

# **XMLmind XML Editor - Configuration and Deployment**

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# XMLmind XML Editor - Configuration and Deployment

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## Abstract

This document describes how to customize and deploy XXE.

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# Part I. Configuration guide

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# Chapter 1. Introduction

XMLmind XML Editor (XXE for short) is an XML editor designed for production use. Unlike many other XML editors, its user interface does not allow to do simple things such as:

- Open an XML document in the editor and, after this, use a dialog box to associate a DTD and/or a style sheet to the newly opened document.
- Select a DTD or schema using a file chooser and then, use another dialog box to select the root element of a new document (conforming to the chosen DTD or schema).

The above features are useful if you muse with an XML file from time to time. They are almost never needed in production use, for example, writing a book ten hours a day.

Out of the box, XXE can be used to author XHTML, DocBook and DITA documents with a good personal productivity.

But if you need to achieve *excellent* productivity for a group of users in your organization or if you need to use a proprietary DTD, W3C XML Schema or RELAX NG schema, then you'll have to customize existing XXE configurations or you'll have to write a custom configuration for your proprietary schema from scratch.

In an organization, the task of writing a configuration file for XXE is ideally performed by a single person, who belongs to the group of XML authors, but who is specially motivated by becoming the *local guru*.

- The local guru really needs to understand the job of the group of XML authors which will use XXE.
- The local guru really needs to be motivated because she/he will have to read tons of documentation: XXE documentation, but also many W3C standards such as XML, CSS, XPath, etc.
- The local guru does *not* need to be a programmer, or even a member of the IT staff.

If you don't have a person with the profile of a local guru, you may consider hiring an external consultant for a few days.

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# Chapter 2. Writing a configuration file for XXE

## 1. What is a configuration?

A configuration file is a declarative XML file which teaches XXE how to handle documents of a given type. Without an appropriate configuration file, XXE is not of much use: the opened document is rendered using a tree view, it cannot be validated, schema-directed editing does not work, the user is limited to the most basic editing commands.

XXE is bundled with configurations for DITA, DocBook and XHTML. More configurations are available but they need the user to download and install the corresponding add-on (i.e. using menu item Options → Install Add-ons).

For the impatient, the most basic configuration file looks like this:

```
<configuration name="Example"
  xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration">

  <detect>
    <dtdPublicId>-//XMLmind//DTD Example//EN</dtdPublicId>
  </detect>

  <template name="Example 1" location="example1.xml" />

</configuration>
```

## 2. A configuration for the "Simple Section" document type.

This chapter describes how to write a configuration for the "Simple Section" document type:

- The root element of this kind of document is a `section`. A `section` starts with a `title`. It may contain one or more `paragraphs` or `tables`. It may also contain nested `sections`. A `paragraph` contains text in addition to `bold`, `italic`, `literal`, `break` and `image` elements.
- The namespace used for the "Simple Section" document type is `http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect`.

We'll describe 3 variants of the same configuration, one based on a DTD, one based on a W3C XML schema and one based on a RELAX NG schema.

These sample configurations are found in `xxe_install_dir/doc/configure/samples/`:

`dtd_section_config/`

The DTD variant.

`xsd_section_config/`

The W3C XML Schema variant.

`rng_section_config/`

The RELAX NG variant.

### More sample configurations

You'll also find in `XXE_install_dir/doc/configure/samples/`:

`topic_plus_tag/`

A configuration for a DITA topic *specialization*. This specialization adds a `tag` element to the topic DTD. A tag element has a required `kind` attribute. The values allowed for the `kind` attribute are: `attribute`, `attvalue`, `element`, `emptytag`, `endtag`, `genentity`, `localname`, `namespace`, `numchar-ref`, `paramentity`, `pi`, `prefix`, `comment`, `starttag`.

This configuration has been created by customizing the stock DITA topic configuration as explained in Chapter 5, *Customizing an existing configuration* [26].

## 3. Before writing your first configuration

1. Do not forget to temporarily disable the Quick Start and Schema caches by unchecking the corresponding checkboxes in Options → Preferences, Advanced/Cached Data section. More information about these caches in Section 7.11.1, “Cached data options” in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

### Warning

If you forget to do this, XXE will fail to see your configuration and/or may not see the changes you make to the schema referenced by your configuration.

2. Using menu item Options → Install Add-ons, download and install the add-on called "*XMLmind XML Editor Configuration Pack*". This add-on contains important support files (e.g. `configuration.xsd`) for use when writing a configuration.
3. Start XXE with a *console* in order to see low-level error messages possibly reported by XXE when you'll test your configuration. On Windows, this means running XXE using **java** rather than using **javaw**. In order to do this, simply start XXE using `XXE_install_dir/bin/xxe-c.bat` rather than using `xxe.exe`.
4. If you are interested in having a functionality in your configuration which is present in any of the stock XHTML, DocBook or DITA configuration, do not hesitate to take a look at the `.xxe`, `.incl`, `.css`, etc, files found in:
  - `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/xhtml/`,
  - `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/docbook/`,
  - `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/docbook5/`,
  - `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/dita/`,
  - `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/common/css/`.

## 4. Anatomy of a configuration file

File `dtd_section_config/section.xxe` contains:

```
<configuration name="Simple Section (DTD)"
  xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration"
  xmlns:cfg="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration">

  <detect>
    <dtdPublicId>-//XMLmind//DTD Simple Section//EN</dtdPublicId>
  </detect>

  <template location="template.xml" name="Empty Section" />

  <include location="common.incl" />

</configuration>
```

- A configuration file must conform to the `configuration.xsd` W3C XML schema.
- A configuration file must have an ".xxe" extension.
- The `configuration` root element must have a `name` attribute. This name must be chosen in order to uniquely identify the configuration among all the other configurations.
- The `configuration` element must have a `detect` child element (see below [6]).
- Support configuration files (such as `common.incl`; see above) may be included in the `.xxe` main file. However such support configuration files must *not* have ".xxe" extensions and their `configuration` root elements must *not* have `name` attributes.
- The `.xxe` main configuration file along with *all* support files (`.incl`, `.css`, `.xsd`, `.rng`, `.dtd`, `*catalog.xml`, `.xsl`, icons, etc) must be created in a subdirectory itself contained in one of the two XXE `addon/` directories (more information about these `addon/` directories in Section 1, "Dynamic discovery of add-ons" [118]).

For example, it could be created in the `addon/` subdirectory of XXE user preferences directory [6].

The `configuration.xsd` schema is found in the add-on called "*XMLmind XML Editor Configuration Pack*". This means that you can quickly and safely your configuration file using XXE (using menu item File → New and then selecting entry "XMLmind XML Editor Configuration|Empty Template") or you can create your configuration file using any text editor and from time to time validate your configuration as follows:

```
C:\> xxe_install_dir\bin\xmltool validate-
-s xxe_config_pack_install_dir/config/xsd/configuration.xsd-
my_config.xxe my_includ1.incl my_include2.incl
```

More information about the `xmltool` command line utility in The `xmltool` command-line utility.

#### Where is XXE user preferences directory?

XXE user preferences directory is:

- `$HOME/.xxe8/` on Linux.
- `$HOME/Library/Application Support/XMLmind/XMLEditor8/` on the Mac.
- `%APPDATA%\XMLmind\XMLEditor8\` on Windows. Example: `C:\Users\john\AppData\Roaming/XMLmind\XMLEditor8\`.

If you cannot see the "AppData" directory using Microsoft Windows File Manager, turn on Tools>Folder Options>View>File and Folders>Show hidden files and folders.

## 5. Specifying which configuration to use for a given document type

The `detect` element [60] allows to specify which configuration to use for a given document type.

It works as follows: when XXE opens a document, it evaluates in turn the `detect` element found in each configuration. When all the conditions found in a `detect` element are met, XXE stops its evaluations and associates the configuration containing the matching `detect` element to the document being opened.

Excerpts from `rng_section_config/section.xxe` (configuration based on RELAX NG):

```
<detect>
  <rootElementNamespace>http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect</rootElementNamespace>
</detect>
```

The above `detect` element reads as: if the namespace of the root element of the file being opened is "http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect", then its configuration is `rng_section_config/section.xxe`.

The above `detect` element could be used as well for the configurations based on the DTD and the W3C XML Schema. However, in order to show you that there are often several ways to detect a document type, we have used a different `detect` condition in the configuration based on DTD:

```
<detect>
  <dtdPublicId>-//XMLmind//DTD Simple Section//EN</dtdPublicId>
</detect>
```

## 6. Associating a schema to the opened document

In the configuration based on the DTD, a document is assumed to always start with:

```
<!DOCTYPE section PUBLIC "-//XMLmind//DTD Simple Section//EN"
"http://www.xmlmind.com/dtd/section.dtd">
```

therefore the "-//XMLmind//DTD Simple Section//EN" DTD is automatically associated to the opened document. This DTD is then used to validate the document and also let XXE perform its schema-directed editing.

However there is no facility equivalent to `<!DOCTYPE>` for RELAX NG schemas, therefore this association must be specified in the configuration file. Excerpts from `rng_section_config/section.xxe` (configuration based on RELAX NG):

```
<relaxng location="section.rnc" />
```

The `relaxng` element [90] allows to associate a RELAX NG schema to the opened document. Similarly, the `schema` element [94] allows to associate a W3C XML Schema to the opened document and the `dtd` element [59] allows to associate a DTD to the opened document. Note that the `relaxng`, `schema` and `dtd` elements are completely ignored by XXE when the opened document contains a reference to its schema (i.e. by the means of `<!DOCTYPE>`, `xsi:schemaLocation`, `<?xml-model>`).

For example, let's suppose that, unlike what is shown in the `template.xml` file below [7], in the configuration based on the XML Schema, the `section` root element does *not* have an `xsi:schemaLocation` attribute (which, by the way, is somewhat cleaner), then specifying:

```
<schema>
  <location>http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect
    section.xsd</location>
</schema>
```

would have been mandatory.

File `xsd_section_config/template.xml` (configuration based on XML Schema):

```
<section xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect
    http://www.xmlmind.com/xsd/section.xsd">
  <title></title>
  <paragraph></paragraph>
</section>
```

## 7. XML catalogs

In the section above, notice that `dtd_section_config/template.xml` contains a reference to "http://www.xmlmind.com/dtd/section.dtd" and `xsd_section_config/template.xml` contains a reference to "http://www.xmlmind.com/xsd/section.xsd". Well, these files do not exist! Anyway, as explained in "XML Entity and URI Resolvers", even a real reference to a schema file would have ended up posing interchange problems.

Nevertheless, thanks to the XML catalogs found in the configuration directories, XXE has no problem loading the local copy of `section.dtd` and the local copy of `section.xsd`.

File `dtd_section_config/catalog.xml` (configuration based on DTD):

```
<catalog xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog"
  prefer="public">
  <public publicId="-//XMLmind//DTD Simple Section//EN"
    uri="section.dtd"/>
</catalog>
```

The above catalog associates the public DTD ID `"-//XMLmind//DTD Simple Section//EN"` referenced in a document instance to local copy `section.dtd` (local because its URI is relative to `catalog.xml`).

File `xsd_section_config/catalog.xml` (configuration based on XML Schema):

```
<catalog xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog">
  <uri name="http://www.xmlmind.com/xsd/section.xsd"
    uri="section.xsd"/>
</catalog>
```

The above catalog associates the absolute URI `"http://www.xmlmind.com/xsd/section.xsd"` referenced in a document instance to local copy `section.xsd` (local because its URI is relative to `catalog.xml`).

Note that, in the case of the configuration based on RELAX NG, because a document instance never directly references its schema, there is no need for an XML catalog.

For XXE to discover and load an XML catalog, the file containing it must have a name ending with string `"catalog.xml"`. Examples: `catalog.xml`, `mycatalog.xml`, `foo_catalog.xml`.

## 8. Document templates

The `template` element [99] allows to specify the location and name of a document template. It is of course allowed to have several `template` elements in the same configuration. All these document templates are listed in the dialog box displayed by `File → New`.

Excerpts from `rng_section_config/section.xxe` (configuration based on RELAX NG):

```
<template location="template.xml" name="Empty Section" />
```

## 9. CSS stylesheets

The `css` element [59] allows to specify the location and name of a CSS stylesheet. It is of course allowed to have several `css` elements in the same configuration, provided that all `css` elements but one have an `alternate="true"` attribute. All these CSS stylesheets are listed at the end of the View menu. The CSS stylesheet which has an `alternate="false"` attribute is the one which, by default, is used to style the document being opened.

Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```
<css location="section.css" name="Normal" />
```

### 9.1. Styling images

The "Simple Section" document type has an `image` element. The source of the image is specified using required attribute `source`, which contains an absolute or relative URI. An `image` element also has optional `width` and `height` attributes, which contain dimensions expressed in pixels.

This image element is styled using replaced content. Excerpts from `rng_section_config/section.css` (same file for all variants):

```
image {
  display: inline;
  content: image-viewport(attribute, source,
    data-type, anyURI,
    content-width, attr(width),
```



```

    content-height, attr(height));
}

```

This replaced content consists in extension pseudo-function `image-viewport()` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Support of Cascading Style Sheets (W3C CSS)* or extension pseudo-function `image()` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Support of Cascading Style Sheets (W3C CSS)*. Note that `image()` is based on `image-viewport()`, except that it has a simpler syntax. For example, one could have styled the `image` element as follows:

```

image {
    display: inline;
    content: image(attr(source), attr(width), attr(height));
}

```

## 9.2. Styling tables

The "Simple Section" document type has a rather simple `table` element. A `table` contains an optional `tableHeader` row, followed by one or more `tableRow` rows. A `tableHeader` or `tableRow` element contains one or more `tableCell` cells. A `tableCell` may span several columns, which is specified using attribute `columns`.

The `table` element is styled using standard CSS rules, expect for the number of columns spanned by a cell. Excerpts from `rng_section_config/section.css` (same file for all variants):

```

table {
    display: table;
    border: 1px solid gray;
    margin-top: 1.33ex;
    margin-bottom: 1.33ex;
}

tableHeader,
tableRow {
    display: table-row;
}

tableCell {
    display: table-cell;
    border: 1px solid gray;
    padding: 0.5ex;
}

...

tableCell[columns] {
    column-span: concatenate(attr(columns));
}

```

Extension property `column-span` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Support of Cascading Style Sheets (W3C CSS)* may be used to specify the number of columns spanned by an element having `display: table-cell`. Similarly, extension property `row-span` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Support of Cascading Style Sheets (W3C CSS)* may be used to specify the number of rows spanned by an element having `display: table-cell`.

The value of property `column-span` (and `row-span`) is a positive integer. In the case of a `tableCell`, this value is obtained by parsing the value of attribute `columns` as a number. Expression `concatenate(attr(columns))` does exactly this:

1. Standard CSS pseudo-function `attr()` is used to return the value of attribute `columns`.
2. Extension pseudo-function `concatenate()` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Support of Cascading Style Sheets (W3C CSS)* concatenates all its string arguments, then parses the result of the concatenation and finally returns the parsed CSS property value.

## 10. A specific tool bar

The `toolBar` element [100] allows to specify a tool bar which is specific to a given document type.

**Figure 2.1. The "Simple Section" tool bar**

Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```
<toolbar>
  <button tooltip="Toggle bold"
    icon="xxe-config:common/icons/bold.png">
    <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleToggle</class>

    <command name="pass"
      parameter="{http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}bold" />
  </button>

  ...
  <separator />
  ...
  <button tooltip="Add table" icon="xxe-config:common/icons/table_menu.png">
    <menu>
      <item label="table" command="add"
        parameter="after[implicitElement] {http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}table" />
      <item label="table(header)" command="add"
        parameter="after[implicitElement]
          #template({http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}table,header)" />
    </menu>
  </button>
  ...
</toolbar>
```

A `toolbar` element has `button` and `separator` child elements. A `button` can contain a `command` or a menu of items, each menu item itself invoking a `command`.

## Tip

A `button` element is required to have an `icon` attribute. Notice in the above `toolbar` that all `icon` attributes have a value starting with `"xxe-config:common/icons/"`.

- `"xxe-config:"` is the only reliable way to refer `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/`.
- `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/common/icons/` contains an number of 16x16 icons commonly used for toolbars and menu items. If you are writing a configuration for XXE, you should really take a look at these icons.

So the question is now: what is a *command*? A *command* in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* is an action triggered by a user input (mouse, keyboard, drag, drop, etc) which has an effect on the active view of the document being edited. The behavior of a *command* is influenced by its string parameter, the current text or node selection and the schema to which the document being edited is conforming.

## Caution

The parameter of a *command* is a *plain string*, having vastly different meanings depending on the *command*. That's why, unless documented otherwise for a given *command*, namespace prefixes are not supported in a *command* parameter.

For example, in the above `toolbar`, you'll find qualified name `s:table` expressed as `{http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}table` using Clark's notation. That is:

```
<command name="add"
  parameter="after[implicitElement] {http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}table" />
```

and *not*:

```
<command name="add"
  parameter="after[implicitElement] s:table" />
```

We'll see in this tutorial that there are 3 kinds of commands: native commands (written in the Java™ programming language), *macro-commands* and *process commands* (both specified in XML in the configuration file).

XXE has dozens of native commands in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*. The tool bar which is specific to the "Simple Section" document type just uses one of them: `add` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

## 10.1. Text style toggles

A tool bar normally contain plain buttons. For example, the following plain button invokes native command `convert` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* to convert the implicit or explicit selection to the `bold` element:

```
<button toolTip="Convert to bold"
  icon="xxe-config:common/icons/boldText.png">
  <command name="convert"
    parameter="[implicitElement] {http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}bold" />
</button>
```

However, we have chosen to add to the "Simple Section" tool bar *text style toggles* rather than plain buttons:

```
<button toolTip="Toggle bold"
  icon="xxe-config:common/icons/bold.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleToggle</class>

  <command name="pass"
    parameter="{http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}bold" />
</button>
```

Text style toggles emulate the behavior of the Bold, Italic, Underline, etc, toggles found in the tool bars of almost all word-processors. Such toggles are declared slightly differently than plain buttons. See Section 30.1.2, "The `TextStyleToggle` custom control" [104].

## 11. Element templates

You'll find in the command parameters of the above `toolbar`, in some cases, element qualified names such as `{http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}table` and in other cases, references to *elements templates*, such as `#template({http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}table,header)`.

The later notation means:

- it's an element template;
- this is a template for element `{http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}table`;
- the name of the element template is "header".

Note that element templates are uniquely identified by the combination element name/template name, and not by the template name alone.

Why specify element templates in your configuration file? By default, XXE creates the simplest possible, valid, element. For example, in the case of a table, this simplest possible, valid, `table` has just one `tableRow`, containing just one `tableCell`. In the case of a table, this is too simple to be really useful. On the contrary, we want a table to contain by default 2 rows, each row containing 2 cells. We also want to have a number of predefined table templates easily available, for example, a table having a header row. All this can be specified using the `element-Template` configuration [66] element.

Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```
<elementTemplate name="rows2" selectable="override">
  <table xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect">
    <tableRow>...ELIDED...</tableRow>
    <tableRow>...ELIDED...</tableRow>
  </table>
```

```

</elementTemplate>

<elementTemplate name="header">❷
  <table xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect">
    <tableHeader>...ELIDED...</tableHeader>
    <tableRow>...ELIDED...</tableRow>
    <tableRow>...ELIDED...</tableRow>
  </table>
</elementTemplate>

<elementTemplate name="image" selectable="false">❸
  <paragraph xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect"><image source="???" /></paragraph>
</elementTemplate>

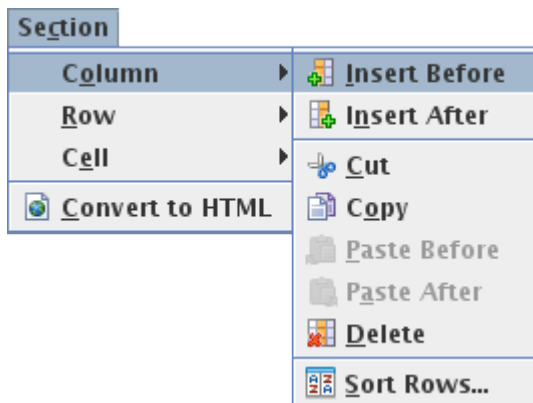
```

- ❶ Attribute `selectable="override"` means: use this template instead of the 1 row/1cell table generated by default by XXE. This also implies that this element template will be listed simply as "table", and not as "table(rows2)", in the Edit tool in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.
- ❷ The default value of attribute `selectable` is `true`. This makes the corresponding element template available for the Edit tool. In the above case, this element template will be listed as "table(header)".
- ❸ Attribute `selectable="false"` means: do not make this element template available for the Edit tool, as it is just needed here in this configuration file (i.e. in a menu, toolbar, macro, etc).

## 12. A specific menu

The menu element [81] allows to specify a menu which is specific to a given document type.

Figure 2.2. The "Simple Section" menu



Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```

<menu label="Se_ction">
  <menu label="C_olumn" name="tableColumnMenu">
    <item label="_Insert Before"
      icon="xxe-config:common/icons/insertColumnBefore.png"
      command="sect.tableEdit" parameter="insertColumnBefore"/>
    <item label="I_nsert After"
      icon="xxe-config:common/icons/insertColumnAfter.png"
      command="sect.tableEdit" parameter="insertColumnAfter"/>
    ...
  </menu>
  <separator />
  <item label="_Convert to HTML"
    icon="xxe-config:common/mime_types/html.png"
    command="sect.convertToHTML" />
</menu>

```

A menu element has `item`, `menu` and `separator` child elements, each menu item invoking a command. A menu element is required to have a `label` attribute. In the value of the `label` attribute, character underscore ('\_') may be used to specify the mnemonic of a menu or an item.

## 12.1. About the table editing command

### What if you have reused standard HTML or CALS tables in your own custom schema?

What to do in this case is explained in next chapter Chapter 3, *Using HTML4 tables or CALS tables in your own custom schema* [20].

The above `menu` element contains 3 sub-menus called `Column`, `Row` and `Cell`. All the items of these sub-menus invoke the same `sect.tableEdit` table editing command, albeit with different parameters, each parameter specifying the desired operation (e.g. `insertColumnBefore`).

XXE has a native, generic, parameterizable, table editing command in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* powerful enough to edit all kinds of custom tables. However in order to be able to use this command in your configuration, you must

1. instantiate this command and give a name to your instance by the means of the `command` configuration element [56];
2. parameterize your instance by the means of a `property` configuration element [88].

This is done as follows. Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```
<command name="sect.tableEdit">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmlmind.cmd.table.GenericTableEdit</class>
</command>

<property name="sect.tableEdit.tableSpecification">
  table={http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}table
  row={http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}tableRow {http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}tableHeader:header
  cell={http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}tableCell
  columnSpan=columns
</property>
```

If the name of your table editing command is `foo`, then the name of the corresponding property must be `foo.tableSpecification`. The content of the property is simply the description of the element and attribute names used by your custom table.

### Caution

The above `command` element defines a command called `sect.tableEdit`. Why this `"sect."` prefix? Why not simply `"tableEdit"`?

The commands defined in a configuration are not local to this configuration. *All commands have a global scope*. If you call your command `tableEdit`, then there are chances that you'll overwrite another command, defined in another configuration, also called `tableEdit` (or the other way round, depending on the order which is used by XXE to load the configurations).

Therefore you must always give a prefix which unique to your configuration to the names of the commands defined in this configuration. For example, the stock configurations use these prefixes: `"xhtml."`, `"docb."`, `"db5."`, `"dita."`, `"ditamap."`.

## 13. Specific keyboard shortcuts

The `binding` element [47] allows to specify a *binding* which is specific to a given document type. A `binding` element binds a user input, for example a sequence of key strokes, to a command.

Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```
<property name="$c_blockList">
  {http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}paragraph=paragraph
```

```

</property>

<binding>
  <keyPressed code="ENTER" />1
  <command name="insertNewlineOrSplitBlock" />
</binding>

...

<binding>
  <keyPressed code="DELETE" />
  <command name="deleteSelectionOrJoinBlockOrDeleteChar" />
</binding>

<binding>
  <keyPressed code="BACK_SPACE" />
  <command name="deleteSelectionOrJoinBlockOrDeleteChar"
    parameter="backwards" />
</binding>

...

<binding>
  <keyPressed code="ENTER" modifiers="shift" />2
  <command name="sect.insertBreak" />
</binding>

```

- 1** When a user presses the ENTER, DELETE, or BACK\_SPACE key while the caret is found inside a paragraph element, we want XXE to behave like any word-processor. This is precisely what do commands `insertNewlineOrSplitBlock` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* and `deleteSelectionOrJoinBlockOrDeleteChar` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*. However for these commands to work, the elements behaving like paragraphs (or list items) must have been specified. For the "Simple Section" configuration, this specification is simply:

```

<property name="$c blockList">
  {http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}paragraph=paragraph
</property>

```

Notice "\$c blockList", which is a shorthand for "`configuration_name blockList`".

- 2** When the user presses Shift+ENTER, we want XXE to add a `break` element at caret location. Moreover, if the newly inserted `break` element is not immediately followed by a text node, we want XXE to automatically add a text node and move the caret to this new empty text node.

## 13.1. About macro commands

In the excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` below, `sect.insertBreak` is a macro-command. A macro-command in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* is a command specified in XML as combination of other commands (of any kind: native command, macro-command or process command).

Let's examine `sect.insertBreak`:

```

<command name="sect.insertBreak">
  <macro undoable="true">
    <sequence>1
      <command name="insert"
        parameter="into {http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect}break" />
      <command name="insertNode" parameter="textAfter" />2
      <command name="cancelSelection" />3
    </sequence>
  </macro>
</command>

```

- 1** The above macro uses the simplest and most common form of combination of other commands: the sequence. It invokes in turn the following native commands: `insert` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*, `insertNode` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* and `cancelSelection` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

- 2 The newly inserted `break` element is automatically selected at the end of the execution of command `insert`. If there is already a text node after the selected `break` element, then command `insertNode` silently fails and the sequence of commands is stopped at this point. This kind of failure is harmless and we can even say that, as the developers of the above macro, we count on this behavior.
- 3 The above macro has two “nice touches”:
  - a. Command `cancelSelection` is invoked to get rid of the red box around the newly inserted `break` element. Not strictly needed but nice to have.
  - b. The macro has attribute `undoable="true"`. Without this attribute, after `sect.insertBreak` has been executed in full, the user would have to invoke Edit → Undo (**Ctrl+Z**) twice: one time to remove the text node and a second time to remove the `break` element.

## 14. Interactively resizing an image

In the above section, we have explained how to bind a keystroke: Shift+ENTER to a command: `sect.insertBreak`. Similarly, interactively resizing an image may be implemented by binding an *application event*: `resize-image` [53] to a command: `resizeImage`.

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="resize-image" />
  <command name="resizeImage"
    parameter="height=%{height} width=%{width}" />
</binding>
```

`Resize-image` events are emitted when the user first clicks inside an image in order to display handles around it and then drag one of those handles.

**Figure 2.3. Resize handles around an image**



In the case of the "Simple Section" configuration, dragging a resize handle invokes command `resizeImage` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*. This command resizes an image by modifying its `width` and `height` attributes.

It's important to understand that the `resize image` command being invoked must correspond to the image element. If the image element had no `width` and `height` attributes or if these attributes contained inches rather than pixels, built-in command `resizeImage` would not be usable here.

For example, it's possible to interactively resize a column of a table by binding application event `resize-table-column` [54] to the proper command. However the `table` element of the "Simple Section" document type has no child element or attribute allowing to specify the width of a column. Therefore, in the case of the "Simple Section" configuration, there is no way to specify how a user can resize a table column by dragging the corresponding column separator.

## 15. Miscellaneous configuration elements

The `spellCheckOptions` element [96] allows to specify spell-checker options, for example whether the on-the-fly spell-checking should be turned on by default, which elements should not be checked for spelling, etc. Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```
<spellCheckOptions useAutomaticSpellChecker="true"
    languageAttribute="xml:lang"
    skippedElements="s:literal" />
```

The `documentResources` element [63] allows to specify how to determine the resource files attached to the document being edited. In the case of a "Simple Section" document, the only resource files are the image files pointed to by the `image` elements. Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```
<documentResources>
  <resource path="//s:image/@source" />
</documentResources>
```

Knowing which resource files are attached to the document being edited is needed to implement File → Save As and also the conversion of the document being edited to other formats (see below [17]).

## 16. Converting an XML document to other formats

For the purpose of this tutorial, we'll explain how to convert the "Simple Section" document being edited to a single HTML page.

A XSLT stylesheet will be used for this task. Excerpts from `rng_section_config/html.xsl` (same file for all variants):

```
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
    xmlns:s="http://www.xmlmind.com/ns/sect"
    exclude-result-prefixes="s"
    version="1.0">
  <xsl:output method="html"
    encoding="ISO-8859-1"
    indent="no" />
  ...
  <xsl:template match="s:bold">
    <b>
      <xsl:call-template name="processCommonAttributes" />
      <xsl:apply-templates />
    </b>
  </xsl:template>
  ...
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

It should be noted that XXE has no high-level construct (e.g. an hypothetical `convertDocument` configuration element) allowing to integrate an XSLT stylesheet. Instead, XXE relies on its `menu`, `toolBar`, `binding`, `macro` command, `process` command, etc, to do that.

