a column of the table into the editor where a SQL file is open.

Drag and drop actions are available both on the table and on its fields. A pop-up menu is displayed in the SQL editor.

4. Select the type of statement from the pop-up menu.

Depending on your choice, dragging a table results in one of the following statements being inserted into the document:

- `SELECT field1, field2,.... FROM catalog, table` (for example: `SELECT 'DEPT', 'DEPTNAME', 'LOCATION' FROM 'camera', 'cameraDesc'`)
- `UPDATE catalog . table SET field1 =, field2 =,....` (for example: `UPDATE 'camera', 'cameraDesc' SET 'DEPT' =, 'DEPTNAME' =, 'LOCATION' =)
- `INSERT INTO catalog, table (field1, field2, ....) VALUES (, ,)` (for example: `INSERT INTO 'camera', 'cameraDesc' (DEPT', 'DEPTNAME', 'LOCATION') VALUES (, , ))
- `DELETE FROM catalog, table` (for example: `DELETE FROM 'camera', 'cameraDesc'`)

Depending on your choice, dragging a column results in one of the following statements being inserted into the document:

- `SELECT field FROM catalog, table` (for example: `SELECT 'DEPT' FROM 'camera', 'cameraDesc'`)
- `UPDATE catalog, table SET field = (for example: `UPDATE 'camera', 'cameraDesc' SET 'DEPT' =) `
• INSERT INTO `catalog`.`table` (`field1`) VALUES () (for example: INSERT INTO `camera`.`cameraDesc` (`DEPT`) VALUES ())

• DELETE FROM `catalog`.`table` (for example: DELETE FROM `camera`.`cameraDesc` WHERE `DEPT` =)

SQL Validation

SQL validation support is offered for IBM DB2. Please note that if you choose a connection that does not support SQL validation, you will receive a warning when trying to validate. The SQL document is validated using the connection from the associated transformation scenario.

Executing SQL Statements

The steps for executing an SQL statement on a relational database are as follows:

1. Configure a transformation scenario using the Configure Transformation Scenario(s) action from the Transformation toolbar or the XML menu.

   A SQL transformation scenario needs a database connection. You can configure a connection using the Preferences button from the SQL transformation dialog box.

   The dialog box contains the list of existing scenarios that apply to SQL documents.

2. Set parameter values for SQL placeholders using the Parameters button from the SQL transformation dialog box.

   For example, in `SELECT * FROM `test`.`department` where DEPT = ? or DEPTNAME = ?` the two parameters can be configured for the placeholders (?) in the transformation scenario.

   When the SQL statement is executed, the first placeholder is replaced with the value set for the first parameter in the scenario, the second placeholder is replaced by the second parameter value, and so on.

   🔄 Restriction: When a stored procedure is called in an SQL statement executed on an SQL Server database, mixing in-line parameter values with values specified using the Parameters button of the scenario dialog box is not recommended. This is due to a limitation of the SQL Server driver for Java applications. An example of stored procedure that is not recommended: `call dbo.Test(22, ?)`.

3. Execute the SQL scenario by clicking the OK or Apply associated button.

   The result of a SQL transformation is displayed in a view at the bottom of the Oxygen XML Author plugin window.

4. View more complex return values of the SQL transformation in a separate editor panel.

   A more complex value returned by the SQL query (for example, an XMLTYPE or CLOB value) cannot be displayed entirely in the result table.

   a) Right-click on the cell containing the complex value.

   b) Select the action Copy cell from the contextual menu.

      The action copies the value in the clipboard.

   c) Paste the value into an appropriate editor.

      For example, you can paste the value in an opened XQuery editor panel of Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Native XML Database (NXD) Support

Native XML databases have an XML-based internal model and their fundamental unit of storage is XML. Oxygen XML Author plugin offers support for the following native XML databases:

• Berkeley DB XML
• eXist
• MarkLogic
• Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10
• Oracle XML DB
To watch our video demonstration about the integration between the XML native databases and Oxygen XML Author plugin, go to http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/Author_Database/XML_Native.html.

Configuring Database Data Sources
This section describes the procedures for configuring the following native database data sources:

- Berkeley DB XML
- eXist
- MarkLogic
- Documentum xDB (X-Hive/DB) 10

Configuring Database Connections
This section describes the procedures for configuring the connections for the following native databases:

- Berkeley DB XML
- eXist
- MarkLogic
- Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10

How to Configure Support for Native XML Databases
This section contains procedures about configuring the support for various native XML databases.

How to Configure Berkeley DB XML Support
Follow this procedure to configure the support for a Berkeley DB XML database:

1. **Configure a Berkeley DB XML Data Source driver.**
2. **Configure a Berkeley DB XML Connection.**
3. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).

How to Configure a Berkeley DB XML Data Source
Oxygen XML Author plugin supports Berkeley DB XML versions 2.3.10, 2.4.13, 2.4.16 & 2.5.16. The steps for configuring a data source for a Berkeley DB XML database are as follows:

1. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Data Sources panel.
3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select Berkely DBXML from the driver Type drop-down list.
5. Click the Add button to add the Berkeley DB driver files.
   The driver files for the Berkeley DB database are the following:
   - db.jar (check for it in [DBXML_DIR] / lib or [DBXML_DIR] / jar)
   - dbxml.jar (check for it in [DBXML_DIR] / lib or [DBXML_DIR] / jar)
   Where [DBXML_DIR] is the Berkeley DB XML database root directory. For example, in Windows it is: C:\Program Files\Oracle\Berkeley DB XML <version>.
6. Click the OK button to finish the data source configuration.

How to Configure a Berkeley DB XML Connection
Oxygen XML Author plugin supports Berkeley DB XML versions 2.3.10, 2.4.13, 2.4.16 & 2.5.16. The steps for configuring a connection to a Berkeley DB XML database are as follows:

1. **Open the Preferences dialog box** and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Connections panel.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select one of the previously configured data sources from the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details.
   a) Set the path to the Berkeley DB XML database directory in the Environment home directory field. Use a directory with write access. DO NOT use the installation directory where Berkeley DB XML is installed if you do not have write access to that directory.
   b) Select the Verbosity level: DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, or ERROR.
   c) Optionally, you can select the check-box Join existing environment.
      If checked, an attempt is made to join an existing environment in the specified home directory and all the original environment settings are preserved. If that fails, try reconfiguring the connection with this option unchecked.
6. Click the OK button to finish the connection configuration.

How to Configure eXist Support

Follow this procedure to configure the support for an eXist database:

1. Configure a eXist Data Source driver.
2. Configure a eXist Connection.
3. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).

How to Configure an eXist Data Source

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports eXist database server versions up to and including version 2.2. The steps for configuring a data source for an eXist database are as follows:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Data Sources panel.
3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select eXist from the driver Type drop-down list.
5. Click the Add button to add the eXist driver files.
   The following driver files should be added in the dialog box for setting up the eXist datasource. They are found in the installation directory of the eXist database server. Please make sure you copy the files from the installation of the eXist server where you want to connect from Oxygen XML Author plugin.
   • exist.jar
   • lib/core/xmlmdb.jar
   • lib/core/xmlrpc-client-3.1.x.jar
   • lib/core/xmlrpc-common-3.1.x.jar
   • lib/core/ws-commons-util-1.0.x.jar
   • lib/core/slf4j-api-1.x.x.jar (if available)
   • lib/core/slf4j-log4j12-1.x.x.jar (if available)
   The version number from the driver file names may be different for your eXist server installation.
6. Click the OK button to finish the connection configuration.

To watch our video demonstration about running XQuery against an eXist XML database, go to http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/eXist_Database.html.

How to Configure an eXist Connection

The steps for configuring a connection to an eXist database are as follows:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Connections panel.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select one of the previously configured data sources from the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details.
   a) Set the URI to the installed eXist engine in the XML DB URI field.
   b) Set the user name in the User field.
   c) Set the password in the Password field.
   d) Enter the start collection in the Collection field.

   eXist organizes all documents in hierarchical collections. Collections are like directories. They are used to group related documents together. This text field allows the user to set the default collection name.
6. Click the OK button to finish the connection configuration.

   To watch our video demonstration about running XQuery against an eXist XML database, go to http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/eXist_Database.html.

The Create eXist-db XML Connection Dialog Box

A quick way to create an eXist connection is to use the dedicated Create eXist-db XML connection dialog box. Open the Preferences dialog box, go to Data Sources and click Create eXist-db XML connection. After you fill in the fields, click OK and go to Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer to view your connection.

To create an eXist connection using this dialog box, Oxygen XML Author plugin expects the exist/webstart/exist.jnlp path to be accessible at the provided Host and Port.

How to Configure MarkLogic Support

Follow this procedure to configure the support for a MarkLogic database:

1. Download the MarkLogic driver from MarkLogic Community site.
2. Configure a MarkLogic Data Source driver.
3. Configure a MarkLogic Connection.
4. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).

How to Configure a MarkLogic Data Source

Available in the Enterprise edition only.

 dancer: Oxygen XML Author plugin supports MarkLogic version 4.0 or later.

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Data Sources panel.
3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select MarkLogic from the driver Type drop-down list.
5. Click the Add button to add the MarkLogic driver file (marklogic-xcc-{server_version}, where {server_version} is the MarkLogic server version.)
   You can download the driver file from: http://community.marklogic.com/download.

6. Click the OK button to finish the data source configuration.

How to Configure a MarkLogic Connection

Available in the Enterprise edition only.

 dancer: Oxygen XML Author plugin supports MarkLogic version 4.0 or later.

The steps for configuring a connection to a MarkLogic database are as follows:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Connections panel.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select one of the previously configured data sources from the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details.
   a) The host name or IP address of the installed MarkLogic engine in the XDBC Host field.
   Oxygen XML Author plugin uses XCC connector to interact with MarkLogic XDBC server and requires the basic authentication schema to be set. Starting with version MarkLogic 4.0 the default authentication method when you create a HTTP or WebDAV Server is digest, so make sure to change it to basic.
   b) Set the port number of the MarkLogic engine in the Port field. A MarkLogic XDBC application server must be configured on the server on this port. This XDBC server will be used to execute XQuery expressions against the server. Later, if you want to change the XDBC server, instead of editing the configuration just use the Use it to execute queries action from Data Source Explorer.
   c) Set the user name to access the MarkLogic engine in the User field.
   d) Set the password to access the MarkLogic engine in the Password field.
   e) Optionally set the URL used for browsing the MarkLogic database in the Data Source Explorer view in the WebDAV URL field.
      The Database field specifies the database over which the XQuery expressions are executed. If you set this option to default, the database associated to the application server of the configured port is used.
6. Click the OK button to finish the connection configuration.

**How to Configure Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 Support**

Follow this procedure to configure the support for a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database:

1. Configure a Documentum xDb Data Source driver.
2. Configure a Documentum xDb Connection.
3. Use the Data Source Explorer view from the Window > Show View > Data Source Explorer menu or switch to the Database Perspective (available from Window > Open Perspective > Database).

**How to Configure a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 Data Source**

Available in the Enterprise edition only.

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Data Sources panel.
3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select XHive from the driver Type drop-down list.
5. Click the Add button to add the XHive driver files.
   The driver files for the Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database are found in the Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 lib directory from the server installation folder:
   * antlr-runtime.jar
   * aspectjrt.jar
   * icu4j.jar
   * xhive.jar
   * google-collect.jar
6. Click the OK button to finish the data source configuration.

**How to Configure an Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 Connection**

The steps for configuring a connection to a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database are as follows:

- Note: The bootstrap type of X-Hive/DB connections is not supported in Oxygen XML Author plugin. The following procedure explains the xhive:// protocol connection type.
1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. Click the New button in the Connections panel.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select one of the previously configured data sources from the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details.
   a) Set the URL property of the connection in the URL field.
      If the property is a URL of the form xhive://host:port, the Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 connection will attempt to connect to a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 server running behind the specified TCP/IP port.
   b) Set the user name to access the Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 engine in the User field.
   c) Set the password to access the Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 engine in the Password field.
   d) Set the name of the database to access from the Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 engine in the Database field.
   e) Check the Run XQuery in read / write session (with committing) checkbox if you want to end the session with a commit. Otherwise, the session ends with a rollback.
6. Click the OK button to finish the connection configuration.

Data Source Explorer View

The Data Source Explorer view displays your database connections. You can connect to a database simply by expanding the connection node. The database structure can be expanded to the column level. supports multiple simultaneous database connections and the connection tree provides an easy method for browsing them.

Figure 182: Data Source Explorer View

The following objects are displayed in the Data Source Explorer view:

- Connection
- Collection (Catalog)
- XML Schema Repository
- XML Schema Component
- Schema
- Table
A **Collection** (called *catalog* in some databases) is a hierarchical container for resources and sub-collections. There are two types of resources:

- **XML resource** - an XML document or document fragment, selected by a previously executed XPath query.
- **non-XML resource** - any resource that is not recognized as XML.

**Note:** For some connections you can add or move resources into a container by dragging them from:
- the Project view
- the default file system application (for example, Windows Explorer in Windows or Finder in Mac OS X)
- another database container

The following actions are available in the toolbar of this view:

**Filters**
 Opens the Data Sources / Table Filters Preferences page, allowing you to decide which table types are displayed in the Data Source Explorer view.

**Configure Database Sources**
 Opens the Data Sources preferences page where you can configure both data sources and connections.

**Oracle XML DB Browser**

Oracle XML DB is a feature of the Oracle database. It provides a high-performance, native XML storage and retrieval technology. Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to browse the native Oracle XML Repository and perform various operations on the resources in the repository.

![Figure 183: Browsing the Oracle XML DB Repository](image)

The actions available at XML Repository level are as follows:

**Refresh**
 Performs a refresh of the XML Repository.

**Add container**
 Adds a new child container to the XML Repository.

**Add resource**
 Adds a new resource to the XML Repository.

The actions available at container level are as follows:
**Refresh**
Performs a refresh of the selected container.

**Add container**
Adds a new child container to the current one.

**Add resource**
Adds a new resource to the folder.

**Delete**
Deletes the current container.

**Properties**
Shows various properties of the current container.

The actions available at resource level are as follows:

**Refresh**
Performs a refresh of the selected resource.

**Open**
Opens the selected resource in the editor.

**Rename**
Renames the current resource.

**Move**
Moves the current resource to a new container (also available through drag and drop).

**Delete**
Deletes the current resource.

**Copy location**
Allows you to copy (to the clipboard) an application-specific URL for the resource that can then be used for various actions, such as opening or transforming the resources.

**Properties**
Shows various properties of the current resource.

**Compare**
Compares the resources using Diff Files (this action is available in the contextual menu of two selected resources).

For running an XQuery transformation on collections from the XML Repository, please see a tutorial from Oracle.

**PostgreSQL Connection**
Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to browse the structure of the PostgreSQL database in the **Data Source Explorer** view and open the tables in the **Table Explorer** view.
The actions available at container level are as follows:

- **Refresh**
  Performs a refresh of the selected container.

The actions available at resource level are as follows:

- **Refresh**
  Performs a refresh of the selected database table.

- **Edit**
  Opens the selected database table in the **Table Explorer** view.

- **Compare**
  Compares the resources using Diff Files (this action is available in the contextual menu of two selected resources).

### Berkeley DB XML Connection

This section explains the actions that are available on a Berkeley DB XML connection.

#### Actions Available at Connection Level

In a Berkeley DB XML repository, the actions available at connection level in the **Data Source Explorer** view are as follows:

- **Refresh**
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.

- **Disconnect**
  Closes the current database connection.
Configure Database Sources
Opens the Data Sources preferences page where you can configure both data sources and connections.

Add container
Adds a new container in the repository with the following attributes:

- **Name** - The name of the new container.
- **Container type** - At creation time, every container must have a type defined for it. This container type identifies how XML documents are stored in the container. As such, the container type can only be determined at container creation time. You cannot change it when subsequent container opens. Containers can have one of the following types specified for them:
  - **Node container** - XML documents are stored as individual nodes in the container. Each record in the underlying database contains a single leaf node, its attributes and attribute values (if any), and its text nodes (if any). Berkeley DB XML also keeps the information it requires to reassemble the document from the individual nodes stored in the underlying databases. This is the default, and preferred, container type.
  - **Whole document container** - The container contains entire documents. The documents are stored without any manipulation of line breaks or whitespace.
  - **Allow validation** - If checked, it causes documents to be validated when they are loaded into the container. The default behavior is to not validate documents.
  - **Index nodes** - If checked, it causes indices for the container to return nodes rather than documents. The default is to index at the document level. This property has no meaning if the container type is Whole document container.

Properties
Shows a dialog box that contains a list of the Berkeley connection properties (version, home location, default container type, compression algorithm, etc.)

Actions Available at Container Level
In a Berkeley DB XML repository, the actions available at container level in the Data Source Explorer view are as follows:

- **Add Resource**
  Adds a new XML resource to the selected container.

- **Rename**
  Allows you to specify a new name for the selected container.

- **Delete**
  Removes the selected container from the database tree.

- **Edit indices**
  Allows you to edit the indices for the selected container.

- **Refresh**
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.
Properties

Displays a dialog box with a list of properties of the Berkeley container (such as container type, auto indexing, page size, validate on load, compression algorithm, number of documents, etc.)

Figure 185: Container indices

The fields of the dialog box are as follows:

- Granularity:
  - **Document level** - Good option for retrieving large documents.
  - **Node level** - Good option for retrieving nodes from within documents.

- Add / Edit indices:
  - **Node** - The node name.
  - **Namespace** - The index namespace.
  - Index strategy:
    - **Index type**:
      - **Uniqueness** - Indicates whether the indexed value must be unique within the container.
      - **Path type**:
        - **node** - Indicates that you want to index a single node in the path.
        - **edge** - Indicates that you want to index the portion of the path where two nodes meet.
      - **Node type**:
        - **element** - An element node in the document content.
        - **attribute** - An attribute node in the document content.
- **metadata** - A node found only in the metadata content of a document.

- **Key type:**
  - **equality** - Improves the performances of tests that look for nodes with a specific value.
  - **presence** - Improves the performances of tests that look for the existence of a node regardless of its value.
  - **substring** - Improves the performance of tests that look for a node whose value contains a given sub-string.

- **Syntax types** - The syntax describes the type of data the index contains and is mostly used to determine how indexed values are compared.

### Actions Available at Resource Level

In a Berkeley DB XML repository, the actions available at resource level in the **Data Source Explorer** view are as follows:

- **Refresh**
  - Performs a refresh of the selected resource.

- **Open**
  - Opens the selected resource in the editor.

- **Rename**
  - Allows you to change the name of the selected resource.

- **Move**
  - Allows you to move the selected resource in a different container in the database tree (also available through drag and drop).

- **Delete**
  - Removes the selected resource from the container.

- **Copy location**
  - Allows you to copy (to the clipboard) an application-specific URL for the resource that can then be used for various actions, such as opening or transforming the resources.

- **Compare**
  - Compares the resources using Diff Files (this action is available in the contextual menu of two selected resources).

### eXist Connection

This section explains the actions that are available on an eXist connection.

### Actions Available at Connection Level

For an eXist database, the actions available at connection level in the **Data Source Explorer** view are as follows:

- **Configure Database Sources**
  - Opens the **Data Sources preferences page** where you can configure both data sources and connections.

- **Disconnect**
  - Closes the current database connection.

- **Refresh**
  - Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.

### Actions Available at Container Level

For an eXist database, the actions available at container level in the **Data Source Explorer** view are as follows:
New File
  Creates a file in the selected container.

New Collection
  Creates a collection.

Import Folders
  Adds the content of specified folders from the local file system.

* Import Files
  Adds a set of XML resources from the local file system.

Cut
  Cuts the selected containers.

Copy
  Copies the selected containers.

  Note: You can add or move resources into the container by dragging them from the Project view, the default file management application (for example, Windows Explorer on Windows or Finder on OS X), or from another database container.

Paste
  Paste resources into the selected container.

Rename
  Allows you to change the name of the selected collection.

Delete
  Removes the selected collection.

Refresh
  Performs a refresh of the selected container.

Properties
  Allows you to view various useful properties associated with the container, such as name, creation date, owner, group, or permissions.

Actions Available at Resource Level

For an eXist database, the actions available at resource level in the Data Source Explorer view are as follows:

Refresh
  Performs a refresh of the selected resource.

Open
  Opens the selected resource in the editor.

Rename
  Allows you to change the name of the selected resource.

Cut
  Cuts the selected resources.

Copy
  Copies the selected resources.

  Note: You can add or move resources into the container by dragging them from the Project view, the default file management application (for example, Windows Explorer on Windows or Finder on OS X), or from another database container.

Paste
  Pastes the copied resources.
Delete
Removes the selected resource from the collection.

Copy location
Allows you to copy (to the clipboard) an application-specific URL for the resource that can then be used for various actions, such as opening or transforming the resources.

Properties
Allows you to view various useful properties associated with the resource.

Save As
Allows you to save the name of the selected binary resource as a file on disk.

Compare
Compares the resources using Diff Files (this action is available in the contextual menu of two selected resources).

MarkLogic Connection
Once you configure a MarkLogic connection, you can use the Data Source Explorer view to display all the application servers that are configured on the server. You can expand each application server and view all the modules that it is configured to use. The Data Source Explorer view allows you to open and edit these modules.

Note: To browse modules located in a database, directory properties must be associated with them. These directory properties are generated automatically if the directory creation property of the database is set to automatic. If this property is set to manual or manual-enforced, add the directory properties of the modules manually, using the XQuery function xdmp:directory-create().

Manually Adding Directory Properties
For two documents with the /code/modules/main.xqy and /code/modules/imports/import.xqy IDs, run this query:
(xdmp:directory-create('/code/modules/'),
xdmp:directory-create('/code/modules/imports/')).

For further information about directory properties go to: http://blakeley.com/blogfile/2012/03/19/directory-assistance/.

When you execute or debug XQuery files opened from this view, the imported modules are better identified by the MarkLogic server. In a module, you are also able to add breakpoints that the debugger takes into account.

Note: Add breakpoints in the modules of the application server that executes the debugging.

Note: Open XQuery modules from the application server involved in the debugging or execution process.

In the Requests container of each application server, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays both the queries that are stopped for debugging purposes and the queries that are still running. To clean up the entire Requests container at the end of your session, right-click it and use the Cancel all running requests action.
The Data Source Explorer view displays all the application servers available on the MarkLogic server. To change the XDBC application server that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses to execute XQuery expressions, select the **Use it to execute queries** option from its contextual menu.

To manage resources for a MarkLogic database through WebDAV, configure a WebDAV URL in the MarkLogic connection.

The following actions are available in the contextual menu of the WebDAV connection:

- **Connection level actions:**
  - Configure Database Sources...
    - Opens the Data Sources preferences page. Here you can configure both data sources and connections.
  - New Folder...
    - Creates a new folder on the server.
  - Import Files...
    - Allows you to add a new file on the server.
  - Refresh
    - Performs a refresh of the connection.
  - Find/Replace in Files...
    - Allows you to find and replace text in multiple files from the server.
• Folder level actions:
  
  **New File**
  Creates a new file on the server in the current folder.
  
  **New Folder...**
  Creates a new folder on the server.
  
  **Import Folders...**
  Imports folders on the server.
  
  **Import Files**
  Allows you to add a new file on the server in the current folder.
  
  **Cut**
  Removes the current selection and places it in the clipboard.
  
  **Copy**
  Copies the current selection into the clipboard.
  
  **Rename**
  Allows you to change the name of the selected folder.
  
  **Delete**
  Removes the selected folder.
  
  **Refresh**
  Refreshes the sub-tree of the selected node.
  
  **Find/Replace in Files...**
  Allows you to find and replace text in multiple files from the server.

• File level actions:
  
  **Open**
  Allows you to open the selected file in the editor.
  
  **Cut**
  Removes the current selection and places it in the clipboard.
  
  **Copy**
  Copies the current selection into the clipboard.
  
  **Copy Location**
  Copies an application-specific URL for the selected resource into the clipboard. You can use this URL for various actions, such as opening or transforming the resources.
  
  **Rename**
  Allows you to change the name of the selected file.
  
  **Delete**
  Removes the selected file.
  
  **Refresh**
  Performs a refresh of the selected node.
  
  **Properties**
  Displays the properties of the current file in a Properties dialog box.
  
  **Find/Replace in Files...**
  Allows you to find and replace text in multiple files from the server.
Compare
Compared the resources using Diff Files (this action is available in the contextual menu of two selected resources).

Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) Connection
This section explains the actions that are available on a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 connection.

Actions Available at Connection Level
For a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database, the actions available at connection level in the Data Source Explorer view are as follows:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh for the sub-tree of the selected node.

- Disconnect
  Closes the current database connection.

- Configure Database Sources
  Opens the Data Sources preferences page where you can configure both data sources and connections.

- Add library
  Allows you to add a new library.

- Insert XML Instance
  Allows you to add a new XML resource directly into the database root. See Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 Parser Configuration for more details.

- Insert non-XML Instance
  Allows you to add a new non-XML resource directly in the database root.

Properties
Displays the connection properties.

Actions Available at Catalog Level
For a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database, the actions available at catalog level in the Data Source Explorer view are as follows:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh of the selected catalog.

- Add as models
  Allows you to add a new abstract schema model to the selected catalog.

- Set default schema
  Allows you to set a default DTD to be used for parsing. It is not possible to set a default XML Schema.

- Clear default schema
  Allows you to clear the default DTD. The action is available only if there is a DTD set as default.

Properties
Displays the catalog properties.

Actions Available at Schema Resource Level
For a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database, the actions available at schema resource level in the Data Source Explorer view are as follows:

- Refresh
  Performs a refresh of the selected schema resource.

- Open
  Opens the selected schema resource in the editor.
**Rename**
Allows you to change the name of the selected schema resource.

**Save As**
Allows you to save the selected schema resource as a file on disk.

✖ **Delete**
Removes the selected schema resource from the catalog.

**Copy location**
Allows you to copy the URL of the selected schema resource to the clipboard.

**Set default schema**
Allows you to set the selected DTD to be used as default for parsing. The action is available only for DTD.

**Clear default schema**
Allows you to unset the selected DTD. The action is available only if the selected DTD is the current default to be used for parsing.

**Actions Available at Library Level**
For a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database, the actions available at library level in the **Data Source Explorer** view are as follows:

✅ **Refresh**
Performs a refresh of the selected library.

**Add library**
Adds a new library as a child of the selected library.

**Add local catalog**
Adds a catalog to the selected library. By default, only the root-library has a catalog, and all models are stored there.

🌟 **Insert XML Instance**
Allows you to add a new XML resource to the selected library. See *Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 Parser Configuration* for more details.

🌟 **Insert non-XML Instance**
Allows you to add a new non-XML resource to the selected library.

**Rename**
Allows you to specify a new name for the selected library.

**Move**
Allows you to move the selected library to a different one (also available through drag and drop).

✖ **Delete**
Removes the selected library.

**Properties**
Displays the library properties.

**Actions Available at Resource Level**
When an XML instance document is added for a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database, the actions available at resource level in the **Data Source Explorer** view are as follows:

✅ **Refresh**
Performs a refresh of the selected resource.

**Open**
Opens the selected resource in the editor.

**Rename**
Allows you to change the name of the selected resource.
Move
Allows you to move the selected resource into a different library in the database tree (also available through drag and drop).

Note: You can copy or move resources by dragging them from another database catalog.

Save As
Allows you to save the selected binary resource as a file on disk.

Delete
Removes the selected resource from the library.

Copy location
Allows you to copy the URL of the selected resource to the clipboard.

Add AS model
Allows you to add an XML schema to the selected XML resource.

Set AS model
Allows you to set an active AS model for the selected XML resource.

Clear AS model
Allows you to clear the active AS model of the selected XML resource.

Properties
Displays the resource properties. Available only for XML resources.

Compare
Compares the resources using Diff Files (this action is available in the contextual menu of two selected resources).

Validation of an XML resource stored in a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database is done against the schema associated with the resource in the database.

Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 Parser Configuration for Adding XML Instances

When an XML instance document is added to a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 connection or library, it is parsed with an internal XML parser of the database server. The following options are available for configuring this parser:

- DOM Level 3 parser configuration parameters. More about each parameter can be found here: DOM Level 3 Configuration.
- Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 specific parser parameters (for more information please consult the Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 manual):
  - xhive-store-schema - If checked, the corresponding DTD or XML schemas are stored in the catalog during validated parsing.
  - xhive-store-schema-only-internal-subset - Stores only the internal sub-set of the document (not an external sub-set). This option modifies the xhive-store-schema (only has a function when that parameter is set to true, and when a DTD is involved). Select this option if you only want to store the internal sub-set of the document (not the external sub-set).
  - xhive-ignore-catalog - Ignores the corresponding DTD and XML schemas in the catalog during validated parsing.
  - xhive-psvi - Stores psvi information on elements and attributes. Documents parsed with this feature turned on give access to psvi information and enable support of data types by XQuery queries.
  - xhive-sync-features - With this convenience setting turned on, parameter settings of XhiveDocumentIf are synchronized with the parameter settings of LSParser. Note that parameter settings xhive-psvi and schema-location are always synchronized.
Troubleshooting

I am able to access my XML Database in the Data Source Explorer and open files for reading, but when I try to save changes to a file back into the database, I receive the following error: "Cannot save the file. DTD factory class org.apache.xerces.impl.dv.dtd.DTDDVFactoryImpl does not extend from DTDDVFactory." How can I fix this?

Answer:

xhive.jar contains a MANIFEST.MF with a classpath:

```
Class-Path: core/antlr-runtime.jar core/aspectjrt.jar core/fastutil-shrinked.jar
    core/google-collect.jar core/icu4j.jar core/lucene-regex.jar core/lucene.jar
    core/serializer.jar core/xalan.jar core/xercesImpl.jar
```

Because the driver was configured to use xhive.jar directly from the xDB installation (where many other jars are located), core/xercesImpl.jar from the xDB installation directory is loaded even though it is not specified in the list of jars from the data source driver configuration (it is in the classpath from xhive.jar's MANIFEST.MF). A simple workaround for this issue is to copy ONLY the jars used in the driver configuration to a separate folder and configure the data source driver to use them from there.

WebDAV Connection

This section explains how to work with a WebDAV connection in the Data Source Explorer view.

How to Configure a WebDAV Connection

By default, Oxygen XML Author plugin is configured to contain a WebDAV data source connection called WebDAV (S)FTP. Based on this data source, you can create a WebDAV connection for browsing and editing data from a database that provides a WebDAV interface. The connection is available in the Data Source Explorer view. The steps for configuring a WebDAV connection are as follows:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. In the Connections panel, click the New button.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select one of the WebDAV data sources in the Data Source drop-down list.
5. Enter the connection details:
   a) Set the URL to the WebDAV repository in the field WebDAV URL.
   b) Set the user name that is used to access the WebDAV repository in the User field.
   c) Set the password that is used to access the WebDAV repository in the Password field.
6. Click the OK button.

To watch our video demonstration about the WebDAV support in Oxygen XML Author plugin, go to http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/WebDAV_Support.html.

WebDAV Connection Actions

This section explains the actions that are available for a WebDAV connection in the Data Source Explorer view.

Actions Available at Connection Level

The contextual menu of a WebDAV connection in the Data Source Explorer view contains the following actions:

Configure Database Sources...

Opens the Data Sources preferences page. Here you can configure both data sources and connections.
Disconnect
   Stops the connection.

🚨 Import Files...
   Allows you to add a new file on the server.

New Folder...
   Creates a new folder on the server.

🔄 Refresh
   Performs a refresh of the connection.

🔍 Find/Replace in Files...
   Allows you to find and replace text in multiple files from the server.

**Actions Available at Folder Level**

The contextual menu of a folder node in a WebDAV connection in the *Data Source Explorer* view contains the following actions:

**New File**
   Creates a new file on the server in the current folder.

**New Folder...**
   Creates a new folder on the server.

**Import Folders...**
   Imports folders on the server.

狝 Import Files
   Allows you to add a new file on the server in the current folder.

✂ Cut
   Removes the current selection and places it in the clipboard.

نسخ Copy
   Copies the current selection into the clipboard.

📋 Paste
   Pastes the copied selection.

Rename
   Allows you to change the name of the selected folder.

✖ Delete
   Removes the selected folder.

🔄 Refresh
   Refreshes the sub-tree of the selected node.

🔍 Find/Replace in Files...
   Allows you to find and replace text in multiple files from the server.

**Actions Available at File Level**

The contextual menu of a file node in a WebDAV connection in the *Data Source Explorer* view contains the following actions:

┄ Open
   Allows you to open the selected file in the editor.
Cut
Removes the current selection and places it in the clipboard.

Copy
Copies the current selection into the clipboard.

Copy Location
Copies an application-specific URL for the selected resource into the clipboard. You can use this URL for various actions, such as opening or transforming the resources.

Rename
Allows you to change the name of the selected file.

Delete
Removes the selected file.

Refresh
Performs a refresh of the selected node.

Properties
Displays the properties of the current file in a Properties dialog box.

Find/Replace in Files...
Allows you to find and replace text in multiple files from the server.

BaseX Support
This section explains how to configure the BaseX XML database support. The BaseX support is composed of two parts:

• Resource management in the Data Source Explorer view.
• XQuery execution.

Resource Management
Resource management is available by creating a WebDAV connection to the BaseX server.

First of all, make sure the BaseX HTTP Server is started. For details about starting the BaseX HTTP server, go to http://docs.basex.org/wiki/Startup#BaseX_HTTP_Server. The configuration file for the HTTP server is named .basex and is located in the BaseX installation directory. This file helps you to find out the port on which the HTTP server is running. The default port for BaseX WebDAV is 8984.