For example, our "Section" menu element ends with:

```
...
<separator />
<item label="_Convert to HTML"
    icon="xxe-config:common/mime_types/html.png"
    command="sect.convertToHTML" />
</menu>
```

Macro-command `sect.convertToHTML` allows the user to choose a save file for the HTML page which will be the result of the conversion (by the means of native command `selectConvertedFile` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*) and then invokes `process` command `sect.toHTML` which will perform the conversion. Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```
<command name="sect.convertToHTML">
  <macro>
    <sequence>
      <command name="selectConvertedFile"
        parameter="saveFileURLWithExtension=html" />
      <command name="sect.toHTML" parameter="%_" />❶
      <command name="preview" parameter="[lastConverted]" />❷
    </sequence>
  </macro>
</command>
```



```
</macro>
</command>
```

In the above macro,

- 1 The command parameter contains "%\_". %\_ is a *macro-variable* in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* and it is quoted using double-quote characters in case it contains whitespace. Variable %\_ contains the result returned by the last executed command. In the above case, the last executed command is `selectConvertedFile` and the result it returns is the URI of the save file selected by the user.
- 2 Command `preview` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* allows to invoke a third-party helper application (e.g. a Web browser) in order to preview the result of the conversion.

## 16.1. About process commands

Like macro-commands, a *process command* in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* is a command specified in XML. But a macro-command acts on elements, attributes and on the text or node selection, while a process command *acts on files*.

Moreover the current working directory (that is, directory ".") of a process command is always a temporary directory especially created for the execution of the process command. This means that all files and directories created in this temporary directory will go away once the execution of the process command is complete.

Excerpts from `rng_section_config/common.incl` (same file for all variants):

```
<command name="sect.toHTML">
  <process>
    <mkdir dir="images" />1

    <copyDocument to="__doc.xml">2
      <resources match="^[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9.+-]*:/." />3

      <resources match="+\.(png|jpg|jpeg|gif)" copyTo="images" />4
    </copyDocument>

    <transform stylesheet="html.xsl" file="__doc.xml" to="__doc.html" />5

    <upload base="%0">67
      <copyFile file="__doc.html" to="%0" />
      <copyFiles files="images/*" toDir="images" />
    </upload>
  </process>
</command>
```

- 1 A *process* element has a number of child elements which are verbs acting on files and directories. Among these verbs, you'll find `mkdir` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

Here we use `mkdir` to create an `images/` directory. The `images/` directory will contain a copy of some of the image files referenced in the "Simple Section" document being converted.

- 2 Child element `copyDocument` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* is used to copy the document being converted to `__doc.xml`. Note that in the case the document being converted contains inclusions (XInclude, DITA `conref`, etc), these inclusions are fully transcluded in order to ease the job of the XSLT engine.
- 3 This `resources` element in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* specifies that resource files referenced in the document being converted by the means of absolute URIs (e.g. `<image source="http://www.acm.com/logo.gif" />`) should be ignored.
- 4 This other `resources` element specifies that resource files referenced in the document being converted by the means of relative URIs ending with ".png", ".jpg", etc, (e.g. `<image source="photos/photo43.jpg" />`) should be copied to the `images/` directory.

Of course, this implies a fixup of the corresponding reference in `__doc.xml` (e.g. `<image source="photos/photo43.jpg" />` becomes `<image source="images/photo43.jpg" />`)

- 5 Child element `transform` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* invokes the XSLT engine (Saxon 6.5 or Saxon 9 depending on the version of the XSLT stylesheet) in order to transform `__doc.xml` to `__doc.html` using stylesheet `html.xsl`.
- 6 Child element `upload` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* is used to upload file `__doc.html` and directory `images/` to the location specified by `%0`.

By `upload`, we really mean *upload* and not simply copy these files somewhere else on the local file system. For example, if you install the add-on called "*FTP virtual drive plug-in*", you'll be able to select an "`ftp:`" (or "`ftps:`" or "`sftp:`") URI using `selectConvertedFile` and then upload file `__doc.html` and directory `images/` to the FTP server you have chosen.

- 7 What is `%0`?

All commands may be passed a parameter. This parameter may be considered to contain a number of *arguments* separated with whitespace (an argument itself containing whitespace should be quoted using single or double quotes). Variable `%0` specifies the first argument, `%2` the second one, etc, up to `%9`. For example, if a macro or process command is passed parameter "`one 'two three' four`", then `%0` contains "`one`", `%1` contains "`two three`" and `%2` contains "`four`".

Process command `sect.toHTML` is passed a parameter containing the quoted URI of the save file, hence `%0` contains the URI of the save file.

## 17. Packaging your configuration for XXE add-on manager

Packaging your configuration for XXE add-on manager is optional. However, if you deploy XXE as a desktop application, this packaging allows your users to easily install, upgrade or uninstall your configuration using menu item Options → Install Add-ons.

An add-on is simply a Zip archive ("`zip`" file extension) where all the files and directories comprising the add-on are contained in a single topmost directory. Among these files, XXE must find a single file having a "`xxe_addon`" extension. For example, let's suppose the configuration based on the XML schema is found in `xsd_section_config.zip`. Unzipping this file would give:

```
C:\> unzip xsd_section_config.zip
creating: xsd_section_config/
inflating: xsd_section_config/common.incl
inflating: xsd_section_config/section.xsd
...
inflating: xsd_section_config/xsd_section_config.xxe_addon
...
inflating: xsd_section_config/catalog.xml
```

File `xsd_section_config.xxe_addon` contains:

```
<a:addon xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns:html="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns:a="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmlmind/schema/addon">
  <a:category>
    <a:configuration />
  </a:category>

  <a:name>"Simple Section (XML Schema)" Configuration</a:name>

  <a:version>1.0.0</a:version>

  <a:abstract>Part of the tutorial explaining how to write a configuration for
  XMLmind XML Editor.</a:abstract>
</a:addon>
```

The easiest way to create an `.xxe_addon` file is to use XXE:

1. Download and install the add-on called "*XMLmind XML Editor Configuration Pack*" using Options → Install Add-ons.
2. Restart XXE as instructed.
3. Select File → New and choose XMLmind XML Editor Add-on|Single Add-on.

Make sure to carefully choose a unique, descriptive, *stable* name for your add-on. Changing the name of an add-on from one release to another is likely to annoy your users. For example, this breaks the upgrade facility offered by XXE add-on manager.

More information in "*XMLmind XML Editor - Developer's Guide*", "*Packaging an add-on for XMLmind XML Editor integrated add-on manager*".

---

# Chapter 3. Using HTML4 tables or CALS tables in your own custom schema

If you create a custom schema and need general purpose tables for it, you'll probably choose the well-known HTML4 or CALS<sup>1</sup> tables.

## Tip

If this is not the case and if you have created your own table model, then you can still use the generic, parameterizable, table editor documented in Section 124, “A generic, parameterizable, table editor command” in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*. Note that, for this generic table editor to work with your table model, your table model needs to vaguely resemble the HTML table model (table contains rows, themselves possibly contained in row groups, etc).

Including the definition of table elements in your custom schema will not be described in this chapter. Instead this chapter will explain:

- how to properly render HTML4 or CALS tables on screen by using a CSS style sheet;
- how to include table editing commands in your custom configuration for XXE.

## Important

All the CSS style sheets and all the commands described below have been designed to properly work whatever is the namespace you have chosen for your schema and/or for the table elements.

## 1. HTML4 tables

The corresponding support code is contained in `xxe_install_dir/addon/config/common/xhtml.jar`.

### Procedure 3.1. Procedure

1. Add this snippet at the top of your CSS style sheet:

```
@import url(xxe-config:common/css/xhtml_table.imp);
```

If you use a namespace (e.g. `http://acme.com/ns`) for all the elements defined in your schema, including for table elements, add this snippet instead. This is not strictly needed but this will speed up the rendering of XML elements on screen:

```
@namespace "http://acme.com/ns";  
@import url(xxe-config:common/css/xhtml_table.imp);
```

2. Add this snippet in your custom configuration for XXE. In the example below, you have chosen to prefix all the custom commands declared in your configuration using prefix "my.".

```
<command name="my.tableEdit">  
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.xhtml.table.HTMLTableEdit</class>  
</command>
```

After that, you can reference the above table commands in your custom menu, custom tool bar or custom bindings. Example:

```
<menu label="M_yDoc">  
  <item label="Insert Column _Before"  
    icon="xxe-config:common/icons/insertColumnBefore.png"
```

---

<sup>1</sup>That is, DocBook tables up to V4.2. DocBook V4.3+ supports both HTML4 and CALS tables.

```
...
command="my.tableEdit" parameter="insertColumnBefore" />
```

3. Add this other snippet to your custom configuration. Doing so will allow you to resize a table column by dragging its column separator [54].

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="resize-table-column" />
  <command name="my.resizeTableColumn"
    parameter="%{resizedColumn} %{columnCount}
      %{oldColumnWidths} %{newColumnWidths}" />
</binding>

<command name="my.resizeTableColumn">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.xhtml.table.ResizeTableColumn</class>
</command>
```

### 1.1. HTML4 table editor command

Prerequisite in terms of selection	Parameter	Description
A cell or an element having a cell ancestor must be implicitly or explicitly selected.	insertColumnBefore	Insert a column before column containing specified cell.
	insertColumnAfter	Insert a column after column containing specified cell.
	cutColumn	Cut to the clipboard the column containing specified cell.
	copyColumn	Copy to the clipboard the column containing specified cell.
	pasteColumnBefore	Paste copied or cut column before column containing specified cell.
	pasteColumnAfter	Paste copied or cut column after column containing specified cell.
	deleteColumn	Delete the column containing specified cell.
	sortRows	Sort all the rows of the table according to the string values of the cells of the "selected column". (The "selected column" is the column containing specified cell.)
A row must be explicitly selected.  OR a cell or an element having a cell ancestor must be implicitly or explicitly selected.	insertRowBefore	Insert a row before row containing specified cell.
	insertRowAfter	Insert a row before row containing specified cell.
	cutRow	Cut to the clipboard the row containing specified cell.
	copyRow	Copy to the clipboard the row containing specified cell.
	pasteRowBefore	Paste copied or cut row before row containing specified cell.
	pasteRowAfter	Paste copied or cut row after row containing specified cell.
	deleteRow	Delete the row containing specified cell.
A cell or an element having a cell ancestor must be implicitly or explicitly selected.	incrColumnSpan	Increment the number of columns spanned by specified cell.
	decrColumnSpan	Decrement the number of columns spanned by specified cell.
	incrRowSpan	Increment the number of rows spanned by specified cell.
	decrRowSpan	Decrement the number of rows spanned by specified cell.

## 2. CALS tables

The corresponding support code is contained in `xxe_install_dir/addon/config/common/docbook.jar`.

### Procedure 3.2. Procedure

1. Add this snippet at the top of your CSS style sheet:

```
@import url(xxe-config:common/css/cals_table.imp);
```

If you use a namespace (e.g. `http://acme.com/ns`) for all the elements defined in your schema, including for table elements, add this snippet instead. This is not strictly needed but this will speed up the rendering of XML elements on screen:

```
@namespace "http://acme.com/ns";  
@import url(xxe-config:common/css/cals_table.imp);
```

2. Add this snippet in your custom configuration for XXE. In the example below, you have chosen to prefix all the custom commands declared in your configuration using prefix "my.".

```
<command name="my.tableEdit">  
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.docbook.table.CALSTableEdit</class>  
</command>
```

After that, you can reference the above table commands in your custom menu, custom tool bar or custom bindings. Example:

```
<menu label="M_yDoc">  
  <item label="Insert Column _Before"  
    icon="xxe-config:common/icons/insertColumnBefore.png"  
    command="my.tableEdit" parameter="insertColumnBefore"/>  
  ...  
</menu>
```

3. Add this other snippet to your custom configuration. Doing so will allow you to resize a table column by dragging its column separator [54].

```
<binding>  
  <appEvent name="resize-table-column" />  
  <command name="my.resizeTableColumn"  
    parameter="%{resizedColumn} %{columnCount}  
              %{oldColumnWidths} %{newColumnWidths}" />  
</binding>  
  
<command name="my.resizeTableColumn">  
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.docbook.table.ResizeTableColumn</class>  
</command>
```

4. File `docbook.jar` also contains a *validation hook* which ensures that the `cols` attribute of elements `tgroup` and `entrytbl` is always set to a correct value before a DocBook document is validated and hence, saved to disk.

Using commands `tableColumn` and `tableRow` also ensures that the `cols` attribute is up to date. However it is strongly recommended to add this validation hook to your custom configuration. This is done by adding this snippet:

```
<validateHook name="cols_checker">  
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.docbook.table.ValidateHookImpl</class>  
</validateHook>
```

## **2.1. CALS table editor command**

The parameters supported by this table editor command are identical to those of the HTML4 table editor command [21].

---

# Chapter 4. Customizing mouse and key bindings used by XXE

## 1. Bindings specific to a document type

A configuration file such as `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/docbook/docbook.xxe` can contain binding [47] elements. A binding element specifies:

- a keystroke or a sequence of keystrokes which triggers a command,
- OR a mouse input which triggers a command or displays a custom popup menu.

For example, adding the following binding element to `docbook.xxe` will allow to convert selected text to emphasis (with role attribute set to bold) by pressing on function key **F5**:

```
<binding>
  <keyPressed code="F5" />
  <command name="docb.convertToBold" />
</binding>

<command name="docb.convertToBold">
  <macro>
    <sequence>
      <command name="convert" parameter="[implicitElement] emphasis" />
      <command name="putAttribute" parameter="role bold" />
    </sequence>
  </macro>
</command>
```

It is recommended to add custom bindings into a separate file and to include this file in configurations files bundled with XXE rather than directly modifying the bundled configuration files.

For example, if you want to use the **F5** key for converting text to emphasis in all documents belonging to the DocBook family (DocBook, Simplified DocBook, Slides), add the elements of the previous example to a file called `/opt/xxe-custom/extrabindings.incl` and include this file in `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/docbook/docbook.xxe`.

```
<include location="file:///opt/xxe-custom/extrabindings.incl" />
```

In next chapter [26], we will learn how to that without modifying the bundled configuration files.

### Important

*XXE does not allow bindings defined in document type specific configuration files to override its menu accelerators.*

Example 1: you cannot bind **Ctrl+Q** to command `docb.convertToBold` because **Ctrl+Q** is used to quit XXE.

Example 2: you cannot bind **Ctrl+I** to command `docb.convertToBold` because, by default, **Ctrl+I** triggers command "insert" with parameter "into" (menu item Edit → Insert).

## 2. Generic bindings

What if you want add bindings which are not specific to a document type. Do you really have to include them in all configuration files?

What if you really *hate* some of the default bindings of XXE? Do you really have to stop using XXE?



The answer is no to both questions. Simply add your generic bindings to a file called `customize.xxe` anywhere XXE can find it. For example, create this file in the `addon/` subdirectory of your user preferences directory. XXE user preferences directory is:

- `$HOME/.xxe8/` on Linux.
- `$HOME/Library/Application Support/XMLmind/XMLEditor8/` on the Mac.
- `%APPDATA%\XMLmind\xMLEditor8\` on Windows. Example: `C:\Users\john\AppData\Roaming\xMLEditor8\`.

If you cannot see the "AppData" directory using Microsoft Windows File Manager, turn on Tools>Folder Options>View>File and Folders>Show hidden files and folders.

For more information about how XXE finds its configuration files, please read Section 1, "Dynamic discovery of add-ons" [118].

If several configuration files called `customize.xxe` are found, their contents are merged with a higher priority to `customize.xxe` files found in the user preferences directory.

File `customize.xxe` may also be used to specify `parameterGroup` [89], `imageToolkit` [69], `spreadsheetFunctions` [98], `property` [88].

A *very useful*<sup>1</sup> sample `customize.xxe` may be downloaded and installed using XXE add-on manager (Options → Install Add-ons). Excerpt of this sample `customize.xxe`:

```
. . .
<binding>
  <keyPressed code="ESCAPE" />
  <charTyped char="l" />
  <command name="convertCase" parameter="lower" />
</binding>

<binding>
  <keyPressed code="ESCAPE" />
  <charTyped char="u" />
  <command name="convertCase" parameter="upper" />
</binding>

<command name="insertCommandOutput">
  <macro>
    <sequence>
      <command name="run" />
      <command name="insertString" parameter="%_" />
    </sequence>
  </macro>
</command>

<binding>
  <keyPressed code="ESCAPE" />
  <charTyped char="!" />
  <command name="insertCommandOutput" />
</binding>
. . .
```

## Important

Defining a binding in `customize.xxe` prevents XXE from using the same keystroke as a menu accelerator. For example, if you bind a command such as `recordMacro toggle` to **Ctrl+O**, then menu item File → Open will lose its customary shortcut.

---

<sup>1</sup>Yours truly cannot use XXE without it.

---

# Chapter 5. Customizing an existing configuration

This chapter is not a tutorial. It will merely give you some recipes. If you want to understand what you are doing, please refer to Writing a configuration file for XXE [4].

Let's suppose you want to customize one of the DITA<sup>1</sup>, DocBook 5, DocBook 4 or XHTML configurations, here's what to do.

1. Create in `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/`<sup>2</sup> a subdirectory which will contain all the files comprising your customization.

The name of this directory is not important. Let's suppose you have created `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/custom/`.

2. Copy one of the following template files depending on which configuration you want to customize:

Configuration Name	Procedure
DITA	Copy <code>0topic.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
DITA Map	Copy <code>0map.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
DITA BookMap	Copy <code>0bookmap.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
DocBook Assembly v5.1+	Copy <code>0assembly.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
DocBook v5.1+	Copy <code>0docbook51.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
DocBook v5+	Copy <code>0docbook5.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
DocBook	Copy <code>0docbook.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
XHTML Strict	Copy <code>0xhtml_strict.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
XHTML Transitional	Copy <code>0xhtml_loose.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
XHTML 1.1	Copy <code>0xhtml11.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .
XHTML 5	Copy <code>0xhtml5.xxe</code> to <code>custom/</code> .

For example, `0docbook5.xxe`<sup>3</sup> looks like this:

```
<configuration [57] name="DocBook v5+"
  xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration"
  xmlns:cfg="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration"
  xmlns:db="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"
  xmlns:svg="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
  xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:html="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

  <include [72] location="docbook5-config:docbook5.xxe" />

</configuration>
```

3. This step involves adding one or more configuration elements after the `include` element. This is done using any XML or text editor. Each of the following sections describes a common customization step.
4. Restart XXE.

---

<sup>1</sup>The configuration associated to DITA topics is called `DITA`. The configuration associated to DITA maps is called `DITA Map`. The configuration associated to DITA bookmaps is called `DITA BookMap`.

<sup>2</sup>`XXE_user_preferences_dir` is documented in Where is XXE user preferences directory? [6].

<sup>3</sup>The "funny" name, starting with a "0", has its utility if you happen to create your customization in `XXE_install_dir/addon/` rather than in `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/`.

## 1. Adding a custom document template

If you want to add a new document template which would be listed in the dialog box displayed by File → New:

1. Create this document template, preferably using XMLmind XML Editor. At least, make sure that the created file is valid by opening it in XXE.
2. Copy this file to `custom/`.
3. Let's suppose this file is called `template1.xml` and that you want your document template to be listed in the dialog box as "Template #1".

Add the following template [99] configuration element to your custom `.xxe` file (e.g. `0docbook5.xxe`):

```
<template [99] name="Template #1"
    location="template1.xml" />
```

## 2. Replacing an existing document template

Add the following template [99] configuration element to your custom `.xxe` file:

```
<template [99] name="Name of the template to be replaced"
    location="template1.xml" />
```

Specify the *English* name [28] of the template as listed by the File → New dialog box. XHTML example: "Page" (not "Seite").

### How to see the English names of configuration elements?

When you want to remove or replace an existing configuration element, you need to refer to it by its English name. You cannot refer to it by its localized name.

Now, how to learn what is the English name of a given configuration element? The obvious solution is to look in the bundled configuration files:

Configuration Name	Bundled Configuration Files
DITA	XXE_install_dir/addon/config/dita/*.xxe, *.incl.
DITA Map	
DITA BookMap	
DocBook Assembly v5.1+	XXE_install_dir/addon/config/docbook51/*.xxe, *.incl.
DocBook v5.1+	
DocBook v5+	XXE_install_dir/addon/config/docbook5/*.xxe, *.incl.
DocBook	XXE_install_dir/addon/config/docbook/*.xxe, *.incl.
XHTML Strict	XXE_install_dir/addon/config/xhtml/*.xxe, *.incl.
XHTML Transitional	
XHTML 1.1	
XHTML 5	

Given the fact that the names of configuration elements are often displayed by the GUI of XXE (the name of document templates are listed in the File → New dialog box, the names of CSS style sheets are listed in the View menu, etc), a simpler solution consists in temporarily switching to the English locale. In order to do this, use Options → Preferences, General section, Locale combobox. More information in *Locale in XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

## 3. Removing an existing document template

Add the following template [99] configuration element to your custom .xxe file:

```
<template [99] name="Name of the template to be removed" />
```

Specify the *English* name [28] of the template as listed by the File → New dialog box. XHTML example: "Page" (not "Seite").

## 4. Adding a custom CSS style sheet

Procedure:

1. Copy one of the following files depending on which configuration you want to customize:

Configuration Name	Procedure
DITA	Copy topic.css to custom/.
DITA Map	Copy map.css to custom/.
DITA BookMap	Copy bookmap.css to custom/.
DocBook Assembly v5.1+	Copy assembly.css to custom/.
DocBook v5+	Copy docbook5.css to custom/.

Configuration Name	Procedure
DocBook v5.1+ <sup>a</sup>	
DocBook	Copy docbook.css to custom/.
XHTML Strict	Copy xhtml.css to custom/.
XHTML Transitional	
XHTML 1.1	
XHTML 5	

<sup>a</sup>DocBook v5+ and DocBook v5.1+ documents are styled using the same docbook5.css CSS style sheet.

For example, xhtml.css looks like this:

```
@import url(xhtml-config:css/xhtml.css);
```

2. Edit this file using a text editor and add one or more CSS rules after the @import directive.

XHTML example:

```
p {
  color: red;
}
```

DocBook, DocBook v5+ example:

```
para {
  color: red;
}
```

3. Check your CSS file using the **csscheck** command-line utility. This utility is found in `XXE_install_dir/bin/`. Example:

```
$ /opt/xxe/bin/csscheck stylesheet1.css
```

4. Let's suppose this file is called `stylesheet1.css` and that you want your style sheet to be listed in the View menu as "Style sheet #1".

Add the following `css` [59] configuration element to your custom `.xxe` file:

```
<css [59] name="Style sheet #1"
  location="stylesheet1.css"
  alternate="true" />
```

5. If you want to make your custom CSS style sheet the default one, add the following `windowLayout` [114] configuration element:

```
<windowLayout [114]>
  <center css="Style sheet #1" />
</windowLayout>
```

## 5. Replacing an existing CSS style sheet

Add the following `css` [59] configuration element to your custom `.xxe` file:

```
<css [59] name="Name of the CSS style sheet to be replaced"
  location="stylesheet1.css"
  alternate="true or false: copy the original value" />
```

Specify the *English* name [28] of the CSS style sheet as listed in the View menu.

## 6. Removing an existing CSS style sheet

Add the following `css` [59] configuration element to your custom `.xxe` file:

```
<css [59] name="Name of the CSS style sheet to be removed" />
```

Specify the *English* name [28] of the CSS style sheet as listed in the View menu.

## 7. Adding buttons to the tool bar

1. Add the following `toolBar` [100] configuration element to your custom `.xxe` file:

```
<toolBar [100]>
  <insert />
</toolBar>
```

2. After the `insert` element, add one or more `separator` and/or `button` elements. Example:

```
<toolBar>
  <insert />
  <separator />
  <button toolTip="TEST" icon="xxe-config:common/icons2/help.gif">
    <command name="alert" parameter="TEST" />
  </button>
</toolBar>
```

## 8. Adding items to the menu

1. Add the following `menu` [81] configuration element to your custom `.xxe` file:

```
<menu [81] label="-">
  <insert />
</menu>
```

Attribute `label` is required. The value `-` simply means that you do not want to change the original label of the menu.

2. After the `insert` element, add one or more `separator` and/or `item` and/or `menu` elements. Example:

```
<menu label="_DocBook">
  <insert />
  <separator />
  <item label="TEST #_1" icon="xxe-config:common/icons2/help.gif"
    command="alert" parameter="TEST #1" />
  <separator />
  <menu label="SUBMENU">
    <item label="TEST #_2"
      command="alert" parameter="TEST #2" />
  </menu>
</menu>
```

- The `icon` attribute is optional for `item` elements.
- The `"_"` character in the `label` attribute is optional. It is used to specify the position of the menu mnemonic, if any.

## 9. Parametrizing the XSLT style sheets used in the Convert Document submenu

Add one or more parameterGroup [89] configuration elements to your custom .xxe file:

```
<parameterGroup [89] name="Name of the parameter group">
  <parameter name="Name of parameter #1">Value or parameter #1</parameter>
  <parameter name="Name of parameter #2">Value or parameter #2</parameter>
  <parameter name="Name of parameter #3">Value or parameter #3</parameter>
</parameterGroup>
```

Which parameters to specify is found by reading the documentation of the XSLT style sheets. For example, the reference manual of the DocBook XSLT style sheets is: [DocBook XSL Stylesheet Documentation](#).

Configuration Name	Convert to	Name of the parameterGroup	
DITA	XHTML multi-page	dita.toXHTML.transformParameters	
	DITA Map	XHTML single page	dita.toXHTML1.transformParameters
		HTML Help	dita.toHTMLHelp.transformParameters
	DITA BookMap	Java Help	dita.toJavaHelp.transformParameters
		Eclipse Help	dita.toEclipseHelp.transformParameters
		Web Help	dita.toWebHelp.transformParameters
		EPUB	dita.toEPUB.transformParameters
		RTF, WordprocessingML, OpenDocument, OOXML	dita.toRTF.transformParameters
		PDF, PostScript	dita.toPS.transformParameters
DocBook Assembly v5.1+	HTML multi-page	asm.toHTML.transformParameters	
	HTML single page	asm.toHTML1.transformParameters	
	HTML Help	asm.toHTMLHelp.transformParameters	
	Java Help	asm.toJavaHelp.transformParameters	
	Eclipse Help	asm.toEclipseHelp.transformParameters	
	Web Help	asm.toWebHelp.transformParameters	
	EPUB	asm.toEpub.transformParameters	
	RTF, WordprocessingML, OpenDocument, OOXML	asm.toRTF.transformParameters	
	PDF, PostScript	asm.toPS.transformParameters	
DocBook v5.1+	HTML multi-page	db51.toHTML.transformParameters	
	HTML single page	db51.toHTML1.transformParameters	
	HTML Help	db51.toHTMLHelp.transformParameters	
	Java Help	db51.toJavaHelp.transformParameters	
	Eclipse Help	db51.toEclipseHelp.transformParameters	
	Web Help	db51.toWebHelp.transformParameters	
	EPUB	db51.toEpub.transformParameters	
	RTF, WordprocessingML, OpenDocument, OOXML	db51.toRTF.transformParameters	
	PDF, PostScript	db51.toPS.transformParameters	

Configuration Name	Convert to	Name of the parameterGroup
DocBook v5+	HTML multi-page	db5.toHTML.transformParameters
	HTML single page	db5.toHTML1.transformParameters
	HTML Help	db5.toHTMLHelp.transformParameters
	Java Help	db5.toJavaHelp.transformParameters
	Eclipse Help	db5.toEclipseHelp.transformParameters
	Web Help	db5.toWebHelp.transformParameters
	EPUB	db5.toEpub.transformParameters
	RTF, WordprocessingML, OpenDocument, OOXML	db5.toRTF.transformParameters
	PDF, PostScript	db5.toPS.transformParameters
DocBook	HTML multi-page	docb.toHTML.transformParameters
	HTML single page	docb.toHTML1.transformParameters
	HTML Help	docb.toHTMLHelp.transformParameters
	Java Help	docb.toJavaHelp.transformParameters
	Eclipse Help	docb.toEclipseHelp.transformParameters
	Web Help	docb.toWebHelp.transformParameters
	EPUB	docb.toEpub.transformParameters
	RTF, WordprocessingML, OpenDocument, OOXML	docb.toRTF.transformParameters
	PDF, PostScript	docb.toPS.transformParameters
XHTML Strict	RTF, WordprocessingML, OpenDocument, OOXML	xhtml.toRTF.transformParameters
XHTML Transitional		
XHTML 1.1	PDF, PostScript	xhtml.toPS.transformParameters
XHTML 5		

Example: Use UTF-8 encoding when convert DocBook documents to multi-page HTML:

```
<parameterGroup name="docb.toHTML.transformParameters">
  <parameter name="chunker.output.encoding">UTF-8</parameter>
  <parameter name="saxon.character.representation">native;decimal</parameter>
</parameterGroup>
```

Example: When converting DocBook v5+ document to RTF, WordprocessingML, OpenDocument, OOXML or to PDF, PostScript, style variablelist like XXE does it on screen. That is, do not put the term and its definition side by side.

```
<parameterGroup name="db5.toRTF.transformParameters">
  <parameter name="variablelist.as.blocks">1</parameter>
</parameterGroup>

<parameterGroup name="db5.toPS.transformParameters">
  <parameter name="variablelist.as.blocks">1</parameter>
</parameterGroup>
```



## 10. Customizing the XSLT style sheets used in the Convert Document submenu

In order to do this, you need to use a custom XSLT style sheet instead of the stock one. Of course, the custom XSLT style sheet includes the stock one, so you can concentrate on your customizations.

Once you have created your custom XSLT style sheet, you have to specify to XXE that it must use it instead on the stock one. This is done by the means of a system property having the proper name and value.

1. Copy one of the following template files depending on which configuration you want to customize and on which format you want to generate:

Configuration Name	Convert to	Procedure
DITA DITA Map DITA BookMap	XHTML multi-page	Copy xhtml.xsl to custom/.
	XHTML single page	Copy xhtml.xsl to custom/.
	HTML Help	Copy htmlhelp.xsl to custom/.
	Java Help	Copy javahelp.xsl to custom/.
	Eclipse Help	Copy eclipsehelp.xsl to custom/.
	Web Help	Copy webhelp.xsl to custom/.
	EPUB	Copy epub.xsl to custom/.
	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML	Copy fo.xsl to custom/.
	PDF, PostScript	Copy fo.xsl to custom/.
DocBook v5+ DocBook v5.1+ <sup>a</sup> DocBook Assembly v5.1+ <sup>a</sup>	HTML multi-page	Copy chunk.xsl to custom/.
	HTML single page	Copy html.xsl to custom/.
	HTML Help	Copy htmlhelp.xsl to custom/.
	Java Help	Copy javahelp.xsl to custom/.
	Eclipse Help	Copy eclipse.xsl to custom/.
	Web Help	Copy webhelp.xsl to custom/.
	EPUB	Copy epub.xsl to custom/.
	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML	Copy fo.xsl to custom/.
	PDF, PostScript	Copy fo.xsl to custom/.
DocBook	HTML multi-page	Copy chunk.xsl to custom/.
	HTML single page	Copy html.xsl to custom/.
	HTML Help	Copy htmlhelp.xsl to custom/.
	Java Help	Copy javahelp.xsl to custom/.
	Eclipse Help	Copy eclipse.xsl to custom/.
	Web Help	Copy webhelp.xsl to custom/.
	EPUB	Copy epub.xsl to custom/.
	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML	Copy fo.xsl to custom/.
	PDF, PostScript	Copy fo.xsl to custom/.

Configuration Name	Convert to	Procedure
XHTML Strict	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML PDF, PostScript	Copy fo.xsl to custom/.
XHTML Transitional		
XHTML 1.1		
XHTML 5		

<sup>4</sup>DocBook v5+, DocBook v5.1+ and DocBook Assembly v5.1+ documents are converted using the same set of XSL style sheets.

For example, DocBook v5+ `chunk.xsl` looks like this:

```
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:d="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"
  version="1.0"
  exclude-result-prefixes="d">
  <xsl:import href="docbook5-config:xsl/html/chunk.xsl"/>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

2. Edit this file using an XML or text editor and add one or more XSLT elements after the `xsl:import` element.

DocBook `html.xsl` example: Use the UTF-8 encoding instead of default ISO-8859-1 when converting a DocBook document to *single page HTML*<sup>4</sup>:

```
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  version="1.0">
  <xsl:import href="docbook-config:xsl/html/docbook.xsl"/>
  <xsl:output method="html"
    encoding="UTF-8"
    indent="no"
    saxon:character-representation="native;decimal"/>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

DocBook `fo.xsl` example: add more information to the title page of book:

```
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format"
  version="1.0">
<xsl:import href="docbook-config:xsl/fo/docbook.xsl"/>
<xsl:template match="bookinfo/author|info/author" mode="titlepage.mode">
  <fo:block>
    <xsl:call-template name="anchor"/>
    <xsl:call-template name="person.name"/>
    <xsl:if test="affiliation/orgname">
      <fo:block>
        <xsl:apply-templates select="affiliation/orgname"
          mode="titlepage.mode"/>
      </fo:block>
    </xsl:if>
    <xsl:if test="email|affiliation/address/email">
      <fo:block>
        <xsl:apply-templates select="(email|affiliation/address/email)[1]"/>
      </fo:block>
    </xsl:if>
  </fo:block>
</xsl:template>
```

<sup>4</sup>XSLT style sheet parameter `chunker.output.encoding` does not work in this case.

```
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

3. Add one of the following property [88] configuration element to your custom .xsl file:

Configuration Name	Convert to	Property Configuration Element
DITA DITA Map DITA BookMap	XHTML multi-page	<code>&lt;property name="dita.toXHTML.transform" url="true"&gt;xhtml.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	XHTML single page	<code>&lt;property name="dita.toXHTML1.transform" url="true"&gt;xhtml.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	HTML Help	<code>&lt;property name="dita.toHTMLHelp.transform" url="true"&gt;htmlhelp.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	Java Help	<code>&lt;property name="dita.toJavaHelpStep1.transform" url="true"&gt;javahelp.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	Eclipse Help	<code>&lt;property name="dita.toEclipseHelp.transform" url="true"&gt;eclipsehelp.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	Web Help	<code>&lt;property name="dita.toWebHelp.transform" url="true"&gt;webhelp.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	EPUB	<code>&lt;property name="dita.toEPUB.transform" url="true"&gt;epub.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML	<code>&lt;property name="dita.toRTF.transform" url="true"&gt;fo.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	PDF, PostScript	<code>&lt;property name="dita.toPS.transform" url="true"&gt;fo.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
DocBook Assembly v5.1+	HTML multi-page	<code>&lt;property name="asm.toHTML.transform" url="true"&gt;chunk.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	HTML single page	<code>&lt;property name="asm.toHTML1.transform" url="true"&gt;html.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	HTML Help	<code>&lt;property name="asm.toHTMLHelp.transform" url="true"&gt;htmlhelp.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	Java Help	<code>&lt;property name="asm.toJavaHelpStep1.transform" url="true"&gt;javahelp.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	Eclipse Help	<code>&lt;property name="asm.toEclipseHelp.transform" url="true"&gt;eclipse.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	Web Help	<code>&lt;property name="asm.toWebHelp.transform" url="true"&gt;webhelp.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	EPUB	<code>&lt;property name="asm.toEpub.transform" url="true"&gt;epub.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML	<code>&lt;property name="asm.toRTF.transform" url="true"&gt;fo.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>
	PDF, PostScript	<code>&lt;property name="asm.toPS.transform" url="true"&gt;fo.xsl&lt;/property&gt;</code>

Configuration Name	Convert to	Property Configuration Element
DocBook v5.1+	HTML multi-page	<property name="db51.toHTML.transform" url="true">chunk.xml</property>
	HTML single page	<property name="db51.toHTML1.transform" url="true">html.xml</property>
	HTML Help	<property name="db51.toHTMLHelp.transform" url="true">htmlhelp.xml</property>
	Java Help	<property name="db51.toJavaHelpStep1.transform" url="true">javahelp.xml</property>
	Eclipse Help	<property name="db51.toEclipseHelp.transform" url="true">eclipse.xml</property>
	Web Help	<property name="db51.toWebHelp.transform" url="true">webhelp.xml</property>
	EPUB	<property name="db51.toEpub.transform" url="true">epub.xml</property>
	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML	<property name="db51.toRTF.transform" url="true">fo.xml</property>
	PDF, PostScript	<property name="db51.toPS.transform" url="true">fo.xml</property>
DocBook v5+	HTML multi-page	<property name="db5.toHTML.transform" url="true">chunk.xml</property>
	HTML single page	<property name="db5.toHTML1.transform" url="true">html.xml</property>
	HTML Help	<property name="db5.toHTMLHelp.transform" url="true">htmlhelp.xml</property>
	Java Help	<property name="db5.toJavaHelpStep1.transform" url="true">javahelp.xml</property>
	Eclipse Help	<property name="db5.toEclipseHelp.transform" url="true">eclipse.xml</property>
	Web Help	<property name="db5.toWebHelp.transform" url="true">webhelp.xml</property>
	EPUB	<property name="db5.toEpub.transform" url="true">epub.xml</property>
	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML	<property name="db5.toRTF.transform" url="true">fo.xml</property>
	PDF, PostScript	<property name="db5.toPS.transform" url="true">fo.xml</property>
DocBook	HTML multi-page	<property name="docb.toHTML.transform" url="true">chunk.xml</property>
	HTML single page	<property name="docb.toHTML1.transform" url="true">html.xml</property>

Configuration Name	Convert to	Property Configuration Element
	HTML Help	<property name="docb.toHTMLHelp.transform" url="true">htmlhelp.xml</property>
	Java Help	<property name="docb.toJavaHelpStep1.transform" url="true">javahelp.xml</property>
	Eclipse Help	<property name="docb.toEclipseHelp.transform" url="true">eclipse.xml</property>
	Web Help	<property name="docb.toWebHelp.transform" url="true">webhelp.xml</property>
	EPUB	<property name="docb.toEpub.transform" url="true">epub.xml</property>
	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML	<property name="docb.toRTF.transform" url="true">fo.xml</property>
	PDF, PostScript	<property name="docb.toPS.transform" url="true">fo.xml</property>
XHTML Strict	RTF, WordprocessingML, Open-Document, OOXML	<property name="xhtml.toRTF.transform" url="true">fo.xml</property>
XHTML Transitional	PDF, PostScript	<property name="xhtml.toPS.transform" url="true">fo.xml</property>
XHTML 1.1		
XHTML 5		

## 11. Using a custom CSS style sheet to style the HTML files generated by the Convert Document submenu

Procedure:

1. Copy your custom CSS style sheet to the `custom/` directory.

Let's suppose the name of the custom CSS style sheet is `fancy.css`.

2. Add one or more of the following property [88] configuration element to your custom `.xxe` file, depending on the kind of HTML files you want to style (HTML Help, Java Help, Eclipse Help and Epub are all HTML-based formats):

Configuration Name	Convert to	Property Configuration Element
DITA	XHTML multi-page	<property name="dita.toXHTML.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
DITA Map	XHTML single page	<property name="dita.toXHTML1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
DITA BookMap		
	HTML Help	<property name="dita.toHTMLHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Web Help	<property name="dita.toWebHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>

Configuration Name	Convert to	Property Configuration Element
	Java Help	<property name="dita.toJavaHelpStep1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Eclipse Help	<property name="dita.toEclipseHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	EPUB	<property name="dita.toEPUB.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
DocBook Assembly v5.1+	HTML multi-page	<property name="asm.toHTML.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	HTML single page	<property name="asm.toHTML1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	HTML Help	<property name="asm.toHTMLHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Web Help	<property name="asm.toWebHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Java Help	<property name="asm.toJavaHelpStep1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Eclipse Help	<property name="asm.toEclipseHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	EPUB	<property name="asm.toEpub.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
DocBook v5.1+	HTML multi-page	<property name="db51.toHTML.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	HTML single page	<property name="db51.toHTML1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	HTML Help	<property name="db51.toHTMLHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Web Help	<property name="db51.toWebHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Java Help	<property name="db51.toJavaHelpStep1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Eclipse Help	<property name="db51.toEclipseHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	EPUB	<property name="db51.toEpub.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
DocBook v5+	HTML multi-page	<property name="db5.toHTML.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	HTML single page	<property name="db5.toHTML1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	HTML Help	<property name="db5.toHTMLHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>

Configuration Name	Convert to	Property Configuration Element
	Web Help	<property name="db5.toWebHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Java Help	<property name="db5.toJavaHelpStep1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Eclipse Help	<property name="db5.toEclipseHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	EPUB	<property name="db5.toEpub.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
DocBook	HTML multi-page	<property name="docb.toHTML.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	HTML single page	<property name="docb.toHTML1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	HTML Help	<property name="docb.toHTMLHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Web Help	<property name="docb.toWebHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Java Help	<property name="docb.toJavaHelpStep1.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	Eclipse Help	<property name="docb.toEclipseHelp.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>
	EPUB	<property name="docb.toEpub.resource.css" url="true">fancy.css</property>

---

## **Part II. Configuration reference**

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---

# Chapter 6. Configuration elements

## 1. attributeEditor

```
<attributeEditor
  attribute = Name
  elementMatches = XPath pattern
>
  Content: [ class [ property ]* ]? |
           [ list ]?
</attributeEditor>

<class>
  Content: Java class name
</class>

<property
  name = NMTOKEN matching [_a-zA-Z][_a-zA-Z0-9]*
  type = (boolean|byte|char|short|int|long|float|double|
         String|URL)
  value = string
/>

<list
  allowAnyValue = boolean : false
  allowWhitespace = boolean : dynamic
  allowMultipleValues = boolean : false
  valueSeparator = string containing a single character : " "
  selectItems = XPath expression
  itemValue = XPath expression
  itemDescription = XPath expression
>
  Content: [ item ]*
</list>

<item
  description = Non empty token
>
  Content: Non empty string
</item>
```

The `attributeEditor` configuration element allows to extend the Attributes tool. There are two kinds of such extensions:

1. An extension which returns the list of all possible values for a given attribute. Example:

```
<attributeEditor attribute="f:remove" elementMatches="f:filter"
  xmlns:f="urn:namespace:filter">
  <list>
    <item>red</item>
    <item>green</item>
    <item>blue</item>
  </list>
</attributeEditor>
```

2. An extension which creates a modal dialog box allowing to edit the value of a given attribute. This dialog box is passed the initial attribute value (or the empty string if the attribute has not yet been specified). The dialog box is then expected to return a possibly modified value for this attribute. XHTML example:

```
<attributeEditor attribute="bgcolor"
  elementMatches="html:table|html:tr|html:th|html:td|html:body"
  xmlns:html="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <class>HexColorChooser</class>
</attributeEditor>
```

These extensions are used by the Attributes tool as follows:

1. The Value field which supports auto-completion will display the items of the list.
2. When you click the Edit button or right-click on an attribute, this displays a popup menu. The first entry of this menu is also called Edit and displays a dialog box allowing to edit the attribute more comfortably than with the Value field. The dialog box displayed in this case comes from the `attributeEditor` configuration element.

Note that when an extension returns a list, a specialized dialog box may be automatically wrapped around this list. That is, when an extension returns a list, not only the Value field will provide auto-completion for the attributes values, but also the Edit popup menu item will display a specialized dialog box.

The attributes of the `attributeEditor` configuration element are used to detect attributes for which a custom editor is to be created:

`attribute`

The XML qualified name of the attribute.

`elementMatches`

An XPath pattern matching the elements possibly having the attribute whose name is specified by above `attribute`.

Note that an `attributeEditor` is uniquely identified by its `attribute` and `elementMatches` attributes and also by the name of the configuration containing it. For example, the following `attributeEditors` do not conflict provided that they are defined in different configurations:

```
<attributeEditor attribute="ref" elementMatches="*">
  <list selectItems="//part/@number" />
</attributeEditor>
```

```
<attributeEditor attribute="ref" elementMatches="*">
  <list>
    <item>internal</item>
    <item>external</item>
  </list>
</attributeEditor>
```

The child elements the `attributeEditor` configuration element are used to specify how the custom editor is to be implemented by the Attributes tool:

`class`

This element contains the fully qualified name of a class which implements one or both of the following interfaces: `com.xmlmind.xmledit.cmd.attribute.SetAttribute.ChoicesFactory`, `com.xmlmind.xmledit.cmd.attribute.SetAttribute.EditorFactory`.

The `property` child elements of the `class` element allow to parameterize the newly created instance of this class. See bean properties [65].

DocBook example:

```
<attributeEditor attribute="linkend" elementMatches="xref|link">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.RefChoicesFactory</class>
  <property name="listIfMemberOfDocSet" type="boolean" value="true" />
</attributeEditor>
```

`list`

This element specifies all possible values for a given attribute. The items of this list may be statically described by the means of the `item` child element or dynamically computed by the means of the `selectItems`, `itemValue` and `itemDescription` XPath expressions.

## Static lists

A static list comprises only the items specified by its `item` child elements. The string contained in the `item` element specifies the value of the item. The optional `description` attribute provides a description of this value.

Items are automatically sorted by their values. Duplicate items are automatically removed.

DITA example:

```
<attributeEditor attribute="audience" elementMatches="*">
  <list allowMultipleValues="true">
    <item description="A user of the product">user</item>
    <item description="A product purchaser">purchaser</item>
    <item description="A product administrator">administrator</item>
    <item description="A programmer">programmer</item>
    <item description="An executive">executive</item>
    <item description="Someone who provides services
      related to the product">services</item>
  </list>
</attributeEditor>
```

DocBook example:

```
<attributeEditor attribute="userlevel" elementMatches="*">
  <list allowMultipleValues="true" valueSeparator=";">
    <item>beginner</item>
    <item>intermediate</item>
    <item>advanced</item>
    <item>expert</item>
  </list>
</attributeEditor>
```

## Dynamic lists

Unless a list has `item` child elements, specifying at least attribute `selectItems` is mandatory.

`selectItems`

Returns a node set enumerating all list items. This XPath expression is evaluated in the context of the element having the attribute being edited by the Attributes tool.

`itemValue`

This XPath expression is evaluated in the context of each node returned by `selectItems`. It returns a string which is the value of the item. Items having an empty value are discarded.

When this attribute is missing, the value of an item is the string value of the node selected by `selectItems`.

`itemDescription`

This XPath expression is evaluated in the context of each node returned by `selectItems`. It returns a string which is the description of the item. Empty descriptions are ignored.

When this attribute is missing, an item has no description.

Items are automatically sorted by their values. Duplicate items are automatically removed.

XHTML example:

```
<attributeEditor attribute="for" elementMatches="html:label">
  <list selectItems="//html:input|//html:select" itemValue="@id"
    itemDescription="concat(local-name(.), ' ', @type)">
```

```
allowWhitespace="false" />
</attributeEditor>
```

## Tip

A convenient way to describe an element is to use XPath extension function `sa:getElementDescription(nodeset_returning_an_element)`, where prefix "sa" is bound to namespace "java:com.xmlmind.xmlmind.xmledit.cmd.attribute.SetAttribute".

For example, the above XHTML example could be rewritten as:

```
<attributeEditor attribute="for" elementMatches="html:label">
  <list selectItems="//html:input|//html:select" itemValue="@id"
        itemDescription="sa:getElementDescription(.)"
        xmlns:sa="java:com.xmlmind.xmlmind.xmledit.cmd.attribute.SetAttribute"
        allowWhitespace="false" />
</attributeEditor>
```

## Other list attributes

`allowAnyValue`

Allow the user to specify values other than the ones coming from the list.

`allowWhitespace`

List items may have values containing whitespace. When the list is static, the default value of this attribute is determined by examining all the items of the list. When the list is dynamic, the default value of this attribute is `true`.

`allowMultipleValues`

The value of the attribute may contain one or more tokens (coming from the values of the list items) separated by `valueSeparator`.

`valueSeparator`

Character used to separate tokens. Default to the whitespace character (U+0020), which means: *any* whitespace character. Ignored unless `allowMultipleValues` is `true`.

Remember that a custom attribute editor specified using `attributeEditor` is just here to help the user specify an attribute value. It's not really designed to *validate* what the user specifies. It's up to the underlying DTD or schema to perform this validation task.

An `attributeEditor` element without any child element may be used to remove from a configuration a previously defined `attributeEditor` having the same `attribute` and `elementMatches` attributes.

## 2. attributeVisibility

```
<attributeVisibility>
  Content: [ category ]*
</attributeVisibility>

<category
  name = Non-empty token
  attributes = Non-empty list of QName
  visible = boolean : true
/>
```

The `attributeVisibility` configuration element specifies the checkbox entries of the popup menu displayed by clicking the down arrow button found at the right of the header of the attribute table (part of the Attributes tool in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*). This popup menu allows to toggle in the attribute table the visibility of

attributes belonging to certain categories. Simply uncheck a menu entry to hide in the attribute table all the attributes belonging to the corresponding category.

A menu entry is created for each `category` child. The attributes of element `category` are:

`name`

Specifies the name of the category hence, once localized, the label of the corresponding menu entry.

`attributes`

Specifies the names of the attributes belonging to the category. These attributes are to be hidden by the attribute table when the corresponding menu entry is unchecked.

`visible`

Specifies the initial visibility of the category, hence whether the corresponding menu entry is initially checked or unchecked.

Examples:

```
<attributeVisibility>
  <category name="Conditional Processing"
    attributes="audience platform product rev
      otherprops props" />
  <category name="Other" attributes="xtrc xtrf"
    visible="false" />
</attributeVisibility>
<attributeVisibility/>
```

An `attributeVisibility` element without any `category` child element may be used to remove from a configuration the previously defined `attributeVisibility`.

Otherwise, an `attributeVisibility` element is *merged* with the `attributeVisibility` element previously defined in the configuration. This is done as follows:

1. All `category` elements not found in current definition but found in the previous definition are copied from previous definition.
2. All `category` elements having no `attributes` child element are discarded from current definition. This trick allows to skip some `category` elements which otherwise would have been copied from the previous definition.

Example:

```
<attributeVisibility>
  <category name="profiling" attributes="revision revisionflag"/>
  <category name="Scripting" attributes="onkeydown onkeypress onkeyup"
    visible="false"/>
  <category name="other" attributes="remap" visible="false"/>
</attributeVisibility>
<attributeVisibility>
  <category name="profiling" attributes="revision revisionflag audience os"
    visible="false"/>
  <category name="other"/>
  <category name="RDF" visible="false"
    attributes="vocab typeof property resource prefix"/>
</attributeVisibility>
```

is equivalent to:

```
<attributeVisibility>
  <category name="profiling" attributes="revision revisionflag audience os"
    visible="false"/>
  <category name="RDF" visible="false">
```

```

        attributes="vocab typeof property resource prefix"/>
    <category name="Scripting" attributes="onkeydown onkeypress onkeyup"
        visible="false"/>
</attributeVisibility>

```

### 3. binding

```

<binding>
    Content: [ mousePressed | mouseDragged | mouseReleased |
        mouseClicked | mouseClicked2 | mouseClicked3 |
        [ keyPressed | charTyped ]{1,3} |
        appEvent ]
    [ command | menu ]?
</binding>

<mousePressed
    button = (1|2|3|popupTrigger1) : 1
    modifiers = possibly empty list of (ctrl|shift|alt|meta|altGr|mod2)
/>

<mouseDragged
    button = (1|2|3|popupTrigger) : 1
    modifiers = possibly empty list of (ctrl|shift|alt|meta|altGr|mod)
/>

<mouseReleased
    button = (1|2|3|popupTrigger) : 1
    modifiers = possibly empty list of (ctrl|shift|alt|meta|altGr|mod)
/>

<mouseClicked
    button = (1|2|3|popupTrigger) : 1
    modifiers = possibly empty list of (ctrl|shift|alt|meta|altGr|mod)
/>

<mouseClicked2
    button = (1|2|3|popupTrigger) : 1
    modifiers = possibly empty list of (ctrl|shift|alt|meta|altGr|mod)
/>

<mouseClicked3
    button = (1|2|3|popupTrigger) : 1
    modifiers = possibly empty list of (ctrl|shift|alt|meta|altGr|mod)
/>

```

Note that:

- 1** popupTrigger is a shorthand for mouse-pressed-3, no matter the modifiers or the number of clicks. On the Mac, it is additionally a shorthand for **Ctrl**+mouse-pressed-1.
- 2** mod is the Command key on Mac and the Control key on other platforms.

```

<keyPressed
    code = key code
    modifiers = possibly empty list of (ctrl|shift|alt|meta|altGr|mod)
/>

<charTyped
    char = single character
/>

<appEvent
    name = name of application event
/>

<command
    name = NMTOKEN (optionally preceded by a command namespace [56])
    parameter = string

```

```

/>

<menu
  label = non empty token
>
  Content: [ menu | separator | item ]+
</menu>

<separator
/>

<item
  label = non empty token
  icon = anyURI
  command = NMTOKEN (optionally preceded by a command namespace [56])
  parameter = string
/>

key code = ( 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
            9 | A | ACCEPT | ADD | AGAIN |
            ALL_CANDIDATES | ALPHANUMERIC | AMPERSAND |
            ASTERISK | AT | B | BACK_QUOTE | BACK_SLASH |
            BACK_SPACE | BEGIN | BRACELEFT | BRACERIGHT | C |
            CANCEL | CAPS_LOCK | CIRCUMFLEX | CLEAR |
            CLOSE_BRACKET | CODE_INPUT | COLON | COMMA | COMPOSE |
            CONTEXT_MENU | CONVERT | COPY | CUT | D | DEAD_ABOVE DOT |
            DEAD_ABOVE RING | DEAD_ACUTE | DEAD_BREVE |
            DEAD_CARON | DEAD_CEDILLA | DEAD_CIRCUMFLEX |
            DEAD_DIAERESIS | DEAD_DOUBLE ACUTE | DEAD_GRAVE |
            DEAD_IOTA | DEAD_MACRON | DEAD_OGONEK |
            DEAD_SEMIVOICED_SOUND | DEAD_TILDE |
            DEAD_VOICED_SOUND | DECIMAL | DELETE |
            DIVIDE | DOLLAR | DOWN | E | END | ENTER |
            EQUALS | ESCAPE | EURO_SIGN | EXCLAMATION_MARK |
            F | F1 | F10 | F11 | F12 | F13 | F14 | F15 | F16 | F17 |
            F18 | F19 | F2 | F20 | F21 | F22 | F23 | F24 | F3 | F4 |
            F5 | F6 | F7 | F8 | F9 | FINAL | FIND | FULL_WIDTH |
            G | GREATER | H | HALF_WIDTH | HELP | HIRAGANA |
            HOME | I | INPUT_METHOD_ON_OFF | INSERT |
            INVERTED_EXCLAMATION_MARK | J | JAPANESE_HIRAGANA |
            JAPANESE_KATAKANA | JAPANESE_ROMAN | K | KANA |
            KANA_LOCK | KANJI | KATAKANA | KP_DOWN | KP_LEFT |
            KP_RIGHT | KP_UP | L | LEFT | LEFT_PARENTHESIS |
            LESS | M | MINUS | MODECHANGE | MULTIPLY | N |
            NONCONVERT | NUMBER_SIGN | NUMPAD0 | NUMPAD1 |
            NUMPAD2 | NUMPAD3 | NUMPAD4 | NUMPAD5 | NUMPAD6 |
            NUMPAD7 | NUMPAD8 | NUMPAD9 | NUM_LOCK | O |
            OPEN_BRACKET | P | PAGE_DOWN | PAGE_UP | PASTE |
            PAUSE | PERIOD | PLUS | PREVIOUS_CANDIDATE |
            PRINTSCREEN | PROPS | Q | QUOTE | QUOTEDBL | R |
            RIGHT | RIGHT_PARENTHESIS | ROMAN_CHARACTERS |
            S | SCROLL_LOCK | SEMICOLON | SEPARATOR | SLASH |
            SPACE | STOP | SUBTRACT | T | TAB | U | UNDERSCORE |
            UNDO | UP | V | W | WINDOWS | X | Y | Z )

```

Bind a key stroke to a command or bind a mouse click to a command or a popup menu or bind an application event [50] to a command.

Note that a key stroke or an application event cannot be used to display a popup menu.

A binding element not containing a `command` or `menu` child element may be used to remove the corresponding keyboard shortcut or mouse click.

XXE does not allow to replace any of its default bindings, just to add more bindings, unless these bindings are specified in a special purpose configuration file called `customize.xxe`. For more information about `customize.xxe`, see Generic bindings [24].

Examples: bind **F4** to command "insert into tt":



```
<binding>
  <keyPressed code="F4" />
  <command name="insert" parameter="into tt" />
</binding>
```

Bind **Esc @** to command "insert into a":

```
<binding>
  <keyPressed code="ESCAPE" />
  <charTyped char="@" />
  <command name="insert" parameter="into a" />
</binding>
```

Unbind the command bound to **Ctrl+A** (Command+A on the Mac):

```
<binding>
  <keyPressed code="A" modifiers="mod" />
</binding>
```

Bind **Ctrl+Shift+mouse-pressed-3** to a “convert case” popup menu:

```
<binding>
  <mousePressed button="3" modifiers="shift ctrl" />
  <menu>
    <item label="Lower-case" command="convertCase" parameter="lower"/>
    <item label="Upper-case" command="convertCase" parameter="upper"/>
    <item label="Capital-case" command="convertCase" parameter="capital"/>
  </menu>
</binding>
```

## About application events

An *application event*, like a mouse click or a keystroke, is used to trigger an action. But unlike user inputs, application events are not generated by the graphics system (i.e. Java™ AWT). Application events are directly created and dispatched to the document view by XXE.

Application events have been created to be able to use the very useful binding mechanism for events other than mouse clicks or keystrokes. For example: drag and drop, changes of the editing context, document events, etc.

Currently XXE generates the following application events:

drag

Generated when the user drags something other than an `drag-source` (see Section 15, “drag-source” in *XMLmind XML Editor - Support of Cascading Style Sheets (W3C CSS)*) in the document view.

## Important

Dragging an object in the document view means: dragging the mouse over the object while keeping the left button *and the Alt key* pressed.

The command bound to this application event must return a *string*. This string will be passed as is to the drop target.

By default, XXE uses the following binding:

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="drag" />
  <command name="drag" />
</binding>
```

DITA example: a example of a contextual drag command:

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="drag" />
  <command name="dita.drag" />
</binding>

<command name="dita.drag">
  <macro>
    <sequence>
      <!-- Either drag the selection or
           select+drag the element clicked upon. -->
      <command name="ensureSelectionAt" parameter="selectElement" />

      <choice>
        <sequence>
          <match context="$selectedElement"
                pattern="xref[@href]|xref[@href]//*|
                        link[@href]|link[@href]//*|
                        longdescref[@href]|
                        longquoteref[@href]|
                        image[@href]" />
          <set variable="selectedElement" context="$selectedElement"
              expression="(ancestor-or-self::*[@href])[last()]" />
          <get context="$selectedElement" expression="resolve-uri(@href)" />
        </sequence>

        <!-- Default drag action. -->
        <command name="drag" />
      </choice>
    </sequence>
  </macro>
</command>
```

```
</macro>
</command>
```

## drop

Generated when the user drops a string in the document view.

If the object dropped from an external application is not a string, this object will be automatically converted to a string. For example, a file is converted to a string by using its absolute filename.

In addition to `%{value}`, which is substituted with the dropped string, the following convenience variables are also supported:

`%{url}`

If `%{value}` contains an URL or the absolute filename of a file or a directory, this variable contains the corresponding URL.

`%{file}`

If `%{value}` contains a "file:" URL or the absolute filename of a file or a directory, this variable contains the corresponding filename.

By default, XXE uses the following binding: (notice how the string is passed to the `drop` command):

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="drop" />
  <command name="drop" parameter="%{value}" />
</binding>
```

DocBook example: a contextual drop command:

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="drop" />
  <command name="docb.drop" parameter="%{value}" />
</binding>

<command name="docb.drop">
  <macro>
    <choice>
      <sequence>
        <pass>
          <match context="$clickedElement" pattern="ulink|ulink/*" />
          <test expression="uri-or-file-name('%*') != ''" />
        </pass>

        <set variable="selectedElement" context="$clickedElement"
          expression="(ancestor-or-self::ulink)[last()]" />

        <set variable="relativeURI" context="$selectedElement"
          expression="relativize-uri(uri-or-file-name('%*'))" />
        <get expression="$relativeURI" />
        <command name="putAttribute" parameter="url '%_'" />

        <get expression="$relativeURI" />
        <command name="status" parameter="url='%_'" />
      </sequence>

      <!-- Default drop action. -->
      <command name="drop" parameter="%*" />
    </choice>
  </macro>
</command>
```

### Drop a file onto an image view

Application event `drop-image` is generated when the user drops a file onto an image view. When no command is bound to this application, which is the case by default, a dialog box is displayed allowing the user to specify what she/he wants to do with the image file: copy it or simply reference it.

The variables substituted in the parameter of the bound command are `%{url}`, `%{attribute}`, `%{dataType}`, `%{gzip}`. Please refer to the documentation of command `setObject` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* to learn about the values of these variables.

Simple example which works for XHTML, DITA Topic, DocBook or any document type in which the source of an image is specified using an attribute:

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="drop-image" />
  <command name="putAttribute" parameter="%{attribute} %{url}" />
</binding>
```

Interactively resize an image by dragging one of the “handles” displayed around it

The following application events are generated by an image-viewport() in *XMLmind XML Editor - Support of Cascading Style Sheets (W3C CSS)* when the user drags one of the handles displayed around the image:

rescale-image

Resize the image, but always preserve its aspect ratio.

resize-image

This application event is generated when the user drags a handle while pressing Ctrl (Cmd on the Mac). This allows to distort the image.