To ensure that everything is functioning, open a WebDAV URL inside a browser and check to see if it works. For example, the following URL retrieves a document from a database named TEST:

Once you are sure that the BaseX WebDAV service is working, you can configure the WebDAV connection in Oxygen XML Author plugin as described in How to Configure a WebDAV Connection on page 552. The WebDAV URL should resemble this: http://{hostname}:{port}/webdav/. If the BaseX server is running on your own machine and it has the default configuration, the data required by the WebDAV connection is:

• WebDAV URL: http://localhost:8984/webdav
• User: admin
• Password: admin

Once the WebDAV connection is created, you can start browsing using the Data Source Explorer view.
XQuery Execution

XQuery execution is possible through an XQJ connection.

BaseX XQJ Data Source

First of all, create an XQJ data source as described in How to Configure an XQJ Data Source on page 503. The BaseX XQJ API-specific files that must be added in the configuration dialog are xqj-api-1.0.jar, xqj2-0.1.0.jar and basex-xqj-1.2.3.jar (the version names of the JAR file may differ). These libraries can be downloaded from xqj.net/basex/basex-xqj-1.2.3.zip. As an alternative, you can also find the libraries in the BaseX installation directory, in the lib sub-directory.

BaseX XQJ Connection

The next step is to create an XQJ connection as described in How to Configure an XQJ Connection on page 503. For a default BaseX configuration, the following connection details apply (you can modify them when necessary):

- Port: 1984
- serverName: localhost
- user: admin
- password: admin

XQuery Execution

Now that the XQJ connection is configured, open the XQuery file you wish to execute in Oxygen XML Author plugin and create a Transformation Scenario as described in XQuery Transformation on page 461. In the Transformer drop-down list, select the name of the XQJ connection you created. Apply the transformation scenario and the XQuery will be executed.
This chapter describes how you can import data stored in text format, Excel sheet, or relational database tables, into XML documents.
Introduction

Computer systems and databases contain data in incompatible formats and one of the most time-consuming activities has been to exchange data between these systems. Converting the data to XML can greatly reduce complexity and create data that can be read by different types of applications.

This is why Oxygen XML Author plugin offers support for importing text files, MS Excel files, Database Data, and HTML files into XML documents. The XML documents can be further converted into other formats using the Transform features.

Import from Database

This section explains how to import data from a database into Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Import Table Content as XML Document

The steps for importing the data from a relational database table are the following:

1. Clicking this action opens a dialog box with all the defined database connections:

2. Select the connection to the database that contains the data.
   Only connections configured in relational data sources can be used to import data.

3. If you want to edit, delete, or add a data source or connection, click on the Configure Database Sources button.
   The Preferences/Data Sources option page is opened.

4. Click Connect.

5. From the catalogs list, click on a schema and choose the required table.

6. Click the OK button.

The Import Criteria dialog box opens with a default query string in the SQL Query pane:

The dialog box contains the following options:

- **SQL Preview** - If the SQL Preview button is pressed, the pane displays the labels that are used in the XML document and the first five lines from the database. By default, all data items in the input are converted to element content, but this can be overridden by clicking the individual column headers. Clicking once on a column header causes the data from this column to be used as attribute values of the row elements. Click a second time and the data from that column is ignored when generating the XML file. You can cycle through these options by continuing to click the column header. The following symbols are used in the column header to indicate the type of content the column is converted to:
  - <> - data columns converted to element content
  - = - data columns converted to attribute content
  - x - ignored data

- **Change labels** - This button opens a new dialog box that allows you to edit the names of the root and row elements, change the XML name, and change the conversion criterion. The XML names can be edited by double-clicking the desired item and entering the required label. The conversion criterion can also be modified by selecting ELEMENT, ATTRIBUTE, or SKIPPED from the drop-down list.

- **Generate XML Schema** - Allows you to specify the path of the generated XML Schema file.

7. Click the SQL Preview button.

The SQL Query string is editable. You can specify which fields are considered.

Use aliases if the following statements are true:

- the query string represents a join operation of two or more tables
- columns that are selected from different tables have the same name
The use of aliases avoids the confusion of two columns being mapped to the same name in the result document of the importing operation.

```sql
select s.subcat_id,
       s.nr as s_nr,
       s.name,
       q.q_id,
       q.nr as q_nr,
       q.q_text
from faqsubcategory s,
     faqquestion q
where ...
```

The input data is displayed in tabular form in the pane. The XML Import Preview pane contains an example of what the generated XML looks like.

**Convert Table Structure to XML Schema**

The structure of a table from a relational database can be imported in Oxygen XML Author plugin as an XML Schema. This feature is activated by the Generate XML Schema option from the Import criteria dialog box used in the procedure for importing table data as an XML instance document.

**Import from MS Excel Files**

Oxygen XML Author plugin offers support for importing MS Excel Files. To import Excel files, go to File > Import > MS Excel file and in the Import dialog box select the file you want to import. In the Available Sheets section of this dialog box, the sheets of the document you are importing are presented. Select a sheet and click next to move on to the second Import dialog box.
The **Settings** section presents the data from the Excel sheet in a tabular form. It also contains the following options:

- **First row contains field names** - Uses the content from the first row to name the columns.
- **Import formatted data (as displayed in Excel)** - Keeps the Excel styling.
- **Change labels** - Opens the **Presentation Names** dialog box. The following options are available:
  - **Root Element** - allows you to edit the name of the Root element.
  - **Row Element** - allows you to edit the name of the Row element.
  - **Real Name** - contains the original name of each Heading.
  - **XML Name** - allows you to modify the names of the Headings.
  - **Criterion** - allows you to transform the Heading elements to attributes of the Root element.
- **Import settings** - Opens the XML / Import preferences page.

The **XML Import Preview** section displays the Excel document in an XML format.

The **Output File** section contains the following options:

- **Open in Editor** - Opens the imported document in the Editor.
- **Save in File** - Saves the imported document in the specified location.

When you finish configuring the options in these dialog boxes, click **Import**.
Import from MS Excel 2007-2010 (.xlsx)

To import XML from Excel 2007-2010 (.xlsx) documents, Oxygen XML Author plugin needs additional libraries from the release 3.10 of Apache POI project. Follow these steps:


2. From the downloaded project locate and add the following .jar files in the plugin.xml file:
   - dom4j-1.6.1.jar
   - poi-ooxml-3.10-FINAL-20140208.jar
   - poi-ooxml-schemas-3.10-FINAL-20140208.jar
   - xmlbeans-2.3.0.jar

Import from HTML Files

HTML is one of the formats that can be imported as an XML document. The steps needed are:

1. Go to menu File > Import > HTML File ....

2. Enter the URL of the HTML document.

3. Select the type of the result XHTML document:
   - XHTML 1.0 Transitional
   - XHTML 1.0 Strict

4. Click the OK button.

The resulting document is an XHTML file containing a DOCTYPE declaration that references the XHTML DTD definition on the Web. The parsed content of the imported file is transformed to XHTML Transitional or XHTML Strict depending on what radio button you chose when performing the import operation.

Import from Text Files

The steps for importing a text file into an XML file are the following:

1. Go to menu File > Import > Text File...
   The Select text file dialog box is displayed.

2. Select the URL of the text file.

3. Select the encoding of the text file.

4. Click the OK button.

The Import Criteria dialog box is displayed:

The input data is displayed in a tabular form. The XML Import Preview panel contains an example of what the generated XML document looks like. The names of the XML elements and the transformation of the first five lines from the text file are displayed in the Import settings section. All data items in the input are converted by default to element content, but this can be overridden by clicking the individual column headers. Clicking once a column header causes the data from this column to be used as attribute values of the row elements. Click the second time and the column’s data is ignored when generating the XML file. You can cycle through these three options by continuing to click the column header. The following symbols decorate the column header to indicate the type of content that column is converted to:

- <> symbols for data columns converted to element content
- = symbol for data columns converted to attribute content
5. Select the field delimiter for the import settings:
   - Comma;
   - Semicolon;
   - Tab;
   - Space;
   - Pipe.

6. Set other optional settings of the conversion.

   The dialog box offers the following settings:
   - **First row contains field names** - If the option is enabled, you will notice that the table has moved up. The default column headers are replaced (where such information is available) by the content of the first row. In other words, the first row is interpreted as containing the field names. The changes are also visible in the preview of the XML document. To return to default settings (where the first row is interpreted as containing data and not fields names), simply uncheck the option.
   - **Change labels** - This button opens a new dialog box that allows you to edit the names of the root and row elements, change the XML name and the conversion criterion.

   The XML names can be edited by double-clicking the desired item and entering the required label. The conversion criterion can also be modified by selecting one of the drop-down list options: ELEMENT, ATTRIBUTE, or SKIPPED.

**Import Content Dynamically**

Along with the built-in support for various useful URL protocols (such as HTTP or FTP), Oxygen XML Author plugin also provides special support for a convert protocol that can be used to chain predefined processors to import content from various sources dynamically.

A dynamic conversion URL chains various processors that can be applied in sequence on a target resource and has the following general syntax:

```
convert:/processor=xslt;ss=urn:processors:excel2d.xsl/processor=excel!/urn:files:sample.xls
```

The previous example first applies a processor called excel on a target identified by the identifier `urn:files:sample.xls` and converts the Excel™ resource to XML. The second applied processor (`xslt`) applies an XSLT stylesheet identified using the identifier `urn:processors:excel2d.xsl` over the content resulting from the first applied processor. These identifiers are all mapped to real resources on disk via an `XML catalog` that is configured in the application, as in the following example:

```xml
<catalog xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog">
  <rewriteURI uriStartString="urn:files:" rewritePrefix="./resources/"/>
  <rewriteURI uriStartString="urn:processors:" rewritePrefix="./processors/"/>
</catalog>
```

This type of URL can be opened in the application by using the **Open URL...** action from the **File** menu. It can also be referenced from existing XML resources via `xi:include` or from **DITA Maps** as topic references.

A GitHub project that contains various dynamic conversion samples for producing DITA content from various sources (and then publishing it) can be found here: [https://github.com/oxygenxml/dita-glass](https://github.com/oxygenxml/dita-glass).

**Conversion Processors**

A set of predefined conversion processors is provided in Oxygen XML Author plugin out-of-the-box. Each processor has its own parameters that can be set to control the behavior of the conversion process. All parameters that are resolved to resources are passed through the XML catalog mapping.
The following predefined conversion processors are included:

- **xsit Processor** - Converts an XML input using XSLT 2.0 processing. The ss parameter indicates the stylesheet resource to be loaded. All other specified parameters will be set as parameters to the XSLT transformation.

```
convert:/processor=xslt;ss=urn:processors:convert.xsl;pl=v1!/urn:files:sample.xml
```

- **xquery Processor** - Converts an XML input using XQuery processing. The ss parameter indicates the XQuery script to be loaded. All other specified parameters will be set as parameters to the XSLT transformation.

```
convert:/processor=xquery;ss=urn:processors:convert.xquery;pl=v1!/urn:files:sample.xml
```

- **excel Processor** - Converts an Excel™ input to an XML format that can be later converted by other piped processors. It has a single parameter sn, which indicates the name of the sheet that needs to be converted. If this parameter is missing, the XML will contain the combined content of all sheets included in the Excel™ document.

```
convert:/processor=excel;sn=test!/urn:files:sample.xls
```

- **java Processor** - Converts an input to another format by applying a specific Java method. The jars parameter is a comma separated list of JAR libraries or folders, from which libraries will be loaded. The ccn parameter is the fully qualified name of the conversion class that will be instantiated. The conversion class needs to have a method with the following signature:

```
public void convert(String systemID, String originalSourceSystemID, InputStream is, OutputStream os, LinkedHashMap<String, String> properties) throws IOException
```

```
convert:/processor=java;jars=libs;ccn=test.JavaToXML!/urn:files:java/WSEditorBase.java
```

- **js Processor** - Converts an input to another format by applying a JavaScript method. The js parameter indicates the script that will be used. The fn parameter is the name of the method that will be called from the script. The method must take a string as an argument and return a string. If any of the parameters are missing, an error is thrown and the conversion stops.

```
convert:/processor=js;js=urn:processors:md.js;fn=convertExternal!/urn:files:sample.md
```

- **json Processor** - Converts a JSON input to XML. It has no parameters.

```
convert:/processor=json!/urn:files:personal.json
```

- **xhtml Processor** - Converts HTML content to well-formed XHTML. It has no parameters.

```
convert:/processor=xhtml!/urn:files:test.html
```

- **wrap Processor** - Wraps content in a tag name making it well-formed XML. The rn parameter indicates the name of the root tag to use. By default, it is wrapper. The encoding parameter specifies the encoding that should be used to read the content. By default, it is UTF8. As an example, this processor can be used if you want to process a comma-separated values file with an XSLT stylesheet to produce XML content. The CSV file is first wrapped as well-formed XML, which is then processed with an xslt processor.

```
convert:/processor=wrap!/urn:files:test.csv
```

### Reverse Conversion Processors

All processors defined above can also be used for saving content back to the target resource if they are defined in the URL as reverse processors. Reverse processors are evaluated right to left. These reverse processors allow *round-tripping* content to and from the target resource.
As an example, the following URL converts HTML to DITA when the URL is opened using the h2d.xsl stylesheet and converts DITA to HTML when the content is saved in the application using the d2h.xsl stylesheet.

convert:/processor=xslt;ss=h2d.xsl/rprocessor=xslt;ss=d2h.xsl!/urn:files:sample.html
This chapter explains how you can integrate Oxygen XML Author plugin with a content management system (CMS), to edit the data stored in the CMS directly in Oxygen XML Author plugin.
Integration with Documentum (CMS) (deprecated)

1. **Important:** Starting with version 17.0, the support for Documentum (CMS) is deprecated and will no longer be actively maintained.

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides support for browsing and managing Documentum repositories in the Data Source Explorer. You can easily create new resources on the repository, copy and move them using contextual actions or the drag and drop support, edit and transform the documents in the editor. The operations that can be performed on repository resources are described in the Documentum (CMS) actions section.

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports Documentum (CMS) version 6.5 and 6.6 with Documentum Foundation Services 6.5 or 6.6 installed.

2. **Attention:**

   It is recommended to use the latest 1.6.x Java version. It is possible that the Documentum (CMS) support will not work properly if you use other Java versions.

Configure Connection to Documentum Server

This section explains how to configure a connection to a Documentum server.

How to Configure a Documentum (CMS) Data Source

Available in the Enterprise edition only.

To configure a Documentum (CMS) data source you need the Documentum Foundation Services Software Development Kit (DFS SDK) corresponding to your server version. The DFS SDK can be found in the Documentum (CMS) server installation kit or it can be downloaded from EMC Community Network.

3. **Note:** The DFS SDK can be found in the form of an archive named, for example, emc-dfs-sdk-6.5.zip for Documentum (CMS) 6.5.

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. In the Data Sources panel click the New button.
3. Enter a unique name for the data source.
4. Select Documentum (CMS) from the driver type combo box.
5. Press the Choose DFS SDK Folder button.
6. Select the folder where you have unpacked the DFS SDK archive file.

If you have indicated the correct folder the following Java libraries (jar files) will be added to the list (some variation of the library names is possible in future versions of the DFS SDK):

- lib/java/emc-bpm-services-remote.jar
- lib/java/emc-ci-services-remote.jar
- lib/java/emc-collaboration-services-remote.jar
- lib/java/emc-dfs-rt-remote.jar
- lib/java/emc-dfs-services-remote.jar
- lib/java/emc-dfs-tools.jar
- lib/java/emc-search-services-remote.jar
- lib/java/ucf/client/ucf-installer.jar
- lib/java/commons/*.jar (multiple jar files)
- lib/java/jaxws/*.jar (multiple jar files)
- lib/java/utils/*.jar (multiple jar files)

4. **Note:** If for some reason the jar files are not found, you can add them manually by using the Add Files and Add Recursively buttons and navigating to the lib/java folder from the DFS SDK.
7. Click the OK button to finish the data source configuration.

How to Configure a Documentum (CMS) Connection

Available in the Enterprise edition only.

The steps for configuring a connection to a Documentum (CMS) server are the following:

1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. In the Connections panel click the New button.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select one of the previously configured Documentum (CMS) data sources in the Data Source combo box.
5. Fill-in the connection details:
   • URL - The URL to the Documentum (CMS) server: http://<hostname>[:<port>]
   • User - The user name to access the Documentum (CMS) repository.
   • Password - The password to access the Documentum (CMS) repository.
   • Repository - The name of the repository to log into.
6. Click the OK button to finish the configuration of the connection.

Known Issues

The following are known issues with the Documentum (CMS):

1. Please note that there is a known problem in the UCF Client implementation for Mac OS X from Documentum 6.5 which prevents you from viewing or editing XML documents from the repository on Mac OS X. The UCF Client is the component responsible for file transfer between the repository and the local machine. This component is deployed automatically from the server. Documentum 6.6 does not exhibit this problem.

   Note: This issue was reproduced with Documentum 6.5 SP1. In Documentum 6.6 this is no longer reproducing.

2. In order for the Documentum driver to work faster on Linux, you need to specify to the JVM to use a weaker random generator, instead of the very slow native implementation. This can be done by modifying in the Oxygen XML Author plugin startup scripts (or in the *.vmoptions file) the system property:

   -Djava.security.egd=file:/dev/.urandom

Documentum (CMS) Actions in the Data Source Explorer View

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to browse the structure of a Documentum repository in the Data Source Explorer view and perform various operations on the repository resources.

You can drag and drop folders and resources to other folders to perform move or copy operations with ease. If the drag and drop is between resources (drag the child item to the parent item) you can create a relationship between the respective resources.
Figure 188: Browsing a Documentum repository

Actions Available on Connection

The contextual menu of a Documentum (CMS) connection in the Data Source Explorer view offers the following actions:

Configure Database Sources
Opens the Data Sources preferences page where you can configure both data sources and connections.

New Cabinet
Creates a new cabinet in the repository. The cabinet properties are:

- **Type** - The type of the new cabinet (default is dm_cabinet).
- **Name** - The name of the new cabinet.
- **Title** - The title property of the cabinet.
- **Subject** - The subject property of the cabinet.

Refresh
Refreshes the connection.

Actions Available on Cabinets / Folders

The actions available on a Documentum (CMS) cabinet in the Data Source Explorer view are the following:

New Folder
Creates a new folder in the current cabinet / folder. The folder properties are the following:

- **Path** - Shows the path where the new folder will be created.
- **Type** - The type of the new folder (default is dm_folder).
- **Name** - The name of the new folder.
- **Title** - The title property of the folder.
- **Subject** - The subject property of the folder.
New Document

Creates a new document in the current cabinet / folder. The document properties are the following:

- **Path** - Shows the path where the new document will be created.
- **Name** - The name of the new document.
- **Type** - The type of the new document (default is `dm_document`).
- **Format** - The document content type format.

Import

Imports local files / folders in the selected cabinet / folder of the repository. Actions available when performing an import:

- **Add Files** - Opens a file browse dialog box and allows you to select files to add to the list.
- **Add Folders** - Opens a folder browse dialog box that allows you to select folders to add to the list. The subfolders will be added recursively.
- **Edit** - Opens a dialog box where you can change the properties of the selected file / folder from the list.
- **Remove** - Removes the selected files / folders from the list.

Rename

Changes the name of the selected cabinet / folder.

Copy

Copies the selected folder to a different location in the tree (available only upon folders). This action can also be performed with drag and drop while holding the `Ctrl` (Meta on Mac OS) key pressed.

Move

Moves the selected folder to a different location in the tree (available only upon folders). This action can also be performed with drag and drop.

Delete

Deletes the selected cabinet / folder from the repository. The following options are available:

- **Folder(s)** - Allows you to delete only the selected folder or to delete recursively the folder and all subfolders and objects.
- **Version(s)** - Allows you to specify what versions of the resources will be deleted.
- **Virtual document(s)** - Here you can specify what happens when virtual documents are encountered. They can be either deleted either by themselves or together with their descendants.

Refresh

Performs a refresh of the selected node's sub-tree.

Properties

Displays the list of properties of the selected cabinet / folder.

Actions Available on Resources

The actions available on a Documentum (CMS) resource in the **Data Source Explorer** view are the following:

Edit

Checks out (if not already checked out) and opens the selected resource in the editor.

Edit with

Checks out (if not already checked out) and opens the selected resource in the specified editor / tool.

Open (Read-only)

Opens the selected resource in the editor.

Open with

Opens the selected resource in the specified editor / tool.
Check Out
Checks out the selected resource from the repository. The action is not available if the resource is already checked out.

Check In
Checks in the selected resource (commits changes) into the repository. The action is only available if the resource is checked out.

Figure 189: Check In Dialog Box

The following resource properties are available:

- **Name** - The resource name in the repository.
- **Version** - Allows you to choose what version the resource will have after being checked in.
- **Version label** - The label of the updated version.
- **Description** - An optional description of the resource.
- **Keep Locks** - When this option is enabled, the updated resource is checked into the repository but it also keeps it locked.
- **Make this the current version** - Makes the updated resource the current version (will have the CURRENT version label).

Cancel Checkout
Cancels the checkout process and loses all modifications since the checkout. Action is only available if the resource is checked out.

Export
Allows you to export the resource and save it locally.

Rename
Changes the name of the selected resource.

Copy
Copies the selected resource in a different location in the tree. Action is not available on virtual document descendants. This action can also be performed with drag and drop while holding the **Ctrl (Meta on OS X)** key pressed.

Move
Moves the selected resource in a different location in the tree. Action is not available on virtual document descendants and on checked out resources. This action can also be performed with drag and drop.
Delete
Deletes the selected resource from the repository. Action is not available on virtual document descendants and on checked out resources.

Add Relationship
Adds a new relationship for the selected resource. This action can also be performed with drag and drop between resources.

Convert to Virtual Document
Allows you to convert a simple document to a virtual document. Action is available only if the resource is a simple document.

Convert to Simple Document
Allows you to convert a virtual document to a simple document. Action is available only if the resource is a virtual document with no descendants.

Copy location
Allows you to copy to clipboard an application-specific URL for the resource which can then be used for various actions like opening or transforming the resources.

Refresh
Performs a refresh of the selected resource.

Properties
Displays the list of properties of the selected resource.

Transformations on DITA Content from Documentum (CMS)
Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with the DITA Open Toolkit which is able to transform a DITA map to various output formats. However DITA Open Toolkit requires local DITA files so first you need to check out a local version of your DITA content. Once you have a local version of a DITA map just load it in the DITA Maps Manager view and run one of the DITA transformations that are predefined in Oxygen XML Author plugin or a customization of such a predefined DITA transformation.

Integration with Microsoft SharePoint
This section explains how to work with a SharePoint connection in the Data Source Explorer view.

Note: The SharePoint connection is available in the Enterprise edition.

Note: You can access documents stored on SharePoint Online for Office 365.

To watch our video demonstration about connecting to a repository located on a SharePoint server and using SharePoint, go to http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/SharePoint_Support.html and SharePoint Online for Office 365.

How to Configure a SharePoint Connection
By default Oxygen XML Author plugin contains a predefined SharePoint data source. Use this data source to create a connection to a SharePoint server which will be available in the Data Source Explorer view.

Follow these steps to configure a SharePoint connection:
1. Open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources.
2. In the Connections panel click the New button.
3. Enter a unique name for the connection.
4. Select SharePoint in the Data Source combo box.
5. Fill-in the connection details:
   a) Set the URL to the SharePoint repository in the field SharePoint URL.
b) Set the server domain in the **Domain** field.
c) Set the user name to access the SharePoint repository in the **User** field.
d) Set the password to access the SharePoint repository in the **Password** field.

To watch our video demonstration about connecting to repository located on a SharePoint server, go to [http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/SharePoint_Support.html](http://www.oxygenxml.com/demo/SharePoint_Support.html).

### SharePoint Connection Actions

This section explains the actions that are available on a SharePoint connection in the **Data Source Explorer** view.

#### Actions Available at Connection Level

The contextual menu of a SharePoint connection in the **Data Source Explorer** view contains the following actions:

- **Configure Database Sources...**
  - Opens the **Data Sources preferences page**. Here you can configure both data sources and connections.
- **Disconnect**
  - Stops the connection.
- **New Folder...**
  - Creates a new folder on the server.
- **Import Files...**
  - Allows you to add a new file on the server.
- **Refresh**
  - Performs a refresh of the connection.
- **Find/Replace in Files...**
  - Allows you to find and replace text in multiple files from the server.

#### Actions Available at Folder Level

The contextual menu of a folder node in a SharePoint connection in the **Data Source Explorer** view contains the following actions:

- **New File**
  - Creates a new file on the server in the current folder.
- **New Folder...**
  - Creates a new folder on the server.
- **Import Folders...**
  - Imports folders on the server.
- **Import Files**
  - Allows you to add a new file on the server in the current folder.
- **Cut**
  - Removes the current selection and places it in the clipboard.
- **Copy**
  - Copies the current selection.
- **Paste**
  - Pastes the copied selection.
- **Rename**
  - Allows you to change the name of the selected folder.
Actions Available at File Level

The contextual menu of a file node in a SharePoint connection in the Data Source Explorer view contains the following actions:

- **Open**
  Allows you to open the selected file in the editor.

- **Cut**
  Removes the current selection and places it in the clipboard.

- **Copy**
  Copies the current selection into the clipboard.

- **Copy Location**
  Copies an application specific URL for the selected resource to the clipboard. You can use this URL for various actions like opening or transforming the resources.

- **Check Out**
  Checks out the selected document on the server.

- **Check In**
  Checks in the selected document on the server. This action opens the Check In dialog. In this dialog, the following options are available:
    - **Minor Version** - increments the minor version of the file on the server
    - **Major Version** - increments the major version of the file on the server
    - **Overwrite** - overwrites the latest version of the file on the server
    - **Comment** - allows you to comment on a file that you check in

- **Discard Check Out**
  Discards the previous checkout operation, making the file available for editing to other users.

- **Rename**
  Allows you to change the name of the selected file.

- **Delete**
  Removes the selected file.

- **Refresh**
  Performs a refresh of the selected node.

- **Properties**
  Displays the properties of the current file in a Properties dialog box.

- **Find/Replace in Files...**
  Allows you to find and replace text in multiple files from the server.

**Note:** The Check In, Check Out, and Discard Check Out options are available in the Enterprise edition only.
## Tools

**Topics:**

- *XML Digital Signatures*

Oxygen XML Author plugin ships with tools to support XML digital signatures.
This chapter explains how to apply and verify digital signatures on XML documents.

Overview

Digital signatures are widely used as security tokens, not just in XML. A digital signature provides a mechanism for assuring integrity of data, the authentication of its signer, and the non-repudiation of the entire signature to an external party:

- A digital signature must provide a way to verify that the data has not been modified or replaced to ensure integrity.
- The signature must provide a way to establish the identity of the data's signer for authentication.
- The signature must provide the ability for the data's integrity and authentication to be provable to a third party for non-repudiation.

A public key system is used to create the digital signature and it's also used for verification. The signature binds the signer to the document because digitally signing a document requires the originator to create a hash of the message and then encrypt that hash value with his own private key. Only the originator has that private key and he is the only one that can encrypt the hash so that it can be unencrypted using his public key. The recipient, upon receiving both the message and the encrypted hash value, can decrypt the hash value, knowing the originator's public key. The recipient must also try to generate the hash value of the message and compare the newly generated hash value with the unencrypted hash value received from the originator. If the hash values are identical, it proves that the originator created the message, because only the actual originator could encrypt the hash value correctly.

XML Signatures can be applied to any digital content (data object), including XML (see W3C Recommendation, XML-Signature Syntax and Processing). An XML Signature may be applied to the content of one or more resources:

- enveloped or enveloping signatures are applied over data within the same XML document as the signature
- detached signatures are applied over data external to the signature element; the signature is "detached" from the content it signs. This definition typically applies to separate data objects, but it also includes the instance where the signature and data object reside within the same XML document but are sibling elements.

The XML Signature is a method of associating a key with referenced data. It does not normatively specify how keys are associated with persons or institutions, nor the meaning of the data being referenced and signed.

The original data is not actually signed. Instead, the signature is applied to the output of a chain of canonicalization and transformation algorithms, which are applied to the data in a designated sequence. This system provides the flexibility to accommodate whatever "normalization" or desired preprocessing of the data that might be required or desired before subjecting it to being signed.

To canonicalize something means to put it in a standard format that everyone generally uses. Because the signature is dependent on the content it is signing, a signature produced from a not canonicalized document could possibly be different from one produced from a canonicalized document. The canonical form of an XML document is a physical representation of the document produced by the method described in this specification. The term canonical XML refers to XML that is in canonical form. The XML canonicalization method is the algorithm defined by this specification that generates the canonical form of a given XML document or document subset. The term XML canonicalization refers to the process of applying the XML canonicalization method to an XML document or document subset. XML canonicalization is designed to be useful to applications that require the ability to test whether the information content of a document or document subset has been changed. This is done by comparing the canonical form of the original document before application processing with the canonical form of the document result of the application processing.

A digital signature over the canonical form of an XML document or document subset would allow the signature digest calculations to be oblivious to changes in the original document's physical representation. During signature generation, the digest is computed over the canonical form of the document. The document is then transferred to the relying party, which validates the signature by reading the document and computing a digest of the canonical form of the received document. The equivalence of the digests computed by the signing and relying parties (and hence the equivalence of the canonical forms over which they were computed) ensures that the information content of the document has not been altered since it was signed.
The following canonicalization algorithms are used in Oxygen XML Author plugin: Canonical XML (or Inclusive XML Canonicalization) (XMLC14N) and Exclusive XML Canonicalization (EXCC14N). The first is used for XML where the context doesn't change while the second was designed for canonicalization where the context might change.

Inclusive Canonicalization copies all the declarations, even if they are defined outside of the scope of the signature. In this way all the declarations you might use will be unambiguously specified. A problem appears when the signed XML is moved into another XML document which has other declarations because the Inclusive Canonicalization will copy then and the signature will be invalid.

Exclusive Canonicalization finds out what namespaces you are actually using (the ones that are a part of the XML syntax) and just copies those. It does not look into attribute values or element content, so the namespace declarations required to process these are not copied.

This type of canonicalization is useful when you have a signed XML document that you wish to insert into other XML documents and it will insure the signature verifies correctly every time, so it is required when you need self-signed structures that support placement within different XML contexts.

Inclusive Canonicalization is useful when it is less likely that the signed data will be inserted in other XML document and it's the safer method from the security perspective because it requires no knowledge of the data that are to be secured in order to safely sign them.

The canonicalization method can specify whether or not comments should be included in the canonical form output by the XML canonicalization method. If a canonical form contains comments corresponding to the comment nodes in the input node-set, the result is called canonical XML with comments. In an uncommented canonical form comments are removed, including delimiter for comments outside document element.

The three operations. Canonicalize..., Sign..., and Verify Signature..., are available from the Source submenu when invoking the contextual menu in Text mode or from the XML Tools menu.

**Canonicalizing Files**

You can select the canonicalization algorithm to be used for a document from the dialog box that is displayed by using the Canonicalize action that is available from the Source submenu when invoking the contextual menu in Text mode or from the XML Tools menu.

![Canonicalization Settings Dialog Box](image)

**Figure 190: Canonicalization Settings Dialog Box**

You can set the following:

- **URL** - Specifies the location of the input URL.
- **Exclusive** - If selected, the exclusive (uncommented) canonicalization method is used.
• **Exclusive with comments** - If selected, the exclusive with comments canonicalization method is used.
• **Inclusive** - If selected, the inclusive (uncommented) canonicalization method is used.
• **Inclusive with comments** - If selected, the inclusive with comments canonicalization method is used.
• **XPath** - The XPath expression provides the fragments of the XML document to be signed.
• **Output** - Specifies the output file path where the signed XML document will be saved.
• **Open in editor** - If checked, the output file will be opened in the editor.

**Certificates**

A certificate is a digitally signed statement from the issuer (an individual, an organization, a website or a firm), saying that the public key (and some other information) of some other entity has a particular value. When data is digitally signed, the signature can be verified to check the data integrity and authenticity. Integrity means that the data has not been modified. Authenticity means the data comes indeed from the entity that claims to have created and signed it. Certificates are kept in special repositories called keystores.

A keystore is an encrypted file that contains private keys and certificates. All keystore entries (key and trusted certificate entries) are accessed via unique aliases. An alias must be assigned for every new entry of either a key or certificate as a reference for that entity. No keystore can store an entity if its alias already exists in that keystore and cannot store trusted certificates generated with keys in its keystore.

In Oxygen XML Author plugin there are provided two types of keystores: Java Key Store (JKS) and Public-Key Cryptography Standards version 12 (PKCS-12). A keystore file is protected by a password. In a PKCS 12 keystore you should not store a certificate without alias together with other certificates, with or without alias, as in such a case the certificate without alias cannot be extracted from the keystore.

To configure the options for a certificate or to validate it, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Certificates.