Binding one of the above application events to a command allows to have one or more of the following variables substituted in the parameter of the bound command:

`{width}`

The new width of the image expressed in pixels.

`{height}`

The new height of the image expressed in pixels.

`{preserveAspect}`

true if the aspect ratio has been preserved while the user dragged the resize handle; false otherwise.

XHTML example:

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="resize-image" />
  <command name="resizeImage"
    parameter="height={height} width={width}" />
</binding>

<binding>
  <appEvent name="rescale-image" />
  <command name="resizeImage" parameter="height width={width}" />
</binding>
```

DocBook example:

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="resize-image" />
  <command name="resizeImage"
    parameter="contentdepth={height} contentwidth={width}
      scale scalefit" />
</binding>

<binding>
  <appEvent name="rescale-image" />
  <command name="resizeImage"
    parameter="contentdepth contentwidth={width}
      scale scalefit"/>
</binding>
```

Notice that both the above examples use the same, generic, command `resizeImage` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

Interactively resize a table column by dragging its column separator

The name of the corresponding application event is `resize-table-column`. Binding this application event to a command allows to have one or more of the following variables substituted in the parameter of the bound command:

`{resizedColumn}`

The index of the leftmost resized column. The index of the first column of a table is 0.

`{columnCount}`

The number of columns of the table containing the column being resized.

`{oldColumnWidths}`

The widths of the columns of the table before the column has been resized. A column width is expressed in pixels. Column widths are separated by space characters.

`{newColumnWidths}`

The widths of the columns of the table after the column has been resized.

XHTML example:

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="resize-table-column" />
  <command name="xhtml.resizeTableColumn"
    parameter="{resizedColumn} {columnCount}
              {oldColumnWidths} {newColumnWidths}" />
</binding>

<command name="xhtml.resizeTableColumn">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.xhtml.table.ResizeTableColumn</class>
</command>
```

DocBook 5 example:

```
<binding>
  <appEvent name="resize-table-column" />
  <command name="db5.resizeTableColumn"
    parameter="{resizedColumn} {columnCount}
              {oldColumnWidths} {newColumnWidths}" />
</binding>

<command name="db5.resizeTableColumn">
  <macro>
    <choice>
      <!-- tgroup is selected -->
      <command name="db5.resizeCALSTableColumn" parameter="*" />

      <!-- table or informaltable is selected -->
      <command name="db5.resizeHTMLTableColumn" parameter="*" />
    </choice>
  </macro>
</command>

<command name="db5.resizeCALSTableColumn">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.docbook.table.ResizeTableColumn</class>
</command>

<command name="db5.resizeHTMLTableColumn">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.xhtml.table.ResizeTableColumn</class>
</command>
```

There is no generic command which, after a proper parameterization, would allow to resize the columns of all kinds of tables. However, as shown in the above examples, you can apply `com.xmlmind.xmlled-`

```
itext.xhtml.table.ResizeTableColumn to HTML tables and com.xmlmind.xmleditext.doc-
book.table.ResizeTableColumn to DocBook (CAL S) tables.
```

## 4. command

```
<command
  name = NMTOKEN (optionally preceded by a command namespace [56])
>
  Content: class | menu | macro | process
</command>

<class>
  Content: Java class name
</class>
```

Register command specified by *class*, *macro* or *process* with XXE. The newly registered command can be referenced in binding [47] *command* or *menu*, *menu* [81] *item*, *toolBar* [100] *item* and *command* [56] *macro* using name *name*.

Example:

```
<command name="xhtml.preview">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.xhtml.Preview</class>
</command>
```

In the above example, custom command `com.xmlmind.xmleditext.xhtml.Preview` written in Java™ is registered by XXE under the name `xhtml.preview`.

Child elements of `command`:

`class`

Register command implemented in the Java™ language by class *class* (implements interface `com.xmlmind.xmledit.gadget.Command` -- See Chapter 4, *Writing a command* in *XMLmind XML Editor - Developer's Guide*).

`menu`

Define a popup menu of commands. This special type of command, typically invoked from contextual macro-commands, is intended to be used to specify contextual popup menus, redefining or extending the standard right-click popup menu. See Chapter 3, *Menu commands* in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

`macro`

Define a macro-command which is, to make it simple, a sequence of native commands, menu commands, process commands or other macro-commands. See Chapter 4, *Macro commands* in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

`process`

Define a process command, which is an arbitrarily complex transformation of part or all of the document being edited. See Chapter 5, *Process commands* in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

### 4.1. About command names

The name of a command is basically an `NMTOKEN`. To make it simple, this means that a command name may contain letters, digits, a few punctuation characters such as `'_'`, `'-'` and `'.'`, but no space characters.

All the commands are registered by their names in the same global registry. In practice, this means that if configuration *A* defines a command called `doIt`, then configuration *B* has access to this command. This also means that



if configuration *c* also defines a command called `doIt`, then this command may overwrite the one defined in configuration *A*<sup>1</sup>.

A simple way to prevent this kind of name conflict is to use a *prefix* (not related to XML namespace prefixes) for the name of your commands. Example of commands written by XMLmind: `docb.promote`, `docb.demote`, `xhtml.preview`. (We always use *short\_lower\_case\_prefix.camelCaseCommandName*.)

However, in some cases, the commands you are writing are really private to your configuration. Example: a helper macro-command invoked by another macro-command. In such cases, you'll not want anyone to be able to access these commands. In particular, you don't want the end-user to execute these ancillary commands by using Tools → Execute Command or Options → Customize configuration → Add Keyboard Shortcut.

When you'll want your command to be really hidden from the end-users, you may consider giving it a name having a namespace (not related to XML namespaces). Example: in `{My Config}doit`, the namespace is "My Config" and the local name is "doIt".

A command namespace may contain any character except '}'. A command local name is an `NMTOKEN`. The command namespace is of course optional.

In many cases, you'll want your command namespace to contain the name of your configuration. When this is the case, you may reference the `%"$c"` pseudo-variable anywhere in your command namespace. Examples: `%"{$c}doIt"`, `%"{$c helper}selectItFirst"`

Command namespaces also play a fundamental role in defining or extending the right-click, contextual, menu in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

## 5. configuration

```
<configuration
  name = non empty token
  mimeType = non empty token
  icon = anyURI
  extensions = a non empty list of filename extensions
  alternate = boolean : false
>
  Content: [ attributeEditor|binding|command|css|detect|documentResources|
            dtd|elementTemplate|help|imageToolkit|include|inclusionScheme|
            documentSetFactory|linkType|menu|newElementContent|parameterGroup|
            preserveSpace|profiling|property|relaxng|saveOptions|schema|
            schematron|spellCheckOptions|template|toolBar|translation|
            validate|validateHook|windowLayout ]*
</configuration>
```

This root element of a XXE configuration is just a container for all the other configuration elements. See Writing a configuration file for XXE [4].

Attributes:

`name`

This attribute uniquely identifies the configuration. This attribute is required in top-level configurations (e.g. `docbook.xxe`). On the other hand, it must not be specified in configuration modules (e.g. `common.incl`).

`mimeType`

The value of this attribute is used to specify the content type of XML documents saved on WebDAV servers. When this attribute is not specified, the content type passed to the WebDAV server is always `application/xml`. This attribute allows to be more specific: `application/xhtml+xml`, `application/docbook+xml`, etc.

<sup>1</sup>Or the opposite way around: `doIt` defined in configuration *A* overwrites `doIt` defined in configuration *c*. This depends on the order of configuration loading by XXE.

### icon

Specifies an icon which may be used to differentiate this kind of document. The format of this icon is expected to be GIF, PNG or JPEG and its size is expected to be 16x16.

### extensions

Specifies one or more filename extensions commonly used for this kind of document. Multiple filename extensions must be separated by whitespace. It is not useful to include "xml" in this list.

A filename extension must match the "[\_a-zA-Z0-9]+" regular expression pattern. Notice that a filename extension cannot have a leading dot. That is, specify "foo" and not ".foo".

### alternate

Set to `true` if the configuration corresponds to a rarely used document type (e.g. MathML) or to an old document type (e.g. XHTML Transitional). In practice, this has an effect only on the File → New dialog. This collapses the category (e.g. XHTML > 1.0) of the document templates found in this configuration.

### Example:

```
<configuration name="Example1"
  xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration">

  <detect>
    <dtdPublicId>-//XMLmind//DTD Example1//EN</dtdPublicId>
  </detect>

  <css name="Style sheet" location="example1.css" />

  <template name="Template" location="example1.xml" />

</configuration>
```

The structure of the configuration element is loose: you can add any number of any of its child elements in any order.

This loose structure is very convenient when you need to create a new configuration which just adds or replaces a few elements to an existing configuration.

Example: The following configuration called `DocBook` overrides bundled configuration also called `DocBook`.

```
<configuration name="DocBook" mimeType="application/docbook+xml"
  icon="../common/mime_types/docbook.png" extensions="dbk"
  xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration">

  <include location="docbook-config:docbook.xxe" />

  <css name="DocBook" location="MyDocBook.css" />
  <css name="Big Fonts" location="MyDocBook_BigFonts.css" />

  <template name="Chapter" />
  <template name="Section" />

  <binding>
    <keyPressed code="F5" modifiers="mod shift" />
    <command name="insert" parameter="into literal" />
  </binding>

</configuration>
```

The configuration in previous example can be described as follows:

- It includes the stock DocBook configuration from `docbook-config:docbook.xxe` to reuse its `detect`, `element-Template`, `toolBar`, etc, elements. ("`docbook-config:`" resolves to the directory containing the "DocBook" configuration, by default it's `XXE_install_dir/addon/config/docbook/.`)
- It replaces bundled style sheet named `DocBook` by another one contained in `MyDocBook.css`. It adds another style sheet called `Big Fonts`.
- It discards document templates named "Chapter" and "Section" (template [99] with no `location` attribute).
- Its binds key stroke **Shift+Ctrl+F5** command "insert into literal". (mod is the Command key on Mac and the Control key on other platforms).

## 6. CSS

```
<css
  name = non empty token
  location = anyURI
  alternate = boolean : false
/>
```

Add CSS style sheet named `name`, contained in file `location`, to the Style menu.

Any style sheet with `alternate="false"` is used preferably to a style sheet with `alternate="true"` to render a newly opened document.

Note that if a document contains `<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css"?>` processing instructions, by default (there is an `XXE` option to specify this) the style sheets specified this way are used and the style sheets specified in the configuration file are ignored.

Specifying a `css` element without a `location` may be used to remove `css` element with the same name from the configuration.

Example:

```
<css name="XHTML" location="css/xhtml-form.css" />
<css name="XHTML (form elements not styled)"
  location="css/xhtml.css" alternate="true" />
```

Special attribute value `name="-"` may be used to instruct `XXE` to initially display the opened document as a tree view. Example of the configuration allowing to edit W3C XML Schemas in `XXE`:

```
<css location="" name="-" />
<css location="wxs.css" name="W3C XML Schema"
  alternate="true" />
```

Notice that, when `name="-"`, the value of the `location` attribute is ignored, therefore suffice to specify `location=""`.

## 7. DTD

```
<dtd
  systemId = anyURI
  publicId = non empty token
/>
```

Use the DTD specified by this element to constrain the document.

Note that

- if a document contains a document type declaration (`<!DOCTYPE>`) which defines elements,
- or if the root element of a document has `xsi:schemaLocation/xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation` attributes,
- or if a document contains a `<?xml-model href="..."?>`,

the grammar specified this way is used and the DTD specified in the configuration file is ignored.

Example:

```
<dtd publicId="-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
      systemId="dtd/xhtml1-strict.dtd" />
```

## Caution

When using this configuration, also specify `<saveOptions [91] saveCharsAsEntityRefs="false">`. Otherwise, if the added DTD specifies character entities as it is often the case, you may end up creating documents which cannot be interchanged with other applications. The other applications would see such DTD-less documents containing references to named character entities as being non-well formed.

## 8. detect

```
<detect>
  Content: and|dtdPublicId|dtdSystemId|fileNameExtension|mimeType|
          not|or|rootElementLocalName|rootElementNamespace|
          rootElementAttribute|schemaType
</detect>

<and>
  Content: [ and|dtdPublicId|dtdSystemId|fileNameExtension|mimeType|
          not|or|rootElementLocalName|rootElementNamespace|
          rootElementAttribute|schemaType ]+
</and>

<dtdPublicId
  substring = boolean : false
>
  Content: non empty token
</dtdPublicId>

<dtdSystemId>
  Content: anyURI
</dtdSystemId>

<fileNameExtension>
  Content: file name extension
</fileNameExtension>

<mimeType>
  Content: non empty token
</mimeType>

<not>
  Content: and|dtdPublicId|dtdSystemId|fileNameExtension|mimeType|
          not|or|rootElementLocalName|rootElementNamespace|
          rootElementAttribute|schemaType
</not>

<or>
  Content: [ and|dtdPublicId|dtdSystemId|fileNameExtension|mimeType|
          not|or|rootElementLocalName|rootElementNamespace|
          rootElementAttribute|schemaType ]+
</or>

<rootElementLocalName>
  Content: Name
</rootElementLocalName>

<rootElementNamespace>
  Content: anyURI
</rootElementNamespace>

<rootElementAttribute
```

```
localName = Name
namespace = anyURI
value = string
substring = boolean : false
/>
<schemaType>
  Content: 'dtd' | 'schema' | 'relaxng'
</schemaType>
```

Register with XXE a condition which can be used to detect the type of a document.

During its start-up, XXE loads all the configuration files it can find, because it needs to keep a list of all `detect` elements.

The order of a `detect` element in this list depend on the location of its configuration file: configurations loaded from the `config` subdirectory of user preferences directory precede configurations loaded from the value of environment variable `XXE_ADDON_PATH` which in turn precede configurations loaded from the `addon` subdirectory of XXE distribution directory.

When a document is opened, XXE tries each `detect` element in turn. If the condition expressed in the `detect` element evaluates to true, the detection phase stops and the configuration containing the `detect` element is associated to the newly opened document.

Child elements of `detect`:

and

Evaluates to true if all its children evaluate to true.

`dtdPublicId`

Evaluates to true if the document has a document type declaration (`<!DOCTYPE>`) with a public ID equals to the content of this element.

If `substring="true"`, evaluates to true if public ID contains the specified string.

`dtdSystemId`

Evaluates to true if the document has a document type declaration (`<!DOCTYPE>`) with a system ID equals to the content of this element.

`fileNameExtension`

Evaluates to true if the file containing the document has a name which ends with '.' followed by the content of this element.

`mimeType`

Evaluates to true if the file containing the document has a MIME type equals to the content of this element.

not

Evaluates to true if its child evaluates to false.

or

Evaluates to true if any of its children evaluates to true.

`rootElementLocalName`

Evaluates to true if the document has a root element with a local name (name without the namespace part) equals to the content of this element.

### rootElementNamespace

Evaluates to true if the document has a root element with a name which belongs to the namespace equals to the content of this element.

Use "`<rootElementNamespace xsi:nil='true' />`" to specify that the name of root element has no namespace.

### rootElementAttribute

Evaluates to true if the document has a root element which has at least one attribute where *all* of the following is true:

- The local part of the name of the attribute is equal to the value of `localName`. When `localName` is not specified, any local part will do.
- The namespace URI of the name of the attribute is equal to the value of `namespace`. When `namespace` is not specified, any namespace URI or no namespace URI at all will do.

Use the empty string (e.g. `namespace=""`) to specify that the name of the attribute should have no namespace at all.

- The value of the attribute must be equal to the value of `value`. When `value` is not specified, any `value` will do.

If `substring` is specified with value `true`, suffice for the value of the attribute to contain the value of `value`.

DocBook 5 example: use a specific configuration for documents conforming to version 1.0 of Acme Corporation's extension of DocBook 5. As explained in the DocBook 5 documentation, the root element of such document should have a `version` attribute with value `5.0-extension acme-1.0`.

```
<rootElementAttribute localName="version" value="acme" substring="true" />
```

What follows is even more precise, though not strictly needed:

```
<rootElementAttribute localName="version" namespace="" value="acme" substring="true" />
```

### schemaType

Evaluates to true

- if the document is explicitly constrained by a DTD (that is, has a `<!DOCTYPE>`) and the content of this element is DTD,
- OR if the document is explicitly constrained by an W3C XML Schema (that is, has a `xsi:schemaLocation` or a `xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation` attribute on its root element) and the content of this element is schema.
- OR if the document is explicitly constrained by RELAX NG schema (that is, contains a `<?xml-model href="..."?>` pointing to a RELAX NG schema) and the content of this element is `relaxng`.

Use "`<schemaType xsi:nil='true' />`" to specify that document is not explicitly constrained by a DTD, a W3C XML Schema or a RELAX NG schema.

Example:

```
<detect>
  <and>
    <or>
      <rootElementLocalName>book</rootElementLocalName>
      <rootElementLocalName>article</rootElementLocalName>
      <rootElementLocalName>chapter</rootElementLocalName>
```

```

<rootElementLocalName>section</rootElementLocalName>
<rootElementLocalName>sect1</rootElementLocalName>
<rootElementLocalName>sect2</rootElementLocalName>
<rootElementLocalName>sect3</rootElementLocalName>
<dtdPublicId substring="true">DTD DocBook XML</dtdPublicId>
</or>
<rootElementNamespace xsi:nil="true" />
<not>
  <dtdPublicId substring="true">Simplified</dtdPublicId>
</not>
</and>
</detect>

```

The detect element in this example can be described as follows: opened document is a DocBook document if

- The local name of the root element is one of book, article, chapter, section, sect1, sect2, sect3.
- OR the public ID of its DTD contains string "DTD DocBook XML".
- AND the name of its root element does not belong to any namespace.
- AND the public ID of its DTD does not contain string "Simplified".

## 9. documentResources

```

<documentResources>
  Content: [ resource|selector ]+
</documentResources>

<resource>
  path = Absolute XPath (subset [64])
  kind = NMTOKEN
/>

<selector>
  <class>Content: Java class name</class>
</selector>

```

Specifies which resources are logically part of the document being edited. Generally these resources are external image files.

Attributes of child element resource:

path

XPath expression used to find the URIs of the resources within the document content. These URIs are generally attribute values but could also be element values.

kind

Specifies the kind of resources (image, video, audio, etc) selected by the XPath expression.

The value of this attribute may be referenced in the include or exclude attributes of element process/copy-Document/resources in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*. This allows to specify whether a document resource should be ignored, copied or converted, depending on the kind of this resource.

In complex cases, specifying document resources using simple XPath expressions (see XPath subset [64] below) is not sufficient. In such case, use selector child elements instead of resources. The class element contains the name of a Java™ class which implements com.xmlmind.xml.save.ResourceSelector.

DITA example:

```

<cfg:documentResources xmlns="">
  <cfg:resource path="//image/@href"/>

```

```
<cfg:resource path="//coderef/@href"/>
</cfg:documentResources>
```

DocBook example:

```
<cfg:documentResources xmlns="">
  <cfg:resource kind="image" path="//imagedata/@fileref"/>
  <cfg:resource kind="image" path="//graphic/@fileref"/>
  <cfg:resource kind="image" path="//inlinegraphic/@fileref"/>
  <cfg:resource kind="text" path="//textdata/@fileref"/>
  <cfg:resource kind="audio" path="//audiodata/@fileref"/>
  <cfg:resource kind="video" path="//videodata/@fileref"/>
</cfg:documentResources>
```

### XPath 1.0 subset supported by configuration elements

The XPath 1.0 subset supported by configuration elements is the one defined in "XML Schema Part 1: Structures, Identity-constraint Definitions", except that absolute XPaths (/foo/bar, //bar, etc) are also supported.

```
XPath ::= Path ( '|' Path ) *
Path ::= ('/'|'//')? ( Step ('/'|'//') ) * ( Step | '@' NameTest )
Step ::= '.' | NameTest
NameTest ::= QName | '*' | NCName ':' '*'
```

Both abbreviated syntax and non-abbreviated syntax are supported.

## 10. documentSetFactory

```
<documentSetFactory>
  Content: [ class [ property ] * ] ?
</documentSetFactory>

<class>
  Content: Java class name
</class>

<property>
  name = NMTOKEN matching [_a-zA-Z][_a-zA-Z0-9]*
  type = (boolean|byte|char|short|int|long|float|double|
         String|URL)
  value = string
/>
```

Creates a *document set* factory and registers it with XMLmind XML Editor. Checking Tools → Use as Master Document in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help* automatically creates and maintains a document set.

Child elements of documentSetFactory:

class

The fully qualified name of a Java™ class implementing interface `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.docset.DocumentSetFactory`.

property

Property child elements may be used to parametrize the newly created factory See bean properties [65].

An empty documentSetFactory element may be used to unregister currently registers a document set factory.

DocBook v5+ example:

```
<documentSetFactory>
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.docset.modulardoc.ModularDocumentFactory</class>
</documentSetFactory>
```



Note that class `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.docset.modulardoc.ModularDocumentFactory` is not specific to DocBook v5+. It may be used for any kind of modular document which makes use of inclusion schemes [73] supported by XMLmind XML Editor.

## 10.1. Bean properties

Some of the class instances created by the means of the `class` element may be parameterized using property child elements. A property child element specifies a *Bean* (that is, a Java™ Object) property.

Example:

```
<property name="columns" type="int" value="40" />
```

implies that the bean to be parametrized has a public method which resembles:

```
setColumns(int number)
```

Such properties are completely specific to the bean they parametrize and therefore, cannot be described in this section.

type	Corresponding Java™ type	Syntax of value	Example
boolean	boolean	true, false	true
byte	byte	integer: -128 to 127 inclusive	100
char	char	a single character	a
short	short	integer: -32768 to 32767 inclusive	1000
int	int	integer: -2147483648 to 2147483647 inclusive	-1
long	long	integer: -9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807, inclusive	255
float	float	single-precision 32-bit format IEEE 754	-0.5
double	double	double-precision 64-bit format IEEE 754	1.0
String	<code>java.lang.String</code>	A string	Hello, world!
URL	<code>java.net.URL</code>	An absolute or relative URI.  A relative URI is relative to the URI of the file containing the configuration element.	<code>css/toc.css</code>

Example actually used in the XHTML configuration:

```
<validateHook name="checkLinks">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.LinkChecker</class>
  <property name="checkAnchors" type="boolean" value="false" />
  <property name="checkRefs" type="boolean" value="false" />
</validateHook>
```

## 11. elementTemplate

```
<elementTemplate
  name = NMTOKEN
  parent = XPath (subset [64])
  selectable = (false|true|override) : true
  dynamic = boolean : false
>
  Content: [ any element ]?
</elementTemplate>
```

Register with XXE the element template specified in this element.

An element template can include another element template. This is specified by `<included_element_name cfg:template="included_template_name" />` inside the body of the template. See DocBook example below.

Note that the validity of the element contained in the `elementTemplate` is not checked by XXE when the configuration file is parsed.

Specifying a `elementTemplate` containing no element may be used to remove all `elementTemplates` with the same name from the configuration.

`name`

“Title” of the element template.

Different element templates may have the same name provided that they contain different elements.

`parent`

With grammars such as W3C XML Schema and RELAX NG, different element types may have save the same element name.

Examples:

1. Element `title` with enumerated values `Doctor` and `Professor` can be inserted inside element `author`.
2. Element `title` containing plain text, `strong` or `emphasis` children can be used as the title of a figure or a table.

In such situation, the XPath attribute `parent` must be used to specify to XXE in which context (that is, for which parent element) the element template can be used.

Examples:

1. Specify `parent="author"`.
2. Specify `parent="figure|table"`.

`selectable`

Value `true` specifies that this element template is to be listed as `element_name(element_template_name)` in the Edit tool.

Value `false` or `override` prevents XXE to list the element template in the Edit tool.

Value `false` is useful for an element template which is just referenced in a macro-command or in another template and which is not for general use.

Value `override` specifies that this element template is to be used everywhere the automatically generated element would otherwise have been used. See DocBook 4 example below.

`dynamic`

Value `true` specifies that this element template embeds one or more XPath 1.0 expressions which are to be evaluated before the element template is used. See Example 6.2, “Dynamic element template” [67] below.

- XPath 1.0 expressions delimited by curly braces ("{ }").
- The enclosed XPath expressions are evaluated as *strings*. This means that these enclosed expressions must be found inside attribute values, text, comment or processing-instruction nodes.
- If you want attribute values, text, comment or processing-instruction nodes to actually contain curly braces, then you must escape these curly braces by doubling them (that is, "{" becomes "{{" and "}" becomes "}}").
- The context node (that is, ".") used during the evaluation is a copy of the element template itself (before its processing by XXE). This copy is *detached* from the document being edited at the XPath expression evaluation time (that is, empty ".").
- It's possible to access the document being edited at the XPath expression evaluation time by referencing variable `$parentElement`. After the element template is processed by XXE, the resulting element is inserted in the document being edited and the parent of the newly inserted element is `$parentElement`.

### Example 6.1. DocBook 4 example

By default, XXE creates a `listitem` containing a `para`. The following template forces XXE to create a `listitem` containing a `simpara`.

```
<cfg:elementTemplate xmlns="" name="simpara" selectable="override">
  <listitem>
    <simpara></simpara>
  </listitem>
</cfg:elementTemplate>
```

The `listitem` specified above will also be automatically used inside newly created `itemizedlist`, `orderedlist` and `variablelist`.

By default, XXE creates an `itemizedlist` containing a single `listitem`. The following template forces XXE to create an `itemizedlist` with two `listitems`.

Note that this template includes the `listitem` template specified above by using attribute `cfg:template`.