**Signing Files**

You can select the type of signature to be used for documents from a signature settings dialog. To open this dialog, select the Sign... action from the Source submenu when invoking the contextual menu in Text mode or from the XML Tools menu.
Figure 191: Signature settings dialog

The following options are available:

- **Input** - Specifies the location of the input URL.
- **Transformation Options:**
  - **None** - If selected, no canonicalization algorithm is used.
  - **Exclusive** - If selected, the exclusive (uncommented) canonicalization method is used.
  - **Exclusive with comments** - If selected, the exclusive with comments canonicalization method is used.
  - **Inclusive** - If selected, the inclusive (uncommented) canonicalization method is used.
  - **Inclusive with comments** - If selected, the inclusive with comments canonicalization method is used.
- **XPath** - The XPath expression provides the fragments of the XML document to be signed.
- **ID** - Provides ID of the XML element to be signed.
- **Envelope** - If selected, the *enveloped* signature is used.
- **Detached** - If selected, the *detached* signature is used.
- **Append KeyInfo** - If this option is checked, the `ds:KeyInfo` element will be added in the signed document.
- **Signature algorithm** - The algorithm used for signing the document. The following options are available: RSA with SHA1, RSA with SHA256, RSA with SHA384, and RSA with SHA512.
- **Output** - Specifies the path of the output file where the signed XML document will be saved.
- **Open in editor** - If checked, the output file will be opened in the editor.

**Note:** If Oxygen XML Author plugin could not find a valid certificate, a link is provided at the top of the dialog that opens the *XML Signing Certificates preferences page* where you can configure a valid certificate.
Verifying the Signature

You can verify the signature of a file by selecting the **Verify Signature** action from the **Source** submenu when invoking the contextual menu in **Text** mode or from the **XML Tools** menu. The **Verify Signature** dialog then allows you to specify the location of the file whose signature is verified.

If the signature is valid, a dialog displays the name of the signer. Otherwise, an error shows details about the problem.
Extension points for Oxygen XML Author plugin

The Oxygen XML Author plugin includes a number of extension points, which can be implemented by other Eclipse plugins that depend on it. All of them are listed in the plugin.xml file, along with samples of usage code. The following is a list with short descriptions for some of the most useful extension points:

Extension point: ditaKeyDefinitionManager
It can be used to provide an external keys manager, responsible of providing DITA keys that are then used for editing and resolving referenced content. Its EXSD schema can be found in: OXYGEN_PLUGIN_DIR/exsd-schema/ditaKeyDefinitionManager.exsd.

Extension point: actionBarContributorCustomizer
A very useful extension point that can add or remove actions from various menus, contextual menus, and toolbars that are contributed by the Oxygen XML Author plugin. Its EXSD schema can be found in: OXYGEN_PLUGIN_DIR/exsd-schema/actionBarContributorCustomizer.exsd.

Extension point: customEditorInputCreator
Create your custom editor input for a certain resource that will be opened by the Oxygen XML Author plugin when clicking links. Its EXSD schema can be found in: OXYGEN_PLUGIN_DIR/exsd-schema/customEditorInputCreator.exsd.

Extension point: editorAdapterContributor
When an adapter is requested to the opened XML editor you can provide your custom adapter from your external plugin. Its EXSD schema can be found in: OXYGEN_PLUGIN_DIR/exsd-schema/editorAdapterContributor.exsd.

Extension point: extensionsBundleContributor
Provide your own ExtensionsBundle implementation for a certain opened XML resource. Its EXSD schema can be found in: OXYGEN_PLUGIN_DIR/exsd-schema/extensionsBundleContributor.exsd.

Extension point: stylesFilterContributor
Provide your own StylesFilter implementation for special visual rendering when an XML resource is opened in the Author editing mode. Its EXSD schema can be found in: OXYGEN_PLUGIN_DIR/exsd-schema/stylesFilterContributor.exsd.

Extension point: XMLRefactoringContributor
Contribute a folder that contains the additional XML Refactoring operation descriptor files and XQuery scripts that can be used by the batch XML refactoring actions. Its EXSD schema can be found in: OXYGEN_PLUGIN_DIR/exsd-schema/xmlRefactoringContributor.exsd.
Chapter 16

Configuring Oxygen XML Author plugin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics:</th>
<th>This chapter presents all the user preferences that allow you to configure the application and the editor variables that are available for customizing the user defined commands.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preferences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importing / Exporting Global Options</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset Global Options</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customizing Default Options</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenarios Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor Variables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localization of the User Interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preferences

You can configure Oxygen XML Author plugin options using the Preferences dialog box.

To open the preferences dialog box, go to go to Window (Eclipse on Mac OSX) and choose Preferences > Oxygen XML Author.

You can restore options to their default values by pressing the Restore Defaults button, available in each preferences page.

Press ? or F1 for help on any preferences page.

A limited version of the Preferences dialog box is available from the contextual menu in the editor.

![Preferences dialog box](image)

Figure 192: Eclipse Preferences Dialog Box - Restricted Version

Global options and license information are stored in the following locations:

- [user-home-folder]\Application Data\com.oxygenxml.author for Windows XP
- [user-home-folder]\AppData\Roaming\com.oxygenxml.author for Windows Vista/7
- [user-home-folder]/Library/Preferences/com.oxygenxml.author for Mac OS X
- [user-home-folder]/.com.oxygenxml.author for Linux

Oxygen XML Author plugin License

To configure the license options, open the Preferences dialog box. This preferences page presents the details of the license key that enables the Oxygen XML Author plugin plugin, such as registration name, category and number of
purchased licenses, encrypted signature of the license key. Clicking the Register button opens the Oxygen XML Author plugin License dialog box that allows you to insert a new license key.

**Archive Preferences**

To configure Archive preferences, open the Preferences dialog box and go to 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.

- **Show archive backup dialog** - Select this option if you want to be notified for backup when modifying in archives. The last backup option you chose will always be used as the default one.

- **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 Author plugin. You can edit an existing mapping or create a new one by associating your own list of extensions to an archive format.

![Figure 193: Edit Archive Extension Mappings](image)

**Important:** You have to restart Oxygen XML Author plugin 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 this option is selected and an archive is modified in any way, UTF-8 characters are used in the names of all files in the archive.

**CSS Validator Preferences**

To configure the CSS Validator preferences, open the Preferences dialog box and go to CSS Validator.

You can configure the following options for the built-in CSS Validator of Oxygen XML Author plugin:

- **Profile** - Selects one of the available validation profiles: CSS 1, CSS 2, CSS 2.1, CSS 3, CSS 3 with Oxygen extensions, SVG, SVG Basic, SVG Tiny, Mobile, TV Profile, ATSC TV Profile. The CSS 3 with Oxygen extensions profile includes all the CSS 3 standard properties plus the CSS extensions specific for Oxygen that can be used in Author mode. That means all Oxygen specific extensions are accepted in a CSS stylesheet by the built-in CSS validator when this profile is selected.

- **Media type** - Selects one of the available mediums: all, aural, braille, embossed, handheld, print, projection, screen, tty, tv, presentation, oxygen

- **Warning level** - Sets the minimum severity level for reported validation warnings. Can be one of: All, Normal, Most Important, No Warnings
• **Ignore properties** - You can type comma separated patterns that match the names of CSS properties that will be ignored at validation. As wildcards you can use:
  
  • * to match any string
  • ? to match any character

• **Recognize browser CSS extensions (applies also to content completion)** - If checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin recognizes (no validation is performed) browser-specific CSS properties. The **Content Completion Assistant** lists these properties at the end of its list, prefixed with the following particles:
  
  • -moz– for Mozilla
  • -ms– for Internet Explorer
  • -o– for Opera
  • -webkit– for Safari/Webkit

**Custom Editor Variables Preferences**

An editor variable is useful for making a transformation scenario, a validation scenario or an external tool independent of the file path on which the scenario / command line is applied. An editor variable is specified as a parameter in a transformation scenario, validation scenario or command line of an external tool. Such a variable is defined by a name, a string value and a text description. A custom editor variable is defined by the user and can be used in the same expressions as the built-in ones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom Editor Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(startDir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(standardParams)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 194: Custom Editor Variables**

**Data Sources Preferences**

To configure the **Data Sources** preferences, open the **Preferences dialog box** and go to **Data Sources**.

**Data Sources Preferences**

To configure the **Data Sources** preferences, open the **Preferences dialog box** and go to **Data Sources**. In this preferences page you can configure data sources and connections to relational databases as well as native XML databases. You can check the list of drivers ([http://www.oxygenxml.com/database_drivers.html](http://www.oxygenxml.com/database_drivers.html)) available for the major database servers.
Figure 195: The Data Sources Preferences Panel

- **New** - opens the Data Sources Drivers dialog that allows you to configure a new database driver.

Figure 196: The Data Sources Drivers Dialog

The following options are available:

- **Name** - The name of the new data source driver that will be used for creating connections to the database.
- **Type** - Selects the data source type from the supported driver types.
- **Help** - Opens the User Manual at the list of the sections where the configuration of supported data sources is explained and the URLs for downloading the database drivers are specified.
- **Driver Class** - Specifies the driver class for the data source driver.
- **Add** - Adds the driver class library.
- **Remove** - Removes the selected driver class library from the list.
- **Detect** - Detects driver class candidates.
- **Stop** - Stops the detection of the driver candidates.

- **Edit** - Opens the Data Sources Drivers dialog for editing the selected driver. See above the specifications for the Data Sources Drivers dialog. In order to edit a data source, there must be no connections using that data source driver.
• **Delete** - Deletes the selected driver. In order to delete a data source, there must be no connections using that data source driver.

![Connections Preferences Panel](image)

**Figure 197: The Connections Preferences Panel**

For performance issues, you can set the maximum number of cells that will be displayed in the **Table Explorer** view for a database table. Leave the field **Limit the number of cells** empty if you want the entire content of the table to be displayed. By default this field is set to 2,000. If a table having more cells than the value set here is displayed in the **Table Explorer** view, a warning dialog will inform you that the table is only partially shown.

In Oracle XML a container can hold millions of resources. If the node corresponding to such a container in the **Data Source Explorer** view would display all the contained resources at the same time the performance of the view would be very slow. To prevent such a situation only a limited number of the contained resources is displayed as child nodes of the container node. Navigation to other contained resources from the same container is enabled by the **Up** and **Down** buttons in the **Data Source Explorer** view. This limited number is set in the option **Maximum number of children for container nodes**. The default value is 200 nodes.

The **Show warning when expanding other database schema** option controls if a warning message will be displayed when expanding another database schema and there are tables selected in the current expanded one. This applies for the dialog **Select database table** when invoking the **Convert DB Structure to XML Schema** action.

The actions of the buttons from the **Connections** panel are the following:

• **New** - opens the **Connection** dialog which has the following fields:
**Figure 198: The Connection Dialog**

- **Name** - The name of the new connection that will be used in transformation scenarios and validation scenarios.
- **Data Source** - Allows selecting a data source defined in the Data Source Drivers dialog.

Depending upon the selected data source, you can set some of the following parameters in the Connection details area:

- **URL** - The URL for connecting to the database server.
- **User** - The user name for connecting to the database server.
- **Password** - The password of the specified user name.
- **Host** - The host address of the server.
- **Port** - The port where the server accepts the connection.
- **XML DB URI** - The database URI.
- **Database** - The initial database name.
- **Collection** - One of the available collections for the specified data source.
- **Environment home directory** - Specifies the home directory (only for a Berkeley database).
- **Verbosity** - Sets the verbosity level for output messages (only for a Berkeley database).
- **Use a secure HTTPS connection (SSL)** - Allows you to establish a secure connection to an eXist database through the SSL protocol.

- **Edit** - Opens the Connection dialog, allowing you to edit the selected connection. See above the specifications for the Connection dialog.
- **Duplicate** - Creates a duplicate of the currently selected connection.
- **Delete** - Deletes the selected connection.

**Download Links for Database Drivers**

Below you can find instructions for getting the drivers that are necessary to access databases in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

- **Berkeley DB XML database** - Copy the jar files from the Berkeley database install directory into the Oxygen XML Author plugin install directory as described in the procedure for configuring a Berkeley DB data source.
- **IBM DB2 Pure XML database** - Go to the IBM website and in the DB2 Clients and Development Tools category select the DB2 Driver for JDBC and SQLJ download link. Fill out the download form and download the zip file.
Unzip the zip file and use the `db2jcc.jar` and `db2jcc_license_cu.jar` files in Oxygen XML Author plugin for configuring a DB2 data source.

- **eXist database** - Copy the jar files from the eXist database install directory to the Oxygen XML Author plugin install directory as described in the procedure for configuring an eXist data source.
- **MarkLogic database** - Download the MarkLogic driver from MarkLogic Community site.
- **Oracle 11g database** - Go to the Oracle website and download the Oracle 11g JDBC driver called `ojdbc6.jar`.
- **PostgreSQL 8.3 database** - Go to the PostgreSQL website and download the PostgreSQL 8.3 JDBC driver called `postgresql-8.3-603.jdbc3.jar`.
- **Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 XML database** - Copy the jar files from the Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 database install directory to the Oxygen XML Author plugin install directory as described in the procedure for configuring a Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 10 data source.

### Table Filters Preferences

To configure the Table Filters preferences, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Data Sources > Table Filters. Here you can choose which of the database table types will be displayed in the Data Source Explorer view.

![Table Filters Preferences Panel](image)

### DITA Preferences

To access the DITA Preferences page, open the Preferences dialog box and click on DITA.

The DITA-OT directory option specifies the directory of the DITA Open Toolkit distribution to be used, by default, for validating and publishing DITA content. You can either provide a new file path for the specific DITA OT that you want to use or you can select a previously used one from the drop-down list.

**Note:** The DITA Open Toolkit is bundled with the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation.

The Show console output option allows you to specify when to display the console output log. The following options are available:

- **When build fails** - displays the console output log if the build fails.
- **Always** - displays the console output log, regardless of whether or not the build fails.

At the bottom of the page there is a link to the Profiling Attributes preferences, where you can configure how profiling and conditional text is shown in Author mode.

### Document Type Association Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses document type associations to associate a document type with a set of functionality provided by a framework. To configure the Document Type Association options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Document Type Association.
The following actions are available in the preferences panel:

- **Discover more frameworks by using add-ons update sites** - specifies update site URLs for framework add-ons
- **Document types table** - presents the currently defined document type associations, ordered by priority and alphabetically. Each edited document type has a set of association rules (used by the application to detect the proper document type association to use for an opened XML document). A rule is described by:
  - **Namespace** - specifies the namespace of the root element from the association rules set (\* (any) by default). If you want to apply the rule only when the root element has no namespace, leave this field empty (remove the **ANY_VALUE** string)
  - **Root local name** - specifies the local name of the root element (\* (any) by default)
  - **File name** - specifies the name of the file (\* (any) by default)
  - **Public ID** - represents the Public ID of the matched document
  - **Java class** - presents the name of the Java class, which is used to determine if a document matches the rule

- **New** - opens a dialog box that allows you to add a new association
- **Edit** - opens a new dialog that allows you to edit an existing association

  Note: If you try to edit an existing association type when you do not have write permissions to its store location, a dialog box will be shown, asking if you want to extend the document type.

- **Duplicate** - opens a new dialog that allows you to duplicate the configuration of an existing document type association
- **Extend** - extend an existing document type, allowing you to add or remove functionality, starting from a base document type. All of these changes will be saved as a patch. When the base document type is modified and evolves (for example, from one application version to another) the extension will evolve along with the base document type, allowing it to use the new actions added in the base document type.
- **Delete** - deletes the selected associations
- **Enable DTD/XML Schema processing in document type detection** - when this option is enabled, the matching process also examines the DTD/XML Schema associated with the document. For example, the fixed attributes declared in the DTD for the root element are also analyzed, if this is specified in the association rules. This is especially useful if you are writing DITA customizations. DITA topics and maps are also matched by looking for the **DITAArchVersion** attribute of the root element. This attribute is specified as **default** in the DTD and it is detected in the root element, helping Oxygen XML Author plugin to correctly match the DITA customization.

  (This option is enabled by default)

- **Only for local DTD's / XML Schemas** - when the previous feature is enabled, you can choose with this option to process only the local DTD's / XML Schemas

  (This option is enabled by default)

- **Enable DTD/XML Schema caching** - when this option is enabled, the associated DTDs or XML Schema are cached when parsed for the first time, improving performance when opening new documents with similar schema associations

  (This option is enabled by default)

**Locations Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to change the location where **frameworks** are stored, and to specify additional framework directories. The **Locations** preferences page allows you to specify the main frameworks folder location. You can choose between the **Default** directory ([OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks) or a **Custom** specified directory. You can also change the current frameworks folder location value using the `com.oxygenxml.editor.frameworks.url` system property.

A list of additional frameworks directories can also be specified. The application will look in each of those folders for additional document type configurations to load. Use the **Add**, **Edit** and **Delete** buttons to manage the list of folders.

A document type (configuration) can be loaded from the following locations:

- **internal preferences** - The document type configuration is stored in the application's **Internal preferences**
additional frameworks directories - The document type configuration is loaded from one of the specified Additional frameworks directories list
the frameworks folder - The main folder containing framework configurations

All loaded document type configurations are first sorted by priority, then by document type name and then by load location (in the exact order specified above). When an XML document is opened, the application chooses the first document type configuration from the sorted list which matches the specific document.

All loaded document type configurations are first sorted by priority, then by document type

The Document Type Dialog
This dialog allows you to create or edit a Document Type Association. The following fields are available in this dialog:

- **Name** - the name of the Document Type Association
- **Storage** - displays the type of location where the framework configuration file is stored. Can be one of: **External** (framework configuration is saved in a file) or **Internal** (framework configuration is stored in the application's internal options)

  **Note:** If you set the Storage to Internal and the document type association settings are already stored in a framework file, the file content is saved in the application's internal options and the file is removed.

- **Description** - a detailed description of the framework
- **Priority** - depending on the priority level, Oxygen XML Author plugin establishes the order in which the existing document type associations are evaluated to determine the type of a document you are opening. It can be one of the following: Lowest, Low, Normal, High, or Highest. You can set a higher priority to Document Type Associations you want to be evaluated first.
- **Initial edit mode** - sets the default edit mode when you open a document for the first time

You are able to configure the options of each framework in the following tabs:

- **Association rules**
- **Schema**
- **Classpath**
- **Author**
- **Templates**
- **Catalogs**
- **Transformation**
- **Validation**
- **Extensions**

The Association Rules Tab
By combining multiple association rules you can instruct Oxygen XML Author plugin to identify the type of a document. An Oxygen XML Author plugin association rule holds information about Namespace, Root local name, File name, Public ID, Attribute, and Java class. Oxygen XML Author plugin identifies the type of a document when the document matches at least one of the association rules. Using the Document type rule dialog box, you can create association rules that activate on any document matching all the criteria in the dialog box.

In the Association rules tab you can perform the following actions:

- **New**
  Opens the Document type rule dialog box allowing you to create association rules.

- **Edit**
  Opens the Document type rule dialog box allowing you to edit the properties of the currently selected association rule.

- **Delete**
  Deletes the currently selected association rules.
Move Up
Moves the selection to the previous association rule.

Move Down
Moves the selection to the following association rule.

The Schema Tab
In the Schema tab you can specify a schema that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses in case an XML document does not contain a schema declaration and no default validation scenario is associated with it.

To set the Schema URL, use editor variables to specify the path to the Schema file.

Note: It is a good practice to store all resources in the framework directory and use the $\{framework\}$ editor variable to reference them. This is a recommended approach to designing a self-contained document type that can be easily maintained and shared between different users.

The Classpath Tab
The Classpath tab displays a list of folders and JAR libraries that hold implementations for API extensions, implementations for custom Author operations, different resources (such as stylesheets), and framework translation files. Oxygen XML Author plugin loads the resources looking in the folders in the order they appear in the list.

In the Classpath tab you can perform the following actions:

- New
  Opens a dialog box that allows you to add a resource in the Classpath tab.

- Edit
  Opens a dialog box that allows you to edit a resource in the Classpath tab.

- Delete
  Deletes the currently selected resource.

- Move Up
  Moves the selection to the previous resource.

- Move Down
  Moves the selection to the following resource.

The Author Tab
The Author tab is a container that holds information regarding the CSS file used to render a document in the Author mode, and regarding framework-specific actions, menus, contextual menus, toolbars, and content completion list of proposals.

The options that you configure in the Author tab are grouped in the following sub-tabs: CSS, Actions, Menu, Contextual menu, Toolbar, Content Completion.

CSS
The CSS sub-tab contains the CSS files that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses to render a document in the Author mode. In this sub-tab, you can set alternate CSS files. When you are editing a document in the Author mode, you can switch between these CSS files from the Styles drop-down list on the Author Styles toolbar.

The following actions are available in the CSS sub-tab:

- New
  Opens a dialog that allows you to add a CSS file.

- Edit
  Opens a dialog that allows you to edit a CSS file.
**Delete**
Deletes the currently selected CSS file.

**Move Up**
Moves the selection to the previous CSS file.

**Move Down**
Moves the selection to the following CSS file.

**Enable multiple selection of alternate CSSs**
Allows users to apply multiple alternate styles, as layers, over the main CSS style. This option is enabled by default for DITA document types.

**ignore CSSs from the associated document type**
The CSS files set in the CSS tab are overwritten by the CSS files specified in the document itself.

**merge them with CSSs from the associated document type**
The CSS files set in the CSS tab are merged with the CSS files specified in the document itself.

**Actions**
The Actions sub-tab holds the framework specific actions. Each action has an unique ID, a name, a description, and a shortcut key.

The following actions are available in this sub-tab:

- **New**
  Opens the **Action dialog** that allows you to add an action.

- **Duplicate**
  Duplicates the currently selected action.

- **Edit**
  Opens a dialog that allows you to edit an existing action.

- **Delete**
  Deletes the currently selected action.

**The Action Dialog Box**

To edit an existing document type action or create a new one, *open the Preferences dialog box*, go to **Document Type Association**, select a document type, and click **Edit** or **New**. The **Document type** dialog box is presented. In this dialog box, go to the **Author** tab, click **Actions**, select an action, and click **Edit**, or to create a new action click **New**.
The following options are available in the **Action** dialog box:

- **ID** - Specifies a unique action identifier.
- **Name** - Specifies the name of the action. This name is displayed as a tooltip or as a menu item.
- **Menu access key** - In Windows, the menu items are accessed using the **Alt** "Letter" shortcut when the menu is visible. The letter is visually represented by underlining the first occurrence of the letter in the menu item **Name**.
- **Description** - A description of the action.
- **Large icon** - Allows you to select an image for the icon that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses for the toolbar action.

**Tip:** A good practice is to store the image files inside the framework directory and use the \$\{frameworks\} editor variable to make the image relative to the framework location. If the images are bundled in a *jar* archive (for instance, along with some Java operations implementation), it is convenient to reference the images by their relative path location in the *class-path*.

- **Small icon** - Allows you to select an image for the icon that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses for the contextual menu action.

**Note:** If you are using a Retina or HiDPI display, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically searches for higher resolution icons in the path specified in both the **Large icon** and **Small icon** options. For more information, see the *Adding Retina/HiDPI Icons in a Framework* section.
• **Shortcut key** - This field allows you to configure a shortcut key for the action that you are editing. The + character separates the keys. If the Enable platform-independent shortcut keys checkbox is enabled, the shortcut that you specify in this field is platform-independent and the following modifiers are used:

  • M1 represents the `Command` key on MacOS X, and the `Ctrl` key on other platforms.
  • M2 represents the `Shift` key.
  • M3 represents the `Option` key on MacOS X, and the `Alt` key on other platforms.
  • M4 represents the `Ctrl` key on MacOS X, and is undefined on other platforms.

• **Operations**

  In this section of the **Action** dialog box, you configure the functionality of the action that you are editing. An action has one or more operation modes. The evaluation of an XPath expression activates an operation mode. The first enabled operation mode is activated when you trigger the action. The scope of the XPath expression must consist only of element nodes and attribute nodes of the edited document. Otherwise, the XPath expression does not return a match and does not fire the action. For more details see: *Action Mode Activation using XPath Expressions* on page 596.

  The following options are available in this section:

  • **When this XPath expression is true** - An XPath 2.0 expression that applies to elements and attributes. For more details see: *Action Mode Activation using XPath Expressions* on page 596.
  • **invoke the operation** - Specifies the invoked operation.
  • **with the arguments** - Specifies the arguments of the invoked operation.
  • **Edit** - Allows you to edit the arguments of the operation.

• **Operation priority** - Increases or decreases the priority of an operation. The operations are invoked in the order of their priority. If more than one XPath expression is true, the operation with the highest priority is invoked.

  • **Add** - Adds an operation.
  • **Remove** - Removes an operation.
  • **Duplicate** - Duplicates an operation.

• **Evaluate activation XPath expressions even in read-only contexts** - If this checkbox is enabled, the action can be invoked even when the caret is placed in a read-only location.

**Action Mode Activation using XPath Expressions**

An Author extension action can have multiple modes, each mode invoking an Author Operation with certain configured parameters. Each action mode has an XPath 2.0 expression for activating it.

For each action mode the application will check if the XPath expression is fulfilled (when it returns a not empty nodeset or a `true` result). If it is fulfilled, the operation defined in the action mode will be executed.

Two special XPath extension functions are provided: the `oxy:allow-child-element()` function that you can use to check whether an element is valid in the current context, considering the associated schema and the `oxy:current-selected-element()` function that you can use to get the currently selected element.

**The `oxy:allow-child-element()` Function**

This extension function allows author actions to be available in a context only if the associated schema permits it.

The `oxy:allow-child-element()` is evaluated at the caret position and has the following signature:

`oxy:allow-child-element($childName, ($attributeName, $defaultAttributeValue, $contains?)?)`.

The following parameters are supported:

**childName**

the name of the element that you want to check whether it is valid in the current context. Its value is a string that supports the following forms:
• the child element with the specified local name that belongs to the default namespace.

```
oxoxy:allows-child-element("para")
```

The above example verifies if the para element (of the default namespace) is allowed in the current context.

• the child element with the local name specified by any namespace.

```
oxoxy:allows-child-element("*:para")
```

The above example verifies if the para element (of any namespace) is allowed in the current context.

• a qualified name of an element.

```
oxoxy:allows-child-element("prefix:para")
```

The prefix is resolved in the context of the element where the caret is located. The function matches on the element with the para local name from the previous resolved namespace. In case the prefix is not resolved to a namespace, the function returns false.

• any element.

```
oxoxy:allows-child-element("*")
```

The above function verifies if any element is allowed in the current context.

**Note:** A common use case of `oxy:allows-child-element ("*" )` is in combination with the `attributeName` parameter.

### attributeName

the attribute of an element that you want to check whether it is valid in the current context. Its value is a string that supports the following forms:

• the attribute with the specified name from no namespace.

```
oxoxy:allows-child-element("*", "class", " topic/topic ")
```

The above example verifies if an element with the class attribute and the default value of this attribute (that contains the topic/topic string) is allowed in the current context.

• the attribute with the local name specified by any namespace.

```
oxoxy:allows-child-element("*", ":localname", " topic/topic ")
```

• a qualified name of an attribute.

```
oxoxy:allows-child-element("*", "prefix:localname", " topic/topic ")
```

The prefix is resolved in the context of the element where the caret is located. In case the prefix is not resolved to a namespace, the function returns false.

### defaultAttributeValue

a string that represents the default value of the attribute. Depending on the value of the next parameter the default value of the attribute must either contain this value or be equal with it.

### contains

an optional boolean. The default value is true. For the true value, the default value of the attribute must contain the `defaultAttributeValue` parameter. In case the value is false, the two values must be the same.

The `oxy:current-selected-element ()` Function

This function returns the fully selected element. In case no element is selected, the function returns an empty sequence.

```
oxoxy:current-selected-element () [self::p]/b
```
This example returns the \( b \) elements that are children of the currently selected \( p \) element.

**Menu**

In the **Menu** sub-tab you configure what *framework* specific actions appear in the Oxygen XML Author plugin menu. The sub-tab is divided in two sections: **Available actions** and **Current actions**.

The **Available actions** section presents a table that displays the actions defined in the **Actions** sub-tab, along with their icon, ID, and name. The **Current actions** section holds the actions that are displayed in the Oxygen XML Author plugin menu. To add an action in this section as a sibling of the currently selected action, use the \( \quad \text{Add as sibling} \) button.

To add an image in this section as a child of the currently selected action use the \( \quad \text{Add as child} \) button.

The following actions are available in the **Current actions** section:

- **Edit**  
  Edits an item.

- **Remove**  
  Removes an item.

- **Move Up**  
  Moves an item up.

- **Move Down**  
  Moves an item down.

**Contextual menu**

In the **Contextual menu** sub-tab you configure what framework-specific action the **Content Completion Assistant** proposes. The sub-tab is divided in two sections: **Available actions** and **Current actions**.

The **Available actions** section presents a table that displays the actions defined in the **Actions** sub-tab, along with their icon, ID, and name. The **Current actions** section holds the actions that are displayed in the contextual menu of a document belonging to the edited framework. To add an action in this section as a sibling of the currently selected action, use the \( \quad \text{Add as sibling} \) button.

To add an action in this section as a child of the currently selected action use the \( \quad \text{Add as child} \) button.

The following actions are available in the **Current actions** section:

- **Edit**  
  Edits an item.

- **Remove**  
  Removes an item.

- **Move Up**  
  Moves an item up.

- **Move Down**  
  Moves an item down.

**Toolbar**

In the **Toolbar** sub-tab you configure what framework-specific action the Oxygen XML Author plugin toolbar holds. The sub-tab is divided in two sections: **Available actions** and **Current actions**.

The **Available actions** section presents a table that displays the actions defined in the **Actions** sub-tab, along with their icon, ID, and name. The **Current actions** section holds the actions that are displayed in the Oxygen XML Author plugin toolbar when you work with a document belonging to the edited framework. To add an action in this section as a sibling of the currently selected action, use the \( \quad \text{Add as sibling} \) button.

To add an action in this section as a child of the currently selected action use the \( \quad \text{Add as child} \) button.
The following actions are available in the **Current actions** section:

- **Edit**
  - Edits an item.
- **Remove**
  - Removes an item.
- **Move Up**
  - Moves an item up.
- **Move Down**
  - Moves an item down.

**Content Completion**

In the **Content Completion** sub-tab you configure what framework-specific the **Content Completion Assistant** proposes. The sub-tab is divided into two sections: **Available actions** and **Current actions**.

The **Available actions** section presents a table that displays the actions defined in the **Actions** sub-tab, along with their icon, ID, and name. The **Current actions** section holds the actions that the **Content Completion Assistant** proposes when you work with a document belonging to the edited framework. To add an action in this section as a sibling of the currently selected action, use the **Add as sibling** button. To add an action in this section as a child of the currently selected action use the **Add as child** button.

The following actions are available in the **Current actions** section:

- **Edit**
  - Edits an item.
- **Remove**
  - Removes an item.
- **Move Up**
  - Moves an item up.
- **Move Down**
  - Moves an item down.

**The Templates Tab**

The **Templates** tab specifies a list of directories in which new file templates are located. These file templates are gathered from all the document types and presented in the **New** document dialog box.

**The Catalogs Tab**

The **Catalogs** tab specifies a list of XML catalogs which are added to all the catalogs that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses to resolve resources.

**The Transformation Tab**

In the **Transformation** tab you configure the transformation scenarios associated with the framework you are editing. These are the transformation scenarios that are presented in the **Configure Transformation Scenarios** dialog box as associated with the type of the edited document.

You can set one or more of the scenarios from the **Transformation** tab as default. The scenarios set here as default are rendered bold in the **Configure Transformation Scenarios** dialog box and are also displayed on the tooltip of the **Apply transformation Scenario(s)**.

The **Transformation** tab offers the following options:

- **New**
  - Opens the **New scenario** dialog box allowing you to create a new transformation scenario.
Edit
Opens the Edit scenario dialog box allowing you to edit the properties of the currently selected transformation scenario.

× Delete
Deletes the currently selected transformation scenario.

Import scenarios
Imports transformation scenarios.

Export selected scenarios
Exports transformation scenarios.

Move Up
Moves the selection to the previous scenario.

Move Down
Moves the selection to the next scenario.

The Validation Tab
In the Validation tab you configure the validation scenarios associated with the framework you are editing. These are the validation scenarios that are presented in the Configure Validation Scenarios dialog box as associated with the type of the edited document.

You can set one or more of the scenarios from the Validation tab as default. The scenarios set here as default are rendered bold in the Configure Transformation Scenarios dialog box and are also displayed on the tooltip of the Apply transformation Scenario(s) button.

The Validation tab offers the following options:

✚ New
Opens the New scenario dialog box allowing you to create a new validation scenario.

✎ Edit
Opens the Edit scenario dialog box allowing you to edit the properties of the currently selected validation scenario.

× Delete
Deletes the currently selected validation scenario.

Import scenarios
Imports transformation scenarios.

Export selected scenarios
Exports transformation scenarios.

Move Up
Moves the selection to the previous scenario.

Move Down
Moves the selection to the next scenario.

The Extensions Tab
The Extension tab specifies implementations of Java interfaces used to provide advanced functionality to the document type.

Libraries containing the implementations must be present in the classpath of your document type. The Javadoc available at http://www.oxygenxml.com/InstData/Editor/SDK/javadoc/ contains details about how each API implementation functions.
Editor Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you configure how the editor appears. To configure the appearance of the text editor, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor or right click in the editor window and choose Preferences.

The following options are available:

- **Editor background** - Sets the background color for both text editor and Diff Files editors.
- **Completion proposal background** - Sets the background color of the content completion window.
- **Completion proposal foreground** - Sets the foreground color of the content completion window.
- **Documentation window background** - Sets the background color of the documentation of elements suggested by the content completion assistant.
- **Documentation window foreground** - Sets the foreground color for the documentation of elements suggested by the content completion assistant.
- **Display quick-assist and quick-fix side hints** - Displays the Quick Assist and Quick Fix icon in the editor's left side line number stripe. Works both in the Text and Author edit modes.
- **Line wrap** - Enables soft wrap of long lines, that is automatically wrap lines in edited documents. The document content is unaltered as the application does not use newline characters to break long lines.
  