```
<cfg:elementTemplate xmlns="" name="simpara" selectable="override">
  <itemizedlist>
    <listitem cfg:template="simpara" />
    <listitem cfg:template="simpara" />
  </itemizedlist>
</cfg:elementTemplate>
```

### Example 6.2. Dynamic element template

```
<cfg:elementTemplate name="now" dynamic="true" selectable="override"
  xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"
  xmlns:date="java:java.util.Date">
  <date>{date:toLocaleString(date:new())}</date>
</cfg:elementTemplate>
```

With the above element template, a newly inserted DocBook 5 `date` element automatically contains the current date.

In order to compute the current date, some standard Java™ methods are used as XPath extension functions in *XMLmind XML Editor - Support of XPath 1.0*.

## 11.1. Adding empty text nodes to your element templates

In some cases, you want the element template to contain an empty text node because, when a new element corresponding to this template is inserted in the document, the empty text node acts as a placeholder.

XHTML example:

```
<cfg:elementTemplate name="name_field">
  <p xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
    class="name_field"><b>Name: </b> </p>
</cfg:elementTemplate>
```

The above element template should work fine. However all the whitespace following the `b` element will be automatically trimmed and no empty text node will inserted after it.

If you rewrite the above template as:

```
<cfg:elementTemplate name="name_field">
  <p xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
    class="name_field"><b>Name: </b><?text?></p>
</cfg:elementTemplate>
```

the element template will work as expected.

Note that the `<?text?>` processing instruction must be completely empty, otherwise it is inserted in the document as is. Also note that the `<?text?>` processing instruction must not follow or precede a text node (empty or not), otherwise it is simply discarded.

## 11.2. Specificities of `selectable="override"`

- The validity of the contents of an element template having `selectable="override"` is checked before the editing operation is performed. If this contents is found to be *structurally* invalid, then the element template is ignored and an automatically generated element is used instead.

Example of a structurally invalid element template (the `linkend` attribute of DocBook 4 element `xref` is missing):

```
<elementTemplate name="simple" selectable="override">
  <xref xmlns="" role="LINK" />
</elementTemplate>
```

Note that the above element can be made usable by slightly modifying it:

```
<elementTemplate name="simple" selectable="override">
  <xref xmlns="" linkend="???" role="LINK" />
</elementTemplate>
```

The above element template is data-type invalid ("`???`" is not a valid ID), but structurally valid.

- Unlike W3C XML Schema, with RELAX NG, different element types may have save the same element name *regardless of the element type of the parent*. DocBook 5 example: there are 3 different `indexterm` element types that may be inserted into almost any parent element.

In the case of the above example, XXE lists these 3 different `indexterm` element types in its Edit tool as: `indexterm`, `indexterm-2`, `indexterm-3`. These automatically generated names are hard to understand. Here comes `selectable="override"`. This facility may also be used to give user-friendly names to the competing element types listed by XXE.

DocBook 5 example:

```
<elementTemplate name="singular" selectable="override">
  <indexterm
    xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"><primary></primary></indexterm>
</elementTemplate>

<elementTemplate name="startofrange" selectable="override">
  <indexterm xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xml:id="???"
    class="startofrange"><primary></primary></indexterm>
</elementTemplate>

<elementTemplate name="endofrange" selectable="override">
  <indexterm xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook">
```

```

        class="endofrange" startref="???" />
</elementTemplate>

```

In the case of the above example, the Edit tool will not list `indexterm`, `indexterm-2`, `indexterm-3`. Instead it will list `indexterm(singular)`, `indexterm(startofrange)`, `indexterm(endofrange)`.

## 12. help

```

<help
  location = anyURI
/>

```

Registers a help document having specified location with the context sensitive online help system of XXE. This help document is always a set of HTML files, typically a Web Help.

Example:

```

<help location="cshelp.xml" />

```

In fact, the file pointed to by attribute `location` is not the help document itself, but *a map of some of the IDs* contained in the help document.

This ID map is an XML file conforming to the `samples/idMap/idMap.rnc` (commented) RELAX NG schema. Example, excerpts from `samples/idMap/cshelp.xml`:

```

<idMap href="docbook/index.html" 1
  title="XMLmind XML Editor - DocBook Support" 2

  <page href="index.html" 3
    ids="docbook" 4 />

  <page href="docbook_menu.html"
    ids="docbook_menu link_callouts_in_image_map
        docbook_convert_menu creating_olink
        docbook_indexterm_editor" />

  <page href="docbook_toolbar.html"
    ids="docbook_toolbar table_editor" />
  ...
</idMap>

```

- 1** The location of the help document. This location may be an absolute or relative URI. If it is relative, then it is relative to a base URI specified by the Java™ application hosting the context sensitive online help system. In the case of XXE, the base URI could be something like `http://www.xmlmind.com/xmlmind/_distrib/doc/index.html`.
- 2** The title of the help document.
- 3** Location of an HTML page which is part of the help document. This location is almost always relative to the location of the help document.
- 4** List of `id` attribute values contained in this HTML page.

No need to list all IDs here. It's often sufficient to list the IDs of elements having a title (`section`, `figure`, `table`) or being a title (`h1-h6`, `caption`, `figcaption`) because such elements are potentially the targets of the context sensitive help.

## 13. imageToolkit

```

<imageToolkit
  name = non empty token
>
  Content: [ description ]? [ converter ]+
</imageToolkit>

<description>
  Content: string

```

```

</description>

<converter>
  Content: input output [ shell ]+
</converter>

<input
  extensions = non empty list of file name extensions
  magicStrings = non empty list of strings
  magicNumbers = non empty list of hexBinaries
  rootNames = non empty list of QNames
/>

<output
  extensions = non empty list of file name extensions
/>

<shell
  command = Shell command
  platform = (Unix | Windows | Mac | GenericUnix)
/>

```

The `imageToolkit` configuration element allows to turn any command line tool generating GIF, JPEG or PNG images (example: ImageMagick's **convert**) to a fully functional image toolkit plug-in for XXE. Without this mechanism, image toolkit plug-ins such as the Batik plug-in need to be written in the Java™ programming language.

The add-on called "A *sample customize.xxe*" (download and install it using Options → Install Add-ons) contains three useful `imageToolkits` from which the examples used here are taken.

An `imageToolkit` has a required `name` attribute which is used to register the plug-in and an optional `description` child element which is displayed in the dialog box opened by menu entry Help → Plug-ins.

An `imageToolkit` contains one or more `converter` child elements. A `converter` mainly contains a command template (`shell` child element) which can be used to convert from one or more input formats (`input` child element) to one or more output formats (`output` child element).

The following example is not useful because PNM support is provided by the plug-in called "JAI Image I/O Tools". However, this example shows how to declare a simple `imageToolkit`.

```

<imageToolkit name="netpbm">
  <description>Converts PBM, PGM, PPM images to PNG.</description>

  <converter>
    <input extensions="pnm pbm pgm ppm" magicStrings="P4 P5 P6 P1 P2 P3"/>
    <output extensions="png"/>

    <shell command='pnmtopng %A "%I" &gt; "%O"' />
  </converter>
</imageToolkit>

```

In the `input` and `output` elements, attribute `extensions` is required and specifies the file name extensions of the supported image formats. For the `output` elements, extensions other than `png`, `gif`, `jpg` and `jpeg` (case-insensitive) are currently ignored.

The `input` elements have means other than file name extensions to detect the format of images *embedded* in the XML document:

#### Binary images

Attribute `magicNumbers` contains a list of numbers in hexadecimal format. These numbers are possible values for the first bytes found in the image file.

These first bytes are often ASCII characters (even for binary images such as PNG or TIFF), that's why it is often more convenient to use attribute `magicStrings` rather than attribute `magicNumbers`.

Example: `magicNumbers="5034 5035"` is equivalent to `magicStrings="P4 P5"`.

### XML images (typically SVG images)

The format of an XML image embedded in an XML document can be detected by examining the name of its root element. Attribute `rootNames` contains a list of such `QNames` (qualified names: data type which is part of the W3C XML Schema standard).

The following example is not useful because Batik is available as a plug-in written in Java™. However, this example shows how to declare an `imageToolkit` which handles XML images.

```
<imageToolkit name="Batik as an external SVG toolkit">
  <description>Converts SVG to PNG.</description>

  <converter>
    <input extensions="svg svgz"
      magicStrings="&lt;?xml"
      rootNames="svg:svg" xmlns:svg="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" />
    <output extensions="png"/>
    <shell
      command='java -jar /opt/batik/batik-rasterizer.jar %A "%I" -d "%O"' />
    </converter>
  </imageToolkit>
```

A `converter` element contains one or more `shell` elements. Each `shell` element contains a command template usable on a given platform. That is, a *single* shell command is executed when the `imageToolkit` is used to convert between image formats.

After substituting the variables contained in the template (see below), the command is executed the using the native shell of the machine running XXE: **cmd.exe** on Windows and **/bin/sh** on Unix (Mac OS X is considered to be a Unix platform).

If the `platform` attribute is not specified, the shell command is executed whatever is the platform running XXE.

If the `platform` attribute is specified, the shell command is executed only if the platform running XXE matches the value of this attribute:

#### Windows

Any version of Windows.

#### Mac

Mac OS X.

#### GenericUnix

A Unix which is not Mac OS X (Linux, Solaris, etc).

#### Unix

GenericUnix or Mac.

The `command` template must contain at least the `%I` and `%O` variables but may also contain the following variables:

Variable	Description
<code>%I</code>	Input image file to be converted by the <code>imageToolkit</code> .  <b>Warning</b>  The file names contained in <code>%I</code> and <code>%O</code> often contain whitespaces. Do not forget to properly quote these variables in the command template.

Variable	Description
%O	Output image file.
%A	Extra command line arguments taken from the <code>convertImage/parameter</code> elements of a <code>process</code> command (see Chapter 5, <i>Process commands in XMLmind XML Editor - Commands</i> ). See example below.
%S	%S is the native path component separator of the platform. Example: '\\' on Windows.
%C, %c	<p>%C is the name of the directory containing the XXE configuration file from which the <code>imageToolkit</code> element has been loaded. Example: C:\Documents and Settings\john\Application Data\XMLmind\XMLEditor8\addon.</p> <p>%c is the URL of the above directory. Example: file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/john/Application%20Data/XMLmind/XMLEditor8/addon.</p> <p>Note that this URL does not end with a '/'.</p>

Example:

```
<imageToolkit name="Ghostscript">
  <description>Converts EPS and PDF graphics to PNG.
  Important: requires Ghostscript 8+.</description>

  <converter>
    <input extensions="eps epsf ps pdf" magicStrings="%!PS %PDF"/>
    <output extensions="png"/>

    <shell command='gs -q -dBATCH -dNOPAUSE -sDEVICE=png16m
      -r96 -dTextAlphaBits=4 -dGraphicsAlphaBits=4 -dEPSCrop
      %A "-sOutputFile=%O" "%I"'
      platform="Unix"/>

    <shell command='gswin32c -q -dBATCH -dNOPAUSE -sDEVICE=png16m
      -r96 -dTextAlphaBits=4 -dGraphicsAlphaBits=4 -dEPSCrop
      %A "-sOutputFile=%O" "%I"'
      platform="Windows"/>
  </converter>
</imageToolkit>
```

**About the %A variable.** Let's suppose a `process` command contains the following `convertImage` element:

```
<convertImage from="raw/*.eps" to="resources" format="png">
  <parameter name="-r">120</parameter>
  <parameter name="-dDOINTERPOLATE" />
</convertImage>
```

When the above `convertImage` is executed, the command template is equivalent to:

```
gs -q -dBATCH -dNOPAUSE -sDEVICE=png16m \
  -r96 -dTextAlphaBits=4 -dGraphicsAlphaBits=4 -dEPSCrop \
  -r "120" -dDOINTERPOLATE "-sOutputFile=%O" "%I"
```

## 14. include

```
<include
  location = anyURI
/>
```

Include all elements contained in specified configuration file in current configuration file.

The URI found in the `location` attribute may be resolved using XML catalogs.

Example 1:



```
<include location="toolBar.incl" />
```

If the file containing the above snippet is `/home/john/.xxe8/addon/mydocbook.xxe`, the included file is then `/home/john/.xxe8/addon/toolBar.incl`.

Example 2:

```
<include location="docbook-config:toolBar.incl"/>
```

If XXE has been installed in `/opt/xxe/`, the included file is by default `/opt/xxe/addon/config/docbook/toolBar.incl`, because the XML catalog found in the "DocBook" configuration contains this rule:

```
<rewriteURI uriStartString="docbook-config:" rewritePrefix="." />
```

The "---" prefix before an URL instructs XXE to silently skip the inclusion when the URL cannot be successfully resolved. Example:

```
<include location="---mathml-config:docbook5/mathml_support.incl" />
```

## 15. inclusionScheme

```
<inclusionScheme
  name = non empty token
>
  Content: [ class [ property ]* ]?
</inclusionScheme>

<class>
  Content: Java class name
</class>

<property
  name = NMTOKEN matching [_a-zA-Z][_a-zA-Z0-9]*
  type = (boolean|byte|char|short|int|long|float|double|
         String|URL)
  value = string
/>
```

Register `inclusionScheme` specified by `class` with XXE.

An `inclusionScheme` is associated to a type of document.

To make it simple:

- Each time a document for which an inclusion scheme has been declared is opened, XXE invokes this scheme in order to "evaluate" the inclusion directives it contains. Evaluating the inclusion directives means replacing these directives by up-to-date included nodes.
- Each time a document for which an inclusion scheme has been declared is saved, XXE invokes this scheme in order to convert included nodes back to inclusion directives.

`xi:include` (XInclude) elements are inclusion directives handled by the "XInclude" inclusion scheme. DITA elements having a `conref` attribute are inclusion directives handled by the "Conref" inclusion scheme.

By default, no inclusion schemes at all, not even XInclude, are associated to a document type.

Several `inclusionSchemes` can be associated to the same document type. In such case, they are invoked in the order of their registration.

Child elements of `inclusionScheme`:

class

Register `inclusionScheme` implemented in the Java™ language by class `class` (implements interface `com.xmlmind.xml.load.InclusionScheme`).

Attributes of `inclusionScheme`:

name

This name is useful to remove or replace a previously registered `inclusionScheme`. Anonymous `inclusionSchemes` cannot be removed or replaced.

When a `inclusionScheme` element is used to remove a registered `inclusionScheme`, a `name` attribute must be specified and there must be no `class` child element.

DITA example:

```
<inclusionScheme name="Conref">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmlmleditext.dita.ConrefScheme</class>
</inclusionScheme>
```

DocBook 5.1, which uses XInclude 1.1, example:

```
<inclusionScheme name="XInclude">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xml.xinclude.XIncludeScheme</class>
  <property name="copiedAttributesWhenMultipleInstances"
    type="String" value="set-xml-id='' " />
</inclusionScheme>
```

**Table 6.1. Properties of the XInclude scheme**

Name	Type	Value	Description
copiedAttributes	String	One or more attributes separated by whitespace. Attribute names must be specified using the Clark's notation in <i>XMLmind XML Editor - Commands</i> .	Attributes added to an <code>xi:include</code> element created by commands such as Edit → Reference → Copy As Reference when this <code>xi:include</code> element is <i>not</i> expected to be found several times, at different places, in the including document.  These attributes are used by an XInclude 1.1 feature called <i>Attribute Copying</i> .  See also command <code>copyAsInclusion</code> in <i>XMLmind XML Editor - Commands</i> .
copiedAttributesWhenMultipleInstances	String	One or more attributes separated by whitespace. Attribute names must be specified using the Clark's notation in <i>XMLmind XML Editor - Commands</i> .  Example 1: <code>set-xml-id=''</code>  Example 2: <code>{http://docbook.org/ns/¬transclusion}idfixup='auto'</code> <code>{http://docbook.org/ns/¬transclusion}linkscope='local'</code>	Attributes added to an <code>xi:include</code> element created by tools such as the Include tool when this <code>xi:include</code> element is expected to be found several times, at different places, in the including document.  These attributes are used by an XInclude 1.1 feature called <i>Attribute Copying</i> .  See also command <code>include</code> in <i>XMLmind XML Editor - Commands</i> .

## 16. linkType

```

<linkType
  name = NMTOKEN : "default"
>
  Content: [ class ]? |
           [ link | anchor ]*
</linkType>

<class>
  Content: Java class name
</class>

<link
  match = XPath pattern
  ref = XPath expression
  refs = XPath expression
  href = XPath expression
  hrefs = XPath expression
  excludePath = Regular expression
  includePath = Regular expression
/>

<anchor
  match = XPath pattern
  name = XPath expression
/>

```

A `linkType` configuration element allows to define a generalization of the ID/IDREF/IDREFS mechanism for use in modular documents. Some modular documents examples are:

- A DocBook book including (by the means of XInclude) chapter documents, each chapter element being found in its own file.
- A DITA map referencing a number of topic files.
- A set of XHTML pages (e.g. `.html` and `.shtml` files) found in the same directory.

Defining a `linkType` allows to follow a link even when this link points inside another file. See Section 16.1, “Using `linkType` to implement link navigation” [78].

Defining a `linkType` allows to check links even when some of the links point outside the file containing these links. See Section 16.2, “Using `linkType` to implement link validation” [79].

A `linkType` configuration element has a single optional attribute: `name`. The default value of attribute `name` is `default`. Giving a meaningful name to a `linkType` is useful in 3 cases:

1. When your configuration file contains several `linkType` elements. This is rarely needed, but it may happen. See example below [76].
2. The name of the `linkType` is `xml:id`. This special name means that the anchors defined by this link type are true XML IDs and thus, there is no need to create proprietary XPointers to implement link navigation. These proprietary XPointers are described in Section 16.1, “Using `linkType` to implement link navigation” [78].
3. When you want to allow removing this `linkType` from the configuration. This is possible because a `linkType` configuration element without any child element may be used to remove from a configuration a previously defined `linkType` having the same `name`.

A `linkType` configuration element contains either a single `class` child element or an number of `anchor` and `link` child elements:

`class`

This element contains the fully qualified name of a class which implements interface `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.LinkType`.

An example of such class is `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.IDLinkType`, which leverages the standard ID/IDREF/IDREFS mechanism to implement a link type. When no `linkType` element is found in a configuration file, XXE will behave as if the following one was defined:

```
<linkType>
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.IDLinkType</class>
</linkType>
```

#### anchor

The `anchor` element is used to detect in a document all the elements which may be used as link targets. This kind of elements is called *link target*, or more simply *anchor*. XHTML 1.0 example:

```
<anchor match="*[@id]" name="@id" />
<anchor match="html:a[@name]" name="@name" />
```

For a given link type and in a given document, an anchor is uniquely identified by its name. That is, for a given link type and in a given document, it is an error to find several anchors having the same name.

#### link

The `link` element is used to detect in a document all elements acting as links pointing to targets. This kind of elements is called *link source*, or more simply *link*. XHTML example:

```
<link match="html:a[@href]" href="@href" />
```

A link must reference the name of an existing anchor and optionally, depending on the link type, the file containing this existing anchor. That is, it is an error to find a link pointing to an unknown anchor and/or pointing to a non-existent file.

For a given link type, the same element may be at the same time an anchor and also one or more links.

It is also possible to define several link types in the same configuration. Fictitious example:

```
<linkType>1
  <link match="*[@ref]" ref="@ref" />
  <anchor match="*[@id]" name="@id" />
</linkType>

<linkType name="bug">2
  <link match="supportTicket[@bug]" href="@bug" />
  <anchor match="bugReport[@number]" name="@number" />
</linkType>
```

- 1** The first `linkType` corresponds to general purpose ID/IDREF cross-references.
- 2** The second `linkType` corresponds to specialized cross-references.

Attributes of the `anchor` child element:

#### match

Specifies an XPath pattern which is used to detect an element which may be used as a link target.

#### name

The XPath expression is evaluated in the context of the element matched by attribute `match`. It returns a string which is the name of the detected anchor.

The name of an anchor is any non-empty string which does not contain whitespace. Special value "-" may be used to ignore the element matched by attribute `match`.

Attributes of the `link` child element:

`match`

Specifies an XPath pattern which is used to detect an element which acts as a link source.

`ref`, `refs`, `href`, `hrefs`

One of the `ref`, `refs`, `href`, `hrefs` attributes must be specified. The XPath expression is evaluated in the context of the element matched by attribute `match`. It returns a string which specifies the target of the link. This string cannot be empty. Special value "-" may be used to ignore the element matched by attribute `match`.

- The string returned by the `ref` XPath expression is expected to be an anchor name.
- The string returned by the `refs` XPath expression is expected to be one or more anchor names separated by whitespace.
- The string returned by the `href` XPath expression is expected to be an URI. A relative URI is relative to the base URI of the element matched by attribute `match`. An URI may end with (or may consist in just) a fragment specifying an anchor name. In other words, an URI may end with '# ' *anchor\_name* .
- The string returned by the `hrefs` XPath expression is expected to a list of one or more URIs.

`excludePath`, `includePath`

These attributes are ignored unless the `href` attribute has been specified. They allow to make a difference between a link to an external resource and a link to some content found in a peer XML document. Of course, a `linkType` is about links pointing inside the local document or inside peer XML documents, and not about links to external resources.

The value of these attributes is a regular expression which must match the *absolute\_or\_relative\_URI* part of the string returned by the `href` XPath expression.

An `href` returning an *absolute\_or\_relative\_URI* which matches the `excludePath` regular expression is considered to be a link to an external resource and as such, is ignored. Example: ignore all absolute URIs:

```
excludePath="^[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9.+-]*:"
```

An `href` returning an *absolute\_or\_relative\_URI* which does not match the `includePath` regular expression is considered to be a link to an external resource and as such, is ignored. Example: ignore URIs not ending with the `.xml`, `.dbk` and `.db5` suffixes.

```
includePath="\.(xml|dbk|db5)$"
```

The `excludePath` and `includePath` attributes are rarely used because they are implicitly defined by XEXE as:

- Ignore absolute URIs which cannot be made relative to the URI of the document containing the element matched by `match`. For example, an "http://" URI cannot be made relative to a "file://" URI, so ignore it.
- Ignore URIs which do not have the same file extension as the document containing the element matched by `match`. For example, a link contained in `packaging.dita` and pointing to `samples/manifest.xml` is ignored.

An actual, commented, `linkType` for DocBook 5:

```
<linkType>
  <!-- link, xref, biblioref -->
  <link match="*[@linkend]" ref="@linkend" />
  <link match="*[@endterm]" ref="@endterm" />

  <!-- area, co -->
  <link match="*[@linkends]" refs="@linkends" />

  <!-- callout -->
  <link match="*[@arearefs]" refs="@arearefs" />
```

```

<!-- glossee, glosseealso -->
<link match="*[@otherterm]" ref="@otherterm" />

<!-- indexterm -->
<link match="*[@startref]" ref="@startref" />
<link match="*[@zone]" refs="@zone" />

<!-- th, td -->
<link match="*[@headers]" refs="@headers" />

<!-- We'll assume that "[@xlink:href]" is a replacement for
      ulink and not an alternative to link and xref. -->

<!-- Allows to use xi:include as a link when the transclusion
      has been turned off. -->
<link match="xi:include" href="xincl:toHref(.)"
      xmlns:xincl="java:com.xmlmind.xml.xinclude.XInclude" />

<anchor match="*[@xml:id]" name="@xml:id" />
</linkType>

```

TEI example:

```

<linkType>
  ...
  <link match="*[@target]" hrefs="@target"/>
  ...
  <link match="*[@spanTo]" href="@spanTo"/>
  ...
  <anchor match="*[@xml:id]" name="@xml:id"/>
</linkType>

```

## 16.1. Using linkType to implement link navigation

The user can navigate from a link source to the link target and the other way round by using the items of menu Select → Link and also the equivalent toolbar buttons.

These menu items and these toolbar buttons are always operative whether a linkType configuration element has been defined or not. The reason is, when no linkType element is found in a configuration file, XXE will behave as if the following one was defined:

```

<linkType>
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.IDLinkType</class>
</linkType>

```

Note that during the link navigation, XXE may have to open the document containing the destination. When this is the case, the user is prompted to confirm that she/he really wants to open this document and whether she/he wants to open it in read-only mode or in normal, read-write, mode.

This works because command `XXE.edit` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* also allows to select a link target or a link source. In order to do that, `XXE.edit` is passed an URL ending with a proprietary XPointer leveraging the link type of the destination. Examples of such proprietary XPointers:

- Open file `book.xml` and select the element having "introduction" as its anchor name. The searched anchor "introduction" belongs to the link type called "default".

```
book.xml#xmlns(l=urn:xxe:link)l:anchor(introduction)
```

- Same but the searched anchor "978-3-16-148410-0" belongs to the link type called "ISBN".

```
book.xml#xmlns(l=urn:xxe:link)l:anchor(978-3-16-148410-0%20ISBN)
```

- Open file `introduction.dita` and select the element acting as a link pointing to `"concepts.dita#concepts/collection"`. The searched anchor `"concepts/collection"` belongs to the link type called `"default"`.

```
introduction.dita#xmlns(l=urn:xxe:link)l:link(concepts.dita%20concepts/collection)
```

- Open file `chapter2.xml` and select the element acting as a link pointing to `"reference"`. The searched anchor `"reference"` belongs to the link type called `"default"`.

```
chapter2.xml#xmlns(l=urn:xxe:link)l:link(%20reference)
```

## 16.2. Using `linkType` to implement link validation

In order to use one or more `linkType` elements defined in a configuration file to perform link validation in addition to link navigation, you'll have to declare the following `validateHook` [113]:

```
<validateHook>
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.LinkChecker</class>
</validateHook>
```

By default, this `validateHook` checks all anchors and all links, and this for all the link types defined the configuration file. By default, the diagnostics reported by this `validateHook` are *added* to those reported by the validation performed by the DTD or schema. All these default behaviors may be changed by using the bean properties [65] described below:

Name	Type	Default	Description
<code>excludedLinkTypes</code>	String (zero or more link type names separated by whitespace)	"" (empty string)	Do not check the anchor and links belonging to specified link types.
<code>checkRefs</code>	boolean	true	If true, check links which are direct references to anchors (that is, the equivalent of IDREF and IDREFS).
<code>checkHrefs</code>	boolean	true	If true, check links which are hrefs (that is, <code>URI#anchor_name</code> ).
<code>checkAnchors</code>	boolean	true	If true, check anchors (that is, the equivalent of ID).
<code>replaceDiagnostics</code>	boolean	false	If true, replace some of the diagnostics issued by the DTD or schema. For example, if <code>checkAnchors</code> is true, replace the duplicate ID error messages reported by the DTD or schema by the errors detected by this link checker.
<code>checkIfMemberOfDocSet</code>	boolean	false	If true, check anchors and links, but only when the document being checked is part of a document set. This implies that when the document being checked is <i>not</i> part of the document set, the job done by the DTD or schema is sufficient.

An actual, commented, `validateHook` for DocBook 5:

```
<validateHook name="checkLinks">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.LinkChecker</class>

  <!-- Let the schema check IDs. We'll only check refs. -->
  <property name="checkAnchors" type="boolean" value="false" />

  <property name="replaceDiagnostics" type="boolean" value="true" />
```

```

<!-- When the document is not a member of a set, the DTD is just fine
to check IDREFs. -->
<property name="checkIfMemberOfDocSet" type="boolean" value="true" />

<property name="excludedLinkTypes" type="String" value="xml:id" />
</validateHook>

```

### 16.3. Using `linkType` to define custom, specialized, attribute editors

The `attributeEditor` configuration element [42] allows to extend the Attributes tools by implementing custom, specialized, attribute editors. The link type feature comes with two implementations of interface `com.xmlmind.xmledit.cmd.attribute.SetAttribute.ChoicesFactory`. These two classes allow to quickly and easily specify the value of attributes which are anchor names and/or the value of attributes which are pointers to anchors:

`com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.RefChoicesFactory`

This class lists all the anchor names found in the document being edited. Each anchor name is followed by a short description of the element acting as an anchor.

If the document being edited is part of a document set, this class also lists all the anchor names found in the peer documents.

DocBook example:

```

<attributeEditor attribute="linkend" elementMatches="xref|link">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.RefChoicesFactory</class>
  <property name="listIfMemberOfDocSet" type="boolean" value="true" />
</attributeEditor>

<attributeEditor attribute="id" elementMatches="*">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.RefChoicesFactory</class>
  <property name="listIfMemberOfDocSet" type="boolean" value="true" />
</attributeEditor>

```

`com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.HrefChoicesFactory`

This class lists all the anchor names found in the document being edited. An anchor name is prefixed with '#'. Each anchor name is followed by a short description of the element acting as an anchor.

If the document being edited is part of a document set, this class also lists the relative URIs of all peer documents. If the user types `relative_URI#` in the Value field of the Attribute tool or in the specialized dialog box displayed by the Edit button, this class will auto-complete `relative_URI#` by all the anchor names found in peer document `relative_URI`.

XHTML example:

```

<attributeEditor attribute="href" elementMatches="html:a">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.HrefChoicesFactory</class>
</attributeEditor>

```

DITA topic example:

```

<attributeEditor attribute="href" elementMatches="xref|link">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.HrefChoicesFactory</class>
</attributeEditor>

```

`com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.HrefsChoicesFactory`

Similar to `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.HrefChoicesFactory`, for use to edit attributes which may contain one or more URIs and not just a single URI.

TEI example:



```
<attributeEditor attribute="target" elementMatches="*">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.linktype.HrefsChoicesFactory</class>
</attributeEditor>
```

## 17. menu

```
<menu
  label = non empty token
  name = NMTOKEN
  insert = non empty token
  replace = non empty token
  replaceEnd = non empty token
>
  Content: [ menu | separator | item | insert ]*
</menu>

<separator />

<insert />

<item
  label = non empty token
  name = NMTOKEN
  icon = anyURI
  command = NMTOKEN (optionally preceded by a command namespace [56])
  parameter = string
>
  Content: [ accelerator ]?
</item>

<accelerator
  code = key code
  modifiers = possibly empty list of (ctrl|shift|alt|meta|altGr|mod)
/>
```

Specifies the label and content of the XML (placeholder) menu.

Note that the mnemonic of a menu or of a menu item is specified by adding an underscore ('\_') before the character used as a mnemonic. Currently, only a-zA-Z0-1 characters can be used as mnemonics. Moreover, Java™ does not make a difference between an uppercase letter and a lowercase letter.

Example:

```
<menu label="_XHTML">
  <menu name="pasteAsMenu" label="Paste _As">
    <item name="pasteAsPItem" label="_p"
      command="pasteAs"
      parameter="toOrAdd
        #template({http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}p,PAA.p)"/>
    ...
  </menu>
  <separator />
  <item name="moveUpItem" label="Move _Up"
    icon="xxe-config:common/icons/up.png"
    command="moveElement" parameter="up" />
  <item label="Move _Down"
    icon="xxe-config:common/icons/down.png"
    command="moveElement" parameter="down" />
</menu>
```

### 17.1. Customizing a menu or a toolbar without redefining it from scratch

The insert child element, the insert, replace, replaceEnd attributes may be used to customize to the previous definition of a menu [81] or a toolbar [100]. In this section, we'll use menus in the examples, but it works exactly the same with tool bars.

## Extending a menu

There are two ways to extend previously defined menu:

1. by using the `insert` child element;
2. by using the `insert` attribute.

Only one method for customizing a menu or a toolbar: `insert` child element OR `insert` attribute OR `replace` and `replaceEnd` attributes (see below [84]) may be used at a time.

1. Using the `insert` child element. Example:

```

<!-- =====
Let's suppose this menu is initially defined as follows:

<menu label="Insert">
  <item label="Insert..." command="insert" parameter="into" />
</menu>
===== -->

<menu label="Insert">
  <item label="Insert Before..." command="insert"
    parameter="before[implicitElement]" />
  <insert />
  <item label="Insert After..." command="insert"
    parameter="after[implicitElement]" />
</menu>

```

The `insert` child element is a directive which means: insert all the items of the previous definition of the same menu here.

### About the `label` attribute

When you extend a previously defined menu, the `label` attribute specifies the title of the extended menu. This means that you can *change* the title of a menu at the same time you extend it.

If you don't want to do that, which is often the case, simply specify `label="-"` in the menu extension. This is simpler and safer than repeating the original label of the menu. In such case, the above example becomes:

```

<menu label="-">
  <item label="Insert Before..." command="insert"
    parameter="before[implicitElement]" />
  <insert />
  <item label="Insert After..." command="insert"
    parameter="after[implicitElement]" />
</menu>

```

2. Using the `insert` attribute. Example:

```

<!-- =====
Let's suppose this menu is initially defined as follows:

<menu label="Insert">
  <item name="insertBeforeItem" label="Insert Before..."
    command="insert" parameter="before[implicitElement]" />
  <item name="insertAfterItem" label="Insert After..."
    command="insert" parameter="after[implicitElement]" />
</menu>
===== -->

<menu label="-" insert="insertAfterItem">
  <item label="Insert..." command="insert" parameter="into" />
</menu>

```

The `insert` attribute is a directive which means: insert all the items found in this menu into the previous definition of the same menu, and this, at specified position.

The value of the `insert` attribute is the name of an item found in the previous definition of the same menu. This name may be preceded by modifier "before ", modifier "after " or modifier "into ". Modifier "before " is the implicit one.

In the above example, extending menu "Insert" could have also been achieved by using:

```
<menu label="-" insert="before insertAfterItem">
  <item label="Insert..." command="insert" parameter="into" />
</menu>
```

or by using:

```
<menu label="-" insert="after insertBeforeItem">
  <item label="Insert..." command="insert" parameter="into" />
</menu>
```

## About modifier "into "

Modifier "into " means: append to container having specified name. In the case of a menu, this container is necessarily a sub-menu. Example:

```
<!-- =====
Let's suppose this menu is initially defined as follows:

<menu label="XHTML">
  <menu name="pasteAsMenu" label="Paste _As">
    <item label="_p" command="pasteAs"
      parameter="toOrAdd #template(...)" />
    ...
  </menu>
  <separator />
  ...
</menu>
===== -->

<menu label="-" insert="into pasteAsMenu">
  <separator />
  <item label="Paste from _Word"
    command="pasteFromWord" parameter="..." />
</menu>
```

Alternatively, the value of the `insert` attribute may be `##first` or `##last`. Value `##first` specifies the first item of the previous definition of the same menu. Value `##last` specifies the last item of the previous definition of the same menu. Example:

```
<menu label="-" insert="before ##last">
  <item label="Insert..." command="insert" parameter="into" />
</menu>
```

The value of the `insert` attribute may start with `ifDefined(system_property_name)`. In such case, the previously defined menu is extended if and only if a system property called `system_property_name` has been defined (no matter its value). Example:

```
<menu label="-"
  insert="ifDefined(HAS_CONVERT_SUBMENU)after ##last">
  <separator />
  <menu label="_Convert Document">
    ...
  </menu>
</menu>
```

In addition to `ifDefined(system_property_name)`, the following conditional processing constructs are also supported:

- In `ifDefined(test)`, the test is not limited to testing the existence of a system property. It is also possible to specify:

```
system_property_name=value
```

The test evaluates to true when specified system property exists and is equal to specified value.