  Note: When you enable the Line wrap option, Oxygen XML Author plugin disables the Highlight current line option.

- **Highlight matching tag** - If you place the cursor on a start or end tag, Oxygen XML Author plugin highlights the corresponding member of the pair. You can also customize the highlight color.
- **Beep on operation finished** - Oxygen XML Author plugin emits a short beep when a validate, check well-formedness, or transform action has ended;
  
  Note: When the validation or the transformation process of a document is successful, the beep signal has a higher audio frequency, as opposed to when the validation fails, and the beep signal has a lower audio frequency. On the Windows platform, for other operations, the default system sound (Asterisk) is used. You can configure it by changing the sound theme.

- **Minimum fold range** - You can specify the minimum number of lines in a block for which the folding support becomes active. If you modify this value, the change takes effect next time you open / reopen the editor.

Edit modes Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you configure which edit mode a file is opened in the first time it is opened. This setting only affects the first time a file is opened. The current editing mode of each file is saved when the file is closed and restored the next time it is opened. To configure the Edit modes options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit modes.

If **Allow Document Type specific edit mode setting to override the general mode setting** is selected, the initial edit mode setting set in the Document Type dialog overrides the general edit mode setting from the table below.

The initial edit mode can be one of the following:

- **Text**
- **Author**
- **Grid**
- Design (available only for the W3C XML Schema editor).

The Oxygen XML Author plugin “Edit modes” Preferences Page
The Oxygen XML Author plugin “Edit modes” Preferences Page

Grid Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides a *Grid view* of an XML document. To configure the Grid options, open the *Preferences* dialog box and go to Editor > Edit modes > Grid.

The following options are available:

- **Compact representation** - If selected, the *compact representation* of the grid is used: a child element is displayed beside the parent element. In the *non-compact representation*, a child element is nested below the parent.
- **Format and indent when passing from grid to text or on save** - If selected, the content of the document is *formatted and indented* each time you switch from the Grid view to the Text view.
- **Default column width (characters)** - Sets the default width in characters of a table column of the grid. A column can hold:
  - element names
  - element text content
  - attribute names
  - attribute values

If the total width of the grid structure is too large you can resize any column by dragging the column margins with the mouse pointer, but the change is not persistent. To make it persistent, set the new column width with this option.
- **Active cell color** - Sets the background color for the active cell of the grid. There is only one active cell at a time. The keyboard input always goes to the active cell and the selection always contains it.
- **Selection color** - Background color for the selected cells of the grid except the active cell.
- **Border color** - The color used for the lines that separate the grid cells.
- **Background color** - The background color of grid cells that are not selected.
- **Foreground color** - The text color of the information displayed in the grid cells.
- **Row header colors - Background color** - The background color of row headers that are not selected.
- **Row header colors - Active cell color** - The background color of the row header cell that is currently active.
- **Row header colors - Selection color** - The background color of the header cells corresponding to the currently selected rows.
- **Column header colors - Background color** - The background color of column headers that are not selected.
- **Column header colors - Active cell color** - The background color of the column header cell that is currently active.
- **Column header colors - Selection color** - The background color of the header cells corresponding to the currently selected columns.

The column headers are painted with two color gradients, one for the upper 1/3 part of the header and the other for the lower 2/3 part. The start and end colors of the first gradient are set with the first two color buttons. The start and end colors of the second gradient are set with the last two color buttons.

**Author Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides an **author mode** editor which provides a configurable graphical editing interface to XML documents. To configure the **Author** mode preferences, open the **Preferences** dialog box and go to **Editor > Edit modes > Author**.

The following options are available:

- **Author default background color** - Sets the default background color of the Author editing mode. The `background-color` property set in the CSS file associated with the current edited document overwrites this option.
- **Author default foreground color** - Sets the default foreground color of the Author editing mode. The `color` property set in the CSS file associated with the current edited document overwrites this option.
- **Show XML comments** - When this option is selected, XML comments are displayed in **Author** mode, otherwise they are hidden.
- **Show processing instructions** - When this option is selected, XML processing instructions are displayed in **Author** mode, otherwise they are hidden.
- **Show doctype** - When this option is selected, the `doctype` declaration is displayed in **Author** mode, otherwise it is hidden.
- **Show placeholders for empty elements** - When this option is selected, placeholders are displayed for elements with no content to make them clearly visible. The placeholder is rendered as a light grey box displaying the element name.
- **Show Author layout messages** - When this option is selected, all errors reported while rendering the document in Author mode are presented in the **Errors** view.
- **Display referenced content (e.g.: entities, XInclude, DITA conref, etc.)** - When enabled, the references (like entities, XInclude, DITA conref) also display the content of the resources they reference. If you toggle this option while editing, reload the file for the modification to take effect.
- **Auto-scale images wider than (pixels)** - Sets the maximum width at which an image will be displayed. Wider images will be scaled to fit.
- **Show very large images** - When this option is selected, images larger than 6 megapixels are displayed in **Author** mode, otherwise they are not displayed.

**Important:** If you enable this option and your document contains many such images, Oxygen XML Author plugin may consume all available memory, throwing an **OutOfMemory error**. To resolve this, increase the available memory limit and restart the application.
- **Format and indent** - here you can set the format and indent method that is applied when a document is saved in **Author** mode, or when switching the editing mode (from Text to Author or vice versa):

  - **Only the modified content** - the Save operation only formats the nodes that were modified in the **Author** mode. The rest of the document preserves its original formatting.

    **Note:** This option applies also to the DITA Maps open in the DITA Maps Manager.

  - **The entire document** - the Save operation applies formatting to the entire document regardless of the nodes that were modified in **Author** mode.

    If the *Apply also 'Format and Indent' action as in 'Text' edit mode* option is enabled, the content of the document is formatted by applying the **Format and Indent** rules from the **Editor/Format/XML** option page. In this case, the result of the **Format and indent** operation will be the same as when it is applied in **Text** editing mode.

- **Tags display mode** - Sets the default display mode for element tags presented in **Author** mode. You can choose between:

  - **Full Tags with Attributes** - All XML tags are shown, with attribute names and values, easing the transition from a Text based editing to an **Author** mode editing.
  - **Full Tags** - All XML tags are shown, but without attributes.
  - **Block Tags** - The XML tags that enclose block elements are shown in full. Compact tags (no element names) are shown for inline elements.
  - **Inline Tags** - The XML tags that enclose inline elements are shown in full. Block tags are not shown.
  - **Partial Tags** - Partial tags (no names) are shown for all elements.
  - **No Tags** - No tags are displayed. This representation is as close as possible to a word-processor view.

- **Tags background color** - Sets the **Author** tags background color.

- **Tags foreground color** - Sets the **Author** tags foreground color.

- **Tags font** - Allows you to change the font used to display tags text in the **Author** visual editing mode. The [Default] font is computed based on the setting of the **Author default font option**.

- **Compact tag layout** - When you deselect this option, the Author mode displays the tags in a more decompressed layout, where block tags are displayed on separate lines.

- **Whitespaces**

  - **Foreground color** - Sets the foreground color of the white spaces in the **Author** mode. To enable this option, *open the Preferences dialog box*, go to **Text Editors** and select **Show whitespaces characters**.

**Caret Navigation Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to configure the appearance of the caret (text cursor) in the **author mode** editor. To set caret navigation preferences, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to **Author > Caret Navigation**. The following options are available:

- **Highlight elements near caret** - When this option is selected, the element containing the caret is highlighted. You can use the color picker to choose the color of the highlight.

- **Show caret position tooltip** - Oxygen XML Author plugin uses *tool tips in Author mode to indicate the position of the caret in the element structure* of the underlying document. Depending on context, the tool tips may show the current element name or the names of the elements before and after the current caret position.

- **Show location tooltip on mouse move** - When this option is selected, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays *Location Tooltips* when you are editing the document in certain tags display modes (Inline Tags, Partial Tags, No Tags) and the mouse pointer is moved between block elements.

- **Quick up/down navigation** - By default, when you navigate using the up and down arrow keys in **Author** mode, the caret is placed within each of the underlying XML elements between two blocks of text. (The caret turns horizontal when it is between blocks of text.) For instance, between a list item in one section and the title in a following sections, the caret might stop several times in the underlying structure: the list item, the list, the paragraph, the section, and the root element between sections, the new section, and finally in the title. Any one of these location is a place you
might want to insert new content. When this option is selected, however, the caret does not stop at these positions, but jumps from one text line to another, similar to how the caret behaves in a word processor.

- **Arrow keys move the caret in the writing direction** - This setting determines how the left and right arrow keys behave in Author mode for bidirectional (BIDI) text. When this option is selected, the right arrow key advances the caret in the reading direction. When this option is not selected, pressing the right arrow will simply move the caret to the right, regardless of the text direction.

### Schema-Aware Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin can use the schema of your XML language to improve the way the Author mode editor handles your content. To configure the Schema Aware options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit modes > Author > Schema aware.

- **Schema aware normalization, format, and indent**

  When you open or save a document in Author mode, white space is normalized using the display property of the current CSS stylesheet and the values of the settings for **Preserve space elements**, **Default space elements**, and **Mixed content elements**. When this option is selected, the schema will also be used to normalize white space, based on the content model (element-only, simple-content, or mixed). Note that the schema information takes precedence.

- **Indent blocks-only content**

  To avoid accidentally introducing inappropriate white space around inline elements, Oxygen XML Author plugin does not normally apply indenting to the source of an element with mixed content. If this option is selected, Oxygen XML Author plugin will apply indenting to the source of mixed content elements that only contain block elements.

### Schema Aware Editing

This setting determines how Oxygen XML Author plugin will use the schema of a document to control the behavior of the Author mode.

- **On** - Enables all schema-aware editing options.
- **Off** - Disables all schema-aware editing options.
- **Custom** - Allows you to select custom schema-aware editing options from the following:
  
  - **Delete element tags with backspace and delete**

    Controls what happens when you attempt to delete an element tag. The options are:

    - **Smart delete**

      If deleting the tag would make the document invalid, Oxygen XML Author plugin will attempt to make the document valid by unwrapping the current element or by appending it to an adjacent element where the result would be valid. For instance, if you delete a bold tag, the content can be unwrapped and become part of the surrounding paragraph, but if you delete a list item tag, the list item content cannot become part of the list container. However, the content could be appended to a preceding list items.

    - **Reject action when its result is invalid**

      A deletion that would leave the document in an invalid state is rejected.

  - **Paste and Drag and Drop**

    Controls the behavior for paste and drag and drop actions. Available options are:

    - **Smart paste and drag and drop**

      If the content inserted by a paste or drop action is not valid at the caret position, according to the schema, Oxygen XML Author plugin tries to find an appropriate insert position. The possibilities include:

      - Creating a sibling element that can accept the content. (For example, if you tried to paste a paragraph into an existing paragraph.)
      - Inserting the content into a parent or child element. (For example, if you tried to paste a list item into an existing list item, or into the space above or below and existing list.)
• Inserting the content into an ancestor element where it would be valid.

• **Reject action when its result is invalid**
  
  If this option is enabled and the Smart paste and drag and drop option is disabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin will not let you paste content into a position where it would be invalid.

• **Typing**
  
  Controls the behavior that takes place when typing. Available options:

  • **Smart typing**
    
    If typed characters are not allowed in the element at the caret position, but the previous element does allow text, then a similar element will be inserted, along with your content.

  • **Reject action when its result is invalid**
    
    If checked, and the result of the typing action is invalid, the action will not be performed.

• **Content Completion**
  
  Controls the behavior that takes place when inserting elements using content completion. Available options are:

  • **Allow only insertion of valid elements and attributes**
    
    If selected, the content completion list shows only the elements that can be inserted at the current position and will not allow you to enter any other element.

  • **Show all possible elements in the content completion list**
    
    If selected, the content completion list will show all the elements in the schema, even those that cannot be entered validly at the current position. If you select an element that is not valid at the current position, Oxygen XML Author plugin will attempt to find a valid location to insert it and may present you with several options.

• **Warn on invalid content when performing action**
  
  A warning message will be displayed when performing an action that will result in invalid content. Available options are:

  • **Delete Element Tags**
    
    If selected, a warning message will be displayed if the Delete Element Tags action will result in an invalid document. You will be asked to confirm the deletion.

  • **Join Elements**
    
    If selected, a warning message will be displayed if the Join Elements action will result in an invalid document. You will be asked to confirm the join.

• **Convert external content on paste**
  
  If selected, turns on smart paste for external content.

**Review Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you enter review comments and track changes in your documents. The Review preferences control how the Oxygen XML Author plugin review features work. To configure the Review options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit modes > Author > Review.

The available options are:
**Author** - Specifies the name to be attached to all comments and to changes made while **Track Changes** is active. By default, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the system user name.

**Initial State** - Specifies whether or not **Track Changes** is enabled when you open a document. You may have some opened documents in which track changes is enabled and others in which it is disabled. You can choose between the following options:

- **Stored in document** - The current state of track changed is stored in the document itself, meaning that track changes on or off depending on the state the last time the document was saved. This is the recommended setting when multiple authors work on the same set of documents as it will make it obvious to other authors that changes have been made in the document.
- **Always On** - The **Track Changes** feature is always on when you open a document. You can turn it off for an open document, but it will be turned on for the next document you open.
- **Always Off** - The **Track Changes** feature is always off when you open a document. You can turn it on for an open document, but it will be turned off for the next document you open.

**Display changed lines marker** - A changed line marker is a vertical line on the left side of the editor window indicating where changes have been made in the document. To hide the changed lines marker, deselect this option.

**Inserted content color** - When **Track Changes** option is on, the newly inserted content is highlighted with an *insertion marker*, that uses a color to adjust the following display properties of the inserted content: foreground, background, and underline. This section allows you to customize the marker’s color:

- **Automatic** - Oxygen XML Author plugin assigns a color to each user who inserted content in the current document. The colors are picked from the **Colors for automatic assignment** list, the priority being established by the change (deletion, insertion, or comment) timestamp.
- **Fixed** - Uses the specified color for all insertion markers, regardless of who the author is.
- **Use same color for text foreground** - Use the color defined above (Automatic or Fixed) to render the foreground of the inserted content.
- **Use same color for background** - Use the color defined above (Automatic or Fixed) to render the background of the inserted content. A slider control allows you to set the transparency level of the marker’s background.

**Deleted content color** - When **Track Changes** option is on, the deleted content is highlighted with a *deletion marker*, that uses a color to adjust the following display properties of the deleted content: foreground, background, and strikethrough. This section allows you to customize the marker’s color:

- **Automatic** - Oxygen XML Author plugin assigns a color to each user who deleted content in the current document. The colors are picked from the **Colors for automatic assignment** list, the priority being established by the change (deletion, insertion, or comment) timestamp.
- **Fixed** - Uses the specified color for all deletion markers, regardless of who the author is.
- **Use same color for text foreground** - Use the color defined above (Automatic or Fixed) to render the foreground of the deleted content.
- **Use same color for background** - Use the color defined above (Automatic or Fixed) to render the background of the deleted content. A slider control allows you to set the transparency level of the marker’s background.

**Comments color (applies for all authors)** - Sets the background color of the text that is commented on. The options are:

- **Automatic** - Oxygen XML Author plugin assigns a color to each user who added a comment in the current document. The colors are picked from the **Colors for automatic assignment** list, the priority being established by the change (deletion, insertion, or comment) timestamp.
- **Fixed** - Uses the specified color for all changes, regardless of the author's name. Use the slider to control the transparency level.

**Callouts Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin can display callouts for *review items such as comment, insertion, and deletions*. To set review callouts preferences, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to **Editor > Edit modes > Author > Review > Callouts**.

The options are:
Oxygen XML Author plugin | Configuring Oxygen XML Author plugin | 608

- **Comments** - If selected, callouts are shown for comments. This option is enabled by default.
- **Track Changes deletion** - If selected, callouts are shown for deletions.
  - **Show deleted content in callout** - If selected, the deleted content is shown in the callout.
- **Track Changes insertion** - If selected, callouts are shown for insertions.
  - **Show inserted content in callout** - If selected, the inserted content is shown in the callout.
- **Show review time** - When selected, the date and time of a change are shown in the callout.
- **Show all connecting lines** - When selected, lines connect the callout to the location of the change.
- **Callouts pane width (px)** - Sets the width of the callout field. The default is 200 pixels.
- **Callouts text limit (characters)** - Sets the number of characters shown in the callout. The default is 160. Note that this does not limit the number of characters in a comment. I only limits the number of characters shown in the callout. To see the full comment, see the review view.

**Profiling / Conditional Text Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you configure how *profiling and conditional text* is shown in Author view. It has built-in support for the standard conditional text features of DITA and DocBook, which you can customize for your own projects. You can also add conditional support for other XML vocabularies, including your custom vocabularies.

To configure **Profiling/Conditional Text** options, open the **Preferences dialog box** and go to **Editor > Edit modes > Author > Profiling/Conditional Text**.

**Note:** Please note the following when configuring this setting:

- This setting is used to define how profiled elements are treated in Author view. It does not create profiling or conditional text attributes or values in the underlying XML vocabulary. It just changes how the editor displays them.
- This setting should be used for profiling / conditional text elements only. To change how other types of attributes are displayed in the text, use a CSS style sheet.
- If you are using the DITA XML vocabulary and a DITA Subject Scheme Map is defined in the root map of your document, it will be used in place of anything defined using this dialog.

This preferences page contains two items:

- **profiling attributes**, which allow to specify a set of allowable value for each profiling or conditional attribute.
- **profiling condition sets** which allow you to specify a specific set of profiling attributes to be used to specify a particular build configuration for your content.

If you have two or more identically named entries that match the same document type, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the one that is positioned highest in the table. Use the **Up / Down** buttons to change the priority of the entries.

The **Import from DITAVAL** button allows you to import profiling attributes from .ditaval files. You can merge these new profiling attributes with the existing ones, or replace them completely. If the imported attributes conflict with the existing ones, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays a dialog box containing two tables: the first one previews the imported attributes and the second one previews the already defined attributes. You can choose either to keep the existing attributes or replace them with the imported ones.

**Note:** When importing profiling attributes from DITAVAL files, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically creates condition sets based on these files.

**Colors and Styles Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you set the colors and styles used to display *profiling / conditional text* in the **Author mode editor**. To set Colors and Styles preferences, open the **Preferences dialog box** and go to **Editor > Edit modes > Author > Profiling/Conditional Text > Colors and Styles**.

The central area of the page contains a table that lists two categories of profiling styles:

- **Defined attributes values** - contains the styles for profiling attribute values defined in the **Profiling / Conditional Text** preferences page. Each profiling attribute value has an associated style. To ease the process of customizing
styles, the **Defined attributes values** category contains by default the list of empty styles. All you have to do is to adjust the colors and decorations, thus skipping the process of manually defining the association rules (document type, attribute name and value). This is the reason why a style from this category can only be reset, not deleted.

- **Other** - this category contains styles for attribute values that are not marked as profiling values, in the *Profiling / Conditional Text* preferences page. In this category are listed:
  - all the styles that were defined in other projects (with different profiling attribute value sets)
  - all the styles set for the profiling attributes defined in a *subject scheme map*

### Adding a profiling style

To add profiling styles use one of the following actions:

**Import from DITAVAL...**

Allows you to import profiling styles from `.ditaval` files. You can merge these new profiling styles with the existing ones, or replace them completely. If the imported styles conflict with the existing ones, Oxygen XML Author plugin displays a dialog box containing two tables: the first one previews the imported styles and the second one previews the already defined styles. You can choose either to keep the existing styles or replace them with the imported ones.

**Automatic styling**

For every profiling attribute value that has no style defined, applies one of the following color or style: background, foreground, text decoration (underline, overline, double-underline) or text style (bold, italic).

**New**

Opens the *Add Profiling Style* dialog box that allows you to associate a set of coloring and styling properties to a profiling value.

**Note:** You can define a default style for a specific attribute by setting the **Attribute value** field to `<ANY>`. This style is applied for attribute values that do not have a specific style associated with it.

### Modify a profiling style

To modify an previously defined style, use one of the following actions:

- Double-click the style in the styles table to open the *Edit Profiling Style* dialog box.
- Select the style in the styles table and press **Edit** to open the *Edit Profiling Style* dialog box.

### Resetting a profiling style from Defined attributes values category

To reset a style from the **Defined attributes values** category to its default (no color or decoration), select it and click the **Clear style** button.

### Deleting a profiling style from Other category

To delete a style from the **Other** category, select it and click the **Delete** button.

### Attributes Rendering Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you *display the profiling attributes applied to your content* in the Author mode editor. To configure how the profiling attributes appear, open the *Preferences* dialog box and go to **Editor > Edit modes > Author > Profiling/Conditional Text > Attributes Rendering**. When the *Show Profiling Attributes* option is enabled, the Author page displays conditional text markers at the end of conditional text blocks. Use the options in this page to customize the rendering of these text markers.

You can set the following options:

- **Show profiling attribute name** - If checked, the names of the profiling attributes are shown with their values. If unchecked, only the values are shown.
- **Background color** - Sets the background color used to display the profiling attributes.
- **Attribute name foreground color** - Sets the foreground color used to display the names of the profiling attributes.
• **Attribute values foreground color** - Sets the foreground color used to display values of the profiling attributes.

• **Border color** - Sets the color of the border of the block that displays the profiling attributes.

**MathML Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to *edit MathML* equations and displays the results in a preview window. For a more specialized *MathML* editor, you can *install Design Science MathFlow*, which is a commercial product that requires a separate license.

To configure the *MathML* editor or to enter your *MathFlow* license information, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to **Editor > Edit Modes / Pages > Author > MathML**. You can configure the following parameters:

- **Equation minimum font size** - The minimum size of the font used for rendering mathematical symbols when editing in the **Author** mode.

The following options can be configured for **MathFlow**:

- **MathFlow installation directory** - The installation folder for the *MathFlow* Components product (*MathFlow SDK*).
- **MathFlow license file** - The license for *MathFlow* Components product (*MathFlow SDK*).
- **MathFlow preferred editor** - A *MathML* formula can be edited in one of three editors of *MathFlow* Components product (*MathFlow SDK*):
  - **Structure Editor** - (default selection) targets professional XML workflow users
  - **Style Editor** - tailored to the needs of content authors
  - **Simple Editor** - designed for applications where end-users can enter mathematical equations without prior training and only the meaning of the math matters

- **Save special characters** - When editing mathematical expressions, the special characters can be saved in the XML file:
  - **As entity names** - saves the characters in *&name;* format. It refers to a character by the name of the entity which has the desired character as its replacement text. For example, the Greek *Omega* character is saved as *Ω*.
  - **As character entities** - saves the characters in a hexadecimal value, using the *&#xNNN* format. For example, the Greek *Omega* character is saved as *Ω*.
  - **As character values** - saves the characters as the actual symbol. For example, the Greek *Omega* character is saved as .

More documentation is available on the [Design Science MathFlow](https://www.descriptionsoftware.com) website.

**AutoCorrect Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin includes an option to automatically correct misspelled words as you type in **Author** mode. To enable and configure this feature, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to **Editor > Edit Modes > Author > AutoCorrect**.

The following options are available:

- **Enable AutoCorrect** - This option is disabled by default. If enabled, while editing in **Author** mode, if you type anything that is listed in the **Replace** column of the Replacements table displayed in this preferences page, Oxygen XML Author plugin will automatically replace it with the value listed in the **With** column.

- **Use additional suggestions from the spell checker** - If enabled, in addition to anything listed in the Replacements table displayed in this preferences page, Oxygen XML Author plugin will also use suggestions from the Spell Checker to automatically correct misspelled words. Suggestions from the Spell Checker will only be used if the misspelled word is not found in the Replacements table.

  **Note:** The *AutoCorrect* feature shares the same options configured in the *Language options* and *Ignore elements* sections in the *Spell Check* preferences page.

**Replacements Table Section**

The *AutoCorrect* feature uses the Replacements table to automatically replace anything that is listed in the **Replace** column with the value listed in the **With** column for each language. You can specify the language in the **Replacements**
for language drop-down list, and for each language, you can configure the items listed in the table. The language selected in this page is not the language that will be used by the AutoCorrect feature. It is simply the language for which you are configuring the Replacements table.

Note: Any changes, additions, or deletions you make to this table are saved to a path that is specified in the AutoCorrect Dictionaries preferences page.

Smart Quotes Section
You can also choose to automatically convert double and single quotes to a quotation characters of your choice by using the following options in the Smart quotes section:

- Replace "Single quotes" - Replaces single quotes with the quotation symbols you select with the Start quote and End quote buttons.
- Replace "Double quotes" - Replaces double quotes with the quotation symbols you select with the Start quote and End quote buttons.

Global and Project Options Section
Selecting Project Options in this preferences page will only save your selections in Enable AutoCorrect, Use additional suggestions from the spell checker, and the options in the Smart quotes section. Changes to the Replacements table are not saved in this page. To save changes to the Replacements table at project level you need to specify a custom location in the User-defined replacements section of the AutoCorrect Dictionaries preferences page and select Project Options from that preferences page instead.

Restore Defaults - Restores the options in this preferences page to their default values and also deletes any changes you have made to the Replacements table.

AutoCorrect Dictionaries Preferences
To set the Dictionaries preferences for the AutoCorrect feature, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Edit Modes > Author > AutoCorrect > Dictionaries. This page allows you to specify the location of the dictionaries that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses for the AutoCorrect feature and the location for saving user-defined replacements.

The following options are available in this preferences page:

- Dictionaries default folder - Displays the default location where the dictionaries that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses for the AutoCorrect feature are stored.
- Include dictionaries from - Enable this option if you want to specify an additional location for the dictionaries that Oxygen XML Author plugin will use for the AutoCorrect feature.

Note: The AutoCorrect feature takes into account dictionaries collected both from the default and custom locations and multiple dictionaries from the same language are merged into a generic dictionary (for example, en_UK.dat from the default location is merged with en_US.dat from a custom location, and the result is that a third file is created for a generic dictionary called en.dat). However, if there is already a generic dictionary (for example, en.dat) saved in either the default or custom location, the other specific dictionaries (for example, en_UK.dat and en_US.dat) will not be merged and the existing generic dictionary will simply be used. Also, if the additional location contains a file with the same name as one from the default location, the file in the additional location takes precedence over the file from the default location. The user-defined replacements are never merged.

- Save user-defined replacements in the following location - Specifies the target where added, edited, or deleted replacements are saved. By default, the target is the application preferences folder, but you can also choose a custom location.

Tip: To save changes to the Replacement table (in the AutoCorrect preferences page) at project level, select a custom location for the User-defined replacements and select Project Options at the bottom of the page.
Format Preferences

This preferences page contains various formatting options which influence editing and formatting both in the Text and Author modes. To control additional options specifically for the Author mode editor, see Author Whitespace Handling on page 82.

Note: These settings apply to the formatting of source documents. The formatting of output documents is determined by the transformation scenarios that create them.

The following options are available:

- **Detect indent on open** - Oxygen XML Author plugin detects how a document is indented when it is opened. Oxygen XML Author plugin uses a heuristic method of detection by computing a weighted average indent value from the initial document content. You can disable this setting if the detected value does not work for your particular case and you want to use a fixed-size indent for all the edited documents.

  Tip: If you want to minimize the formatting differences created by the Format and Indent operation in a document edited in the Text edited mode, make sure that both the Detect indent on open and Detect line width on open options are enabled.

- **Use zero-indent, if detected** - by default, if no indent was detected in the document, the fixed-size indent is used. Enable this option if all your document have no indentation and you want to keep them that way.

- **Indent with tabs** - If selected, indents are created using tab characters. If unchecked, lines are indented using space characters.

- **Indent size** - A fixed number of spaces used for indenting a line.

- **Hard line wrap (Limit to "Line width - Format and Indent")** - If selected, when typing content in the Text editing mode when the maximum line width is reached, a line break is automatically inserted.

- **Indent on enter** - If disabled, when you press the Enter key to insert a line break in the Text editing mode, no indentation will be added to the new line.

- **Enable smart enter** - If selected, when you press the Enter key between a start and an end XML tag in the Text editing mode, the cursor is placed in an indented position on the empty line formed between the start and end tag.

- **Detect line width on open** - When selected, Oxygen XML Author plugin detects the line width automatically when the document is opened.

- **Format and indent the document on open** - When selected, an XML document is formatted and indented before opening it in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

- **Line width - Format and Indent** - Defines the number of characters after which the Format and Indent (pretty-print) action performs hard line wrapping. For example, if set to 100, after a Format and Indent action, the longest line will have at most 100 characters. This setting is also used when saving the XML content edited in the Author editing mode.

- **Clear undo buffer before Format and Indent** - The Format and Indent operation can be undone, but if used intensively, a considerable amount of the memory allocated for Oxygen XML Author plugin will be used for storing the undo states. If this option is selected, Oxygen XML Author plugin empties the undo buffer before doing a Format and Indent operation. This means you will not be able to undo any changes you made before the format and indent operation. Select this option if you encounter out of memory problems (OutOfMemoryError) when performing the Format and Indent operation.

The indent size and line width limit settings are used in various places in the application:

- When the Format and Indent action is used in the Text editing mode.
- When you press ENTER in the Text editing mode to break a line.
- When editing in the Text mode with Hard line wrap enabled.
- When the XML is serialized by saving content in the Author editing mode.

To watch our video demonstration about the formatting options offered by Oxygen XML Author plugin, go to http://oxygenxml.com/demo/Autodetect Formatting.html.

XML Formatting Preferences

To configure the XML Formatting options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Format > XML.
The following options are available:

- **Preserve empty lines** - The Format and Indent operation preserves all empty lines found in the document.
- **Preserve text as it is** - The Format and Indent operation preserves text content as it is, without removing or adding any white space.
- **Preserve line breaks in attributes** - Line breaks found in attribute values are preserved.
  
  Note: When this option is enabled, the Break long attributes option is automatically disabled.

- **Break long attributes** - The Format and Indent operation breaks long attribute values.
- **Indent inline elements** - The inline elements are indented on separate lines if they are preceded by white spaces and they follow another element start or end tag. Example:

  Original XML:

  ```xml
  <root>
    text
  </root>
  ```

  Indent inline elements enabled:

  ```xml
  <root>
    text
  </root>
  ```

  Indent inline elements disabled:

  ```xml
  <root>
    text
  </root>
  ```

- **Expand empty elements** - The Format and Indent operation outputs empty elements with a separate closing tag (for example, `<a atr1="v1"></a>`). When not enabled, the same operation represents an empty element in a more compact form (`<a atr1="v1"/>`).
- **Sort attributes** - The Format and Indent operation sorts the attributes of an element alphabetically.
- **Add space before slash in empty elements** - Inserts a space character before the trailing / and > of empty elements.
- **Break line before attribute's name** - The Format and Indent operation breaks the line before the attribute name.
- **Element spacing** - Controls how the application handles whitespaces found in XML content:
  
  - **Preserve space** - List of elements for which the Format and Indent operation preserves the whitespaces (such as blanks, tabs, and newlines). The elements can be specified by name or by XPath expressions:
    
    - `elementName`
    - `//elementName`
    - `/elementName1/elementName2/elementName3`
    - `//xs:localName`

    The namespace prefixes (such as `xs`) are treated as part of the element name without taking its binding to a namespace into account.
  
  - **Default space** - The list contains the names of the elements for which the content is normalized (multiple contiguous whitespaces are replaced by a single space), before applying the Format and Indent operation.
  
  - **Mixed content** - The elements from this list are treated as mixed content when applying the Format and Indent operation. The lines are split only when whitespaces are encountered.

  - **Schema aware format and indent** - The Format and Indent operation takes into account the schema information regarding the space preserve, mixed, or element only properties of an element

  - **Indent (when typing) in preserve space elements** - Normally, the Preserve space elements (identified by the `xml:space` attribute set to `preserve` or by their presence in the Preserve space elements list) are ignored by the Format and Indent operation. When this option is enabled and you edit one of these elements, its content is formatted.
• **Indent on paste - sections with number of lines less than 300** - When you paste a chunk of text that has less than 300 lines, the inserted content is indented. To keep the original indent style of the document you copy content from, disable this option.

*Whitespaces Preferences*

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you configure which Unicode space characters are treated as space characters when normalizing whitespace in XML documents. To configure the *Whitespace* preferences, open the *Preferences* dialog box and go to **Editor > Format > XML > Whitespaces**.

This table lists the Unicode whitespace characters. Check any that you want to have treated as whitespace when formatting and indenting an XML document.

The whitespaces are normalized when:

- The **Format and Indent** action is applied on an XML document.
- You switch from **Text** mode to **Author** mode.
- You switch from **Author** mode to **Text** mode.

The characters with the codes 9 (TAB), 10 (LF), 13 (CR) and 32 (SPACE) are always considered to be whitespace characters and cannot be deselected.

*CSS Properties Formatting Preferences*

Oxygen XML Author plugin can format and indent your CSS files. To configure the *CSS* Format options, go to **Editor > Format > CSS**.

The following options control how your CSS files are formatted and indented:

- **Indent class content** - The class content is indented. Enabled by default.
- **Class body on new line** - The class body (including the curly brackets) is placed on a new line.
- **Add new line between classes** - An empty line is added between two classes.
- **Preserve empty lines** - The empty lines from the CSS content are preserved.
- **Allow formatting embedded CSS** - The CSS content embedded in XML is formatted when the XML content is formatted.

*JavaScript Properties Formatting Preferences*

To configure the **JavaScript** format options, open the *Preferences* dialog box and go to **Editor > Format > JavaScript**.

The following options control the behavior of the **Format and Indent** action:

- **Start curly brace on new line** - Opening curly braces start on a new line.
- **Preserve empty lines** - Empty lines in the JavaScript code are preserved. This option is enabled by default.
- **Allow formatting embedded JavaScript** - Applied only to XHTML documents, this option allows Oxygen XML Author plugin to format embedded JavaScript code, taking precedence over the *Schema aware format and indent* option. This option is enabled by default.

*Content Completion Preferences*

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides a **Content Completion Assistant** that list available options at any point in a document and can auto-complete structures, elements, and attributes. These options control how the **Content Completion Assistant** works.

To configure the **Content Completion** preferences, open the *Preferences* dialog box and go to **Editor > Content Completion**.

The following options are available:

- **Auto close the last opened tag** - Oxygen XML Author plugin closes the last open tag when you type `</`.
- **Automatically rename/delete/comment matching tag** - If you rename, delete, or comment out a start tag, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically renames, deletes, or comments out the matching end tag.

  **Note:** If you select **Toggle comment** for multiple starting tags and the matching end tags are on the same line as other start tags, the end tags are not commented.
• **Use content completion** - Turns content completion on or off.

• **Close the inserted element** - When you choose an entry from the **Content Completion Assistant** list of proposals, Oxygen XML Author plugin inserts both start and end tags.

  • **If it has no matching tag** - The end tag of the inserted element is automatically added only if it is not already present in the document.

  • **Add element content** - Oxygen XML Author plugin inserts the required elements specified in the DTD, XML Schema, or RELAX NG schema that is associated with the edited XML document.

  • **Add optional content** - Oxygen XML Author plugin inserts the optional elements specified in the DTD, XML Schema, or RELAX NG schema.

  • **Add first Choice particle** - Oxygen XML Author plugin inserts the first choice particle specified in the DTD, XML Schema, or RELAX NG schema.

• **Case sensitive search** - When enabled, the search in the content completion assistant window when you type a character is case-sensitive ('a' and 'A' are different characters).

  **Note:** This option is ignored when the current language itself is not case sensitive. For example, the case is ignored in the CSS language.

• **Cursor position between tags** - When selected, Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically moves the cursor between start and end tag after inserting the element. This only applies to:

  • Elements with only optional attributes or no attributes at all.

  • Elements with required attributes, but only when the **Insert the required attributes** option is disabled.

• **Show all entities** - Oxygen XML Author plugin displays a list with all the internal and external entities declared in the current document when the user types the start character of an entity reference (i.e. &).

• **Insert the required attributes** - Oxygen XML Author plugin inserts automatically the required attributes taken from the DTD or XML Schema. This option is applied also in the **Author** mode of the XML editor.

• **Insert the fixed attributes** - Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically inserts any FIXED attributes from the DTD or XML Schema for an element inserted with the help of the **Content Completion Assistant**. This option is applied also in the **Author** mode of the XML editor.

• **Show recently used items** - when checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin remembers the last inserted items from the **Content Completion Assistant** window. The number of items to be remembered is limited by the **Maximum number of recent items shown** list box. These most frequently used items are displayed on the top of the content completion window their icon is decorated with a small red square. This option is applied also in the **Author** mode of the XML editor.

• **Maximum number of recent items shown** - limits the number of recently used items presented at the top of the **Content Completion Assistant** window. This option is applied also in the **Author** mode of the XML editor.

• **Learn attributes values** - Oxygen XML Author plugin learns the attribute values used in a document. This option is applied also in the **Author** mode of the XML editor.

• **Learn on open document** - Oxygen XML Author plugin automatically learns the document structure when the document is opened. This option is applied also in the **Author** mode of the XML editor.

• **Learn words** (Dynamic Abbreviations, available on **Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)**) - When selected, Oxygen XML Author plugin learns the typed words and makes them available in a content completion fashion by pressing **Ctrl Space (Command Space on OS X)** on your keyboard;

  **Note:** In order to be learned, the words need to be separated by space characters.

**Annotations Preferences**

Different types of schemas (XML Schema, DTDs, Relax NG) can include annotations that document the various elements and attributes that they define. Oxygen XML Author plugin can display these annotations when offering content completion suggestions. To configure the **Annotations** preferences, **open the Preferences dialog box** and go to **Editor > Content Completion > Annotations**.

The following options are available:
• **Show annotations in Content Completion Assistant** - Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the schema annotations of an element, attribute, or attribute value currently selected in the Content Completion Assistant proposals list.

• **Show annotations in tooltip** - Oxygen XML Author plugin displays the annotation of elements and attributes as a tooltip when you hover over them with the cursor in the editing area or in the Elements view.

• **Show annotation in HTML format, if possible** - This option allows you to view the annotations associated with an element or attribute in HTML format. It is available when editing XML documents that have associated an XML Schema or Relax NG schema. When this option is disabled the annotations are converted and displayed as plain text.

• **Prefer DTD comments that start with "doc:" as annotations** - To address the lack of dedicated annotation support in DTD documents, Oxygen XML Author plugin recommends prefixing with the doc: particle all comments intended to be shown to the developer who writes an XML validated against a DTD schema.

  When this option is enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the following mechanism to collect annotations:
  
  • if at least one doc: comment is found in the entire DTD, only comments of this type are displayed as annotations
  • if no doc: comment is found in the entire DTD, all comments are considered annotations and displayed as such

  When the option is disabled, all comments, regardless of their type, are considered annotations and displayed as such.

• **Use all Relax NG annotations as documentation** - When this option is selected, any element outside the Relax NG namespace, that is http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0, is considered annotation and is displayed in the annotation window next to the Content Completion Assistant window and in the Model view. When this option is not selected, only elements from the Relax NG annotations namespace, that is http://relaxng.org/ns/compatibility/annotations/1.0 are considered annotations.

**XPath Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides content-completion support for XPath expressions. To configure the options for the content completion in XPath expressions, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Content Completion > XPath.

The following options are available:

• **Enable content completion for XPath expressions** - Enables the Content Completion Assistant in XPath expressions that you enter in the match, select, and test XSL attributes and also in the XPath toolbar.
  
  • **Include XPath functions** - When this option is selected, XPath functions are included in the content completion suggestions.
  • **Include XSLT functions** - When this option is selected, XSLT functions are included in the content completion suggestions.
  • **Include axes** - When this option is selected, XSLT axes are included in the content completion suggestions.

• **Show signatures of XSLT / XPath functions** - Makes the editor indicate the signature of the XPath function located at the caret position in a tooltip.

**Syntax Highlight Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin supports syntax highlighting of XML in the Text mode editor, JavaScript / JSON, PHP, CSS documents.

To configure syntax highlighting, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Syntax Highlight.

To set syntax colors for a language, expand the listing for that language in the top panel to show the list of syntax items for that language. Use the color and style selectors to change how each syntax item is displayed. The results of your changes are shown in the preview panel. If you do not know the name of the syntax token that you want to configure, click on that token in the Preview area to select it.

**Note:** All default color sets come with a high-contrast variant, which is automatically used when you switch to a black-background or white-background high-contrast theme in your Windows operating system settings. The high-contrast theme will not overwrite any default color you set in Syntax Highlight preferences page.
The settings for XML documents are used also in XSD, XSL, RNG documents. The Preview area has separate tabs for XML, XSD, XSL, RNG.

The Enable nested syntax highlight option controls if different content types mixed in the same file (like PHP, JS and CSS scripts inside an HTML file) are highlighted according with the color schemes defined for each content type.

Elements / Attributes by Prefix Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you specify different colors for XML elements and attributes with specific namespace prefixes. To configure the Elements / Attributes by Prefix preferences, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Syntax Highlight > Elements / Attributes by Prefix.

To change the syntax coloring for a specific namespace prefix, choose the prefix from the list, or add a new one using the New button, and use the color and style selectors to set the syntax highlighting style for that namespace prefix.

Note: Syntax highlighting is based on the literal namespace prefix, not the namespace that the prefix is bound to in the document.

If you want only the prefix, and not the whole element or attribute name, to be styled differently, select Draw only the prefix with a separate color.

Open / Save Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you control how files are opened and saved. To configure the Open / Save options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Open / Save.

Open

The following options apply to opening files:

- Format document when longest line exceeds - Oxygen XML Author plugin will create line breaks if the characters in a line exceed the specified value. You can choose one of the following:
  - Always format
  - Never format
  - Always ask

Save

The following options apply to saving files:

- Check errors on save - If enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin runs a validation that checks your document for errors before saving it.
- Save all files before transformation or validation - Saves all open files before validating or transforming an XML document. This ensures that any dependencies are resolved when modifying the XML document and its XML Schema.

Performance

The following options cover performance issues when dealing with large files:

- Clear undo buffer on save - If selected, Oxygen XML Author plugin clears its undo buffer when you save a document. Therefore, modifications made prior to saving the document cannot be undone. Select this option if you frequently encounter out of memory errors when editing large documents.

Save Hooks Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin includes an option for automatically compiling LESS stylesheets. To set this option, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Open / Save > Save hooks.

The following option can be enabled or disabled:
Automatically compile LESS to CSS when saving - If enabled, when you save a LESS file it will automatically be compiled to CSS (disabled by default).

Important: If this option is enabled, when you save a LESS file, the CSS file that has the same name as the LESS file is overwritten without warning. Make sure all your changes are made in the LESS file. Do not edit the CSS file directly, as your changes might be lost.

Templates Preferences
This page groups the preferences for code templates and document templates:

- Code Templates
- Document Templates

Code Templates Preferences

_code templates_ are code fragments that can be inserted at the current editing position. Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a set of built-in templates for CSS, LESS, Schematron, XSL, XQuery, and XML Schema document types. You can also define your own code templates and share them with your colleagues using the template export and import functions.

To configure **Code Templates**, open the **Preferences dialog box** and go to **Editor > Templates > Code Templates**.

This preferences page contains a list of all the available code templates (both built-in and custom created ones) and a code preview area. You can disable any code template by deselecting it.

The following actions are available:

**New**
Opens the **Code template** dialog that allows you to define a new code template. You can define the following fields:

- **Name** - The name of the code template.
- **Description** - The description of the code template, that will appear in the **Code Templates** preferences page and in the tooltip message when selecting it from the **Content Completion Assistant**.
- **Associate with** - You can choose to set the code template to be associated with a specific type of editor or for all editor types.
- **Shortcut key** - Allows you to configure a shortcut key that can be used to insert the code template. The + character separates keys. If the **Enable platform-independent shortcut keys** checkbox is enabled, the shortcut is platform-independent and the following modifiers are used:
  - M1 represents the **Command** key on MacOS X, and the **Ctrl** key on other platforms.
  - M2 represents the **Shift** key.
  - M3 represents the **Option** key on MacOS X, and the **Alt** key on other platforms.
  - M4 represents the **Ctrl** key on MacOS X, and is undefined on other platforms.
- **Content** - Text box where you define the content that is used when the code template is inserted.

**Edit**
Opens the **Code template** dialog and allows you to edit an existing code template. You can edit the following fields:

- **Description** - The description of the code template, that will appear in the **Code Templates** preferences page and in the tooltip message when selecting it from the **Content Completion Assistant**.
- **Shortcut key** - Allows you to configure a shortcut key that can be used to insert the code template. The + character separates keys. If the **Enable platform-independent shortcut keys** checkbox is enabled, the shortcut is platform-independent and the following modifiers are used:
  - M1 represents the **Command** key on MacOS X, and the **Ctrl** key on other platforms.
  - M2 represents the **Shift** key.
  - M3 represents the **Option** key on MacOS X, and the **Alt** key on other platforms.
  - M4 represents the **Ctrl** key on MacOS X, and is undefined on other platforms.
**Content** - Text box where you define the content that is used when the code template is inserted.

**Duplicate**
Creates a duplicate of the currently selected code template.

**Delete**
Deletes the currently selected code template. This action is disabled for the built-in code templates.

**Export**
Exports a file with code templates.

**Import**
Imports a file with code templates that was created by the **Export** action.

You can use the following *editor variables* when you define a code template in the **Content** text box:

- **${caret}** - The position where the caret is inserted. This variable can be used in a code template, in **Author** operations, or in a selection plugin.
- **${selection}** - The current selected text content in the current edited document. This variable can be used in a code template, in **Author** operations, or in a selection plugin.
- **${ask('message', type, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1'; 'real_value2':'rendered_value2'; ...), 'default_value')}** - To prompt for values at runtime, use the $ask('message', type, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1'; 'real_value2':'rendered_value2'; ...), 'default_value')$ editor variable. You can set the following parameters:
  - **message** - The displayed message. Note the quotes that enclose the message.
  - **type** - Optional parameter, with one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| url       | ${ask('message', url, 'default_value')} | Input is considered a URL. Oxygen XML Author plugin checks that the provided URL is valid. | • ${ask('Input URL', url)} - The displayed dialog box has the name Input URL. The expected input type is URL.  
  • ${ask('Input URL', url, 'http://www.example.com')} - The displayed dialog box has the name Input URL. The expected input type is URL. The input field displays the default value http://www.example.com. |
| password  | ${ask('message', password, 'default')} | The input is hidden with bullet characters. | • ${ask('Input password', password)} - The displayed dialog box has the name Input password and the input is hidden with bullet symbols.  
  • ${ask('Input password', password, 'abcd')} - The displayed dialog box has the name Input password and the input hidden with bullet symbols. The input field already contains the default abcd value. |
<p>| generic   | ${ask('message', generic, 'default')} | The input is considered to be generic text that requires no special handling. | • ${ask('Hello world!')} - The dialog box has a Hello world! message displayed. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>relative_url</td>
<td>`{ask('message', relative_url, 'default')}</td>
<td>The dialog box has a Hello world! message displayed and the value displayed in the input box is 'Hello again!'.</td>
<td>- The dialog box has a Hello world! message displayed and the value displayed in the input box is 'Hello again!'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combobox</td>
<td>`{ask('message', combobox, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1';...;'real_valueN':'rendered_valueN'), 'default')}</td>
<td>Displays a drop-down list with editable elements. The drop-down list is populated with the given rendered_value values. Choosing such a value will return its associated value (real_value).</td>
<td>- The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The drop-down list displays the three given operating systems. The associated value will be returned based upon your selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editable_combobox</td>
<td>`{ask('message', editable_combobox, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1';...;'real_valueN':'rendered_valueN'), 'default')}</td>
<td>Displays a drop-down list with editable elements. The drop-down list is populated with the given rendered_value values. Choosing such a value will return its associated real value (real_value) or the value inserted when you edit a list entry.</td>
<td>- The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The drop-down list displays the three given operating systems and also allows you to edit the entry. The associated value will be returned based upon your selection or the text you input.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Format: <code>${ask('message', radio, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1';...;'real_valueN':'rendered_valueN'), 'default'))</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>radio</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Displays a dialog box that offers a series of radio buttons. Each radio button displays a <code>rendered_value</code> and will return an associated <code>real_value</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|           | **Example:**  
|           | • `${ask('Operating System', radio, ('win':'Microsoft Windows';'osx':'Mac OS X';'lnx':'Linux/UNIX'), 'osx')}` -  
|           | The dialog box has the name 'Operating System'. The radio button group allows you to choose between the three operating systems. |
|           | **Note:** In this example Mac OS X is the default selected value and if selected it would return `osx` for the output. |

- 'default-value' - optional parameter. Provides a default value.
- `${timeStamp}` - Time stamp, that is the current time in Unix format. It can be used for example to save transformation results in different output files on each transform.
- `${uuid}` - Universally unique identifier, a unique sequence of 32 hexadecimal digits generated by the Java `UUID` class.
- `${id}` - Application-level unique identifier; a short sequence of 10-12 letters and digits which is not guaranteed to be universally unique.
- `${cfn}` - Current file name without extension and without parent folder. The current file is the one currently opened and selected.
- `${cfne}` - Current file name with extension. The current file is the one currently opened and selected.
- `${cf}` - Current file as file path, that is the absolute file path of the current edited document.
- `${cfd}` - Current file folder as file path, that is the path of the current edited document up to the name of the parent folder.
- `${frameworksDir}` - The path (as file path) of the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks` directory.
- `${pd}` - Current project folder as file path. Usually the current folder selected in the Project View.
- `${oxygenInstallDir}` - Oxygen XML Author plugin installation folder as file path.
- `${homeDir}` - The path (as file path) of the user home folder.
- `${pn}` - Current project name.
- `${env(VAR_NAME)}` - Value of the `VAR_NAME` environment variable. The environment variables are managed by the operating system. If you are looking for Java System Properties, use the `${system(var.name)}` editor variable.
- `${system(var.name)}` - Value of the `var.name` Java System Property. The Java system properties can be specified in the command line arguments of the Java runtime as `-Dvar.name=var.value`. If you are looking for operating system environment variables, use the `${env(VAR_NAME)}` editor variable instead.
- `${date(pattern)}` - Current date. The allowed patterns are equivalent to the ones in the Java `SimpleDateFormat` class. **Example:** `yyyy-MM-dd`; **Note:** This editor variable supports both the `xs:date` and `xs:datetime` parameters. For details about `xs:date`, go to [http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#date](http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#date). For details about `xs:datetime`, go to [http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#dateTime](http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#dateTime).

### Document Templates Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides a selection of document templates that make it easier to create new documents in a variety of formats. The list of available templates is presented when you create a new document. You can add your own templates to this list by creating template files in a directory and adding that directory to the list of template directories.
that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses. To add a template directory, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to **Editor > Templates > Document Templates**.

You can add new document template location folders and manage existing ones. You can also alter the order in which Oxygen XML Author plugin looks into these directories by using the Up and Down buttons.

**Spell Check Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides spell check support in the text and author edit modes. To configure the Spell Check options, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to **Editor > Spell Check**.

The following options are available:

- **Spell checking engine** - Oxygen XML Author plugin ships with two spell check engines, *Hunspell* and *Java spell checker*. The two engines come with different dictionaries. When you select an engine here, the list of languages in the Default language option changes based on the available dictionaries for the engine you have chosen.

- **Automatic Spell Check** - When selected, Oxygen XML Author plugin checks spelling as you type and highlights misspelled words in the document.
  - **Select editors** - You can select which editors (and therefore which file types) will be automatically spelled checked. File types for which automatic spell check is generally not useful, like CSS and DTD, are excluded by default.

**Language Options Section**

- **Default language** - The default language list allows you to choose the language used by the spell check engine when the language is not specified in the source file. You can *add additional dictionaries to the spell check engines*.

- **Use "lang" and "xml:lang" attributes** - When this option is selected, the contents of an element with one of the lang or xml:lang attributes is checked in that language. When this option is enabled, choose between the following two options when these attributes are missing:
  - **Use the default language** - If the lang and xml:lang attributes are missing, the selection in the Default language list is used.
  - **Do not check** - If the lang and xml:lang attributes are missing, the element is not checked.

**XML Spell Checking in Section**

You can choose to check the spelling inside the following XML items:

- Comments
- Attribute values
- Text
- CDATA

**Options Section**

- **Check capitalization** - When selected, the spell checker reports capitalization errors, for example a word that starts with lowercase after etc. or i.e..

- **Check punctuation** - When selected, the spell checker checks punctuation. Misplaced white space and unusual sequences, like a period following a comma, are highlighted as errors.

- **Ignore mixed case words** - When selected, the spell checker does not check words containing mixed case characters (for example, SpellChecker).

- **Ignore acronyms** - When selected, acronyms are not reported as errors.

- **Ignore words with digits** - When selected, the spell checker does not check words containing digits (for example, b2b).

- **Ignore duplicates** - When selected, the spell checker does not signal two successive identical words as an error.

- **Ignore URL** - When selected, the spell checker ignores words looking like URLs or file names (for example, www.oxygenxml.com or c:\boot.ini).
• **Allow compounds words** - When selected, all words formed by concatenating two legal words with a hyphen (hyphenated compounds) are accepted. If recognized by the language, two words concatenated without hyphen (closed compounds) are also accepted.

• **Allow general prefixes** - When selected, a word formed by concatenating a recognized prefix and a legal word is accepted. For example if **mini**- is a registered prefix, the spell check engine accepts the word **mini-computer**.

• **Allow file extensions** - When selected, the spell checker accepts any word ending with recognized file extensions (for example, **myfile.txt** or **index.html**).

**Ignore Elements Section**

You can use the **Add** and **Remove** buttons to configure a list of element names or XPath expressions to be ignored by the spell checker. The following restricted set of XPath expressions are supported:

- `/` and `//` separators
- `*` wildcard

An example of an allowed XPath expression is: `/a/*/b`.

To change the color used by the spell check engine to highlight spelling errors, go to **Window** (Eclipse on Mac OSX) and choose **Preferences**. Then go to **General** > **Editors** > **Text Editors** > **Annotations** > **Spell Check Annotation**.

**Spell Check Dictionaries Preferences**

To set the Dictionaries preferences, open the **Preferences dialog box** and go to **Editor** > **Spell Check** > **Dictionaries**. This page allows you to configure the dictionaries and term lists (.tdi files) that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses and to choose where to save new learned words.

The following options are valid when Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the Hunspell spell checking engine:

- **Dictionaries and term lists default folder** - Displays the default location where the dictionaries and term lists that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses are stored.

- **Include dictionaries and term list from** - Specifies a location where you can store dictionaries and term lists that are different from the default one.

  **Note:** The spell checker takes into account dictionaries and term lists collected both from the default and custom locations and multiple dictionaries and term lists from the same language are merged into generic ones (for example, **en_UK.dic** from the default location is merged with **en_US.dic** from a custom location, and the result is that a third file is created for a generic dictionary called **en.dic**). However, if there is already a generic dictionary (for example, **en.dic**) saved in either the default or custom location, the other specific dictionaries (for example, **en_UK.dic** and **en_US.dic**) will not be merged and the existing generic dictionary will simply be used. Also, if the additional location contains a file with the same name as one from the default location, the file in the additional location takes precedence over the file from the default location.

- **Save learned words in the following location** - Specifies the target where the newly learned words are saved. By default, the target is the application preferences folder, but you can also choose a custom location.

- **Delete learned words** - Opens the list of learned words, allowing you to select the items you want to remove, without deleting the dictionaries and term lists.

**Document Checking Preferences**

To configure the **Document Checking** options, open the **Preferences dialog box** and go to **Editor** > **Document Checking**. This preferences page contains preferences for configuring how a document is checked for both well-formedness errors and validation errors.

The following options are available:

- **Maximum number of validation highlights** - If validation generates more errors than the number from this option only the first errors up to this number are highlighted in editor panel and on stripe that is displayed at right side of editor panel. This option is applied both for **automatic validation** and **manual validation**.

- **Clear validation markers on close** - If this option is selected all the error markers added in the **Problems** view for that document are removed when a document edited with the Oxygen XML Author plugin plugin is closed.
Enable automatic validation - Validation of edited document is executed in background as the document is modified by editing in Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Delay after the last key event (s) - The period of keyboard inactivity which starts a new validation (in seconds).

Custom Validation Engines Preferences

To configure the options for Custom Validation Engines, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Editor > Custom Validations.

If you want to add a new custom validation tool or edit the properties of an exiting one you can use the Custom Validator dialog displayed by pressing the New button or the Edit button.

Figure 201: Edit a Custom Validator

The configurable parameters of a custom validator are as follows:

- **Name** - Name of the custom validation engine that will be displayed in the Validation toolbar drop-down list.
- **Executable path** - Path to the executable file of the custom validation tool. You can insert here editor variables like ${home}, ${pd}, ${oxygenInstallDir}, etc.
- **Working directory** - The working directory of the custom validation tool.
- **Associated editors** - The editors which can perform validation with the external tool: the XML editor, the XSL editor, the XSD editor, etc.
- **Command line arguments for detected schemas** - Command line arguments used in the commands that validate the current edited file against different types of schema: W3C XML Schema, Relax NG full syntax, Relax NG compact syntax, NVDL, Schematron, DTD, etc.. The arguments can include any custom switch (like -rng) and the following editor variables:
  - **$\{cf\}** - Current file as file path, that is the absolute file path of the current edited document.
  - **$\{currentFileURL\}** - Current file as URL, that is the absolute file path of the current edited document represented as URL.
  - **$\{ds\}** - The path of the detected schema as a local file path for the current validated XML document.
Increasing the stack size for validation engines

To prevent the appearance of a `StackOverflowException`, use one of the following methods:

- use the `com.oxygenxml.stack.size.validation.threads` property to increase the size of the stack for validation engines. The value of this property is specified in bytes. For example, to set a value of one megabyte specify `1x1024x1024=1048576`;
- increase the value of the `-Xss` parameter.

Note: Increasing the value of the `-Xss` parameter affects all the threads of the application.

Fonts Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin lets you choose the fonts used in the . The fonts for the Author mode editor are set in the associated CSS stylesheet. To configure the Fonts options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Fonts.

The following options are available:

- **Editor** - Sets the fonts used in the editor.
- **Note:** On Mac OS X, the default font, Monaco, cannot be rendered in bold.

- **Author default font** - This option sets the default font used Author mode. The default font will be overridden by the fonts specified in any CSS file associated with the opened document.

- **Text** - This option sets the font used in Text mode. There are two options available:
  - **Map to text font** - Uses the same font as the one set in **General / Appearance / Colors and Fonts** for the basic text editor.
  - **Customize** - Allows you to choose a specific font.

- **Author** - This option sets the font to be used in Author mode.

Network Connection Settings Preferences

This section presents the options available in the Network Connection Settings preferences pages.

HTTP(S)/WebDAV Preferences

To set the HTTP(S)/WebDAV preferences, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Network Connection Settings > HTTP(S)/WebDAV. The following options are available:

- **Enable the HTTP(S)/WebDAV Protocols** - Activates the HTTP(S)/WebDAV protocols bundled with Oxygen XML Author plugin. Any adjustment to this option requires a restart of the application.

- **Internal Apache HttpClient Version** - Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the Apache HttpClient to establish connections to HTTP servers. To enable Oxygen XML Author plugin to benefit from particular sets of features provided by different versions, you may choose between v3 and v4.


- **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.

- **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.
• **Enable HTTP 'Expect: 100-continue' handshake for HTTP/1.1 protocol** - Activates the `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, 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.

• **Automatic retry on recoverable error** - If enabled, if an HTTP error occurs when communicating with a server via HTTP, for example sending / receiving a SOAP request / response to / from a Web services server, and the error is recoverable, tries to send again the request to the server.

• **Automatically accept a security certificate, even if invalid** - When enabled, the HTTPS connections that Oxygen XML Author plugin attempts to establish will accept all security certificates, even if they are invalid.

  **Important:** By accepting an invalid certificate, you accept at your own risk a potential security threat, since you cannot verify the integrity of the certificate’s issuer.

• **Encryption protocols (SVN Client only)** - this option is available only if you run the application with Java 1.6 or older. Sets a specific encryption protocol used when a repository is accessed through HTTPS protocol. You can choose one of the following values:
  • SSLv3, TLSv1 (default value);
  • SSLv3 only;
  • TLSv1 only.

• **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.

**(S)FTP Preferences**

To configure the (S)FTP options, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to *Network Connection Settings > (S)FTP*. You can customize the following options:

**Figure 202: The (S)FTP Configuration Preferences Panel**

• **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 Author plugin will use it for communication. Otherwise it will use ISO-8859-1.

• **Public known hosts file** - File containing the list of all SSH server host keys that you have determined are accurate. The default value is `~/.ssh/known_hosts`. 
• **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.

• **Show SFTP certificate warning dialog** - If checked, a warning dialog will be shown each time when the authenticity of the host cannot be established.

### Scenarios Management Preferences

To configure Scenarios Management options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Scenarios Management. This allows you to share the global transformation scenarios with other users by exporting them to an external file that can also be imported in this preferences panel.

#### Figure 203: The Scenarios Management Preferences Panel

The actions available in this panel are the following:

- **Import Global Transformation Scenarios** - Allows you to import at global level all transformation scenarios from a properties file created with the export scenario action. The names of the imported scenarios will appear in the Configure Transformation Scenario dialog followed by (import). This way there are no scenario name conflicts.

  If you want to work with project level scenarios you have to first switch to project level in the Configure Transformation Scenario dialog.

- **Export Global Transformation Scenarios** - Allows you to export all global transformation scenarios available in the Configure Transformation Scenario dialog.

- **Import Global Validation Scenarios** - Allows you to import at global level all scenarios from a properties file created with the export scenario action. The names of the imported scenarios will appear in the Configure Validation Scenario dialog followed by (import). This way there are no scenario name conflicts.

  If you want to work with project level scenarios you have to first switch to project level in the Configure Validation Scenario dialog.

- **Export Global Validation Scenarios** - Allows you to export all global validation scenarios available in the Configure Validation Scenario dialog.

### View Preferences

To configure the view options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to Views and contains the following preferences:

- **Fixed width console** - If checked, a line in the Console view will be hard wrapped after the maximum numbers of characters allowed on a line.

- **Limit console output** - If checked, the content of the Console view will be limited to a configurable number of characters.

- **Console buffer** - Specifies the maximum number of characters that can be written in the Console view.

- **Tab width** - Specifies the number of spaces used for depicting a tab character.

### XML Preferences

This section describes the panels that contain the user preferences related with XML.
XML Catalog Preferences

To configure the XML Catalog options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XML Catalog.

The following options are available:

- **Prefer** - the prefer setting determines whether public identifiers specified in the catalog are used in favor of system identifiers supplied in the document. Suppose you have an entity in your document for which both a public identifier and a system identifier has been specified, and the catalog only contains a mapping for the public identifier (e.g., a matching public catalog entry). If **public** is selected, the URI supplied in the matching public catalog entry is used. If **system** is selected, the system identifier in the document is used.

  **Note:** If the catalog contained a matching system catalog entry giving a mapping for the system identifier, that mapping would have been used, the public identifier would never have been considered, and the setting of override would have been irrelevant.

Generally, the purpose of catalogs is to override the system identifiers in XML documents, so **Prefer** should usually be **public** in your catalogs.

- When using catalogs it is sometimes useful to see what catalog files are parsed, if they are valid or not, and what identifiers are resolved by the catalogs. The **Verbosity** option selects the detail level of such logging messages of the XML catalog resolver that will be displayed in the Catalogs view at the bottom of the window:
  - **None** - No message is displayed by the catalog resolver when it tries to resolve a URI reference, a SYSTEM one or a PUBLIC one with the XML catalogs specified in this panel.
  - **Unresolved entities** - Only the logging messages that track the failed attempts to resolve references are displayed.
  - **All messages** - The messages of both failed attempts and successful ones are displayed.

- If **Resolve schema locations also through system mappings** is enabled, Oxygen XML Author plugin analyzes both uri and system mappings in order to resolve the location of schema.

- If **Process namespaces through URI mappings for XML Schema** is selected then the target namespace of the imported XML Schemas is resolved through the uri mappings. The namespace is taken into account only when the schema specified in the schemaLocation attribute was not resolved successfully.

- If the **Use default catalog** option is checked the first XML catalog which Oxygen XML Author plugin will use to resolve references at document validation and transformation will be a default built-in catalog. This catalog maps such references to the built-in local copies of the schemas of the Oxygen XML Author plugin frameworks: DocBook, DITA, TEI, XHTML, SVG, etc.

You can also add or configure catalogs at framework level in the Document Type Association preferences page.

When you add, delete or edit an XML catalog to / from the list, reopen the currently edited files which use the modified catalog or run the validate action so that the XML catalog changes take full effect.

XML Parser Preferences

To configure the XML Parser options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XML Parser.

The configurable options of the built-in XML parser are the following:

- **Enable parser caching (validation and content completion)** - enables re-use of internal models when validating and provides content completion in opened XML files which reference the same schemas (grammars) like DTD, XML Schema, Relax NG.

- **Ignore the DTD for validation if a schema is specified** - forces validation against a referenced schema (W3C XML Schema, Relax NG schema) even if the document includes also a DTD DOCTYPE declaration. This option is useful when the DTD declaration is used only to declare DTD entities and the schema reference is used for validation against a W3C XML Schema or a Relax NG schema.

  **Note:** Schematron schemas are treated as additional schemas. The validation of a document associated with a DTD and referencing a Schematron schema is executed against both the DTD and the Schematron schema, regardless of the value of the **Ignore the DTD for validation if a schema is specified** option.
• **Enable XInclude processing** - enables XInclude processing. If checked, the XInclude support in Oxygen XML Author plugin is turned on for validation, rendering in Author mode and transformation of XML documents.

• **Base URI fix-up** - according to the specification for XInclude, processors must add an `xml:base` attribute to elements included from locations with a different base URI. Without these attributes, the resulting infoset information would be incorrect.

Unfortunately, these attributes make XInclude processing not transparent to Schema validation. One solution to this is to modify your schema to allow `xml:base` attributes to appear on elements that might be included from different base URLs.

If the addition of `xml:base` and/or `xml:lang` is undesired by your application, you can disable base URI fix-up.

• **Language fix-up** - the processor will preserve language information on a top-level included element by adding an `xml:lang` attribute if its include parent has a different [language] property. If the addition of `xml:lang` is undesired by your application, you can disable the language fix-up.

• **DTD post-validation** - enable this option to validate an XML file against the associated DTD, after all the content merged to the current XML file using XInclude was resolved. In case you disable this option, the current XML file is validated against the associated DTD before all the content merged to the current XML file using XInclude is resolved.

**XML Schema Preferences**

To configure the XML Schema options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XML Parser > XML Schema.

This preferences page allows you to configure the following options:

• **Default XML Schema version** - Allows you to select the version of W3C XML Schema: XML Schema 1.0 or XML Schema 1.1.