```
system_property_name^=value
```

The test evaluates to true when specified system property exists and starts with specified value.

```
system_property_name$=value
```

The test evaluates to true when specified system property exists and ends with specified value.

```
system_property_name*=value
```

The test evaluates to true when specified system property exists and contains specified value.

- It's also possible to specify `ifNotDefined(test)`. Example (a customization which is applied on Windows and on the Mac, but not on Linux):

```
<menu label="-"
  insert="ifNotDefined(os.name*=Linux)after ##last">
  <separator />
  <menu label="_Convert Document">
    ...
  </menu>
</menu>
```

## Removing or replacing items inside a menu

Removing or replacing some items inside a menu is done by the means of the `replace` attribute and, optionally, also the `replaceEnd` attribute. The `replaceEnd` attribute is needed to specify a range of sibling items.

Only one method for customizing a menu or a toolbar: `insert` child element OR `insert` attribute (see above [82]) OR `replace` and `replaceEnd` attributes may be used at a time.

Remove items example:

```
<!-- =====
Let's suppose this menu is initially defined as follows:

<menu label="XHTML">
  <item name="moveUpItem" label="Move _Up"
    command="moveElement" parameter="up" />
  <item name="moveDownItem" label="Move _Down"
    command="moveElement" parameter="down" />
</menu>
===== -->

<menu label="-" replace="moveUpItem" />
```

results in the following menu:

```
<menu label="XHTML">
  <item name="moveDownItem" label="Move _Down"
    command="moveElement" parameter="down" />
</menu>
```

This could have been specified as follows:

```
<menu label="-" replace="before moveDownItem" />
```

or as follows:

```
<menu label="-" replace="##first" />
```

In fact, the `replace` and `replaceEnd` attributes support the same values as the `insert` attribute (except modifier "into "). See above [82]. However, there is a pitfall. While attributes `insert="before moveDownItem"` and `insert="moveDownItem"` are equivalent, attributes `replace="before moveDownItem"` and `replace="moveDownItem"` are *not* equivalent.

Example of replacing items:

```
<!-- =====
Let's suppose this menu is initially defined as follows:

<menu label="XHTML">
  <item label="Move _Up"
    command="moveElement" parameter="up" />
  <separator />
  <item name="previewItem" label="Pre_view"
    command="xhtml.preview" />
</menu>
===== -->

<menu label="-" replace="before previewItem" replaceEnd="previewItem">
  <item label="Move _Down"
    command="moveElement" parameter="down" />
</menu>
```

results in the following menu:

```
<menu label="XHTML">
  <item label="Move _Up"
    command="moveElement" parameter="up" />
  <item label="Move _Down"
    command="moveElement" parameter="down" />
</menu>
```

## 17.2. Multiple menus

Specifying a name attribute for the `menu` element lets you create an XXE GUI having several menus which are specific to the type of the document being edited.

Example:

1. In `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/xhtml.xxe`, add something like this:

```
<menu name="menu2" label="My XHTML Menu">
  ...
</menu>
```

2. In `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/docbook.xxe`, add something like this:

```
<menu name="menu2" label="My DocBook Menu">
  ...
</menu>
```

Notice that the *same* name `menu2` is used in all XML application specific configuration files.

3. In `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/customize.xxe_gui` (see XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface), add something like this:

```
<menuItems name="configSpecificMenuItems2">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.ConfigSpecificMenuItems</class>
  <property name="specificationName" type="String" value="menu2" />
</menuItems>

<menu name="configSpecificMenu2" label="_My Menu">
  <menuItems name="configSpecificMenuItems2" />
```

```

</menu>

<menu name="fileMenu">
  <menu name="configSpecificMenu2" />
  <insert />
</menu>

```

## 18. newElementContent

```

<newElementContent
  addRequiredAttributes = boolean : true
  emptyAttributes = boolean : false
  generateIds = boolean : false
  addChildElements = (noChoice|
    firstChoice|
    simplestChoice|
    elementOnlyContentNotEmpty) : simplestChoice
/>

```

Parametrizes the content of a newly inserted element automatically generated by XXE (has no effect on element templates):

`addRequiredAttributes`, `emptyAttributes`, `generateIds`

Example:

```

<!ELEMENT anchor EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST anchor id ID #REQUIRED>

```

`addRequiredAttributes="false"` creates `<anchor/>` (`emptyAttributes` and `generateIds` are ignored in such case).

`addRequiredAttributes="true"`, `emptyAttributes="false"`, `generateIds="false"` creates `<anchor id="???" />`.

`addRequiredAttributes="true"`, `emptyAttributes="true"`, `generateIds="false"` creates `<anchor id="" />`.

`addRequiredAttributes="true"`, `generateIds="true"`, creates `<anchor id="__f34a62b09.b" />` (whatever is the value of `emptyAttributes`).

`addChildElements`

Example:

```

<!ELEMENT section (title,(table|para)+)>
<!ELEMENT para #PCDATA>
<!ELEMENT table (header?,row*)>

```

`addChildElements="noChoice"` creates `<section><title></title></section>` (which is invalid) because it will not choose between a `para` and a `table`.

`addChildElements="firstChoice"` creates `<section><title></title><table></table></section>`. This option is useful for authors who write small schemas for use in XXE and don't want to worry about element templates [66].

`addChildElements="simplestChoice"` creates `<section><title></title><para></para></section>` because the content of a `para` is simpler than the content of a `table`.

`addChildElements="elementOnlyContentNotEmpty"` is a variant of `simplestChoice` for elements having an element-only content. In the case of this kind of elements, this variant will not create empty elements, even if this is allowed by the schema. For example, using this option creates this table:

`<table><row><cell></cell></row></table>`, where using `simplestChoice` would have created an empty table: `<table></table>`.

Example:

```
<newElementContent generateIds="true" addChildElements="firstChoice" />
```

## 19. nodePathTags

```
<nodePathTags>
  Content: [ element ]*
</nodePathTags>

<element
  name = non empty list of QName
  parent = XPath (subset [64])
  attribute = QName
  value = string
  op = (equals|contains|starts-with|ends-with) : equals
  tag = non empty token
/>
```

Specifies the “tag” to be used by the node path bar in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help* for certain elements. For example, specifying

```
<nodePathTags>
  <element name="html:div html:span" attribute="class" tag="%E.%v" />
</nodePathTags>
```

instructs the node path bar to display `div.first_class_name` and `span.first_class_name` for XHTML `div` and `span` elements having a `class` attribute.

Child element `element` specifies a “tag rule” to be applied to an element by the node path bar. The node path bar considers the rules in the order specified in the configuration file. Therefore more specific rules must precede less specific rules.

The attributes of child element `element` are:

`name`

One or more element names. Specifies the elements to which the rule applies. Optional. An absent `name` attribute means: this rule applies to all elements.

`parent`

An XPath pattern matching the parent of the elements to which the rule applies. Optional. An absent `parent` attribute means: any parent.

`attribute`

The rule applies to elements having this attribute. Optional. An absent `attribute` attribute means: attributes are not considered when matching an element.

`value`

The rule applies to elements having attribute `attribute` (see above) and the value of this attribute must be `value`. Optional. An absent `value` attribute means: any value.

`op`

The operation used to compare the actual value of attribute `attribute` (see above) to attribute `value` (see above). Optional. Defaults to `equals`.

Example: `attribute="class" value="role-" op="starts-with"`. The rule applies to element `<span class="role-foo bar">` but not to element `<span class="bar role-foo">`. With `op="contains"`, the rule applies to both elements.

tag

Specifies the tag to be used by the node path bar. This string may contain the following variables:

Variable	Substituted With
<code>%E</code>	The qualified name of the element matched by the rule.
<code>%e</code>	The local part of the name of the element matched by the rule.
<code>%A</code>	The qualified name of <code>attribute</code> . Empty string if <code>attribute</code> is not specified.
<code>%a</code>	The local part of the name of <code>attribute</code> . Empty string if <code>attribute</code> is not specified.
<code>%V</code>	The value of <code>attribute</code> . Empty string if <code>attribute</code> is not specified.
<code>%v</code>	<p>Short form of the value of <code>attribute</code>. Empty string if <code>attribute</code> is not specified.</p> <p>Here, the value of <code>attribute</code> is considered to be a list of <i>tokens</i> separated by whitespace. Example, let's suppose the value of <code>attribute</code> is "one two three".</p> <p><code>op="ends-with"</code></p> <p>    Last token. Example: "three".</p> <p><code>op="contains"</code></p> <p>    The token matching the contained string; first token if contained string has not been specified using <code>attribute value</code>. Example: if <code>value="w"</code>, "two". Example: if <code>value="three"</code>, "three". Example: if <code>attribute value</code> has not been specified, "one".</p> <p><code>op="starts-with", op="equals"</code></p> <p>    First token. Example: "one".</p> <p>If the value of <code>attribute</code> is not a list of tokens, then <code>%v</code> and <code>%V</code> are equivalent.</p>

An empty `nodePathTags` configuration element may be used to discard the previously specified `nodePathTags`.

DocBook 5 example:

```
<nodePathTags>
  <element name="db:indexterm" attribute="class" value="startofrange"
    tag="%E(%V)" />
  <element name="db:indexterm" attribute="class" value="endofrange"
    tag="%E(%V)" />
</nodePathTags>
```

## 20. property

```
<property
  name = non empty token
  url = boolean : false
  xml:space = preserve
>text</property>
```

Define Java™ system property (that is, `java.lang.System.setProperty()`) called *name*. The value of this property is specified by *text*.

If the `url` attribute is specified and its value is `true`, *text* must be a relative or absolute URL (properly escaped like all URLs). In such case, the value of the system property is the fully resolved URL.



This element is mainly intended to be used to configure some custom commands.

Examples:

```
<property name="color">red</property>
<property name="icon.3" url="true">resources/icon.gif</property>
```

The "\$c" pseudo-variable may be referenced in the name of the property. This pseudo-variable is substituted with the name of the configuration being loaded. Example: the following property is used to parameterize the behavior of commands `insertNewlineOrSplitBlock` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*, `insertSameBlock` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* and `deleteSelectionOrJoinBlockOrDeleteChar` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands* when invoked from a DITA topic.

```
<property name="$c blockList">
  p
  dt
  li
  dlentry
  step
  substep
  choice
</property>
```

## 21. parameterGroup

```
<parameterGroup
  name = non empty token
>
  Content: [ parameter | parameterGroup ]*
</parameterGroup>

<parameter
  name = Non empty token
  url = boolean
>
  Content: Parameter value
</parameter>
```

Define a named group of XSLT style sheet parameters for use inside element `transform` of a process command [56].

If the `url` attribute of a `parameter` element is specified and its value is `true`, the parameter value must be a relative or absolute URL (properly escaped like all URLs). In such case, the value of the parameter is the fully resolved URL.

Parameter groups make it easier to customize the XSLT style sheet used to convert a document to other formats such as HTML or PDF.

For example, instead of redefining the whole process command `docb.toPS`, suffice to redefine in `%APPDATA%\XMLmind\XMLmind8\addon\customize.xxe` (`$HOME/.xe8/addon/customize.xxe` on Linux) its *placeholder parameterGroup* named "docb.toPS.transformParameters".

Examples:

```
<parameterGroup name="docb.toPS.transformParameters">
  <parameter name="variablelist.as.blocks">1</parameter>
</parameterGroup>

<parameterGroup name="docb.toRTF.transformParameters">
  <parameterGroup name="docb.toPS.transformParameters"/>
</parameterGroup>

<parameterGroup name="docb.toPS.FOPParameters">
  <parameter name="configuration" url="true">fop.xconf</parameter>
</parameterGroup>
```

## 22. preserveSpace

```
<preserveSpace
  elements = list of XPath (subset [64])
/>
```

Specifies which elements are whitespace-preserving.

Using standard attribute `xml:space` with default value `preserve` is still the preferred way of specifying this. However, this is not always possible, for example in the case of DTDs/ W3C XML schemas that you don't control or in the case of RELAX NG schemas which do not really support the concept of attribute default value.

DocBook example:

```
<cfg:preserveSpace xmlns=""
  elements="address funcsynopsisinfo classsynopsisinfo
  literallayout programlisting screen synopsis" />
```

## 23. relaxng

```
<relaxng
  location = anyURI
  compactSyntax = boolean
  encoding = any encoding supported by Java™
/>
```

Use the RELAX NG schema specified by this element to constrain the document.

location

Required. Specifies the URL of the RELAX NG schema.

compactSyntax

Specifies that the RELAX NG schema is written using the compact syntax. Without this attribute, if `location` has a "rnc" extension, the schema is assumed to use the compact syntax, otherwise it is assumed to use the XML syntax.

encoding

Specifies the character encoding used for a RELAX NG schema written using the compact syntax. Ignored if the XML syntax is used. Without this attribute, the schema is assumed to use the native encoding of the platform.

Note that

- if a document contains a document type declaration (`<!DOCTYPE>`) which defines elements,
- or if the root element of a document has `xsi:schemaLocation/xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation` attributes,
- or if a document contains a `<?xml-model href="..."?>`,

the grammar specified this way is used and the RELAX NG schema specified in the configuration file is ignored.

Example:

```
<relaxng location="rng/xhtml-strict.rng" />
```

Compact syntax example:

```
<relaxng compactSyntax="true" encoding="ISO-8859-1"
  location="example3.rnc" />
```

## Validating RELAX NG schemas or ISO Schematrons

If your configuration allows to edit RELAX NG schemas, you'll typically specify:

```
<relaxng location="rng/relaxng.rng" />
```

where `rng/relaxng.rng` is a copy of the RELAX NG schema for RELAX NG.

However, it is also possible to validate the document being edited using XXE's built-in schema validator. This kind of validation is more comprehensive than the one performed by the RELAX NG schema for RELAX NG alone. This is achieved by referencing the "xxe-schema-for-relaxng" dummy URI:

```
<relaxng location="xxe-schema-for-relaxng" />
```

The same trick also applies to ISO Schematrons, which are normally validated against the RELAX NG schema for ISO Schematron (`iso-schematron.rnc`). In this case, you'll have to reference the "xxe-schema-for-schematron" dummy URI.

## 24. saveOptions

```
<saveOptions
  encoding = NMTOKEN
  indent = none | (int >= 0)
  maxLineLength = unbounded | (int > 0)
  addOpenLines = boolean
  cdataSectionElements = list of XPath (subset [64])
  saveCharsAsEntityRefs = boolean
  charsSavedAsEntityRefs = list of character ranges
  favorInteroperability = boolean
  omitXMLDeclaration = false | true | auto : false
/>
```

Force XXE to use the specified save options for this type of document, unless Options → Preferences, Save tab, Override settings specified in config. files checkbox has been checked by the user, in which case, it is the save options specified in the dialog box which are used.

encoding

Specifies the encoding used for XML files saved by XXE.

indent

If this value is different from `none`, XML files saved by XXE are indented .

Note that XXE cannot indent XML files not constrained by a grammar.

indentation

Specifies the number of space characters used to indent a child element relatively to its parent element.

maxLineLength

Specifies the maximum line length for elements containing text interspersed with child elements.

This value is only used as a hint: XML files created by XXE may contain lines much longer than the specified length.

addOpenLines

If value is `true`, an open line is added between the child elements of a parent element (if the content model of the parent only allows child elements).

`cdataSectionElements`

List of XPaths specifying elements. These elements are expected to only contain text and to have an `xml:space="preserve"` attribute.

Text contained in elements matching any of the XPaths specified by this attribute is saved as a CDATA section. Text inside a CDATA section is not escaped which makes it more readable using a text editor. Example:

```
<script type="text/javascript"><![CDATA[function min(x, y) {
    return (x < y)? x : y;
}]]></script>
```

If an element matching any of the XPaths specified by this attribute contains anything other than text (even a comment), it is saved normally.

Note that, in most configuration elements, XXE only supports the XPath subset [64] needed to implement XML-Schemas (but not only relative paths, also absolute paths). Moreover, for efficiency reasons, an XPath whose last step does not test an element name is ignored. For example, `foo/*` is ignored.

`saveCharsAsEntityRefs`

Specifies whether characters not supported by the encoding are saved as entity references (example: `&euro;`) or as numeric character references (example: `&#8364;`).

Of course, for a character to be saved as an entity reference, the corresponding entity must have been defined in the DTD.

`charsSavedAsEntityRefs`

Specifies which characters, even if they are supported by the encoding, are always saved as entity references.

For example, the Copyright sign is supported by the ISO-8859-1 encoding but you may prefer to see it saved as `&copy;`. In such case, specify `charsSavedAsEntityRefs="169"`.

Ignored if `saveCharsAsEntityRefs` is false.

This attribute contains a list of character ranges. A character range is either a single character or an actual range `char1:char2`.

A character may be specified using its Unicode character number, in decimal (example: 233 for e acute), in hexadecimal (example: `0xE9`) or in octal (example: `0351`).

Because names are easier to remember than numbers, a character may also be specified using its entity name as defined in the DocBook 4.2 DTD (example: `eacute`). Note that is possible whatever is the DTD or Schema targeted by the configuration file.

**Note**

There is no need to specify the non-breaking space character (`nbsp = 160 = 0xa0 = 0240`) as it is always implicitly added to this list.

`favorInteroperability`

If value is true, favor interoperability with HTML.

- Empty elements having a non empty content are saved as `<tag></tag>`.
- Empty elements having an empty content are saved as `<tag />` (with a space after the tag).
- The CDATA sections optionally inserted (see above [92]) in `html:script` and `html:style` elements are commented out like in the following example:

```
<script>/*<![CDATA[*function sayHello() {
    alert("Hello <world>!");
}/*]]>*/</script>
```

omitXMLDeclaration

Specifies whether the XML declaration (that is, `<?xml version="1.x"...?>`) is to be omitted from the save file.

## Note

Omitting the XML declaration is useful when an XHTML document is delivered by the Web server to the Web browser as if it were an HTML document. That is, for the Web browser, the media type of the document is `text/html` and not `application/xhtml+xml`.

This is useful because both the XML declaration and the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration have an effect on the behavior of Web browsers. See *Activating Browser Modes with Doctype*.

false

Default value. Do not omit the XML declaration from the save file.

true

Omit the XML declaration and force the encoding of the save file to be UTF-8.

auto

Determine whether the XML declaration is to be omitted by examining the content of the document to be saved.

If the document is an XHTML document and contains `<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="MEDIA; charset=CHARSET" />`, then:

- If the media type is `text/html` and the charset is `UTF-8`, then the XML declaration is omitted and the encoding of the save file is forced to be UTF-8.
- Otherwise the XML declaration is *not* omitted but, if a valid charset has been successfully parsed, the encoding of the save file is forced to be this charset.

If the document is not an XHTML document or does not contain `<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" ... />`, then the XML declaration is *not* omitted.

Element `<meta charset="CHARSET" />` is considered to be equivalent to `<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=CHARSET" />`.

The values of all the aforementioned attributes are parsed in a case-insensitive manner.

Examples:

```
<saveOptions addOpenLines="false" />

<saveOptions xmlns:htm="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  cdataSectionElements="htm:head/htm:script"
  omitXMLDeclaration="auto" />

<saveOptions saveCharsAsEntityRefs="true"
  charsSavedAsEntityRefs="copy reg 023400:024000" />
```

Note that a `saveOptions` element does not replace the `saveOptions` element previously found in a configuration file. When a configuration file contains several `saveOptions` elements, these `saveOptions` elements are merged.

Example:

```
<cfg:saveOptions xmlns="" cdataSectionElements="script pre"
  addOpenLines="false" />
.
.
```

```
<cfg:saveOptions addOpenLines="true" encoding="ISO-8859-1"/>
```

is equivalent to:

```
<cfg:saveOptions xmlns="" cdataSectionElements="script pre"
  addOpenLines="true" encoding="ISO-8859-1" />
```

## 25. schema

```
<schema>
  Content: location | noNamespaceLocation | (location noNamespaceLocation)
</schema>

<location>
  Content: list of anyURI pairs
</location>

<noNamespaceLocation>
  Content: anyURI
</noNamespaceLocation>
```

Use the W3C XML Schema specified by this element to constrain the document.

The content of child element `location` is identical to the one of standard attribute `xsi:schemaLocation`. The content of child element `noNamespaceLocation` is identical to the one of standard attribute `xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation`.

Note that

- if a document contains a document type declaration (`<!DOCTYPE>`) which defines elements,
- or if the root element of a document has `xsi:schemaLocation/xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation` attributes,
- or if a document contains a `<?xml-model href="..."?>`,

the grammar specified this way is used and the W3C XML Schema specified in the configuration file is ignored.

Example:

```
<schema>
  <location>http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtmll
    xsd/5.2/xhtmll5.xsd</location>
</schema>
```

### Validating W3C XML Schemas

If your configuration allows to edit W3C XML Schemas, you'll typically specify:

```
<schema>
  <location>http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
    xsd/XMLSchema.xsd</location>
</schema>
```

where `xsd/XMLSchema.xsd` is a copy of the XML Schema for XML Schemas.

However, it is also possible to validate the document being edited using XXE's built-in schema validator. This kind of validation is more comprehensive than the one performed by the XML Schema for XML Schema alone. This is achieved by referencing the `"xxe-schema-for-schema"` dummy URI:

```
<schema>
  <location>http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
    xxe-schema-for-schema</location>
</schema>
```

## 26. schematron

```
<schematron
  location = anyURI
  phase = non empty token
  evaluatePhase = boolean : false
>
```

Specifies which Schematron schema to use to validate the document being edited.

Note that a Schematron schema is by no mean a replacement for *grammars*: DTD, W3C XML Schema or RELAX NG schema. A Schematron schema is mainly useful to enforce *business rules*. Example: the authors in your organization must write articles conforming to the DocBook grammar but they also need to follow this business rule: first section must have a title called "Introduction" and last section must have a title called "Conclusion".

XXE built-in Schematron implementation supports both ISO Schematron or Schematron 1.5 schemas. The only supported query language binding is XSLT 1 (`queryBinding="xslt"`).

Attributes:

location

URL of the Schematron schema.

Note that `location` may point to a schema other than a schematron, but where some Schematron elements have been embedded (typically RELAX NG, but not with the compact syntax).

phase

The ID of the phase to use for validation. By default, `#DEFAULT` if a default phase has been declared in the schematron, `#ALL` otherwise.

The value of this attribute may also be an XPath expression which is used to compute the ID of the phase based on the contents of the document being edited. See `evaluatePhase` below.

evaluatePhase

If this attribute is specified with value `true`, then attribute `phase` is understood as being an XPath expression rather than a literal phase ID. Each time a Schematron validation is to be performed, this XPath expression is evaluated in the context of the document and is expected to return the ID of the phase which is to be used for the validation.

DocBook 5 (RELAX NG) example:

```
<schematron location="docbook.sch" />
```

DocBook 4.4 (DTD) example:

```
<schematron location="docbook.sch"
  phase="if(//*[@status='draft'],'empty','#ALL')"
  evaluatePhase="true" />
```

The meaning of the `phase` attribute is: if we are working on a draft document, no real schematron validation (`phase ID = empty`) should be performed. (The schematron `docbook.sch` actually contains an empty phase having `empty` as its ID, that is, `<sch:phase id="empty"/>`.)

### 26.1. Relationship between schematron and validateHook

This `schematron` configuration element is a `validateHook` [113] configuration element in disguise. A `schematron` element is equivalent to:

```
<validateHook name="Schematron">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.config.SchematronHook</class>
</validateHook>
```

However the above syntax cannot be used for `SchematronHook` which requires a number of arguments (e.g. the URL of the schematron).

This information is worth mentioning for two reasons:

1. Document hooks are *ordered*. They are invoked in the order of their declarations. This is also true for `schematron`. In the example below, `schematron` validation is guaranteed to be invoked *after* the `DocBook` document hook:

```
<!-- Fixes the cols attribute of tgroup and entrytbl if needed to. -->
<validateHook>
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.docbook.table.ValidateHookImpl</class>
</validateHook>

<schematron location="docbook.sch" />
```

2. The snippet below may be used to *remove* previously declared `schematron`.

```
<validateHook name="Schematron" />
```

## 27. spellCheckOptions

```
<spellCheckOptions
  useAutomaticSpellChecker = boolean
  languageAttribute = list of QName
  defaultLanguage = language
  checkComments = boolean
  checkedProcessingInstructions = list of Names
  checkedAttributes = list of XPath (subset [64])
  skippedElements = list of XPath (subset [64])
/>
```

Specifies, on a per document type basis, options for the spell checker. Used by both the automatic (AKA on-the-fly) and the "traditional" spell checkers.

### useAutomaticSpellChecker

If `true`, the automatic spell checker must be automatically activated each time a document of that type is opened.

Default: `false`; see language lookup [97].

This setting may be overridden by the user with Options → Preferences, Tools/Spell section, Automatic Spell Checker radio buttons.

### languageAttribute

Specifies which attributes specify the language of an element and all its descendants. This is typically `xml:lang` or `lang` (or both in the case of XHTML).

Default: there is no such attribute; see language lookup [97].

### defaultLanguage

Specifies the default language of a document of that type. (This option is rarely used.)

Default: no default language; see language lookup [97].



## Note

XMLmind XML Editor determines the language of an element by examining, in that order:

1. The value of any of the attributes specified by option `languageAttribute`.

Attribute `xml:lang` is used by default when the document being spell-checked is not associated to any configuration file or when its configuration file does not contain a `spellCheckOptions` element having a `languageAttribute` attribute.

Note that the attribute lookup starts at current element and ends at the root element of the document.

2. The value of option `defaultLanguage` if any.
3. The value selected in the Default language combobox of the Spell tool.

### checkComments

Specifies whether comments must be checked for spelling.

Default: do not check comments.

### checkedProcessingInstructions

Specifies the targets of processing instructions which must be checked for spelling. May be an empty list, which means: do not check processing instructions.

Default: do not check processing instructions.

### checkedAttributes

Specifies the XPath(s) (subset [64]) of attributes which must be checked for spelling. May be an empty list, which means: do not check attributes.

For efficiency reasons, an XPath whose last step does not test an attribute name is ignored. For example, `"foo/@*"` is ignored.

Default: do not check attributes.

### skippedElements

Specifies the XPath(s) (subset [64]) of elements which must be automatically skipped by the spell checker. May be an empty list, which means: do not skip any element.

For efficiency reasons, an XPath whose last step does not test an element name is ignored. For example, `"foo//*"` is ignored.

Default: do not skip any element.

### Examples (DocBook V4, XHTML):

```
cfg:spellCheckOptions xmlns=""
  useAutomaticSpellChecker="true"
  languageAttribute="lang"
  skippedElements="address funcsynopsisinfo classsynopsisinfo
                  literallayout programlisting screen synopsis" />

<cfg:spellCheckOptions xmlns:html="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  useAutomaticSpellChecker="true"
  languageAttribute="xml:lang lang"
  skippedElements="html:pre html:style html:script" />
```

Note that a `spellCheckOptions` element does not replace the `spellCheckOptions` element previously found in a configuration file. When a configuration file contains several `spellCheckOptions` elements, these `spellCheckOptions` elements are merged.

Example:

```
<cfg:spellCheckOptions xmlns=""
  useAutomaticSpellChecker="true"
  languageAttribute="xml:lang lang"
  skippedElements="html:pre html:script" />
.
.
.
<cfg:spellCheckOptions xmlns=""
  languageAttribute="xml:lang"
  defaultLanguage="en-US"
  checkComments="true"
  checkedProcessingInstructions="annotation remark"
  checkedAttributes="@alt html:table/@summary html:table/@title" />
```

is equivalent to:

```
<cfg:spellCheckOptions xmlns=""
  useAutomaticSpellChecker="true"
  languageAttribute="xml:lang"
  defaultLanguage="en-US"
  checkComments="true"
  checkedProcessingInstructions="annotation remark"
  checkedAttributes="@alt html:table/@summary html:table/@title"
  skippedElements="html:pre html:script">
```

## 28. Custom spreadsheet functions

### Note



As of XMLmind XML Editor v5.8, the integrated spreadsheet engine is implemented as an add-on. Therefore, this configuration element is available only when add-on "Integrated spreadsheet engine" has been installed.

```
<com.xmlmind.xmleditext.spreadsheet.SpreadsheetFunctionsInfo
  xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration/extension"
  location = anyURI
/>
```

Specifies the location of an XML document containing user-defined spreadsheet functions. Example:

```
<com.xmlmind.xmleditext.spreadsheet.SpreadsheetFunctionsInfo
  xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration/extension"
  location="myspreadsheetfunctions.xml" />
```

This XML document contains the definitions of the functions (as Java™ class names or directly using the formula language) as well as their documentations (for online use in the Formula Editor).

This XML document must conform to the <http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/spreadsheet/functions> W3C XML Schema. The easiest way to create such XML documents is to download and install the corresponding configuration. In order to do so, please use Options → Install Add-ons, select the add-on called "XMLmind XML Editor Configuration Pack" from the list and click OK.

Specify `spreadsheetFunctions` in `customize.xxe` to add general purpose spreadsheet functions.

Specify `spreadsheetFunctions` in XXE configuration files (example: `invoice.xxe`) if you want make your spreadsheet functions visible only when certain types of documents (example: `Invoices`) of are opened.

Adding user-defined spreadsheet functions to XXE is extensively described in XMLmind XML Editor - Using the Integrated Spreadsheet Engine.

## 29. template

```
<template
  name = non empty token
  location = anyURI
  category = one or more category segments separated by '/' : configuration name
  order = int : 100
/>
```

Add document template named `name`, contained in file `location`, to the dialog box displayed by the File → New dialog box.

Specifying a `template` element without a location may be used to remove `template` element having the same name and the same category from this category.

Optional attributes `category` and `order` allow to better organize the content of the File → New dialog box.

### category

Specifies the category of the document template. A category consists in one or more segments separated by character `'/'`. By default, the category of a document template is the name of the configuration in which this template has been specified.

### order

Specifies the relative order of the document template within its category. Default value is 100.

### Example 1:

```
<template name="Slides"
  location="template/slides.xml" />
```

The above template is specified in the configuration named "Slides", hence its category is by default "Slides" and its order is by default 100.

### Example 2:

```
<template name="Map" location="template/v1.1/dtd/map.ditamap"
  category="DITA/1.1" order="100" />
<template location="template/v1.1/dtd/template.ditaval" name="DITAVAl"
  category="DITA/1.1" order="1000" />
```

The first above template is specified in the configuration named "DITA Map" and the second one in the configuration named "DITAVAl". Despite the fact that the two above templates are specified in different configurations, the File → New dialog box will display them in the same category "DITA/1.1" and template "DITAVAl" will follow template "Map".

### Example 3:

```
<template name="DITAVAl" category="DITA/1.1"/>
```

Remove template "DITAVAl" from category "DITA/1.1".

## Specifying composite document templates

Composite document templates, that is, modular document templates and/or document templates referencing graphics files, must be packaged in a .zip archive. Example: modular\_book.zip:

```
$ unzip -v modular_book.zip
modular_book.xml
chapter1.xml
chapter2.xml
chapter3.xml
appendix.xml
images/
images/xmlmind.gif
```

The master document, `modular_book.xml` in the above example:

1. Must be directly contained in the archive (that is, not in a subdirectory like `images/`),
2. Must have the same basename, extension not included, as the archive. The basename, less the extension, is "modular\_book" in the above example.

## 30. toolBar

```
<toolBar
  name = NMTOKEN
  insert = non empty token
  replace = non empty token
  replaceEnd = non empty token
>
  Content: [ insert |
            separator | spacer | button |
            div | span ]*
</toolBar>

<insert />

<separator
  line = boolean : true
/>

<spacer />

<button
  icon = anyURI
  largeIcon = anyURI
  label = non empty token
  tooltip = non empty token
  group = NMTOKEN
  name = NMTOKEN
>
  Content: [ class [ property ]* ]? command | menu
</button>

<class>
  Content: Java class name
</class>

<property
  name = NMTOKEN matching [_a-zA-Z][_a-zA-Z0-9]*
  type = (boolean|byte|char|short|int|long|float|double|
         String|URL)
  value = string
/>

<command
  name = NMTOKEN (optionally preceded by a command namespace [56])
  parameter = string
/>

<menu
  name = NMTOKEN
>
  Content: [ item | separator ]+
</menu>
```

```

<item
  label = non empty token
  icon = anyURI
  command = NMTOKEN (optionally preceded by a command namespace [56])
  parameter = string
/>

<div
  label = non empty token
  name = NMTOKEN
>
  Content: [ separator | spacer | button |
            span ]+
</div>

<span
  name = NMTOKEN
>
  Content: [ separator | spacer | button ]+
</span>

```

Add buttons specified in this element to one of the tool bars of XMLmind XML editor.

- Elements `button`, `menu`, `item` and `separator` are best explained by reading the example below.

Attribute `group` of element `button` may be given a value in order to give a common border to a group of buttons. The buttons belonging to the same group must be all adjacent and must all have the same value of attribute `group`.

- Child elements `class` and `property` of element `button` are explained in Section 30.1, “Custom controls” [102].
- The `insert` child element, the `insert`, `replace`, `replaceEnd` attributes may be used to customize to the previous definition of a `toolbar`. More information in Section 17.1, “Customizing a menu or a `toolbar` without redefining it from scratch” [81].
- The `div` and `span` child elements are explained in Section 30.3, “Adding configuration specific tool bar buttons to the XXE GUI” [110].

Example:

```

<toolbar>
  <button tooltip="Convert to emphasis"
    icon="icons/emphasis.png">
    <menu>
      <item label="emphasis" command="convert"
        parameter="[implicitElement] emphasis" />
      <separator />
      <item label="literal" command="convert"
        parameter="[implicitElement] literal" />
    </menu>
  </button>

  <button tooltip="Convert to plain text" icon="icons/plainText.png">
    <command name="convert" parameter="[implicitElement] #text" />
  </button>

  <separator />

  <button name="addParaButton"❶
    tooltip="Add para" icon="icons/para.png"
    label="Add para" largeIcon="icons/32/para.png"❷>
    <command name="add" parameter="after[implicitElement] para" />
  </button>
</toolbar>

```

- 1 The `name` attribute is only useful to customize the previous definition of a `toolbar`. More information in Section 17.1, “Customizing a menu or a `toolbar` without redefining it from scratch” [81].
- 2 The `label` and `largeIcon` attributes are considered when the button is copied to a `ribbon` GUI part in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface*. In such case, the `largeIcon` attribute supersedes the `icon` attribute. More information in Section 30.3, “Adding configuration specific tool bar buttons to the XXE GUT” [110].

Attributes `label` and `largeIcon` are ignored when the button is copied to in a `toolbar` GUI part in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface*.

## 30.1. Custom controls

Normally the above specification is used to create a normal button, either directly invoking a command or displaying a menu where each item invokes a different command. However, if the first child element of a `button` element is a `class` element, a custom control is created rather than a normal button.

Note that a custom control created this way interprets the attributes (`icon`, `toolTip`, etc) and the other child elements of its `button` parent (`command`, `menu`) in a specific way. These specificities must be documented separately for each type of custom control.

class

Must be a class which extends `java.awt.Component` and which implements the `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.ToolBarTool` interface.

property

One or more `property` elements may be used to parametrize the newly created custom component. See bean properties [65].

DocBook 4 examples:

```
<button toolTip="emphasis"
        icon="xxe-config:common/icons/italic.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleToggle</class>

  <command name="pass" parameter="emphasis[not(@role)]" />
</button>

<button toolTip="link"
        icon="xxe-config:common/icons/hyperText_menu.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleToggle</class>
  <property name="toggleShowsActiveTextStyle" type="boolean" value="true" />

  <menu>
    <item label="link" icon="xxe-config:common/icons/hyperText.png"
          command="pass" parameter="link[@linkend]" />
    <item label="ulink" icon="xxe-config:common/icons/link.png"
          command="pass" parameter="ulink[@url]" />
  </menu>
</button>
```

### 30.1.1. The `TextStyleMenu` custom control

This custom control consists in a button which displays a menu containing checkboxes. Each checkbox toggles a different *text style*. More information about text style toggles in About “text style” toggles in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

Class name: `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleMenu`

**Table 6.2. TextStyleMenu properties**

Property	Type	Default value	Description
customizationId	String	-	<p>If set, a Customize item is added at the end of the menu. The Customize item displays a dialog box allowing to quickly customize the entries of the menu. More information in Section 16, “Dialog box allowing to edit “text style” menu items” in <i>XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help</i>.</p> <p>The value of this property is a string which must be chosen in order to be unique within all the customizationId values of all the <code>toolbar</code> custom controls of all XXE configurations.</p>

This custom control is specified similarly to a normal `toolbar` `button` element containing a `menu` child element (see Section 30, “`toolbar`” [100]), except that:

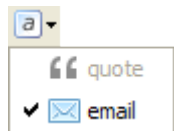
1. The first child of the `button` element must be a `class` element containing `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleMenu`.
2. The `item/@command` attributes are completely ignored. For example, you may specify **pass** or **alert**.
3. The `item/@parameter` attributes must contain a specification of a text style. DocBook 4 examples: `emphasis`, `link[@linkend]`, `sgmltag[@class="element"]`. Text style specification is documented in Section 105, “`toggleTextStyle`” in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

In the following DocBook 5 examples, the caret is found inside an `email` element. That's why the email checkbox is checked.

**Example 6.3. Simplest TextStyleMenu custom control**

```
<button tooltip="Miscellaneous text styles"
        icon="xxe-config:common/icons/emphasisText_menu.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleMenu</class>

  <menu>
    <item label="quote"
          icon="xxe-config:common/icons/quote.png"
          command="pass"
          parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}quote" />
    <item label="email"
          icon="xxe-config:common/icons/email.png"
          command="pass"
          parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}email" />
  </menu>
</button>
```



**Example 6.4. Customizable TextStyleMenu custom control**

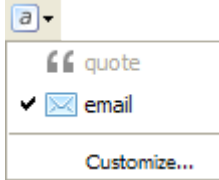
```
<button tooltip="Miscellaneous text styles"
        icon="xxe-config:common/icons/emphasisText_menu.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleMenu</class>
  <property name="customizationId" type="String"
            value="db5.miscTextStyles" />

  <menu>
    <item label="quote"
          icon="xxe-config:common/icons/quote.png"
          command="pass"
          parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}quote" />
  </menu>
```

```

parameter=" {http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}quote" />
<item label="email"
      icon="xxe-config:common/icons/email.png"
      command="pass"
      parameter=" {http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}email" />
</menu>
</button>

```



### 30.1.2. The `TextStyleToggle` custom control

This custom control is a variant of the `TextStyleMenu` custom control [102]. This custom control combines a toggle button and a plain button having an arrow icon. The arrow button displays a menu containing checkboxes. Each checkbox toggles a different *text style*. More information about text style toggles in About “text style” toggles in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*. By default, the toggle button toggles the first text style of the menu. Therefore, this toggle button may be considered to be a “quick access” to the first entry of the menu. Note that when the menu contains a single entry, the arrow button—which is not useful in this case—is automatically suppressed.

Class name: `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleToggle`

**Table 6.3. `TextStyleToggle` properties**

Property	Type	Default value	Description
<code>customizationId</code>	String	-	<p>If set, an arrow button displaying a menu is always created and a Customize item is added at the end of the menu. The Customize item displays a dialog box allowing to quickly customize the entries of the menu. More information in Section 16, “Dialog box allowing to edit “text style” menu items” in <i>XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help</i>.</p> <p>The value of this property is a string which must be chosen in order to be unique within all the <code>customizationId</code> values of all the <code>toolBar</code> custom controls of all XXE configurations.</p>
<code>toggleShowsLabel</code>	boolean	false	If set to true, the toggle button shows a label, possibly in addition to an icon.
<code>toggleShowsActive-TextStyle</code>	boolean	false	<p>By default, the toggle button is simply a “quick access” to the first entry of the menu. When this property is set to true, the toggle button becomes a quick access to the entry of the menu which is checked. If there is no checked checkbox in the menu, then the toggle button is a quick access to the first entry of the menu.</p> <p><b>Important</b></p> <p>Do not set this property to true unless each menu item has a different icon and/or you also set <code>toggleShowsLabel</code> to true.</p> <p>If you don't follow this recommendation, the user of XXE will probably not understand the behavior of <code>TextStyleToggle</code>.</p>



This custom control is specified similarly to a normal `toolbar` button element containing a `command` or a menu child element (see Section 30, “`toolbar`” [100]), except that:

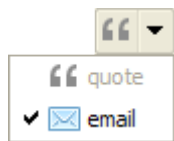
1. The first child of the `button` element must be a `class` element containing `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleToggle`.
2. The `command/@name` and `item/@command` attributes are completely ignored. For example, you may specify **pass** or **alert**.
3. The `command/@parameter` and `item/@parameter` attributes must contain a specification of a text style. DocBook 4 examples: `emphasis`, `link[@linkend]`, `sgmltag[@class="element"]`. Text style specification is documented in Section 105, “`toggleTextStyle`” in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

In the following DocBook 5 examples, the caret is found inside an `email` element. That's why the email checkbox is checked and, for some examples, the toggle button is selected and shows an envelope icon.

### Example 6.5. Simplest `TextStyleToggle` custom control

```
<button tooltip="Miscellaneous text styles"
        icon="xxe-config:common/icons/emphasisText_menu.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleToggle</class>

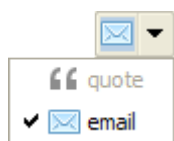
  <menu>
    <item label="quote"
          icon="xxe-config:common/icons/quote.png"
          command="pass"
          parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}quote" />
    <item label="email"
          icon="xxe-config:common/icons/email.png"
          command="pass"
          parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}email" />
  </menu>
</button>
```



### Example 6.6. “Active” `TextStyleToggle` custom control

```
<button tooltip="Miscellaneous text styles"
        icon="xxe-config:common/icons/emphasisText_menu.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleToggle</class>
  <property name="toggleShowsActiveTextStyle" type="boolean" value="true" />

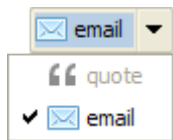
  <menu>
    <item label="quote"
          icon="xxe-config:common/icons/quote.png"
          command="pass"
          parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}quote" />
    <item label="email"
          icon="xxe-config:common/icons/email.png"
          command="pass"
          parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}email" />
  </menu>
</button>
```



### Example 6.7. “Active” `TextStyleToggle` custom control showing a label in addition to an icon

```
<button tooltip="Miscellaneous text styles"
        icon="xxe-config:common/icons/emphasisText_menu.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.TextStyleToggle</class>
  <property name="toggleShowsActiveTextStyle" type="boolean" value="true" />
  <property name="toggleShowsLabel" type="boolean" value="true" />

  <menu>
    <item label="quote"
          icon="xxe-config:common/icons/quote.png"
          command="pass"
          parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}quote" />
    <item label="email"
          icon="xxe-config:common/icons/email.png"
          command="pass"
          parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}email" />
  </menu>
</button>
```



#### 30.1.3. The `ListTypeMenu` custom control

This custom control consists in a button which displays a menu containing radiobuttons. If the explicitly or implicitly selected element is found anywhere inside a list, then the corresponding radiobutton is selected. Otherwise, there is no selected radiobutton and all the radiobuttons are disabled (grayed).

Selecting a radiobutton other than the currently selected one allows to change the type of the list. Example: convert an itemized list to an ordered list having its items numbered "a.", "b.", "c.", etc.

Class name: `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.ListTypeMenu`

This custom control is specified similarly to a normal `toolbar` button element containing a `menu` child element (see Section 30, “`toolbar`” [100]), except that:

1. The first child of the `button` element must be a `class` element containing `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.ListTypeMenu`.
2. The `item/@command` attributes are completely ignored. For example, you may specify **pass** or **alert**.
3. The `item/@parameter` attributes must contain a specification of a list type.

A list type comprises 1 or 5 parts. A part is a string which may be quoted using single or double quotes.

The first part is always the name of the list element. This name must be specified using the Clark's notation in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*. DocBook 4 (no namespace) example: `itemizedlist`. DocBook 5 example: `{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}itemizedlist`.

The element name is optionally followed by the specification of an attribute value. This specification comprises 4 supplemental parts:

- Part #2 is the name of the attribute which participates in specifying the type of the list. This name must be specified using the Clark's notation in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.

If, for a given list type, this attribute may be absent, do not forget to add "?" at the end of the attribute name. DocBook example: “decimal” list type: `numeration?`.

- Part #3 is a regular expression specifying how to detect the type of the list. The value of the attribute must contain a substring matching this regular expression.

The empty string is a shorthand for ".\*" (matches any substring).

Note that this regular expression is very often as simple as a string literal. DocBook example: `loweralpha`.

In a few cases, you'll have to specify an *anti-pattern*. In other words, The value of the attribute must *not* contain a substring matching the specified regular expression. When this is the case, put the regular expression between "!" and ". XHTML Strict example: `!{list-style-type:\s*(lower-alpha|lower-latin|upper-alpha|upper-latin|lower-roman|upper-roman)}`.

- Changing the value of the attribute in order to change the type of the list is a 2-step operation. First step: remove some substrings from the value of the attribute. Second step: prepend a string literal to the value of the attribute.

Part #4 is a regular expression specifying which substrings are to be removed from the value of the attribute. XHTML Strict example: `list-style-type:\s*[^;]*;?`.

The empty string is a shorthand for "^.\*\$" (remove all characters).

- Part #5 is a string literal which is to be prepended to the value of the attribute. XHTML Strict example: `list-style-type:lower-alpha;`.

This string literal may be empty, in which case, nothing is prepended to the value of the attribute.

In the following examples, the caret is found inside an ordered list. That's why the `ol` or `orderedlist` radiobutton is checked.

### Example 6.8. Simplest `ListTypeMenu`; may be used in the DITA Topic configuration

```
<button group="listGroup" tooltip="Change list type"
  icon="xxe-config:common/icons/menu.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.ListTypeMenu</class>

  <menu>
    <item label="ul" command="pass" parameter="ul" />
    <separator />
    <item label="ol" command="pass" parameter="ol" />
  </menu>
</button>
```



### Example 6.9. DocBook 5 `ListTypeMenu`

```
<button group="listGroup" tooltip="Change list type"
  icon="xxe-config:common/icons/menu.png">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.ListTypeMenu</class>

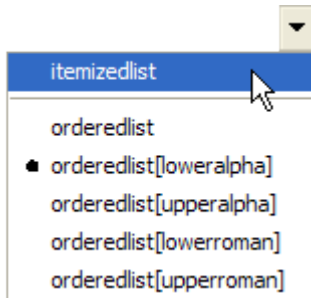
  <menu>
    <item label="itemizedlist" command="pass"
      parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}itemizedlist" />
    <separator />
    <item label="orderedlist" command="pass"
      parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}orderedlist numeration?
      arabic ' ' arabic" />
    <item label="orderedlist[loweralpha]" command="pass"
      parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}orderedlist numeration
      loweralpha ' ' loweralpha" />
    <item label="orderedlist[upperalpha]" command="pass"
      parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}orderedlist numeration
      upperalpha ' ' upperalpha" />
    <item label="orderedlist[lowerroman]" command="pass"
      parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}orderedlist numeration
```

```

        lowerroman ' ' lowerroman" />
    <item label="orderedlist[upperroman]" command="pass"
        parameter="{http://docbook.org/ns/docbook}orderedlist numeration
            upperroman ' ' upperroman" />
</menu>
</button>

```

- 1 Notice how the name of this element is specified using the Clark's notation in *XMLmind XML Editor - Commands*.
- 2 This specification reads as follows: the “decimal” orderedlist element has an optional numeration attribute.
- 3 If it has a numeration attribute, then its value must contain string arabic.
- 4 In order to change to “decimal” the type of an orderedlist having a numeration attribute, first remove the all characters found in the numeration attribute (remember that ' ' is a shorthand for regular expression '^.\*\$'), then prepend string arabic to the value of the numeration attribute.



**Example 6.10. XHTML 1.0 Strict ListTypeMenu; most complex specification because the type of the list must be specified using a CSS style**

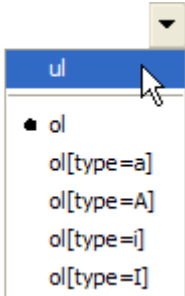
```

<button group="listGroup" tooltip="Change list type"
    icon="xxe-config:common/icons/menu.png">
    <class>com.xmlmind.xmlmleditapp.kit.part.toolbar.ListTypeMenu</class>

    <menu>
        <item label="ul" command="pass"
            parameter="{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}ul style?
                ' ' list-style-type:\s*[^;]*;? ' ' />
        <separator />
        <item label="ol" command="pass"
            parameter="{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}ol style?1
                !{list-style-type:\s*(lower-alpha|lower-latin|upper-alpha|upper-latin|
lower-roman|upper-roman)}2
                list-style-type:\s*[^;]*;?3
                ' ' />
        <item label="ol[type=a]" command="pass"
            parameter="{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}ol style
                list-style-type:\s*(lower-alpha|lower-latin)
                list-style-type:\s*[^;]*;?
                list-style-type:lower-alpha;" />
        <item label="ol[type=A]" command="pass"
            parameter="{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}ol style
                list-style-type:\s*(upper-alpha|upper-latin)
                list-style-type:\s*[^;]*;?
                list-style-type:upper-alpha;" />
        <item label="ol[type=i]" command="pass"
            parameter="{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}ol style
                list-style-type:\s*lower-roman
                list-style-type:\s*[^;]*;?
                list-style-type:lower-roman;" />
        <item label="ol[type=I]" command="pass"
            parameter="{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}ol style
                list-style-type:\s*upper-roman
                list-style-type:\s*[^;]*;?
                list-style-type:upper-roman;" />
    </menu>
</button>

```

- 1 This specification reads as follows: the “decimal” `ol` element has an optional `style` attribute.
- 2 If it has a `style` attribute, then its value must *not* contain a substring matching regular expression `list-style-type:\s*(lower-alpha|lower-latin|upper-alpha|upper-latin|lower-roman|upper-roman)`.
- 3 In order to change to “decimal” the type of an `ol` having a `style` attribute, remove all the substrings matching regular expression `list-style-type:\s*[\^;]*;?`  from the value of the `style` attribute. After that, there is no special string to be prepended to the value of the `style` attribute



## 30.2. Multiple tool bars

Specifying a name attribute for the `toolBar` element lets you create an XXE GUI having several tool bars which are specific to the type of the document being edited.

Example:

1. In `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/xhtml.xxe`, add something like this:

```
<toolBar name="toolBar2">
  ...
</toolBar>
```

2. In `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/docbook.xxe`, add something like this:

```
<toolBar name="toolBar2">
  ...
</toolBar>
```

Notice that the *same* name `toolBar2` is used in all XML application specific configuration files.

3. In `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/customize.xxe_gui` (see XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface), add something like this:

```
<toolBarItems name="configSpecificToolBarItems2">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.kit.part.ConfigSpecificToolBarItems</class>
  <property name="specificationName" type="String" value="toolBar2" />
</toolBarItems>

<toolBar name="configSpecificToolBar2">
  <toolBarItems name="configSpecificToolBarItems2" />
</toolBar>

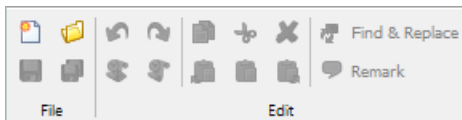
<layout>
  <topToolBars>
    <insert />
    <toolBar name="configSpecificToolBar2" />
  </topToolBars>
</layout>
```

## 30.3. Adding configuration specific tool bar buttons to the XXE GUI

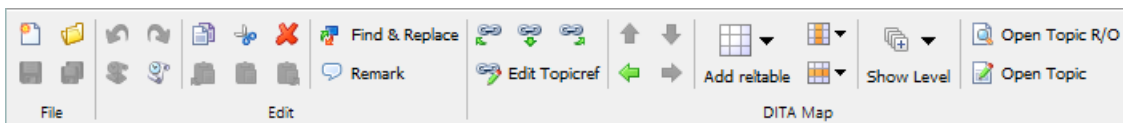
### 30.3.1. How does it work?

Configuration specific tool bar buttons defined in a `toolBar` configuration element may be added either to a *ribbon* or to a tool bar of the XXE GUI. A *ribbon* is a kind of “structured” tool bar, generally having more than one row of buttons.

**Figure 6.1. Ribbon of the XXE desktop application when no document is being edited**



**Figure 6.2. Ribbon of the XXE desktop application when a DITA map is being edited**



This feature is implemented by the means of GUI specification elements. Excerpts from `DesktopApp.xxe_gui`, the specification of the XXE desktop application:

```
<ribbonItems name="configSpecificRibbonItems">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmlmleditapp.kit.part.ConfigSpecificRibbonItems</class>
</ribbonItems>

<ribbon rows="2" name="ribbon" helpId="ribbon">
  <div name="file" label="File">
    <action name="newAction" />
    <action name="saveAction" />
    ...
  </div>
  ...
  <ribbonItems name="configSpecificRibbonItems" />
</ribbon>
```

GUI specification element `ribbon` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface* defines the ribbon of the XXE desktop application and `ribbonItems` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface* copies the buttons found in the `toolBar` configuration element to this ribbon.

Excerpts from `SingleDocApp.xxe_gui`, an alternate, simpler, GUI specification:

```
<toolBarItems name="configSpecificToolBarItems">
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmlmleditapp.kit.part.ConfigSpecificToolBarItems</class>
</toolBarItems>

<toolBar name="configSpecificToolBar" helpId="configSpecificMenu">
  <action name="configSpecificAction" />
  <toolBarItems name="configSpecificToolBarItems" />
</toolBar>
```

GUI specification element `toolBar` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface* defines a tool bar of the XXE GUI and `toolBarItems` in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface* copies the buttons found in the `toolBar` configuration element to this tool bar.

### 30.3.2. Why specify `div` and `span` elements in a `toolBar` configuration element?

Configuration elements `div` and `span` are used only when the configuration specific tool bar buttons are copied to the *ribbon* of the XXE GUI. More precisely, aside `button` and `separator`, the following elements are used to compose the ribbon:

div

A group of buttons generally having a label. More information in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface*.

span

A horizontal group of buttons. More information in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface*.

## Important

Adjacent buttons having the same value for attribute `group` must be wrapped into a `span`.