  **Note:** You are also able to set the XML Schema version using the Customize option in [New dialog box](http://example.com).

• **Default XML Schema validation engine** - Allows you to set the default XML Schema validation engine either to Xerces or Saxon EE.

**Xerces validation features**

• **Enable full schema constraint checking** ([http://example.com](http://example.com)) - Sets the `schema-full-checking` feature to true. This enables a validation of the parsed XML document against a schema (W3C XML Schema or DTD) while the document is parsed.

• **Enable honour all schema location feature** ([http://example.com](http://example.com)) - Sets the `honour-all-schema-location` feature to true. All the files that declare W3C XML Schema components from the same namespace are used to compose the validation model. In case this option is disabled, only the first W3C XML Schema file that is encountered in the XML Schema import tree is taken into account.

• **Enable full XPath 2.0 in assertions and alternative types** ([http://example.com](http://example.com)) - When enabled (default value), you can use the full XPath support in assertions and alternative types. Otherwise, only the XPath support offered by the Xerces engine is available.

• **Assertions can see comments and processing instructions** ([http://example.com](http://example.com)) - Controls whether comments and processing instructions are visible to the XPath expression used for defining an assertion in XSD 1.1.

**Saxon validation features**

• **Multiple schema imports** - Forces `xs:import` to fetch the referenced schema document. By default, the `xs:import` fetches the document only if no schema document for the given namespace has already been loaded. With this option in effect, the referenced schema document is loaded unless the absolute URI is the same as a schema document already loaded.
• **Assertions can see comments and processing instructions** - Controls whether comments and processing instructions are visible to the XPath expression used to define an assertion. By default (unlike Saxon 9.3), they are not made visible.

**Relax NG Preferences**

To configure the Relax NG options, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to XML > XML Parser > Relax NG.

The following options are available in this page:

- **Check feasibly valid** - Checks whether Relax NG documents can be transformed into valid documents by inserting any number of attributes and child elements anywhere in the tree.
  
  Note: Enabling this option disables the Check ID/IDREF option.

- **Check ID/IDREF** - Checks the ID/IDREF matches when a Relax NG document is validated.

- **Add default attribute values** - Default values are given to the attributes of documents validated using Relax NG. These values are defined in the Relax NG schema.

**Schematron Preferences**

To configure the Schematron options, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to XML > XML Parser > Schematron.

The following options are available in this preferences page:

- **Schematron XPath Version** - selects the version of XPath for the expressions that are allowed in Schematron assertion tests: 1.0 or 2.0. This option is applied both in standalone Schematron schemas and in embedded Schematron rules, both in Schematron 1.5 and in ISO Schematron.

- **Optimize (visit-no-attributes)** - in case your ISO Schematron assertion tests do not contain the attributes axis you should check this option for faster ISO Schematron validation.

- **Allow foreign elements (allow-foreign)** - enables support for allow-foreign on ISO Schematron. This option is used to pass non-Schematron elements to the generated stylesheet.

- **Use Saxon EE (schema aware) for xslt2 query binding** - when enabled, Saxon EE is used for xslt2 query binding. In case this option is disabled, Saxon PE is used.

- **Enable Schematron Quick Fixes (SQF) support** - Allows you to enable or disable the support for quick fixes in Schematron files. This option is enabled by default.

**XProc Engines Preferences**

Oxygen XML Author plugin comes with a built-in XProc engine called *Calabash*. An external XProc engine can be configured in this panel.

When **Show XProc messages** is selected all messages emitted by the XProc processor during a transformation will be presented in the results view.

For an external engine the value of the **Name** field will be displayed in the XProc transformation scenario and in the command line that will start it.
Other parameters that can be set for an XProc external engine are the following: , and the error stream of the engine, the working directory of the command that will start the engine. The encodings will be used for reading and displaying the output of the engine. The working directory and

- a textual description that will appear as tooltip where the XProc engine will be used
- the encoding for the output stream of the XProc engine, used for reading and displaying the output messages
- the encoding for the error stream of the XProc engine, used for reading and displaying the messages from the error stream
- the working directory for resolving relative paths
- the command line that will run the XProc engine as an external process; the command line can use built-in editor variables and custom editor variables for parametrizing a file path

Note: You can configure the Saxon processor using the saxon.config file. For further details about configuring this file go to [http://www.saxonica.com/documentation9.5/index.html#configuration/configuration-file](http://www.saxonica.com/documentation9.5/index.html#configuration/configuration-file).

Note: You can configure Calabash using the calabash.config file.

Note: These files are located in [OXYGEN_DIR]\lib\xproc\calabash. In case they do not exist, you have to create them.

**XSLT-FO-XQuery Preferences**

To configure the XSLT/FO/XQuery options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery. This panel contains only the most generic options for working with XSLT / XSL-FO / XQuery processors. The more specific options are grouped in other panels linked as child nodes of this panel in the tree of the Preferences dialog.

There is only one generic option available:
Create transformation temporary files in system temporary directory - It should be selected only when the temporary files necessary for performing transformations are created in the same folder as the source of the transformation (the default behavior, when this option is not selected) and this breaks the transformation. An example of breaking the transformation is when the transformation processes all the files located in the same folder as the source of the transformation, which will include the temporary files, and the result is incorrect or the transformation fails due to this fact.

XSLT Preferences

To configure the XSLT options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > XSLT.

Oxygen XML Author plugin gives you the possibility to use an XSLT transformer implemented in Java (other than the XSLT transformers that come bundled with Oxygen XML Author plugin). To use a different XSLT transformer, specify the name of the transformer factory class. Oxygen XML Author plugin sets this transformer factory class as the value of the Java property javax.xml.transform.TransformerFactory.

You can customize the following XSLT preferences:

- **Value** - Allows the user to enter the name of the transformer factory Java class.
- **XSLT 1.0 Validate with** - allows you to set the XSLT engine used for validation of XSLT 1.0 documents.
- **XSLT 2.0 Validate with** - allows you to set the XSLT Engine used for validation of XSLT 2.0 documents.
- **XSLT 3.0 Validate with** - allows you to set the XSLT Engine used for validation of XSLT 3.0 documents.

Note: Saxon-HE does not implement any XSLT 3.0 features. Saxon-PE implements a selection of XSLT 3.0 (and XPath 3.0) features, with the exception of schema-awareness and streaming. Saxon-EE implements additional features relating to streaming (processing of a source document without constructing a tree in memory. For further details about XSLT 3.0 conformance, go to [http://www.saxonica.com/documentation/index.html#!conformance/xslt30](http://www.saxonica.com/documentation/index.html#!conformance/xslt30).

Saxon6 Preferences

To configure the Saxon 6 options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > XSLT > Saxon > Saxon 6.

![Figure 205: The Saxon 6 XSLT Preferences Panel](image)

The built-in Saxon 6 XSLT processor can be configured with the following options:

- **Line numbering** - Specifies whether line numbers are maintained and reported in error messages for the XML source document.
- **Disable calls on extension functions** - If enabled, external functions called is disallowed. Checking this is recommended in an environment where untrusted stylesheets may be executed. Also disables user-defined extension elements, together with the writing of multiple output files, all of which carry similar security risks.
- **Handling of recoverable stylesheet errors** - Allows the user to choose how dynamic errors are handled. Either one of the following options can be selected:
  - **recover silently** - Continue processing without reporting the error.
  - **recover with warnings** - Issue a warning but continue processing.
  - **signal the error and do not attempt recovery** - Issue an error and stop processing.
To configure the Saxon HE/PE/EE options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > XSLT > Saxon > Saxon HE/PE/EE.

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to configure the following XSLT options for the Saxon 9.6.0.5 Home Edition (HE), Professional Edition (PE), and Enterprise Edition (EE):

- **Use a configuration file** ("-config") - Sets a Saxon 9.6.0.5 configuration file that is executed for XSLT transformation and validation processes.

- **Version warnings** ("-versmsg") - Warns you when the transformation is applied to an XSLT 1.0 stylesheet.

- **Line numbering** ("-l") - Error line numbers are included in the output messages.

- **Expand attributes defaults** ("-expand") - Specifies whether or not the attributes defined in the associated DTD or XML Schema are expanded in the output of the transformation you are executing.

- **DTD validation of the source** ("-dtd") - The following options are available:
  - **On** - Requests DTD validation of the source file and of any files read using the document() function.
  - **Off** - (default setting) Suppresses DTD validation.
  - **Recover** - Performs DTD validation but treats the errors as non-fatal.

  **Note:** Any external DTD is likely to be read even if not used for validation, since DTDs can contain definitions of entities.

- **Recoverable errors** ("-warnings") - Policy for handling recoverable errors in the stylesheet: Allows you to choose how dynamic errors are handled. One of the following options can be selected:
  - **Recover silently** ("silent") - Continues processing without reporting the error.
  - **Recover with warnings** ("recover") - (default setting) Issues a warning but continues processing.
  - **Signal the error and do not attempt recovery** ("fatal") - Issues an error and stops processing.

- **Strip whitespaces** ("-strip") - Strip whitespaces feature can be one of the following three options:
  - **All** ("all") - Strips all whitespace text nodes from source documents before any further processing, regardless of any xsl:strip-space declarations in the stylesheet, or any xml:space attributes in the source document.
  - **Ignorable** ("ignorable") - Strips all ignorable whitespace text nodes from source documents before any further processing, regardless of any xsl:strip-space declarations in the stylesheet, or any xml:space attributes in the source document. Whitespace text nodes are ignorable if they appear in elements defined in the DTD or schema as having element-only content.
  - **None** ("none") - default setting. No whitespaces are stripped before further processing. However, whitespace are stripped if this is specified in the stylesheet using xsl:strip-space.

  **Optimization level** ("-opt") - Set the optimization level. The value is an integer in the range 0 (no optimization) to 10 (full optimization). This option allows optimization to be suppressed in cases where reducing the compiling time is important, where optimization conflicts with debugging, or causes extension functions with side-effects to behave unpredictably.

The advanced options available only in Saxon Professional Edition (PE) and Enterprise Edition (EE) are:

- **Allow calls on extension functions** ("-ext") - If checked, the stylesheet is allowed to call external Java functions. This does not affect calls on integrated extension functions, including Saxon and EXSLT extension functions. This option is useful when loading an untrusted stylesheet, such as from a remote site using an http://[URL]. It ensures that the stylesheet cannot call arbitrary Java methods and thus gain privileged access to resources on your machine.

- **Register Saxon-CE extension functions and instructions** - Registers the Saxon-CE extension functions and instructions when compiling a stylesheet using the Saxon 9.6.0.5 processors.

The advanced options available only in Saxon Enterprise Edition (EE) are:

- **XML Schema version** - Use this option to change the default XML Schema version. To change the default XML Schema version, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XML Parser > XML Schema.
Note: This option is available when you configure the Saxon EE advanced options from a transformation scenario.

- **Validation of the source file** ("-val") - Requests schema-based validation of the source file and of any files read using the `document()` or similar functions. It can have the following values:
  - **Schema validation** ("strict") - This mode requires an XML Schema and specifies that the source documents should be parsed with strict schema-validation enabled.
  - **Lax schema validation** ("lax") - If an XML Schema is provided, this mode enables parsing the source documents with schema-validation enabled but the validation will not fail if, for example, element declarations are not found.
  - **Disable schema validation** - This specifies that the source documents should be parsed with schema-validation disabled.

- **Validation errors in the results tree treated as warnings** ("-outval") - Normally, if validation of result documents is requested, a validation error is fatal. Enabling this option causes such validation failures to be treated as warnings.

- **Write comments for non-fatal validation errors of the result document** - The validation messages are written (where possible) as a comment in the result document itself.

- **Generate bytecode** ("--generateByteCode:(on|off)") - If you enable this option, Saxon-EE attempts to generate Java bytecode for evaluation of parts of a query or stylesheet that are amenable to such an action. For further details regarding this option, go to [http://www.saxonica.com/documentation9.5/index.html#javadoc](http://www.saxonica.com/documentation9.5/index.html#javadoc).

### Saxon HE/PE/EE Advanced Preferences

To configure the **Saxon HE/PE/EE Advanced** preferences, open the Preferences dialog box and go to **XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > XSLT > Saxon > Saxon HE/PE/EE > Advanced**.

![Figure 206: The Saxon HE/PE/EE XSLT Advanced Preferences Panel](image)


- **URI Resolver class name** ("-r") - Specifies a custom implementation for the URI resolver used by the XSLT Saxon 9.6.0.5 transformer (the -r option when run from the command line). The class name must be fully specified and the corresponding jar or class extension must be configured from the dialog for configuring the XSLT extension for the particular transformation scenario.

- **Collection URI Resolver class name** ("-cr") - Specifies a custom implementation for the Collection URI resolver used by the XSLT Saxon 9.6.0.5 transformer (the -cr option when run from the command line). The class name must be fully specified and the corresponding jar or class extension must be configured from the dialog for configuring the XSLT extension for the particular transformation scenario.

### XSLTProc Preferences

To configure **XSLTProc** options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to **XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > XSLT > XSLTProc**.

The options of the XSLTProc processor are the same as the ones available in the command line:

- **Enable XInclude processing** - If checked, XInclude references will be resolved when XSLTProc is used as transformer in XSLT transformation scenarios.

- **Skip loading the document's DTD** - If checked, the DTD specified in the DOCTYPE declaration will not be loaded.

- **Do not apply default attributes from document's DTD** - If checked, the default attributes declared in the DTD and not specified in the document are not included in the transformed document.
• **Do not use Internet to fetch DTD's, entities or docs** - If checked, the remote references to DTD's and entities are not followed.

• **Maximum depth in templates stack** - If this limit of maximum templates depth is reached the transformation ends with an error.

• **Verbosity** - If checked, the transformation will output detailed status messages about the transformation process in the **Warnings** view.

• **Show version of libxml and libxslt used** - If checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin will display in the **Warnings** view the version of the libxml and libxslt libraries invoked by XSLTProc.

• **Show time information** - If checked, the **Warnings** view will display the time necessary for running the transformation.

• **Show debug information** - If checked, the **Warnings** view will display debug information about what templates are matched, parameter values, etc.

• **Show all documents loaded during processing** - If checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin will display in the **Warnings** view the URL of all the files loaded during transformation.

• **Show profile information** - If checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin will display in the **Warnings** view a table with all the matched templates, and for each template will display: the match XPath expression, the template name, the number of template modes, the number of calls, the execution time.

• **Show the list of registered extensions** - If checked, Oxygen XML Author plugin will display in the **Warnings** view a list with all the registered extension functions, extension elements and extension modules.

• **Refuses to write to any file or resource** - If checked, the XSLTProc processor will not write any part of the transformation result to an external file on disk. If such an operation is requested by the processed XSLT stylesheet the transformation ends with a runtime error.

• **Refuses to create directories** - If checked, the XSLTProc processor will not create any directory during the transformation process. If such an operation is requested by the processed XSLT stylesheet the transformation ends with a runtime error.

**MSXML Preferences**

To configure the MSXML options, open the **Preferences** dialog box and go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > XSLT > MSXML.

The options of the MSXML 3.0 and 4.0 processors are the same as the ones available in the command line for the MSXML processors:

• **Validate documents during parse phase** - If checked and either the source or stylesheet document has a DTD or schema against which its content can be checked, validation is performed.

• **Do not resolve external definitions during parse phase** - By default, MSXSL instructs the parser to resolve external definitions such as document type definition (DTD), external subsets or external entity references when parsing the source and style sheet documents. If this option is checked the resolution is disabled.

• **Strip non-significant whitespaces** - If checked, strips non-significant white space from the input XML document during the load phase. Enabling this option can lower memory usage and improve transformation performance while, in most cases, creating equivalent output.

• **Show time information** - If checked, the relative speed of various transformation steps can be measured:
  - The time to load, parse, and build the input document.
  - The time to load, parse, and build the stylesheet document.
  - The time to compile the stylesheet in preparation for the transformation.
  - The time to execute the stylesheet.

• **Start transformation in this mode** - Although stylesheet execution usually begins in the empty mode, this default may be changed by specifying another mode. Changing the start mode allows execution to jump directly to an alternate group of templates.

**MSXML.NET Preferences**

To configure the MSXML.NET options, open the **Preferences** dialog box and go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > XSLT > MSXML.NET.
The options of the MSXML.NET processor are:

- **Enable XInclude processing** - If checked, XInclude references will be resolved when MSXML.NET is used as transformer in the XSLT transformation scenario.
- **Validate documents during parse phase** - If checked and either the source or stylesheet document has a DTD or schema against which its content can be checked, validation is performed.
- **Do not resolve external definitions during parse phase** - By default MSXML.NET resolves external definitions such as DTD external subsets or external entity references when parsing source XML document and stylesheet document. Using this option you can disable this behaviour. Note, that it may affect also the validation process for the XML document.
- **Strip non-significant whitespaces** - If checked, strips non-significant white space from the input XML document during the load phase. Enabling this option can lower memory usage and improve transformation performance while, in most cases, creating equivalent output.
- **Show time information** - If checked, the relative speed of various transformation steps can be measured:
  - The time to load, parse, and build the input document.
  - The time to load, parse, and build the stylesheet document.
  - The time to compile the stylesheet in preparation for the transformation.
  - The time to execute the stylesheet.
- **Forces ASCII output encoding** - There is a known problem with .NET 1.X XSLT processor (System.Xml.Xsl.XslTransform class): it doesn't support escaping of characters as XML character references when they cannot be represented in the output encoding. That means that when you output a character that cannot be represented in output encoding, it will be outputted as '?'. Usually this happens when output encoding is set to ASCII. With this option checked the output is forced to be ASCII encoded and all non-ASCII characters get escaped as XML character references (&#nnnn; form).
- **Allow multiple output documents** - This option allows to create multiple result documents using the `exsl:document` extension element.
- **Use named URI resolver class** - This option allows to specify a custom URI resolver class to resolve URI references in `xsl:import` and `xsl:include` instructions (during XSLT stylesheet loading phase) and in `document()` function (during XSL transformation phase).
- **Assembly file name for URI resolver class** - The previous option specifies partially or fully qualified URI resolver class name, e.g. Acme.Resolvers.CacheResolver. Such name requires additional assembly specification using this option or the next option, but fully qualified class name (which always includes an assembly specifier) is all-sufficient. See MSDN for more info about fully qualified class names. This option specifies a file name of the assembly, where the specified resolver class can be found.
- **Assembly GAC name for URI resolver class** - This option specifies partially or fully qualified name of the assembly in the global assembly cache (GAC), where the specified resolver class can be found. See MSDN for more info about partial assembly names. Also see the previous option.
- **List of extension object class names** - This option allows to specify `extension object` classes, whose public methods then can be used as extension functions in an XSLT stylesheet. It is a comma-separated list of namespace-qualified extension object class names. Each class name must be bound to a namespace URI using prefixes, similar to providing XSLT parameters.
- **Use specified EXSLT assembly** - MSXML.NET supports a rich library of the EXSLT and EXSLT.NET extension functions embedded or in a plugged in EXSLT.NET library. EXSLT support is enabled by default and cannot be disabled in this version. If you want to use an external EXSLT.NET implementation instead of a built-in one use this option.
- **Credential loading source xml** - This option allows to specify user credentials to be used when loading XML source documents. The credentials should be provided in the `username:password@domain` format (all parts are optional).
- **Credential loading stylesheet** - This option allows to specify user credentials to be used when loading XSLT stylesheet documents. The credentials should be provided in the `username:password@domain` format (all parts are optional).

**FO Processors Preferences**

Besides Apache FOP, the built-in formatting objects processor, you can configure other external processors and set them in the transformation scenarios for processing XSL-FO documents.
Oxygen XML Author plugin provides an easy way to add two of the most used commercial FO processors: RenderX XEP and Antenna House XSL Formatter. You can easily add RenderX XEP as an external FO processor if you have the XEP installed. Also, if you have the Antenna House XSL Formatter v4 or v5, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the environmental variables set by the XSL Formatter installation to detect and use it for XSL-FO transformations. If the environmental variables are not set for the XSL Formatter installation, you can browse and choose the executable file just as you would for XEP. You can use these two external FO processors for DITA OT transformations scenarios and XML with XSLT transformation scenarios.

To configure the FO Processors options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > FO Processors.

**Figure 207: The FO Processors Preferences Panel**

**Apache FOP**

The options for FO processors are the following:

- **Use built-in Apache FOP** - instructs Oxygen XML Author plugin to use its built-in Apache FO processor.
- **Use other Apache FOP** - instructs Oxygen XML Author plugin to use another Apache FO processor installed on your computer.
- **Enable the output of the built-in FOP** - all Apache FOP output is displayed in a results pane at the bottom of the Oxygen XML Author plugin window including warning messages about FO instructions not supported by Apache FOP.
- **Memory available to the built-in FOP** - if your Apache FOP transformations fail with an Out of Memory error (OutOfMemoryError) select from this combo box a larger value for the amount of memory reserved for FOP transformations.
- **Configuration file for the built-in FOP** - you should specify here the path to an Apache FOP configuration file, necessary for example to render to PDF a document containing Unicode content using a special true type font.
- **Generates PDF/A-1b output** - when selected PDF/A-1b output is generated.

**Note:** All fonts have to be embedded, even the implicit ones. More information about configuring metrics files for the embedded fonts can be found in Add a font to the built-in FOP.
Note: You cannot use the `<filterList>` key in the configuration file because FOP would generate the following error: *The Filter key is prohibited when PDF/A-1 is active.*

- **Add 'XEP' FO processor (executable file is needed)** - in case *RenderX XEP* is already installed on your computer, you can use this button to choose the XEP executable script (*xep.bat* for Windows, *xep* for Linux).
- **Add 'Antenna House' FO processor (executable file is needed)** - in case *Antenna House XSL Formatter* is already installed on your computer, you can use this button to choose the Antenna House executable script (*AHFCmd.exe* for Windows, *AHFCmd.sh* or *XSLCmd.sh* for Linux).

**External FO processors**

In this section you can manage the external FO processors you want to use in transformation scenarios. Press the **New** button to add a new external FO processor. The following dialog is displayed:

![External FO Processor Configuration Dialog](image)

**Figure 208: The External FO Processor Configuration Dialog**

- **Name** - the name displayed in the list of available FOP processors on the FOP tab of the transformation scenario dialog.
- **Description** - a textual description of the FO processor displayed in the FO processors table and in tooltips of UI components where the processor is selected.
- **Working directory** - the directory where the intermediate and final results of the processing is stored. Here you can use one of the following editor variables:
  - `${homeDir}` - the path to user home directory.
  - `${cfd}` - the path of current file directory. If the current file is not a local file, the target is the user's desktop directory.
  - `${pd}` - the project directory.
  - `${oxygenInstallDir}` - the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation directory.
- **Command line** - the command line that starts the FO processor, specific to each processor. Here you can use one of the following editor variables:
  - `${method}` - the FOP transformation method: *pdf*, *ps* or *txt*
  - `${fo}` - the input FO file
  - `${out}` - the output file
  - `${pd}` - the project directory
  - `${frameworksDir}` - the path of the *frameworks* subdirectory of the Oxygen XML Author plugin install directory
- **${oxygenInstallDir}** - the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation directory
- **${ps}** - the platform-specific path separator. It is used between the library files specified in the class path of the command line

- **Output Encoding** - the encoding of the FO processor output stream displayed in a results panel at the bottom of the Oxygen XML Author plugin window.
- **Error Encoding** - the encoding of the FO processor error stream displayed in a results panel at the bottom of the Oxygen XML Author plugin window.

### XPath Preferences

To configure the XPath options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > XPath.

Oxygen XML Author plugin allows you to customize the following options:

- **Unescape XPath expression** - the entities of an XPath expressions that you type in the XPath/XQuery Builder are unescaped during their execution. For example the expression

  ```xml
  //varlistentry[starts-with(@os,'&#x73;')]
  ```

  is equivalent with:

  ```xml
  //varlistentry[starts-with(@os,'s')]
  ```

- **No namespace** - if you enable this option, Oxygen XML Author plugin considers unprefixed element names of the evaluated XPath 2.0 / 3.0 expressions as belonging to no namespace.
- **Use the default namespace from the root element** - if you enable this option, Oxygen XML Author plugin considers unprefixed element names of the evaluated XPath expressions as belonging to the default namespace declared on the root element of the XML document you are querying.
- **Use the namespace of the root** - if you enable this option, Oxygen XML Author plugin considers unprefixed element names of the evaluated XPath expressions as belonging to the same namespace as the root element of the XML document you are querying.
- **This namespace** - in this field you can enter the namespace of the unprefixed elements.
- **Default prefix-namespace mappings** - in this field you can associate prefixes with namespaces. Use these mappings when you want to define them globally, not for each document.

### Custom Engines Preferences

You can configure and run XSLT and XQuery transformations with processors other than the ones which come with the Oxygen XML Author plugin distribution.

#### Note:

To configure the Custom Engines preferences, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XSLT/FO/XQuery > Custom Engines.

The following parameters can be configured for a custom engine:
Figure 209: Parameters of a Custom Engine

- **Engine type** - Combo box allowing you to choose the transformer type. There are two options: XSLT engines and XQuery engines.
- **Name** - The name of the transformer displayed in the dialog for editing transformation scenarios
- **Description** - A textual description of the transformer.
- **Working directory** - The start directory of the transformer executable program. The following editor variables are available for making the path to the working directory independent of the location of the input files:
  - **${homeDir}** - The user home directory in the operating system.
  - **${cfd}** - The path to the directory of the current file.
  - **${pd}** - The path to the directory of the current project.
  - **${oxygenInstallDir}** - The Oxygen XML Author plugin install directory.
- **Command line** - The command line that must be executed by Oxygen XML Author plugin to perform a transformation with the engine. The following editor variables are available for making the parameters in the command line (the transformer executable, the input files) independent of the location of the input files:
  - **${xml}** - The XML input document as a file path.
  - **${xmlu}** - The XML input document as a URL.
  - **${xsl}** - The XSL / XQuery input document as a file path.
  - **${xslu}** - The XSL / XQuery input document as a URL.
  - **${out}** - The output document as a file path.
  - **${outu}** - The output document as a URL.
  - **${ps}** - The platform separator which is used between library file names specified in the class path.
- **Output Encoding** - The encoding of the transformer output stream.
- **Error Encoding** - The encoding of the transformer error stream.

**Import Preferences**

To configure the **Import** options, open the **Preferences dialog box** and go to **XML > Import**. This page allows you to configure how empty values and **null** values are handled when they are encountered in imported database tables or Excel sheets. Also you can configure the format of date / time values recognized in the imported database tables or Excel sheets.

The following options are available:
• **Create empty elements for empty values** - If checked, an empty value from a database column or from a text file is imported as an empty element.

• **Create empty elements for null values** - If checked, null values from a database column are imported as empty elements.

• **Escape XML content** - Enabled by default, this option instructs Oxygen XML Author plugin to escape the imported content to an XML-safe form.

• **Add annotations for generated XML Schema** - If checked, the generated XML Schema contains an annotation for each of the imported table columns. The documentation inside the annotation tag contains the remarks of the database columns (if available) and also information about the conversion between the column type and the generated XML Schema type.

The section **Date / Time Format** specifies the format used for importing date and time values from Excel spreadsheets or database tables and in the generated XML schemas. The following format types are available:

• **Unformatted** - If checked, the date and time formats specific to the database are used for import. When importing data from Excel a string representation of date or time values are used. The type used in the generated XML Schema is `xs:string`.

• **XML Schema date format** - If checked, the XML Schema-specific format ISO8601 is used for imported date / time data (`yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss` for datetime, `yyyy-MM-dd` for date and `HH:mm:ss` for time). The types used in the generated XML Schema are `xs:datetime`, `xs:date` and `xs:time`.

• **Custom format** - If checked, the user can define a custom format for timestamp, date, and time values or choose one of the predefined formats. A preview of the values is presented when a format is used. The type used in the generated XML Schema is `xs:string`.

### Date / Time Patterns Preferences

#### Table 7: Pattern letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Date or Time Component</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Era designator</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>1996; 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Month in year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>July; Jul; 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Week in year</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Week in month</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Day in year</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Day in month</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Day of week in month</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Day in week</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Tuesday; Tue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Am / pm marker</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Hour in day (0-23)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>Hour in day (1-24)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Hour in am / pm (0-11)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Hour in am / pm (1-12)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Minute in hour</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>Second in minute</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Millisecond</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>Time zone</td>
<td>General time zone</td>
<td>Pacific Standard Time; PST; GMT-08:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pattern letters are usually repeated, as their number determines the exact presentation:

- **Text** - If the number of pattern letters is 4 or more, the full form is used; otherwise a short or abbreviated form is used if available.
- **Number** - The number of pattern letters is the minimum number of digits, and shorter numbers are zero-padded to this amount.
- **Year** - If the number of pattern letters is 2, the year is truncated to 2 digits; otherwise it is interpreted as a number.
- **Month** - If the number of pattern letters is 3 or more, the month is interpreted as text; otherwise, it is interpreted as a number.
- **General time zone** - Time zones are interpreted as text if they have names. For time zones representing a GMT offset value, the following syntax is used:
  - **GMTOffsetTimeZone** - GMT Sign Hours : Minutes
    - **Sign** - one of + or -
    - **Hours** - one or two digits
    - **Minutes** - two digits
    - **Digit** - one of 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
  
  Hours must be between 0 and 23, and Minutes must be between 00 and 59. The format is locale independent and digits must be taken from the Basic Latin block of the Unicode standard.
- **RFC 822 time zone**: The RFC 822 4-digit time zone format is used:
  - **RFC822TimeZone** - Sign TwoDigitHours Minutes
    - **TwoDigitHours** - a number of two digits
    
    TwoDigitHours must be between 00 and 23.

### XML Signing Certificates Preferences

Oxygen XML Author plugin provides two types of keystores for certificates that are used for digital signatures of XML documents: Java KeyStore (JKS) and Public-Key Cryptography Standards version 12 (PKCS-12). A keystore file is protected by a password. To configure a certificate keystore, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML > XML Signing Certificates. You can customize the following parameters of a keystore:

#### Figure 210: The Certificates Preferences Panel

- **Keystore type** - The type of keystore that Oxygen XML Author plugin uses (JKS or PKCS-12).
- **Keystore file** - The location of the imported file.
- **Keystore password** - The password that is used for protecting the privacy of the stored keys.
- **Certificate alias** - The alias used for storing the key entry (the certificate or the private key) inside the keystore.
- **Private key password** - The private key password of the certificate (required only for JKS keystores).
- **Validate** - Press this button to verify the configured keystore and the validity of the certificate.
XML Structure Outline Preferences

To configure the XML Structure Outline options, open the Preferences dialog box and go to XML Structure Outline, which contains the following preferences:

- **Preferred attribute names for display** - The preferred attribute names when displaying the attributes of an element in the Outline view. If there is no preferred attribute name specified, the first attribute of an element is displayed.
- **Enable outline drag and drop** - Drag and drop is disabled for the tree displayed in the Outline view only if there is a possibility to accidentally change the structure of the document by such operations.

Importing / Exporting Global Options

The import/export buttons are located in the preferences page of the Oxygen XML Author plugin. To open this page, go to Open the Preferences dialog box. You can use the import/export buttons to load or save global preferences as an XML file which can be reloaded both on your computer and on others.

The following actions are available:

**Reset Global Options**

Restores the preference to the factory defaults, or to the custom defaults, if they are defined.

**Import Global Options**

Allows you to import a set of Global Options from an exported XML options file. You can also select a project file (.xpr) to import all the Global Options that are set in that project file. After you select a file the Import Global Options dialog box is displayed and it informs you that the operation will only override the options that are included in the imported file. You can enable the **Reset all other options to their default values** option to reset all options to the default values before the file is imported.

**Export Global Options**

Allows you to export Global Options to an XML options file. Some user-specific options that are private are not included. For example, the name of the Review Author is not included in the export operation.

Reset Global Options

To reset all global preferences to their default values, open the Preferences dialog box and click on Reset Global Options.

The list of transformation scenarios will be reset to the default scenarios.

Customizing Default Options

Oxygen XML Author plugin has an extensive set of options that you can configure. When Oxygen XML Author plugin is installed, these options are set to default values. You can provide a different set of default values for an installation using an options file.

**Creating an options file**

To create an options file:

1. You may wish to use a fresh install for this procedure, to make sure that you do not copy personal option settings to the group.
2. Open Oxygen XML Author plugin and open the Preferences dialog box.
3. Go through the options and set them to the desired defaults. Make sure that you are setting global options, not project options in each page.
4. Go to back to the main preferences page and click Export Global Options to create an options file.
Providing Default Option Values

Use either one of the following ways to configure an Oxygen XML Author plugin installation to use customized default options from an XML configuration file:

• Set the path to the options file as the value of the `com.oxygenxml.default.options` system property.
  
  You can add the following line in the
  
  `[Eclipse-platform-install-folder]/configuration/config.ini` file:

  ```
  com.oxygenxml.default.options=file:@config.dir/../default-options.xml
  ```

• In the `[OXYGEN_DIR]` installation folder, create a folder called `preferences`. Copy the options file in the
  
  `[Eclipse-platform-install-folder]/plugins/com.oxygenxml.editor/preferences` folder
  
  or to the equivalent plugin folder in the
  
  `[Eclipse-platform-install-folder]/dropins` folder if the
  
  plugin was installed as a drop-in.

  **Note:** Make sure that the options configuration file has the `.xml` extension (for example:
  
  `default-options.xml`).