```
<span>
  <button group="listGroup"
    icon="xxe-config:common/icons/promoteListItem.png"
    tooltip="Decrease nesting level">
    <command name="promoteListItem"/>
  </button>
  <button group="listGroup"
    icon="xxe-config:common/icons/demoteListItem.png"
    tooltip="Increase nesting level">
    <command name="demoteListItem"/>
  </button>
</span>
```

spacer

Occupies the same space as a `button` having a 16x16 icon and no label. More information in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface*.

separator `line="false"`

Inside a `span`, a `separator` having attribute `line="false"` is rendered as a small space. Inside a `div`, a `separator` having attribute `line="false"` may be used as a “column break”. More information in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface*.

Configuration elements `div` and `span` are ignored when the configuration specific tool bar buttons are copied to a tool bar of the XXE GUI. More precisely

- elements `span` and `div` are transparent, except that a `separator` is automatically added before each `div`;
- element `spacer` and element `separator` having attribute `line="false"` are ignored.

## 31. translation

```
<translation
  location = anyURI matching [path/]resourcename_lang.properties
/>
```

Specifies how to translate messages found in `menu` [81] `item` `label`, `toolBar` [100] `button` `tooltip`, `template` [99] `name`, `elementTemplate` [66] `name`, `css` [59] `name`, `binding` [47] `menu` `item` `label`, etc.

Localizing configuration files works as follows:

1. The `location` attribute points to a Java™ property file. XHTML example:

```
<translation location="xhtml_en.properties" />
...
<item label="Pre_view" icon="../common/icons/Refresh16.gif"
  command="xhtml.preview">
  <accelerator code="F5" />
</item>
</menu>
...
```

Where `xhtml_en.properties` contains:

```
...
preview=Pre_view
convertToI=Convert to i
convertToB=Convert to b
...
```

The location URL specifies:

- The reference language of the configuration file: a two-letter lower-case ISO code. In the above example: `en`.
- A unique resource name used to find translations to other languages. In the above example: `xhtml`. More on this below.

The reference property file is only used to map messages to message IDs. Example: message "Convert to i" has ID "convertToI".

2. If, for example, `XXE` is started using a French locale, a property file called `xhtml_fr.properties`:

- is searched in the same directory as the reference property file;
- OR, if this file is not found there, this property file is searched as a resource using the `CLASSPATH`. That is, `xhtml_fr.properties` is supposed to be contained<sup>2</sup> in a `jar` file found in the `CLASSPATH`.

For performance reasons, language variants such `CA` in `fr-CA` are not supported.

3. For the localization to work, the translated property file must refer to the same IDs as those found in reference property file.

For example, `xhtml_fr.properties` contains:

```
...
preview=Prévisualiser
convertToI=Convertir en i
convertToB=Convertir en b
...
```

## 32. validate

```
<validate
  namespace = non empty anyURI
>
  Content: dtd|schema|relaxng
</validate>
```

Dynamically compose the auxiliary schema specified in this element with the main schema specified in the document itself (e.g. `<!DOCTYPE>`) or, in absence of such specification, with the main schema specified using the DTD [59], schema [94] or relaxng [90] configuration element.

More precisely, this element means: whenever you find an XML subtree having a root element belonging to the namespace specified using the `namespace` attribute, use specified schema rather than the content model specified in the main schema.

This facility is meant to be used to validate "alien subtrees", for example SVG or MathML subtrees found in XHTML, DocBook or DITA documents. A well-designed main schema generally specifies a very loose content model for such alien elements. Example: `<!ELEMENT mml:math ANY>`.

<sup>2</sup>Directly contained, and not contained in a "folder". That is, "jar tvf foo.jar" must display `xhtml_fr.properties` and not `foo/bar/xhtml_fr.properties`.



It is possible to compose schemas of different kinds. For example, it is possible to compose the main DITA DTD with a RELAX NG auxiliary schema.

It is possible to specify several `validate` configuration elements, each element having of course a different namespace attribute.

Example: Validate XML subtree having a root element belonging to the "http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML" namespace using the "rng/mathml2.rng" RELAX NG schema.

```
<validate namespace="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
  <relaxng location="rng/mathml2.rng" />
</validate>
```

### 33. validateHook

```
<validateHook
  name = non empty token
>
  Content: [ class [ property ]* ]?
</validateHook>

<class>
  Content: Java class name
</class>

<property
  name = NMTOKEN matching [_a-zA-Z][_a-zA-Z0-9]*
  type = (boolean|byte|char|short|int|long|float|double|
         String|URL)
  value = string
/>
```

Register `validateHook` specified by `class` with XXE.

A `validateHook` is some code notified by XXE before and after a document is checked for validity.

This is a very general mechanism which has been created to perform semantic validation beyond what can be done using a DTD or a schema alone.

Child elements of `validateHook`:

`class`

Register `validateHook` implemented in the Java™ language by class `class` (implements interface `com.xmlmind.xmlmindentapp.validatehook.ValidateHook` -- See Chapter 6, *Writing a validateHook in XMLmind XML Editor - Developer's Guide*).

`property`

Property child elements may be used to parametrize a newly created `validateHook`. See bean properties [65].

Attributes of `validateHook`:

`name`

This name is useful to remove or replace a previously registered `validateHook`. Anonymous `validateHooks` cannot be removed or replaced.

When a `validateHook` element is used to remove a registered `validateHook`, a `name` attribute must be specified and there must be no `class` child element.

Example: In this example, a Java™ class named `com.xmlmind.xmlmindentext.docbook.table.ValidateHookImpl` is contained in `docbook.jar` (among other DocBook commands and extensions).

```
<validateHook>
  <class>com.xmlmind.xmleditext.docbook.table.ValidateHookImpl</class>
</validateHook>
```

A `validateHook` is always specific to a document type.

For example, the DocBook `validateHook` is used to fix the `cols` attribute of `tgroups` and `entrytbls` (if needed to) just before a DocBook document is checked for validity.

These `validateHooks` are specified in the XXE configuration file associated to the document type. For example, the DocBook `validateHook` is specified in `docbook.xxe`.

Several `validateHooks` can be associated to the same document type. In such case, they are notified in the order of their registration.

## 34. windowLayout

```
<windowLayout>
  Content (in any order): center [ top ]? [ bottom ]?
                          [ left ]? [ right ]?
</windowLayout>

<center
  css = non empty token
/>

<top
  css = non empty token
  size = double between 0 and 1 exclusive : 0.25
/>

<bottom
  css = non empty token
  size = double between 0 and 1 exclusive : 0.25
/>

<left
  css = non empty token
  size = double between 0 and 1 exclusive : 0.25
/>

<right
  css = non empty token
  size = double between 0 and 1 exclusive : 0.25
/>
```

By default, XXE creates a single view when a document is opened. This view is the tree view if no CSS style sheets are available for the opened document. This view is a styled view using first non-alternate CSS style sheet if one or more style sheets are available for the opened document.

The `windowLayout` element allows to force XXE to automatically create several views for the same document when this document is opened. This is similar to using menu item View → Add except that these actions have been automated.

Child elements `center`, `top`, `bottom`, `left`, `right` specify which view to add and where it is added. Note that having a `center` child element is required.

The `css` attribute of these child elements specify which CSS style sheet to use. An absent `css` attribute means that a tree view is to be used.

The `size` attribute of the four “border views”: `top`, `bottom`, `left`, `right`, specify the proportional size of the view. For example: `<top.size="0.25"/>` means that a tree view will occupy one fourth of the available height and that this tree view will be found above the central, main view.

Two DocBook examples:

```
<windowLayout>
  <center css="DocBook" />
  <bottom css="Table of contents" size="0.15" />
</windowLayout>

<windowLayout>
  <left />
  <top css="Table of contents" />
  <center css="DocBook" />
</windowLayout>

<css name="DocBook" location="css/docbook.css" />
<css name="Table of contents" alternate="true"
  location="css/toc.css" />
<css name="Show info about included elements" alternate="true"
  location="css/docbook__visible_inclusions.css" />
```

## 35. Custom configuration elements

In addition to the above standard configuration elements, a third-party Java™ programmer may define its own custom configuration elements. Such elements are declared as follows:

```
<com.acme.MyConfigElement
  xmlns="http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration/extension"
  ... Any attributes here ...
>
  ... Any child nodes here ...
</com.acme.MyConfigElement>
```

- The namespace of a custom configuration element is "http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration/extension".
- The local name of a custom configuration element is the fully qualified name of a Java™ class extending abstract class `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.config.Info`.

The "Integrated spreadsheet engine" add-on makes use of such custom configuration elements. See Section 28, "Custom spreadsheet functions" [98].

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# Part III. Deploying XXE

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# Chapter 7. The XXE desktop application

There are not much to say about the deployment of the desktop application. Suffice to remember that installing a add-on “by hand” (as opposed to using Options → Install Add-ons in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*) is done as follows:

1. Copy the directory containing the add-on to any of the two `addon/` directory scanned by the desktop application during its startup. This scanning process is detailed in Section 1, “Dynamic discovery of add-ons” [118].

These two `addon/` directories are `XXE_install_dir/addon/` and `XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/`. More information in What are the two `addon/` directories of XMLmind XML Editor? [118].

2. Clear the Quick Start Cache.

This is normally done by using the Clear button found in Options → Preferences, Advanced|Cached data in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*. However it's often quicker to simply delete the `XXE_user_preferences_dir/cache/` directory.

3. Restart XXE.

## What are the two `addon/` directories of XMLmind XML Editor?

The two `addon/` directories by the XMLmind XML Editor desktop application during its startup are:

`XXE_install_dir/addon/`

On Windows, `XXE_install_dir`, XXE installation directory, is something like `C:\Program Files\XMLmind_XML_Editor\`.

### Installation directory on the Mac

On the Mac, if you have installed XXE using the `.dmg` distribution, the actual installation directory is found inside the `XMLmind.app` application bundle (that is, the “XMLEditor icon”). This actual installation directory is `XMLmind.app/Contents/Resources/xxe/`.

If you want to see the contents of `XMLmind.app`—a special folder called an application bundle—please open a Finder window, right-click (or **Ctrl**+click) on the `XMLmind.app` icon and select “Show Package Contents” from the popup menu.

`XXE_user_preferences_dir/addon/`

Where XXE user preferences directory is:

- `$HOME/.xxe8/` on Linux.
- `$HOME/Library/Application Support/XMLmind/XMLEditor8/` on the Mac.
- `%APPDATA%\XMLmind\XMLEditor8\` on Windows. Example: `C:\Users\john\AppData\Roaming\XMLmind\XMLEditor8\`.

If you cannot see the “AppData” directory using Microsoft Windows File Manager, turn on Tools>Folder Options>View>File and Folders>Show hidden files and folders.

## 1. Dynamic discovery of add-ons

During its startup, the XMLmind XML Editor desktop application recursively scans the contents of its two `addon/` directories looking for add-ons.

These two `addon/` directories are `xxe_install_dir/addon/` and `xxe_user_preferences_dir/addon/`. More information in [What are the two `addon/` directories of XMLmind XML Editor?](#) [118].

## The "Quick Start Cache" prevents the dynamic discovery of add-ons

Once the XMLmind XML Editor desktop application has recursively scanned the contents of its two `addon/` directories, the results are cached in the "Quick Start Cache".

Therefore the dynamic discovery of add-ons is performed only when the "Quick Start Cache" is empty (or disabled once for all).

The "Quick Start Cache" is automatically cleared when:

- Menu item Options → Install Add-ons in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help* is used to install add-ons.
- XXE is upgraded.

Manually clearing the "Quick Start Cache" is normally done by using the Clear button found in Options → Preferences, Advanced|Cached data in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*. However it's often quicker to simply delete the `xxe_user_preferences_dir/cache/` directory.

An add-on may comprise many different kinds of files. These files must follow the conventions below in order to be dynamically discovered by XXE.

### JAR file

A `.jar` file contains compiled Java™ code.

## About JAR files containing native libraries

Some JAR files may contain native libraries. For example: `hunspell.dll` for Windows 32-bit and `libhunspell164.so` for Linux Intel™ 64-bit.

When this is the case, it is recommended to create one JAR file per OS/architecture and to give these JAR files filenames following the convention explained below. For example, `hunspell.dll` should be contained in `hunspell--Windows-x86.jar` and `libhunspell164.so` should be contained in `hunspell--Linux-amd64.jar`.

By doing this, you'll instruct XXE, for example, to ignore `hunspell--Linux-amd64.jar` and just consider `hunspell--Windows-x86.jar` when it is started on Windows.

Filename syntax:

```
jar_basename -> jar_name '--' os_name ['- ' os_arch ]? '.jar'
```

- `os_name` must match the value of Java™ system property `os.name` (though for Windows, you may skip the "7", "8", etc, suffix and keep just the "Windows" prefix).
- `os_arch` must match the value of Java system property `os.arch`.

Examples:

<i>os_name</i>	<i>os_arch</i>
Windows	Intel 32-bit: x86
	Intel 64-bit: amd64
Mac OS X	Intel 32-bit: i386
	Intel 64-bit: x86_64
Linux	Intel 32-bit: i386

<i>os_name</i>	<i>os_arch</i>
	Intel 64-bit: amd64

The `deployxxe` command-line tool [126] also understands the above filename convention and will wrap these JAR files into appropriate `resource` elements.

### Configuration file

XXE configuration files are XML files:

- with a file name ending with ".xxe",
- validated by XML schema with `http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/configuration` as its target namespace,
- with a root element named `configuration`,
- this root element having a `name` attribute,
- containing a `detect` element.

Several configurations may have the same name. For example, a user may have defined its own configuration named "DocBook" including bundled configuration also named "DocBook" but adding element templates and keyboard shortcuts (see `include` [72], `elementTemplate` [66], `binding` [47]). In such case, only one configuration named "DocBook" is kept by XXE: the configuration with highest priority.

Configurations loaded from the `addon/` subdirectory of user preferences directory have priority over configurations loaded from the value of environment variable `XXE_ADDON_PATH` (see below [121]) which in turn have priority over configurations loaded from the `addon/` subdirectory of XXE installation directory.

Configurations having the same priority are sorted using their file *basenames*. Example: `file:///opt/xxe/foo/0docbook.xxe` is tested before `file:///opt/xxe/bar/docbook.xxe` when trying to detect the class of a document because `0docbook.xxe` lexicographically precedes `docbook.xxe`.

### XML catalogs

XML catalogs are XML files:

- with a file name ending with "atalog.xml",
- which conform to the OASIS catalog DTD.

Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<!DOCTYPE catalog PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD XML Catalogs V1.0//EN"
"http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/entity/release/1.0/catalog.dtd">

<catalog xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog"
prefer="public">

  <public publicId="-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"
uri="common/dtd/svg11/svg11.dtd"/>

</catalog>
```

Note that specifying the above `<!DOCTYPE>` will *not* cause the XML catalog parser to download XML Catalog DTD, `catalog.dtd`, from the Web.

XXE uses XML Catalogs not only to resolve the locations of the DTD and other external entities, but also to resolve URLs found in the following places:

- Schema locations in `xsi:schemaLocation` and in `xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation`.
- Schema locations in `xs:include`, `xs:redefine`, `xs:import`.
- Schema locations in `<?xml-model href="..."?>`.
- Document locations passed to the `document()` XPath function.
- All XXE configuration elements referencing a URL. Example: `<include location="..."/>`.
- CSS style sheet locations in `@import`.
- CSS style sheet locations in `<?xml-stylesheet href="..."?>`.



- XSLT style sheets in the `transform` child element of a `process` command.
- Resources in the `copyProcessResource` child element of a `process` command.
- XSLT style sheets included or imported by other XSLT style sheets (that is, the XML Catalogs used by XXE are passed to Saxon, the XSLT engine bundled with XXE).
- The `href` attribute of `xi:include` elements (XInclude).

### Spell-checker plug-ins

Spell-checker plug-ins are contained in Java™ JAR files:

- with a file name ending with `"_spellchecker.jar"`,
- implementing service `com.xmlmind.xmledit.spellchecker.SpellCheckerFactory`.

The exact structure of a plug-in jar (manifest, service providers, etc) is described in Chapter 10, *Writing a plug-in in XMLmind XML Editor - Developer's Guide*.

### XMLmind spell-checker dictionaries

XMLmind spell-checker dictionaries are themselves add-ons which are contained in Java™ JAR files:

- with a file name ending with `".dar"`,
- having a basename which is the ISO code of a language (e.g. `fr`, `fr-CH`, `en`, `en-US`, etc).

### XSL-FO processor plug-ins

XSL-FO processor plug-ins are contained in Java™ JAR files:

- with a file name ending with `"_foprocessor.jar"`,
- implementing service `com.xmlmind.foprocessor.FOProcessor`.

### Image toolkit plug-ins

Image toolkit plug-ins are contained in Java™ JAR files:

- with a file name ending with `"_imagetoolkit.jar"`,
- implementing service `com.xmlmind.xmledit.imagetoolkit.ImageToolkit`.

### Virtual drive plug-ins

Virtual drive plug-ins are contained in Java™ JAR files:

- with a file name ending with `"_vdrive.jar"`,
- implementing service `com.xmlmind.xmleditapp.vdrive.DriveFactory`.

### Customizations of the GUI of XXE

Such customizations are contained in XML files called `customize.xxe_gui` and conforming to the `"http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/schema/gui"` W3C XML Schema.

Such GUI specification files are described in *XMLmind XML Editor - Customizing the User Interface*.

If during its start-up, XXE finds several `customize.xxe_gui` files, it will merge their contents with the *base* GUI specification (by default, `xxe-gui:DesktopApp.xxe_gui`, which is a resource contained in `xxe.jar`).

## 1.1. Additional or alternative `addon/` directories

Additional or alternative `addon/` directories may be specified by the means of the `XXE_ADDON_PATH` environment variable.

If the `XXE_ADDON_PATH` environment variable is set to a non empty string, the content of this variable must be a list of *directory* names separated by character `":"` (even on Unix). All the *directories* referenced in this list are recursively scanned by the XXE desktop application during its startup.

- File names and `"file://"` URLs are both supported. Windows example:

```
C> set XXE_ADDON_PATH=C:\xxe\doc\configure\samples\example1;\
file:///C:/xxe/doc/configure/samples/example2
```

- If this path ends with ";+", *xxe\_install\_dir/addon/* is also scanned at startup time. Otherwise, this system directory, containing a large number of add-ons (DITA configuration, DocBook configuration, spell-checker, etc), is *completely ignored*.
- Form *@absolute URL* is also supported.

*Absolute URL* specifies the location of a text file containing a list of (generally relative) URLs to be scanned by XXE. The URLs in this list are separated by white space.

Example, *sample\_configs.list*:

```
example1
example1/example1.css
example1/example1.dtd
example1/example1.xml
example1/example1.xxe
example1/example1_catalog.xml
example2
example2/example2.css
example2/example2.xml
example2/example2.xsd
example2/example2.xxe
example2/example2_catalog.xml
```

Unix example:

```
$ export XXE_ADDON_PATH="@http://www.foo.com/xxe/sample_configs.list;+"
```

---

# Chapter 8. Deploying XXE using Java™ Web Start

## 1. What is Java™ Web Start?

Using *Java Web Start* technology, standalone Java software applications can be deployed with a single click over the network. Java Web Start automatically ensures that the most current version of the application will be deployed. More information in *Java Web Start*.

## 2. Deploying XXE using Java™ Web Start, a step by step description

1. Install a Java 1.6+ JDK (a JRE is not sufficient) on your computer.

### Important

Make sure that the `$JAVA_HOME/bin/` directory is referenced in `$PATH` because **deployxxe** [126] needs to run command-line tools such as **keytool** and **jarsigner**.

2. Install a fresh copy of the XMLmind XML Editor desktop application anywhere you want. Let's suppose you have installed it in `/opt/xxe/`.
3. **IMPORTANT:** uninstall all the add-ons you don't need by using Options → Install Add-ons in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.
4. Optionally install extra add-ons by using Options → Install Add-ons in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

### Installing in-house add-ons

You can install an in-house add-on (for example, an in-house configuration allowing to use XXE to edit proprietary XML documents) simply by copying its top-level directory to `/opt/xxe/addon/`.

However if you do this, do not forget to clear the Quick Start cache (Options → Preferences, Advanced|Cached Data section in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*), then restart XXE. If you forget to do that, XXE will fail to see your in-house add-on.

5. Test your copy of XXE by running it normally, as a desktop application.

### Note

If you use the RenderX XEP plug-in, make sure that you have finished its installation by converting at least a document to PDF.

6. Run `xxe_install_dir/bin/deployxxe:`

```
$ deployxxe webstart /tmp/xxe_ws -codebase http://www.acme.com/xxe -index
```

The above **deployxxe** [126] command creates a directory called `/tmp/xxe_ws/` and generates a number of files in it:

- An XML file called `xxe.jnlp` specifies how XXE is to be deployed using Java Web Start.
- Option `"-codebase http://www.acme.com/xxe"` specifies the location of the (virtual) folder containing a copy of `/tmp/xxe_ws/` on the deployment Web server (`www.acme.com` in the above example). More about this below.

- Option `-index` is used to generate a simple `index.html` in `/tmp/xxe_ws/`.
- A number of JAR files (e.g. `xxe.jar`).

When deployed using Java Web Start, XXE requires *all permissions* in order to run. That's why all the JAR files must be digitally signed using the same certificate.

In the above command-line, which certificate to use is not specified. In such case, an automatically generated self-signed certificate is used to sign the JAR files. Such self-signed certificate cannot be used in production. You need to purchase an actual code signing certification from a certification authority such as VeriSign. Once this done you'll have to pass to **deployxxe** extra arguments similar to what follows:

```
$ deployxxe webstart /tmp/xxe_ws -codebase http://www.acme.com/xxe -index \  
-storetype mycerttype -keystore myceratfile \  
-storepass mypassword -keypass mypassword -alias myalias
```

7. Copy `/tmp/xxe_ws/` to your deployment Web server. Let's suppose your Web server is `www.acme.com`. Let's suppose the XXE Web Start folder on this server is found in `/usr/local/httpd/xxe/webstart/`. **Ssh example:**

```
$ ssh www.acme.com rm -rf /usr/local/httpd/xxe/webstart  
  
$ scp -r /tmp/xxe_ws www.acme.com:/usr/local/httpd/xxe/webstart  
  
# Make sure that the files may be read by everyone  
  
$ ssh www.acme.com chmod a+rx /usr/local/httpd/xxe/webstart  
$ ssh www.acme.com chmod a+r '/usr/local/httpd/xxe/webstart/*.*'
```

8. Configure your Web server to allow downloading the generated `xxe.jnlp`. Apache **httpd** example:
  - a. Add the following MIME type to `/etc/apache2/httpd/mime.types`:

```
application/x-java-jnlp-file    jnlp
```

- b. Add a similar snippet to `/etc/apache2/httpd.conf`:

```
<Directory /usr/local/httpd/xxe/webstart>  
Options FollowSymLinks Includes  
AllowOverride All  
Order allow,deny  
Allow from all  
</Directory>  
  
Alias /xxe /usr/local/httpd/webstart
```

- c. Restart Apache **httpd**:

```
# cd /etc/rc.d  
# ./apache2 restart
```

9. Tell all your future XXE users to download and install the most recent Java runtime. This will also automatically install Java Web Start.
10. Tell all your future XXE users to visit `http://www.acme.com/xxe` (this will display the generated `index.html`) and to launch XXE from there, at least the first time.

---

# Chapter 9. Embedding XXE in a third-party Java™ application

Embedding an advanced XML editor based on XXE in your Java™ application is pretty easy.

This XML editor could be a simple, single document, single view, XML editor or a more elaborate, multi-document, possibly multiple views per document, XML editor similar to the desktop application. It's equally as easy to embed the equivalent of the full desktop application in your Java application.

In all cases, note that you may embed a stock XML editor or on the contrary, a heavily customized/extended one. The XML editor you'll embed is really XMLmind XML Editor and not a simplified version. As such, it supports exactly the same customizations/extension points as the desktop application. In fact, you'll have to develop and test your customizations/extensions using the desktop application before embedding them in your own application.

In order to embed an XML editor in your application, the first step is to create a single, self-contained `xxe.jar` files containing everything needed to run XXE. This is done using the **deployxxe** command-line tool [126].

This first step as well as all the other steps are explained in *XMLmind XML Editor - Developer's Guide*.

---

# Chapter 10. The `deployxxe` command-line tool

## 1. Why use `deployxxe`?

Command-line tool `deployxxe` makes it easy:

- Deploying XXE using Java™ Web Start. More information in Chapter 8, *Deploying XXE using Java™ Web Start* [123].
- Embedding an advanced XML editor based on XXE in a third-party application. More information in Part II, “Embedding an advanced XML editor based on XXE in your Java™ application” in *XMLmind XML Editor - Developer's Guide*.

In order to do this, `deployxxe` generates a number of files in its output directory. Most of these files are JAR files, the main one being `xxe.jar`.

When XXE is to be deployed using Java Web Start, `deployxxe` also generates a `xxe.jnlp` file and all the generated JAR files are digitally signed.

The `xxe.jar` file generated by `deployxxe` is large because it contains:

- some of the JAR files found in `xxe_install_dir/bin/`: `xxe.jar`, `relaxng.jar`, `resolver.jar`;
- all the add-ons you need to be in XXE. Stock add-ons such as: document type configurations (DITA, DocBook, XHTML), a spell-checker engine, spell-checker dictionaries, translations of XXE messages, virtual drive plug-ins, image toolkit plug-ins, etc, but also, custom add-ons if needed to.

In order to determine which add-ons are to be added to the generated `xxe.jar`, `deployxxe` uses the same dynamic discovery technique as the desktop application. How the contents of the two `addon/` directories of XXE [118] is recursively scanned by `deployxxe` is explained in Section 1, “Dynamic discovery of add-ons” [118].

However there slight differences between the dynamic discovery technique used by `deployxxe` and the one used by the desktop application:

- `deployxxe` ignores the "Quick Start Cache", if any.
- `deployxxe` ignores environment variable `XXE_ADDON_PATH`.
- `deployxxe` has an option `-sysaddononly`, which instructs it to search for add-ons only inside `xxe_install_dir/addon/` and not inside `xxe_user_preferences_dir/addon/`.

## 2. `deployxxe` reference

Usage:

```
deployxxe webstart|embed output_dir [ option ]*
```

`deployxxe` supports 2 *modes*:

`webstart`

Generate in directory `output_dir` all the files (`xxe.jar`, `xxe.jnlp`, etc) needed to deploy XXE using Java Web Start. More information in Chapter 8, *Deploying XXE using Java™ Web Start* [123].

`embed`

Generate in directory `output_dir` a self-contained `xxe.jar` file containing everything needed to embed an advanced XML editor based on XXE in a third-party application. More information in Part II, “Embedding an advanced XML editor based on XXE in your Java™ application” in *XMLmind XML Editor - Developer's Guide*.

**deployxxe** generates a number of files (e.g. `xxe.jar`) in output directory `output_dir`. This directory (and all its parents) is created if needed to. If this directory already exists, then it must be empty.

Common options are:

`-quiet`

Turns verbosity off.

`-gui XXE_GUI_spec`

Specifies which *base* GUI specification to use. Must be a "`xxe-gui:`" location or a `.xxe_gui` file found in any of the two `addon/` directories of `XXE` [118].

Default: `xxe-gui:WebStartedApp.xxe_gui` (webstart mode), N/A (embed mode).

One or more `customize.xxe_gui` files (dynamically discovered by **deployxxe** in the `addon/` directories of `XXE`) may be used to customize this base GUI specification.

`-sysaddononly`

Only consider the add-ons found in directory `xxe_install_dir/addon/`; ignore those found in directory `xxe_user_preferences_dir/addon/`.

`-property name value, -property @property_file`

Automatically define system property *name* to *value* at an early stage of the application startup.

The `@property_file` variant allows to specify several system properties in a Java™ `.properties` file.

`-preference name value, -preference @property_file`

Automatically force user preference *name* to *value* at an early stage of the application startup.

The `@property_file` variant allows to specify several user preferences in a Java™ `.properties` file.

`-attribute name value, -attribute @property_file`

Set manifest attribute *name* to *value* in the `META-INF/MANIFEST.MF` found in the self-contained `xxe.jar` created by **deployxxe**.

The `@property_file` variant allows to specify several manifest attributes in a Java™ `.properties` file.

webstart mode options are:

`-index`

Generate a simple `index.html`.

`-codebase url`

Base URL for all relative URLs in `xxe.jnlp`.

Default: `http://computer_where_deployxxe_was_run/xxe` (webstart mode), N/A (embed mode).

`-keystore file_or_URL`

Keystore location. A keystore contains digital certificates and may be created using **keytool** or **openssl**.

Default: `output_dir/testkeystore` (self-signed certificate).

`-storetype type`

Type of the keystore.

Default: system dependant, generally `jks`.

`-storepass password`

Password for keystore.

Default: `teststorepass` (self-signed certificate).

`-keypass password`

Password for private key.

Default: `testkeypass` (self-signed certificate).

`-alias alias`

Alias of keystore entry.

Default: login name of person running **deployxxe** (self-signed certificate).

`-tsa URL`

Specifies the location of the Time Stamping Authority (TSA). Example: `-tsa http://tsa.star-fieldtech.com`

`-selfsigner dname`

Specifies a distinguished name for `testkeystore`, the keystore containing the automatically generated self-signed certificate. This option is ignored when a real certificate is used.

Using this option is absolutely not needed to “self-sign” JAR files. It just allows to create a “better looking” self-signed certificate.

The syntax for distinguished names is:

```
CN=cName,OU=orgUnit,O=org,L=city,S=state,C=countryCode
```

where:

`cName`

common name of a person, e.g., 'Susan Jones'.

`orgUnit`

department or division name, e.g., 'Purchasing'.

`org`

large organization name, e.g., 'ABCSystems\, Inc.' (notice the '\ ' used to protect the ',').

`city`

city name, e.g., 'Palo Alto'.

`state`

state or province name, e.g., 'California'.



*countryCode*

two-letter country code, e.g., 'CH'.

Each field must appear in the above order, but it is not necessary to specify all fields.

Default: `CN`=login name of the person running **deployxxe**.

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