Scenarios Management

You can import and export the global transformation and validation scenarios using the following actions:

• To load a set of transformation scenarios from a properties file, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to Scenarios
  
  Management >  Import Global Transformation Scenarios
  
  - To store a set of transformation scenarios in a properties file, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to Scenarios
  
  Management >  Export Global Transformation Scenarios
  
  - To load a set of validation scenarios from a properties file, *open the Preferences dialog box* and go to Scenarios
  
  Management >  Import Global Validation Scenarios
  
  - To store all the global (not project-level) validation scenarios in a properties file, *open the Preferences dialog box*
  
  and go to Scenarios Management >  Export Global Validation scenarios

The Export Global Transformation Scenarios and Export Global Validation Scenarios options are used to store all

- the scenarios in a separate properties file. Associations between document URLs and scenarios are also saved in this file. You can load the saved scenarios using the Import Global Transformation Scenarios and Import Global Validation Scenarios actions. To distinguish the existing scenarios and the imported ones, the names of the imported scenarios contain the word `import`.

Editor Variables

An editor variable is a shorthand notation for context-dependent information, such as a file or folder path, a time-stamp, or a date. It is used in the definition of a command (for example, the input URL of a transformation, the output file path of a transformation, or the command line of an external tool) to make a command or a parameter generic and re-usable with other input files. When the same command is applied to different files, the notation is expanded at the execution of the command so that the same command has different effects depending on the actual file.

You can use the following editor variables in Oxygen XML Author plugin commands of external engines or other external tools, in transformation scenarios, and in validation scenarios:

• `{oxygenHome}` - Oxygen XML Author plugin installation folder as URL.

• `{oxygenInstallDir}` - Oxygen XML Author plugin installation folder as file path.

• `{framework}` - The path (as URL) of the current framework, as part of the `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks` directory.

• `{framework(fr_name)}` - The path (as URL) of the `fr_name` framework.

• `{frameworkDir(fr_name)}` - The path (as file path) of the `fr_name` framework.
Note: Because multiple frameworks might have the same name (although it is not recommended), for both ${framework(fr_name)} and ${frameworkDir(fr_name)} editor variables Oxygen XML Author plugin employs the following algorithm when searching for a given framework name:

- all frameworks are sorted, from high to low, according to their Priority setting from the Document Type Association preferences page. Only frameworks that have the Enabled checkbox set are taken into account.
- next, if the two or more frameworks have the same name and priority, a further sorting based on the Storage setting is made, in the exact following order:
  - frameworks stored in the internal Oxygen XML Author plugin options
  - additional frameworks added in the Locations preferences page
  - frameworks installed using the add-ons support
  - frameworks found in the main frameworks location (Default or Custom)

- ${frameworks} - The path (as URL) of the [OXYGEN_DIR] directory.
- ${frameworkDir} - The path (as file path) of the current framework, as part of the [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks directory.
- ${homeDir} - The path (as file path) of the user home folder.
- ${home} - The path (as URL) of the user home folder.
- ${pd} - Current project folder as file path. Usually the current folder selected in the Project View.
- ${pdu} - Current project folder as URL. Usually the current folder selected in the Project View.
- ${pn} - Current project name.
- ${cfdu} - Current file folder as URL, that is the path of the current edited document up to the name of the parent folder, represented as a URL.
- ${cfd} - Current file folder as file path, that is the path of the current edited document up to the name of the parent folder.
- ${cfne} - Current file name without extension and without parent folder. The current file is the one currently opened and selected.
- ${cf} - Current file as file path, that is the absolute file path of the current edited document.
- ${af} - The local file path of the ZIP archive that includes the current edited document.
- ${afu} - The URL path of the ZIP archive that includes the current edited document.
- ${afd} - The local directory path of the ZIP archive that includes the current edited document.
- ${afdu} - The URL path of the directory of the ZIP archive that includes the current edited document.
- ${afn} - The file name (without parent directory and without file extension) of the zip archive that includes the current edited file.
- ${afne} - The file name (with file extension, for example .zip or .epub, but without parent directory) of the zip archive that includes the current edited file.
- ${currentFileURL} - Current file as URL, that is the absolute file path of the current edited document represented as URL.
- ${ps} - Path separator, that is the separator which can be used on the current platform (Windows, OS X, Linux) between library files specified in the class path.
- ${timeStamp} - Time stamp, that is the current time in Unix format. It can be used for example to save transformation results in different output files on each transform.
- ${caret} - The position where the caret is inserted. This variable can be used in a code template, in Author operations, or in a selection plugin.
- ${selection} - The current selected text content in the current edited document. This variable can be used in a code template, in Author operations, or in a selection plugin.
- ${id} - Application-level unique identifier; a short sequence of 10-12 letters and digits which is not guaranteed to be universally unique.
- \${uuid} - Universally unique identifier, a unique sequence of 32 hexadecimal digits generated by the Java UUID class.

- \${env(VAR_NAME)} - Value of the VAR_NAME environment variable. The environment variables are managed by the operating system. If you are looking for Java System Properties, use the \${system(var.name)} editor variable.

- \${system(var.name)} - Value of the var.name Java System Property. The Java system properties can be specified in the command line arguments of the Java runtime as -Dvar.name=var.value. If you are looking for operating system environment variables, use the \${env(VAR_NAME)} editor variable instead.

- \${ask('message', type, ('real_value1':'rendered_value1'; 'real_value2':'rendered_value2'; ...), 'default_value')} - To prompt for values at runtime, use the \${ask} editor variable. You can set the following parameters:
  - 'message' - The displayed message. Note the quotes that enclose the message.
  - type - Optional parameter, with one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Format: ${ask('message', url, 'default_value')}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Description: Input is considered a URL. Oxygen XML Author plugin checks that the provided URL is valid. Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ${ask('Input URL', url)} - The displayed dialog box has the name Input URL. The expected input type is URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ${ask('Input URL', url, '<a href="http://www.example.com')%7D">http://www.example.com')}</a> - The displayed dialog box has the name Input URL. The expected input type is URL. The input field displays the default value <a href="http://www.example.com">http://www.example.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Format: ${ask('message', password, 'default')}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Description: The input is hidden with bullet characters. Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ${ask('Input password', password)} - The displayed dialog box has the name 'Input password' and the input is hidden with bullet symbols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ${ask('Input password', password, 'abcd')} - The displayed dialog box has the name 'Input password' and the input hidden with bullet symbols. The input field already contains the default abcd value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Format: ${ask('message', generic, 'default')}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>generic</td>
<td>Description: The input is considered to be generic text that requires no special handling. Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ${ask('Hello world!')} - The dialog box has a Hello world! message displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ${ask('Hello world!', generic, 'Hello again!')} - The dialog box has a Hello world! message displayed and the value displayed in the input box is 'Hello again!'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Format: ${ask('message', relative_url, 'default')}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>relative_url</td>
<td>Description: Input is considered a URL. Oxygen XML Author plugin tries to make the URL relative to that of the document you are editing. Note: If the ${ask} editor variable is expanded in content that is not yet saved (such as an untitled file, whose path cannot be determined), then Oxygen XML Author plugin will transform it into an absolute URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ${ask('File location', relative_url, 'C:/example.txt')} - The dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>box has the name 'File location'. The URL inserted in the input box is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>made relative to the current edited document location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combobox</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Displays a dialog box that offers a drop-down list. The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drop-down list is populated with the given rendered_value values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Choosing such a value will return its associated value (real_value).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editable_combobox</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Displays a dialog box that offers a drop-down list with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>editable elements. The drop-down list is populated with the given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rendered_value values. Choosing such a value will return its associated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>real_value or the value inserted when you edit a list entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Displays a dialog box that offers a series of radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>buttons. Each radio button displays a rendered_value and will return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an associated real_value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> In this example Mac OS X is the default selected value and if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>selected it would return osx for the output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• 'default-value' - optional parameter. Provides a default value.

• \$\{date\(pattern\)\} - Current date. The allowed patterns are equivalent to the ones in the Java SimpleDateFormat class. Example: yyyy-MM-dd;

  Note: This editor variable supports both the xs:date and xs:datetime parameters. For details about xs:date, go to http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#date. For details about xs:datetime, go to http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#dateTime.

• \$\{dbgXML\} - The local file path to the XML document which is current selected in the Debugger source combo box (for tools started from the XSLT/XQuery Debugger).

• \$\{dbgXSL\} - The local file path to the XSL/XQuery document which is current selected in the Debugger stylesheet combo box (for tools started from the XSLT/XQuery Debugger).

• \$\{tsf\} - The transformation result file path. If the current opened file has an associated scenario which specifies a transformation output file, this variable expands to it.

• \$\{dsu\} - The path of the detected schema as an URL for the current validated XML document.

• \$\{ds\} - The path of the detected schema as a local file path for the current validated XML document.

• \$\{cp\} - Current page number. Used to display the current page number on each printed page in the Editor / Print Preferences page.

• \$\{tp\} - Total number of pages in the document. Used to display the total number of pages on each printed page in the Editor / Print Preferences page.

• \$\{xpath_eval\(expression\)\} - Evaluates an XPath 3.0 expression. Depending on the context, the expression can be:
  • static, when executed in a non-XML context. For example, you can use such static expressions to perform string operations on other editor variables for composing the name of the output file in a transformation scenario's Output tab.

    Example:

    \$\{xpath_eval\(upper-case\{substring\('\$\{cfn\}'\, 1, 4)\)\}\}

  • dynamic, when executed in an XML context. For example, you can use such dynamic expression in a code template or as a value of an author operation's parameter.

    Example:

    \$\{ask\('Set new ID attribute', generic, '\$\{xpath_eval\($\{id\}$)\}'\)\}

• \$\{i18n\(key\)\} - Editor variable used only at document type/framework level to allow translating names and descriptions of Author actions in multiple actions. For more details see the Localizing Frameworks on page 296 section.

Custom Editor Variables

An editor variable can be created by the user and included in any user defined expression where a built-in editor variable is also allowed. For example a custom editor variable may be necessary for configuring the command line of an external tool, the working directory of a custom validator, the command line of a custom XSLT engine, a custom FO processor, etc. All the custom editor variables are listed together with the built-in editor variables, for example when editing the working folder or the command line of an external tool or of a custom validator, the working directory, etc.

Creating a custom editor variable is very simple: just specify the name that will be used in user defined expressions, the value that will replace the variable name at runtime and a textual description for the user of that variable.

You can configure the custom editor variables in the Custom Editor Variables preferences page.

Localization of the User Interface

To localize the Oxygen XML Author plugin, you can use one of the following methods:
• localization through the update site:

Start Eclipse, go to Help > Install New Software... Press Add Site in the Available Software tab of the Software Updates dialog box. Enter http://www.oxygenxml.com/InstData/Author/Eclipse/site.xml in the location field of the Add Site dialog box. Press OK. Select the language pack checkbox.

• localization through the zip archive:

Go to http://www.oxygenxml.com/download.html and download the zip archive with the plugin language pack. Unzip the downloaded zip archive in the dropins subdirectory of the Eclipse install directory. Restart Eclipse.

If your operating system is running in the language you want to start Eclipse in (for example, you are using Japanese version of Windows, and you want to start Eclipse in Japanese), Oxygen XML Author plugin matches the appropriate language from the language pack. However, if your operating system is running in a language other than the one you want to start Eclipse in (for example, you are using the English version of Windows, and you want to start Eclipse in Japanese, if you have the required operating system language support including the keyboard layouts and input method editors installed), specify the -nl <locale> command line argument when you launch Eclipse. Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the translation file which matches the specified <locale>.

You can also localize the Eclipse plugin to a different language that the initial languages in the language pack. Duplicate the plugin.properties file from the Oxygen XML Author plugin plugin installation directory, translate all the keys in the file and change its name to plugin_<locale>.properties.
Chapter 17

Common Problems

Topics:

- Performance Problems
- Common Problems and Solutions

This section lists the most commonly found problems and their solutions.
Performance Problems

This section contains the solutions for some common problems that may appear when running Oxygen XML Author plugin.

External Processes

The Memory available to the built-in FOP option controls the amount of memory allocated to generate PDF output with the built-in Apache FOP processor. If Oxygen XML Author plugin throws an Out Of Memory error, open the Preferences dialog box, go to XML > XSLT-FO-XQuery > FO Processors, and increase the value of the Memory available to the built-in FOP option.

For external XSL-FO processors, XSLT processors, and external tools, the maximum value of the allocated memory is set in the command line of the tool using the -Xmx parameter set to the Java virtual machine.

Common Problems and Solutions

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

Oxygen XML Author plugin Takes Several Minutes to Start on Mac

If Oxygen XML Author plugin takes several minutes to start, the Java framework installed on the Mac may have a problem. One solution for this is to update Java to the latest version: go to Apple symbol > Software Update. After it finishes to check for updates, click Show Details, select the Java Update (if one is available) and click Install. If no Java updates are available, reset the Java preferences to their defaults. Start Applications > Utilities > Java Preferences and click Restore Defaults.

Syntax Highlight Not Available in Eclipse Plugin

I associated the .ext extension with Oxygen XML Author plugin in Eclipse. Why does an .ext file opened with the Oxygen XML Author plugin not have syntax highlight?

Associating an extension with Oxygen XML Author plugin in Eclipse 3.7 requires three steps:

1. Associate the .ext extension with the Oxygen XML Author plugin.
   a) Open the Preferences dialog box and go to General > Editors > File Associations.
   b) Add *.ext to the list of file types.
   c) Select *.ext in the list by clicking on it.
   d) Add Oxygen XML Author plugin to the list of Associated editors and make it the default editor.

2. Associate the .ext extension with the Oxygen XML content type.
   a) Open the Preferences dialog box and go to General > Content Types.
   b) Add *.ext to the File associations list for the Text > XML > oXygen XML content type.

3. Press the OK button in the Eclipse preferences dialog box.

Now when an *.ext file is opened the icon of the editor and the syntax highlight should be the same as for XML files opened with the Oxygen XML Author plugin.

Damaged File Associations on OS X

After upgrading OS X and Oxygen XML Author plugin, it is no longer associated to the appropriate file types (such as XML, XSL, XSD, etc.) How can I create the file associations again?

The upgrade damaged the file associations in the LaunchService Database on your OS X machine. Please rebuild the LaunchService Database with the following procedure. This will reset all file associations and will rescans the entire file system searching for applications that declare file associations and collecting them in a database used by Finder.
1. Find all the Oxygen XML Author plugin installations on your hard drive.
2. Delete them by dragging them to the Trash.
3. Clear the Trash.
4. Unpack the Oxygen XML Author plugin installation kit on your desktop.
5. Copy the contents of the archive into the folder / Applications / Oxygen.
6. Run the following command in a Terminal:

```
/System/Library/Frameworks/CoreServices.framework/Versions/A/Frameworks/LaunchServices.framework/Versions/A/Support/lsregister
-kill -r -domain local -domain system -domain user
```
7. Restart Finder with the following command:

```
killall Finder
```
8. Create a XML or XSD file on your desktop.
   It should have the Oxygen XML Author plugin icon.
10. Accept the confirmation.

When you start Oxygen XML Author plugin the file associations should work correctly.

**Problem Report Submitted on the Technical Support Form**

What details should I add to my problem report that I enter on the Technical Support online form of the product website?

For problems like server connection error, unexpected delay while editing a document, a crash of the application, etc for which the usual details requested on the Technical Support online form are not enough you should generate a log file and attach it to the problem report. In case of a crash you should also attach the crash report file generated by your operating system. For generating a logging file you need to create a text file called `log4j.properties` in the install folder with the following content:

```
log4j.rootCategory= debug, R2
log4j.appender.R2=org.apache.log4j.RollingFileAppender
log4j.appender.R2.File=logging.log
log4j.appender.R2.MaxFileSize=12000KB
log4j.appenders.R2.MaxBackupIndex=20
log4j.appender.R2.layout=org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout
log4j.appender.R2.layout.ConversionPattern=%r [%t] %c - %m%n
```

Restart the application, reproduce the error and close the application. The log file is called `logging.log` and is located in the install folder.

**Signature verification failed error on open or edit a resource from Documentum**

When I try to open/edit a resource from Documentum, I receive the following error:

```
signature verification failed: certificate for All-MB.jar.checksum not signed by a certification authority.
```

The problem is that the certificates from the Java Runtime Environment 1.6.0_22 or later no longer validate the signatures of the UCF jars.

Edit the `eclipse.ini` file from the Eclipse directory and add the following parameter to the `-vmargs`:

```
-Drequire.signed.ucf.jars=false
```

For example:

```
-Drequire.signed.ucf.jars=false
-Xms40m
-Xmx256m
```
Compatibility Issue Between Java and Certain Graphics Card Drivers

Under certain settings, a compatibility issue can appear between Java and some graphics card drivers, which results in the text from the editor (in Author or Text mode) being displayed garbled. In case you encounter this problem, update your graphics card driver. Another possible workaround is, open the Preferences dialog box, go to Fonts > Text antialiasing, and set the value of Text antialiasing option to ON.

Note: If this workaround does not resolve the problem, set the Text antialiasing option to other values.

An Image Appears Stretched Out in the PDF Output

Sometimes, when publishing XML content (DITA, DocBook, etc), images are scaled up in the PDF outputs but are displayed perfectly in the HTML (or WebHelp) output.

PDF output from XML content is obtained by first obtaining an intermediary XML format called XSL-FO and then applying an XSL-FO processor to it to obtain the PDF. This stretching problem is caused by the fact that all XSL-FO processors take into account the DPI (dots-per-inch) resolution when computing the size of the rendered image.

The PDF processor which comes out of the box with the application is the open-source Apache FOP processor. Here is what Apache FOP does when deciding the image size:

1. If the XSL-FO output contains width, height or a scale specified for the image external-graphic tag, then these dimensions are used. This means that if in the XML (DITA, DocBook, etc) you set explicit dimensions to the image they will be used as such in the PDF output.
2. If there are no sizes (width, height or scale) specified on the image XML element, the processor looks at the image resolution information available in the image content. If the image has such a resolution saved in it, the resolution will be used and combined with the image width and height in order to obtain the rendered image dimensions.
3. If the image does not contain resolution information inside, Apache FOP will look at the FOP configuration file for a default resolution. The FOP configuration file for XSLT transformations which output PDF is located in the [OXYGEN_DIR]/lib/fop.xconf. DITA publishing uses the DITA Open Toolkit which has the Apache FOP configuration file located in [OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/org.dita.pdf2/fop/conf/fop.xconf. The configuration file contains two XML elements called source-resolution and target-resolution. The values set to those elements can be increased, usually a DPI value of 110 or 120 should render the image in PDF just like in the HTML output.

The commercial RenderX XEP XSL-FO processor behaves similarly but as a fallback it uses 120 as the DPI value instead of using a configuration file.

Tip:

As a conclusion, it is best to save your images without any DPI resolution information in them. For example the open-source GIMP image editor allows you when saving a PNG image whether to save the resolution to it or not:
Having images without any resolution information saved in them allows you to control the image resolution from the configuration file for all referenced images.

The DITA PDF Transformation Fails

To generate the PDF output, Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the DITA Open Toolkit.

If your transformation fails you can detect some of the problems that caused the errors by running the Validate and Check for Completeness action. Depending on the options you select when you run it, this action reports errors such as topics referenced in other topics but not in the DITA Map, broken links, and missing external resources.

You can analyse the Results tab of the DITA transformation and search for messages that contain text similar to [fop] [ERROR]. If you encounter this type of error message, edit the transformation scenario you are using and set the clean.temp parameter to no and the retain.topic.fo parameter to yes. Run the transformation, go to the temporary directory of the transformation, open the topic.fo file and go to the line indicated by the error. Depending on the XSL FO context try to find the DITA topic that contains the text which generates the error.

If none of the above methods helps you, go to Help > About > Components > Frameworks and check what version of the DITA Open Toolkit you are using. Copy the whole output from the DITA OT console output and either report the problem on the DITA User List or to support@oxygenvxml.com.

The DITA to CHM Transformation Fails

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the DITA Open Toolkit and the HTML Help compiler (part of the Microsoft HTML Help Workshop) to transform DITA content into Compiled HTML Help (or CHM in short).

It is a good practice to validate the DITA map before executing the transformation scenario. To do so, run the Validate and Check for Completeness action. Depending on the selected options, this action reports errors, such as topics referenced in other topics (but not in the DITA Map), broken links, and missing external resources.

However, the execution of the transformation scenario may still fail. Reported errors include:
DITA Map ANT Transformation Because it Cannot Connect to External Location

The transformation is run as an external ANT process so you can continue using the application as the transformation unfolds. All output from the process appears in the DITA Transformation tab.

The HTTP proxy settings are used for the ANT transformation so if the transformation fails because it cannot connect to an external location you can check the Network Connections.

Topic References outside the main DITA Map folder

Referencing to a DITA topic, map or to a binary resource (for example: image) which is located outside of the folder where the main DITA Map is located usually leads to problems when publishing the content using the DITA Open Toolkit. The DITA OT does not handle well links to topics which are outside the directory where the published DITA Map is found. By default it does not even copy the referenced topics to the output directory.

You have the following options:

1. Create another DITA Map which is located in a folder path above all referenced folders and reference from it the original DITA Map. Then transform this DITA Map instead.

2. Edit the transformation scenario and in the Parameters tab edit the fix.external.refs.com.oxygenxml parameter. This parameter is used to specify whether the application tries to fix up such references in a temporary files folder before the DITA Open Toolkit is invoked on the fixed references. The fix up has no impact on your edited DITA content. Only "false" and "true" are valid values. The default value is false.

The PDF Processing Fails to Use the DITA OT and Apache FOP

There are cases when publishing DITA content fails when creating a PDF file. This topic lists some common problems and solutions.

1. The FO processor cannot save the PDF at the specified target. The console output contains messages like:

```
[fop] [ERROR] Anttask - Error rendering fo file: C:\samples\dita\temp\pdf\oxygen_dita_temp\topic.fo <Failed to open C:\samples\dita\out\pdf\test.pdf>
Passed to open samples\dita\out\pdf\test.pdf

[fop] Caused by: java.io.FileNotFoundException: C:\Users\radu_coravu\Desktop\bev\out\pdf\test.pdf
(The process cannot access the file because it is being used by another process)
```

Such an error message usually means that the PDF file is already opened in a PDF reader application. The solution is to close the open PDF before running the transformation.

2. One of the DITA tables contains more cells in a table row than the defined number of colspec elements. The console output contains messages like:

```
[fop] [ERROR] Anttask - Error rendering fo file: D:\projects\eXml\samples\dita\flowers\temp\pdf\oxygen_dita_temp\topic.fo
<br>net.sf.saxon.trans.XPathException: org.apache.fop.fo.fo.ValidationException: The column-number or number of cells in the row overflows the number of fo:table-columns specified for the table. (See position 179:-1)
<net.sf.saxon.trans.XPathException: org.apache.fop.fo.fo.ValidationException: The column-number or number of cells in the row overflows the number of fo:table-columns specified for the table. (See position 179:-1)
[fop] at org.apache.fop.tools.anttasks.FOPTaskStarter.renderInputHandler(Fop.java:657)
[fop] at net.sf.saxon.event.ContentHandlerProxy.startContent(ContentHandlerProxy.java:375)

[fop] D:\projects\samples\dita\flowers\temp\pdf\oxygen_dita_temp\topic.fo ->
D:\projects\samples\dita\flowers\out\pdf\flowers.pdf
```
To resolve this issue, correct the *colspec* attribute on the table that caused the issue. To locate the table that caused the issue:

1. Edit the transformation scenario and set the parameter *clean.temp* to *no*.
2. Run the transformation, open the *topic.fo* file in Oxygen XML Author plugin, and look in it at the line specified in the error message (See position 179:-1).
3. Look around that line in the *XSL-FO* file to find relevant text content which you can use, for example, with the **Find/Replace in Files** action in the **DITA Maps Manager** view to find the original DITA topic for which the table was generated.

- There is a broken link in the generated *XSL-FO* file. The PDF is generated but contains a link that is not working. The console output contains messages like:

```
```

To resolve this issue:

1. Use the **Validate and Check for Completeness** action available in the **DITA Maps Manager** view to find such problems.
2. If you publish to PDF using a *DIATAVAL* filter, select the same *DIATAVAL* file in the **DITA Map Completeness Check** dialog box.
3. If the **Validate and Check for Completeness** action does not discover any issues, edit the transformation scenario and set the *clean.temp* parameter to *no*.
4. Run the transformation, open the *topic.fo* file in Oxygen XML Author plugin, and search in it for the *unique_4_Connect_42_wrongID* id.
5. Look around that line in the *XSL-FO* file to find relevant text content which you can use, for example, with the **Find/Replace in Files** action in the **DITA Maps Manager** view to find the original DITA topic for which the table was generated.

**The TocJS Transformation Doesn't Generate All Files for a Tree-Like TOC**

The *TocJS* transformation of a DITA map does not generate all the files needed to display the tree-like table of contents. To get a complete working set of output files you should follow these steps:

1. Run the *XHTML* transformation on the same DITA map. Make sure the output gets generated in the same output folder as for the *TocJS* transformation.
2. Copy the content of
   
   `[OXYGEN_DIR]/frameworks/dita/DITA-OT/plugins/com.sophos.tocjs/basefiles` folder in the transformation's output folder.
3. Copy the
   
5. Locate element `<frame name="contentwin" src="concepts/about.html">`.
6. Replace "concepts/about.html" with "index.html".

**Navigation to the web page was canceled when viewing CHM on a Network Drive**

When viewing a CHM on a network drive, if you only see the TOC and an empty page displaying “Navigation to the web page was canceled” note that this is normal behaviour. The Microsoft viewer for CHM does not display the topics for a CHM opened on a network drive.

As a workaround, copy the CHM file on your local system and view it there.
Alignment Issues of the Main Menu on Linux Systems Based on Gnome 3.x

On some Linux systems based on Gnome 3.x (e.g. Ubuntu 11.x, 12.x) the main menu of Oxygen XML Author plugin has alignment issues when you navigate it using your mouse.

This is a known problem caused by Java SE 6 1.6.0_32 and earlier. You can resolve this problem using the latest Java SE 6 JRE from Oracle. To download the latest version, go to http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html.

To bypass the JRE bundled with Oxygen XML Author plugin, go to the installation directory of Oxygen XML Author plugin and rename or move the jre folder. If Oxygen XML Author plugin does not seem to locate the system JRE, either set the JAVA_HOME environment variable to point to the location where you have installed the JRE, or you can simply copy that folder with the JRE to the installation directory and rename it to jre to take the place of the bundled JRE.

JPEG CMYK Color Space Issues

JPEG images with CMYK color profile having the color profiles embedded in the image should be properly rendered in the Author mode.

If the color profile information is missing from the JPEG image but you have the ICC file available, you can copy the profileFileName.icc to the [OXYGEN_DIR]\lib directory.

If the color space profile is missing, JPEG images that have the CMYK color space are rendered without taking the color profile into account. The Unsupported Image Type message is displayed above the image.

SVG Rendering Issues

Oxygen XML Author plugin uses the Apache Batik open source library to render SVG images. The Batik library only has partial support for SVG 1.2: http://xmlgraphics.apache.org/batik/dev/svg12.html.

For example, if you are using the Inkscape SVG editor, it is possible that it saves the SVG as 1.1 but it actually uses SVG 1.2 elements like flowRoot inside it. This means that the image will not be properly rendered inside the application.

SVG images shown in the Author visual editing mode are rendered as static images, without support for animations and Javascript.

MSXML 4.0 Transformation Issues

In case the latest MSXML 4.0 service pack is not installed on your computer, you are likely to encounter the following error message in the Results panel when you run a transformation scenario that uses the MSXML 4.0 transformer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Could not create the 'MSXML2.DOMDocument.4.0' object. Make sure that MSXML version 4.0 is correctly installed on the machine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To fix this issue, go to the Microsoft website and get the latest MSXML 4.0 service pack.
Chapter 18

Using the Oxygen XML WebApp

Topics:

- Oxygen XML WebApp Overview
- License Issues

Oxygen XML WebApp web editing platform leverages the advanced oXygen XML authoring technology to bring XML editing and reviewing to your mobile devices, as well as your desktop systems. The innovative mobile-first design of the user interface allows you to interact with your XML content like never before.

Oxygen XML WebApp is an independent product, designed to complement the oXygen XML suite. You can give it a try by installing it as an add-on. However, to be able to use it in a production environment, it needs server deployment and a dedicated Oxygen XML WebApp license.
Oxygen XML WebApp Overview

The interface groups the available actions in the following functional areas:

- On mobile devices the upper toolbar allows you to switch between the **Edit** and **Review** modes.
- The actions on the upper toolbar include **Undo**, **Redo**, **Save**, **Find/Replace**, and **Validation Results**.
- The lower toolbar provides document-specific actions. For example, for DITA documents, the **DITA** toolbar presents DITA-specific actions. Also, it includes the **Review** toolbar that presents actions such as **Track Changes**, **Add Comment**, and more.
- The side panel includes tabs to switch between the **Review**, **Attributes**, and **Find/Replace** views.

**Note:** Some documents might be locked for editing. This means that you cannot alter their content or add comments to them. A document lock state is indicated by a padlock icon next to the file name.

---

**Figure 211:** The Desktop Version of the Oxygen XML WebApp

**Editing Actions**

The WebApp Reviewer allows you to not only review documents, but to also make changes to them. To activate this mode on mobile devices, tap or click the **Edit** button in the upper toolbar. Also, in mobile devices if you swipe left, or use the **Menu** button, a side panel is displayed at the right side of the editing area. This panel provides you with access to several views and a variety of editing actions.

![Sidebar panel](image)

The following views can be accessed by using the options in the side panel on the right side of the editor:

- **Review Panel** - Displays the tracked changes and comments made to the document by the content authors.
- **Attributes** - Displays all possible attributes and their value. You can also edit attribute values.
- **Find/Replace** - Provides **Find** and **Replace** actions for searching the current document.

In a desktop web browser, the contextual menu also offers the following actions, along with framework-specific actions:

**Undo**

This action is available in the contextual menu only after you make a change.
Redo
This action is available in the contextual menu only after you use the Undo action.

Insert Element
Inserts an element at current position.

Rename Element
Renames the current element.

Add Comment
Allows you to insert a comment on a selected fragment of text.

Framework Specific Actions
Depending on the type of document you are editing, the toolbar contains a series of actions defined at framework level. Oxygen XML WebApp comes with built-in actions for DITA, DocBook, TEI, and XHTML document types. These actions include:

Styling actions
Most common styling actions, such as Bold, Italic, Underline.

Insert actions
Actions that allows you to insert a variety of framework-specific objects, such as images, tables, paragraphs, and other elements.

List actions
Actions that allow you to create ordered and unordered lists, and add new items in them.

Table actions
Actions that allow you to create a table and manage its structure (insert and delete rows and columns).

How to Perform Common Edit Tasks

Input text:
1. Tap or click to move the caret into the selected document area.
2. Type the text using the keyboard

Split a paragraph:
1. Tap or click to move the caret at the split position.
2. Press Enter on the keyboard to display the Content Completion Assistant. Choose Split p from the list of proposals.

Enter a new XML element, or to surround the selection in an XML element
1. Tap or click to move the caret into the selected document area, or make a text selection.
2. Tap or press Enter to open the Content Completion Assistant.
3. Select the element name.

Activate change tracking
1. Tap or click the Track Changes button from the Review toolbar to enable or disable this feature.

Set an attribute value
1. Tap or click the Menu button from the upper right side corner, or swipe from right to left. A side panel is displayed.
2. Press the Attributes tab. The attributes side panel is displayed.
3. If the attribute is present in the attributes table (it already has a value), you can change its value by tapping/clicking its value. If the attribute is not shown, press the See all attributes button. Tap or click the attribute to set its value.

Remove an attribute

1. Tap or click the Menu button from the upper right side corner, or swipe from right to left. A side panel is displayed.
2. Press the Attributes tab. The attributes side panel is displayed.
3. Find the attribute in the table and press or tap its value.
4. Press Remove Attribute in the subsequent dialog box.

Save a modified XML document

To save your changes, tap or click the Save button from the upper toolbar. Note that the open and save operations depend on the integration of the Oxygen XML WebApp with a CMS or other storage mechanism.

Search and replace content

1. Tap or click the Find/Replace button from the upper toolbar, or the Rind/Replace tab.
2. The Find/Replace side panel is open. Type the text you want to find in the Search for input box and press the Find icon in the left side of that same input box.
3. All matches are highlighted, and the first one is selected. To advance to the next match, press the Find icon again.
4. To replace content, type the new text in the Replace with input box. To replace the current match, press the Replace button. To replace all matches, press the Replace all button.

Checking an XML Document for Errors

Oxygen XML WebApp automatically checks the document for errors. The errors and warnings reported by the validation engine include problems found in the following:

- The structural integrity and well-formedness of the document.
- A set of best practice rules (such as a maximum number of words in a paragraph).

The automatic validation errors appear underlined in red, while warnings underlined in yellow. On the desktop version, if you hover the mouse over the errors or warnings, a tooltip is displayed that provides more information about the problem.

To see a detailed list of errors, tap or click the Validation Results button on the upper toolbar (note the red marker that shows the number of errors found in the document). Every item in the list has an arrow button to its right side. Tap or click that button to go to the location in the document where the issue was found.

Copy-Paste Support

The Oxygen XML WebApp includes support for copy and paste actions, including:

- From external sources (such as text processors or web browsers) to the document you are editing. Oxygen XML WebApp also tries to preserve all associated formatting, such as lists, paragraphs, and text styling.
- Within a WebApp session, preserving the XML structure.
- From the WebApp session to external sources. In this case, only the text content is copied.
The *copy-paste* support does not have dedicated actions in the toolbar or context menu due to security restrictions imposed by most web browsers.

- On desktop browsers, the *copy-paste* support is available through the usual keyboard shortcuts **Ctrl C** (*Command C on OS X*) for copying, **Ctrl X** (*Command X on OS X*) for cutting, and **Ctrl V** (*Command V on OS X*) for pasting.
- On mobile browsers, you can use the usual actions specific to each platform.

### How to Perform Common Review Tasks

#### Add a comment:

1. Make a selection in the document content.
2. Tap or click the **Add comment** button from Review toolbar.
3. Input a comment in the displayed dialog box. Press **Comment** to commit it into the document.

   **Note:** To modify one of your comments, select the comment and press the **Change** button.

4. The commented text is highlighted.

#### See the list of all comments or tracked changes from your document:

1. Tap or click the **Review Panel** tab from the upper right side corner, or swipe from right to left. A side panel is displayed with all the comments and tracked changes.

2. Tap or click one of the comments or tracked changes to see it highlighted in the document area.
3. Hover over a comment to display the **Remove** and **Change** options. For the tracked changes, the list of available actions are: **Accept**, **Reject**, and **Comment**.

#### Navigate through the comments or tracked changes:

1. Tap or click the left and right arrow buttons (← →) from the Review toolbar.
2. The current comment or tracked change is highlighted in the document. Also, it is displayed in the right-side Review panel.

### Browser Compatibility

Oxygen XML WebApp was developed and continuously tested on the following major Web browsers:

- Internet Explorer 9 and newer, running on desktop systems.
As an HTML 5 application, it is likely to work on other HTML 5 compliant browsers for various platforms.

**Known Issues**

Due to implementation particularities, Oxygen XML WebApp may exhibit minor behavioural differences:

- On Android devices the content completion list of proposals might display *undefined* elements. To prevent this, go to **Settings > Bandwidth Management > Reduce data usage** and select **OFF**.

- On Safari Mobile and Chrome for Android, there is no warning message if you close the browser page without saving the changes made in the document.

- **Input Method Editor (IME)** is fully supported only when running Oxygen XML WebApp in a Chrome browser on a Windows platform.

- On Safari Mobile, the native **Bold**, **Italic**, and **Underline** actions do not work. As a workaround, use the framework-specific markup.

- On Android devices, the editing works best with **Google Keyboard** having the **Auto-correction** option disabled and the **Show correction suggestions** option set to **Always hidden**. Alternatively, you can use **Google voice typing**.

  Note: Using other keyboards can lead to unpredictable results. If your document gets corrupted, use the **Undo** button.

- On Safari Mobile versions 6 and 7, the copy/paste support ignores all text formatting, keeping only the content.

**License Issues**

Oxygen XML WebApp uses a floating license mechanism, where the license key is stored on a server and individual users consume license seats from a common pool. To run properly, be aware of the following:

- In order for the licensing mechanism to run properly, your browser needs to accept cookies. Otherwise, Oxygen XML WebApp will not be loaded.

- Each browser consumes a license. When you use multiple different browsers (for example, Firefox and Chrome) to access the Oxygen XML WebApp at the same time on the same system, you will consume multiple licenses. However, multiple tabs in the same browser consume a single license.

- A license is automatically released after 30 minutes of inactivity. When resuming work, if there are no available licenses, you can still save the documents you are currently working on.

- On desktop systems, you may force an immediate license release by closing all editor tabs.
Chapter 19

Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp

Topics:

- Customization Overview
- Deploying Oxygen XML WebApp
- Licensing the Oxygen XML WebApp
- Oxygen XML WebApp How To

This section describes the various ways that you can customize the Oxygen XML WebApp.
Customization Overview

The core of oXygen XML Author can be deployed on a server, allowing a variety of HTML5-enabled client devices to edit and review XML content.

Note: Despite the efforts spent to ensure that the frameworks, options, and plugins behave similarly in both WebApp and standalone version of oXygen XML Author, there might be some differences imposed by specific platform limitations.

A Graphical Description of the WebApp System

Oxygen XML WebApp was designed to accommodate a large degree of customization.
Options

Functionality common with the standalone distribution of oXygen XML Author, as they share the same options. This allows you to configure a consistent editing experience for all users.

Documentation Frameworks

Custom documentation frameworks can be re-used between the oXygen XML Author standalone distribution and the Oxygen XML WebApp.

Note: Oxygen XML WebApp comes bundled with specially tuned frameworks for DITA, DocBook, TEI, and XHTML document types. Any other framework from the standalone distribution can also be customized and used in Oxygen XML WebApp.

Server Side

The Oxygen XML WebApp server side can be customized by using the following plugin types:

- The URLStreamHandler plugins can be used to integrate the WebApp with CMS or XML databases.
- The WorkspaceAccess plugins that provides access to the oXygen plugin-level Java API.

Client Side

Client side customization is available through a JavaScript API. Unlike the server side customization, it can be used to modify the application's GUI.

Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp Options

Author Options

You can modify the options in the oXygen XML Author standalone application and then export them as an XML file by clicking the Options > Export Global Options... menu action. The exported options file should replace the options.xml file from bundle-options/oxygen-options/ folder in the oXygen XML SDK project.

WebApp Configuration File

A small number of options are specific only to the Oxygen XML WebApp and they can be configured in the WEB-INF/web.xml file. Each option is specified as a context-param element.

The following is a list of options and their accepted values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com.oxygenxml.loadBuiltinProtocolHandlers</td>
<td>true/false</td>
<td>Controls whether or not the oXygen built-in handlers for HTTP/HTTPS and FTP/SFTP protocols are installed. Default value is true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.oxygenxml.webapp.datastore.docs.memory.size</td>
<td>An integer number.</td>
<td>Indicates the number of editing sessions stored in memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.oxygenxml.webapp.datastore.docs.memory.expire</td>
<td>Duration (*)</td>
<td>Indicates the delay after which inactive sessions are stored on disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.oxygenxml.webapp.datastore.docs.disk.size</td>
<td>An integer number.</td>
<td>Indicates the number of inactive editing sessions that can be stored on disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.oxygenxml.webapp.datastore.docs.disk.expire</td>
<td>Duration (*)</td>
<td>Indicates the delay after which inactive sessions are discarded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here is an example of how to configure a context parameter:

```xml
<context-param>
  <param-name>com.oxygenxml.loadBuiltinProtocolHandlers</param-name>
  <param-value>false</param-value>
</context-param>
```

Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp Documentation Frameworks

The custom documentation frameworks can be re-used between the oXygen XML Author standalone distribution and the WebApp, but some fine tuning might be necessary to achieve a better editing experience. The advantages of using a common framework include:

- Easier development and testing, since you can test most of the functionality in the standalone version of oXygen XML Author, using advanced tools such as the CSS Inspector, CSS Editor, or the Document Type customization dialog box.
- Uniform experience across different oXygen XML Author distributions.
- Reuse previously developed frameworks.

Developing And Testing a Documentation Framework Using the WebApp Add-on

The following procedures assumes that you have access to an oXygen XML Author standalone installation. This is not a mandatory requirement, but a way to speed-up the development process.

1. Use the standalone installation of oXygen XML Author to customize the documentation framework. Modifications made to the framework are instantly visible, but if you want to preview them in the WebApp, proceed to the next step.
2. Run the Oxygen XML WebApp using the add-on distribution and test the documentation framework.

   Note: The changes that you make to your documentation framework will not be automatically reflected in the running WebApp. To see the results of changes, close the server using the Close and stop server button and start it again.

Deploying a Documentation Framework

1. Copy your customized framework into the `bundle-frameworks/oxygen-frameworks/` folder of the oXygen XML SDK project.
2. Build the SDK project and deploy it.

Customization Tips

- If you want to use CSS rules that only apply when the framework is used in the Oxygen XML WebApp, use the following media query:

  ```css
  @media oxygen AND (platform:webapp) { ... }
  ```

- In every framework, you can add a `web/framework.js` file that uses the JavaScript API to implement editing actions and add them to the toolbar and contextual menu.
- If the framework contains Oxygen XML Author operations (Java implementations of the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.AuthorOperation` interface), they can be enabled to be used by the Oxygen XML WebApp by using the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.WebappCompatible` annotation.
Note: Oxygen XML Author operations that use Java Swing components to display a graphical interface to the user are not compatible with Oxygen XML WebApp, so they should not be annotated.

- Oxygen XML WebApp continuously validates the XML documents using the default validation scenarios defined at framework level. Only the validation units that are marked for Automatic Validation will be used. You can use the Document Type customization dialog box to configure the automatic validation in the WebApp.

**Oxygen XML WebApp CSS Limitations**

Oxygen XML WebApp CSS support is compatible with that offered by the standalone distribution of oXygen XML Author, with the following exceptions:

- The + (direct adjacent) and > (child selector) structural selectors cannot be used to match table-related elements.
- Oxygen CSS extensions are ignored on print media. If an Oxygen CSS extension is used on the screen media, it will also be used on the print media.
- Oxygen CSS extension properties and functions cannot be used in a rule that has a :hover pseudo-class in the selector. The attr function is also not supported in such a rule due to a lack of browser support.
- The hover pseudo-class is only available for mouse-enabled platforms.
- Oxygen CSS extensions used in property values that express lengths may not behave as expected. Nevertheless, it is a good approximation.
- Oxygen synthetic DOM nodes comment, reference, cdata, pi, and error interfere with the + (direct adjacent) structural selector. For example:

  ```
  b + b {
    color: red;
  }
  ```

  will not match the following XML structure:

  ```xml
  <root>
  <b/>
  <!--comment-->
  <b/>
  </root>
  ```

- Oxygen XML WebApp does not support:
  - Subject selectors, since they are not supported by web browsers.
  - Specifying widths for inline elements.
  - Attribute selectors that use wildcard for the attribute name.
  - Oxygen CSS extensions to style :before and :after pseudo-elements, except in the content property.
  - CSS property values that contain the oxy xpath function; they are not refreshed correctly.
  - Registering a ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.StylesFilter; it is ignored.

**Oxygen XML WebApp Editor Variables**

Oxygen XML WebApp processes oXygen editor variables. However, the following categories of editor variables are not supported:

- Editor variables related with functionality that is not available in the Oxygen XML WebApp, such as ${dbgXML} or ${dbgXSL}.
- Editor variables related with oXygen project location, such as ${pdu}, ${pd}, or ${pn}.
- Any editor variable that displays Java Swing-based components, such as ${ask}.
- Editor variables related with the oXygen standalone installation directory, such as ${oxygenHome} or ${oxygenInstallDir}.
Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp Plugins

We currently provide support for the following extension types:

1. **The URLStreamHandler extensions** can be used to integrate the WebApp with CMS-es or XML databases. There is an example URLStreamHandler provided in the oXygen XML SDK project in the oxygen-sample-plugins/oxygen-sample-plugin-custom-protocol folder. The extension uses the cproto protocol to access the file system of the server and can be used as a starting point.

   ![Note](image) For more details about implementing an authentication mechanism, see the How To Make WebApp Use the CMS Authentication Mechanism on page 672 topic.

2. In the WorkspaceAccess extensions most of the methods used to configure the oXygen GUI are unavailable, but the extensions can still be used, for example, to configure a javax.xml.transform.URIResolver.

   ![Note] The ro.sync.exml.workspace.api.PluginWorkspace instance passed to the extension also implements the ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.webapp.access.WebappPluginWorkspace interface and provides access to some Oxygen XML WebApp-specific functionality.

3. The WebappServlet extension allows you to provide an implementation of a servlet-like interface (ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.webapp.plugin.WebappServletPluginExtension) that will be dynamically loaded by the WebApp. Your implementation will also provide the path to the location where the servlet will be exposed.

**Loading plugin-related custom JavaScript code**

If your plugin needs accompanying JavaScript code to be loaded and executed on the client-side you can bundle it together with your plugin code. Oxygen XML WebApp loads all files with the .js extension located in the web folder of the plugin.

**Adding the plugins in the WebApp**

If you have already developed such oXygen plugins, they can be added in the bundle-plugin/dropins folder in the Maven project.

If you are developing a new oXygen plugin you are encouraged to use as a starting point any of the existing plugins. Then you should add the resulting Maven project as a dependency (or even a sub-module) in the oxygen-sample-plugins module.

**Customizing Oxygen XML WebApp's Client Side**

Oxygen XML WebApp is an editing platform, but it is the integrator's job to provide a way for the user to select/choose which file is going to be edited. Afterwards, the user should be redirected to WebApp's editing page, along with three URL parameters:

- url - absolute URL of the edited file
- ditamap - absolute URL, optional parameter. Taken into account only when editing a DITA file. Provides the DITA map context of the edited DITA file.
- author - author name

**Example**

Let's suppose that the WebApp is deployed at the following URL:

http://www.example.com/oxygen-sdk-sample-webapp/
The user (whose name is John Doe) wants to edit a file (located at \texttt{http://www.test.com/topics/topic.xml}) in the context of a DITA map (located at \texttt{http://www.test.com/map.xml}). In this case, the editing URL should be:


\begin{itemize}
\item Note: The parameters values are percent encoded before being added to the editing URL.
\end{itemize}

\section*{Loading Custom JavaScript Code}

To extend the functionality provided by Oxygen XML WebApp, create a file called \texttt{plugin.js} and copy it in the \texttt{app} folder of the WebApp deployment. \textit{Alternatively, you can bundle JavaScript code with a Java Plugin.}

The \texttt{plugin.js} file can contain JavaScript code that calls the \texttt{JavaScript API} provided by Oxygen XML WebApp.

\section*{Deploying Oxygen XML WebApp}

\subsection*{Server Requirements}

Even though there are not very strict requirements, you should consider the following metrics when provisioning the server for running the Oxygen XML WebApp:

\begin{itemize}
\item a processor core can handle 50 to 100 active users.
\item editing an average DITA file consumes about 10MB of RAM. However, Oxygen XML WebApp provides a configurable mechanism that, under memory pressure, stores on disk the least recently used files.
\end{itemize}

\subsection*{Software Requirements}

On the server side, the following applications are supported:

\begin{itemize}
\item Apache Tomcat 7 or 8.
\item Java Virtual Machine 1.7 or newer.
\end{itemize}

\section*{Licensing the Oxygen XML WebApp}

\texttt{oXygen WebApp} uses a floating license model, where the license key is stored on a server and individual users consume license seats from a common pool.

\subsection*{How it works}

The license key contains the maximum number of users that can simultaneously access the WebApp at any given moment. After a period of inactivity, the license allocated to that user becomes available.

While no personal information is sent to the server, a cookie that identifies the user is auto-generated. Note that the use of two different browsers (for example, Firefox and Chrome) by a single user, will consume two floating licenses. However, using two or more windows or tabs of the same browser, consumes a single floating license.

\subsection*{Licensing}

Follow these steps to license a deployment of Oxygen XML WebApp:

\begin{enumerate}
\item To obtain a license key, please contact \texttt{support@oxygenvxml.com}.
\item \textit{Install a floating license server}. If you decide to use an HTTP license server, you can deploy it in the same Tomcat server, alongside with Oxygen XML WebApp.
\item Configure the license server connection.
\end{enumerate}
**Configuring the license server**

The connection to the server should be configured in a file located at `WEB-INF/license.properties`. It should have the following keys.

**licensing.server.type**

Type of licensing server. Can be one of `http` or `standalone`.

For an HTTP server, configure the following parameters:

**licensing.server.url**

The URL of the license server

**licensing.server.user**

The user name used for the license server

**licensing.server.password**

The password used for the license server

For a standalone server, configure the following parameters:

**licensing.server.host**

The host name of the licensing standalone server

**licensing.server.port**

The port of the licensing standalone server

A configuration file might look like this:

```properties
licensing.server.type=http
licensing.server.url=http://example.com:8080/oxygenLicenseServlet/license-servlet
licensing.server.user=admin
licensing.server.password=******
```

---

**Oxygen XML WebApp How To**

This section covers a variety of common use cases.

**How To Share a Tomcat Instance Between Oxygen XML WebApp And Another Application**

Due to a class loader issue, the oXygen XML built-in protocol handlers cannot be used in a scenario where the WebApp shares the same Apache Tomcat instance with another application. To disable the protocol handlers initialization, set the `com.oxygenxml.loadBuiltinProtocolHandlers` option to `false`.

Also, the following issues need to be considered:

- oXygen reads and sets system properties, and while we try to namespace oXygen-specific ones, there is no guarantee that there won’t be any clashes with those set by other applications.
- you have to adapt the JVM’s memory configuration to the scenario where there will be more applications competing for the same pool of memory.
- oXygen XML Author WebApp currently does not restart (or reload in Apache Tomcat terminology) correctly unless the Apache Tomcat server is also restarted.

**How To Make WebApp Use the CMS Authentication Mechanism**

This topic covers the case when you want to impose an authentication step to all users who want to edit documents in Oxygen XML WebApp. This is usually required when the CMS needs authentication before granting access to a file.

Oxygen XML WebApp provides both server-side and client-side API that allows you to implement such a mechanism. The following is a list of the basic building blocks of the authentication mechanism:

1. Develop a plugin that implements the `ro.sync.exml.plugin.urlstreamhandler.URLStreamHandlerPluginExtension` interface. Considering the multi-user context of the WebApp, the `getURLStreamHandler` method should return an instance.
of the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.webapp.plugin.URLStreamHandlerWithContext` class. This class tracks the user on behalf of which the URL connection will be made.

2. If the CMS rejects the connection attempt with a message that the user is not authenticated, you should throw a `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.webapp.plugin.UserActionRequiredException` exception. This exception is automatically relayed to the client-side as a `sync.api.WebappMessage` JavaScript object.

3. On the client side:
   - Use the `sync.api.Editor.EventTypes.CUSTOM_MESSAGE_RECEIVED` event to intercept the messages sent from the server-side.
   - Display a dialog box to collect more authentication information from the user.
   - Send the credentials to the server, more specifically to the `ro.sync.ecss.extensions.api.webapp.plugin.URLStreamHandlerWithContext` instance defined at step 1. For this part, you will need to implement a secure way to transmit the credentials. This can range from a simple servlet that runs in the WebApp to an OAuth implementation.
   - Retry the operation that triggered the authentication procedure.

### How To Configure WebApp Minimal File Access Permissions

WebApp requires access to the following file resources:

- **READ** access to the directory where the WebApp is deployed.
- **READ** and **WRITE** access to the application's working directory.
- **READ** and **WRITE** access to JVM's temporary directory.

It is a good security practice to allow a component to access only the information and resources that are necessary for its purpose. In an environment that uses Apache Tomcat, you can enforce these rules following these steps:

- Start the Apache Tomcat server using the `-security` flag.
- Edit the `catalina.policy` file and add the following snippet:

```java
grant codeBase "file:${catalina.base}/webapps/oxygen-webapp/-" {
    // Oxygen uses System properties for various configuration purposes.
    permission java.util.PropertyPermission "+", "read,write";
    // Oxygen custom protocols need access to network.
    permission java.net.NetPermission "+";
    permission java.net.SocketPermission "+", "accept,connect,listen,resolve";
    // The web framework used by Oxygen Webapp uses reflection and classloaders.
    permission java.lang.reflect.ReflectPermission "suppressAccessChecks";
    permission java.lang.RuntimePermission "+";
    // Oxygen uses the JVM's java.io.tmpdir for various file handling tasks.
    permission java.io.FilePermission "+", "read,write,delete";
};
```

**Note:** In the previous example, in the first line, replace `oxygen-webapp` with the name of your deployment of Oxygen XML WebApp.

### Configuring File Permissions to Custom Locations

There are cases when Oxygen XML WebApp needs to access files system resources, but, due to security reasons, you want to prevent your users to open them directly in the WebApp's editing page using the `file://` protocol.

You can do this by following these steps:

- Edit the `catalina.policy` file and add a line such as:

```java
permission java.io.FilePermission "path/to/yourSecretDir/-", "read,write,delete";
```

- Use the following system property when starting the Tomcat server:

```
-Dfile.protocol.blacklist=/path/to/yourSecretDir
```
How To Use the WebApp With an WebDAV Server

The oXygen XML SDK project includes a WebDAV plugin that enables you to access files stored on a WebDAV server. Follow these steps:

1. Create a sample project following the procedure available on oXygen XML SDK project website.
2. In order to license the Oxygen XML WebApp component, follow the instructions given here.
3. Run the WebApp instance.
4. You can now open a file stored on a WebDAV server. To open an WebApp session, you need to pass the file's URL prefixed with webdav- as the value of the url parameter, like webdav-https://exampleServer.com/file.xml
Chapter 20

Comparison Between oXygen XML Author Component and Oxygen XML WebApp

The Author Component was designed to provide the functionality of the standard Author mode, which can be embedded either in a third-party standalone Java application or customized as a Java Web Applet to provide WYSIWYG-like XML editing directly in your choice of web browsers.

Oxygen XML WebApp is a re-implementation of the oXygen Author mode user interface, based on JavaScript and HTML5. Its purpose is to enable XML editing and reviewing on your mobile devices and desktops, directly in a web browser environment. Since the interface was thinned down as much as possible, the core XML processing was moved into a Java-enabled server.

Considering the particularities of these two approaches, a number of differences can be observed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oxygen XML WebApp</th>
<th>oXygen XML Author Component Applet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intended audience</td>
<td>Reviewers and occasional contributors.</td>
<td>Authors, technical writers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile device support</td>
<td>Specifically designed for mobile devices.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatibility with the standard version of oXygen XML Author</td>
<td>Covers only editing and reviewing features.</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text and Grid Mode</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client-side setup</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Requires Java to be installed, and Java Applets to be allowed to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server-side setup</td>
<td>Requires a servlet container.</td>
<td>Requires a web server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

Java Archive

JAR (Java ARchive) is an archive file format. JAR files are built on the ZIP file format and have the .jar file extension. Computer users can create or extract JAR files using the `jar` command that comes with a JDK.

JAR

Apache Ant

Apache Ant (Another Neat Tool) is a software tool for automating software build processes.

Ant

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 element

A block element is an one that is intended to be visually separated from its siblings, usually vertically. For instance, a paragraph or a list item are block elements. It is distinct from an inline element which has no such separation.

Inline element

An inline element is one that is intended to be displayed in the same line of text as its siblings or the surrounding text. For instance, strong and emphasis in HTML are inline elements. It is distinct from a block element, which is visually separated from its siblings.

DITA map

A DITA map is a hierarchical collection of DITA topics that can be processed to form an output. Maps do not contain the content of topics, but only references to them. These are known as topic references. Usually the maps are saved on disk or in a CMS with the extension '.ditamap'.

Maps can also contain relationship tables that establish relationships between the topics contained within the map. Relationship tables are also used to generate links in your published document.

You can use your map or bookmap to generate a deliverable using an output type such as XHTML, PDF, HTML Help or Eclipse Help.
**Bookmap**

A bookmap is a specialized ditamap used for creating books. A bookmap supports book divisions such as chapters and book lists such as indexes.
Index

A

Archives 507, 508, 511
browse 508
edit 511
file browser 508
modify 508
Author Editing Mode 48
roles: content author, framework developer 48
Author Editor 47, 48, 51, 54, 55, 57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92
attributes view 55
breadcrumb 61
change tracking 58, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92
callouts 90
manage changes 84
managing comments 88, 89
the Review view 58, 92
track changes behavior 85
track changes limitations 87
content author role 51
contextual menu 65
edit content 68
editing XML 67
edit markup 67
elements view 54
entities view 57
external references 64
navigation 61, 63
display the markup 63
outline view 51
position information tooltip 63
reload content 81
validation 81
whitespace handling 82
WYSIWYG editing 48
Author Settings 273, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 289, 292, 312, 316, 317, 323, 325, 327, 330, 332, 334
actions 273, 275
insert section 273
insert table 275
Author default operations 279
content 278
configuring the content completion 278
content completion customization wizard 278
Java API 289, 292, 312, 316, 317, 323, 325, 327, 330, 332, 334
Author extension state listener 316
Author schema aware editing handler 317
configure XML node renderer customizer 334
CSS styles filter 325
customize outline icons 334
customize XML node 334
extensions bundle 312
generate unique ID 334
references resolver 323
table cell row and column separators provider 332
table cell span provider 330

Author Settings (continued)
Java API (continued)
table column width provider 327
Java API example 289
menus 273, 276, 277
contextual menu 277
main menu 276
toolbars 273, 277
configure toolbar 277

B

Bidirectional text 47, 101
Author Mode 101
Grid Mode 47
bookmap 186
creating a bookmap 186

C

calculate line 488
Common Problems 652
Configuration 585
CSS validator 585
Configure Application 622
Editor preferences 622
spell check 622
(S)FTP 626
archive 585
certificates 642
customize default options 643
custom validation 624
data sources 586, 589, 590
download links for database drivers 589
table filters 590
document type association 590
editor preferences 601
Editor preferences 601, 602, 603, 605, 606, 607, 608, 612, 614, 616, 617, 618, 621, 623
author 603
author profiling conditional text 608
author track changes 606
callouts 607
code templates 618
content completion 614
document checking 623
document templates 621
elements and attributes by prefix 617
format 612
format - CSS 614
format - JavaScript 614
format - XML 612
grid 602
open/save 617
Configure the Application (continued)
   Editor preferences (continued)
   pages 601
   save hooks 617
   schema aware 605
   syntax highlight 616
   editor variables 304, 644
   fonts 625
   HTTP(S)/WebDAV preferences 625
      import 640, 641
      date/time patterns 641
   import/export global options 643
   internationalization 296
   license 584
   outline 643
   reset global options 643
   scenarios management 627, 644
   views 627
   XML 627
   XML catalog 628
   XML parser 630
   XProc engines 630
   XSLT 632
   XSLT/FO/XQuery 631
      XSLT/FO/XQuery preferences 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 639
         custom engines 639
   FO Processors 636
   MSXML 635
   MSXML.NET 635
   Saxon® 632
      Saxon HE/PE/EE 633
      Saxon-HE/PE/EE advanced options 634
   XPath 639
   XSLTProc 634

Content Management System 565
Content Reuse 208, 209
content references 208
insert a direct content reference 209
reusable components 208
Copy/Paste 45, 100
grid editor 45
smart paste 100
CSS Support 342
   CSS 2.1 features 342
      supported selectors 342
   CSS Support in Author 341, 346, 354
      CSS 2.1 features 346
      properties support table 346
      Oxygen CSS extensions 341, 354
   media type oxygen 341
Customization Support 267, 271, 297, 303, 309, 311, 319, 388
   document type associations (advanced customization tutorial)
      271, 297, 303, 309, 311, 319
   Author settings 271
   basic association 297
   configuring extensions - link target reference finder 319
   configuring transformation scenarios 319
   configuring validation scenarios 311
   new file templates 303
   XML Catalogs 309

Customization Support (continued)
   example files 388
      the Simple Documentation Framework Files 388
      simple customization tutorial 267
   CSS 267
      XML Schema 267

D

Databases 513, 514, 534, 552, 571
native XML databases (NXD) 534
Native XML databases (NXD) 534
Relational databases 514
SharePoint connection 571
WebDAV connection 552
Digital Signature 576, 577, 578, 580
canonicalizing files 577
certificates 578
signing files 578
verifying the signature 580
DITA MAP document type 245
association rules 245
   Author extension 245
catalogs 245
   schema 245
DITA MAP Document Type 245, 246, 252
   Author extension 245, 246, 252
templates 252
   transformation scenarios 246
DITA Maps 182, 186, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 201, 202, 205, 206, 207, 656
creating a DITA Map 186
creating a topic 187
   DITA OT customization support 201, 202
customizing Ant 201
   increase the memory for Ant 201
   resolve topic reference through an XML catalog 201
   use your own custom build file 201
DITA OT installation plugin 205
   DITA specialization 207
editing DITA Map specialization 207
   DITA specialization support 206, 207
editing DITA Topic specialization 207
edit properties in DITA maps 192
inserting a reference 189
inserting a topic group 192
inserting a topic heading 191
insert references 189
organizing topics 187
relationships between topics 187
   transforming DITA Maps 192, 656
   running an ANT transformation 656
validating a DITA Map 188
DITA Topics document type 236
association rules 236
   Author extension 236
catalogs 236
   schema 236
DITA Topics Document Type 236, 237, 244
   Author extensions 237, 244
templates 244
transformation scenarios 244
Documents, author extensions, catalogs, templates, and schema rules are mentioned. The text also references Documentum (CMS) Support and various actions like creating new documents, checking XML well-formedness, and including document parts with XInclude. Editing XML Documents is discussed, covering actions such as folding, outlining, validating, and resolving references to remote schemas with an XML Catalog. Editing EPUB Documents is also mentioned, along with perspectives, databases, editors, and external processes.
grid editor 43, 44
   navigation 43, 44
   collapse all 44
   collapse children 44
   collapse others 44
   expand all 43
   expand children 44
Grid Editor 41, 42, 43, 44, 45
   add nodes 44
   clear column content 44
   copy/paste 45
   drag and drop 45
   duplicate nodes 44
   inserting table column 44
   insert table row 44
   layouts (grid and tree) 42
   navigation 43
   refresh layout 45
   sort table column 44
   start and stop editing a cell value 45

I
Importing data 558
Importing Data 558, 559, 561
   from a database 558
   table content as XML document 558
   from database 559
   convert table structure to XML Schema 559
from HTML files 561
from MS Excel 559
from text files 561
Installation 19, 20, 21
   Eclipse 19, 20, 21
      update site method (Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5) 19, 20, 21
      ZIP archive method (Eclipse 3.6 - 4.5) 19, 20, 21

J
JATS NISO Journal Article Tag Suite Document Type 262

L
License 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30
   floating (concurrent) license 24
   floating license server 28
   floating license servlet 26
license server installed on OS X Linux Unix 29
   multiple named-user licenses 24
   named-user license 23
   register a license key 22
   release floating license 25
   releasing a license key 30
   transferring a license key 30
   unregistering a license key 30

M
Master Files 116

N
Native XML Databases (NXD) 526, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538
   database connections configuration 534, 535, 537
Berkeley DB XML 534
Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 537
eXist 535
   data sources configuration 533, 534, 535, 536, 537
Berkeley DB XML 534
Documentum xDb (X-Hive/DB) 537
eXist 535
MarkLogic 536
   resource management 526, 538
Data Source Explorer view 526, 538

O
OutOfMemory 612, 617, 636, 652
Out Of Memory 612, 617, 636, 652
OutOfMemoryError 612, 617, 636, 652
outside oxygen 488

P
Performance Problems 652
   external processes 652
Preferences 584
Pretty print 149
Profile DITA step by step 214
   conditional text 214
   profiling tutorial 214
Profiling 211, 212
   conditional text 212
   filter content 212
   filter content 211
   conditional text 211

Q
Querying Documents 498, 502
   running XPath and XQuery expressions 498
   XPath/XQuery Builder view 498
   running XPath expressions 498
   XQuery 502
   transforming XML documents; advanced Saxon B/SA options 502
R

Relational Databases 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 525, 526, 530, 532, 533, 538, 558, 559
connections configuration 514, 515, 517, 519, 520, 522, 525, 526
generic JDBC 519
IBM DB2 connection 515
JDBC-ODBC connection 526
Microsoft SQL Server 517
MySQL 520
Oracle 11g 522
PostgreSQL 8.3 525
creating XML Schema from databases 559
data sources configuration 514, 515, 516, 518, 519, 521, 523
generic JDBC data source 518
IBM DB2 515
Microsoft SQL Server 516
MySQL 519
Oracle 11g 521
PostgreSQL 8.3 523
importing from databases 558
resource management 526, 530, 538
Data Source Explorer view 526, 538
Table Explorer view 530
SQL execution support 532, 533
drag and drop from the Data Source Explorer 532
executing SQL statements 533
SQL validation 533

S

Schematron Quick Fix 161
SharePoint Connection 571, 572, 573
actions at connection level 572
actions at file level 573
actions at folder level 572
configuration 571
SQF 161
Subject scheme 186
creating a Subject scheme 186

T

TEI ODD document type 255
association rules 255
Author extensions 255
catalogs 255
schema 255
TEI ODD Document Type 255, 256, 257
Author extensions 256, 257
templates 257
transformation scenarios 257
TEI P4 document type 257
association rules 257
Author extensions 257
catalogs 257
schema 257
TEI P4 Document Type 257, 258, 259
Author extensions 257, 258, 259
templates 259
transformation scenarios 258

U

Unicode 614
Uninstalling the Plugin 32
Upgrade 31
check for new version 31

V

Validating XML Documents 129

W

WebDAV Connection 552, 553
actions at connection level 552
actions at file level 553
actions at folder level 553
configuration 552
WebHelp 488
WebHelp Internationalization 249
WebHelp localization 249
WebHelp i18n 249
whitespace 614
Whitespace handling 149

X

XHTML document type 252, 253
association rules 252
Author extensions 253
catalogs 253
XHTML document type *(continued)*
CSS 253
schema 252
XHTML Document Type 252, 253, 255
Author extensions 253, 255
templates 255
transformation scenarios 255
XML Outline View 52, 53, 139, 140, 141, 142
Author 53
outline filters 53
contextual menu 53
document structure change 53, 141
contextual menu 141

XML Outline View *(continued)*
document tag selection 142
modification follow-up 52, 141
outline filters 140
XML document overview 52, 140
XML Quick Fixes 161
XML serialization 149
XQJ Connection 503
XQJ configuration 503
XQJ Support 503
XQJ processor configuration 503