# XMLmind XML Editor - DocBook Support

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**Abstract**

This document describes the commands which are specific to DocBook v4 and v5.

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# 1. The DocBook menu

Upgrade to DocBook v5

This menu item is present only if the document being edited is a DocBook *version 4* document. Converts DocBook version 4 document being edited it to DocBook version 5.0 or 5.1. A dialog box is displayed to allow choosing a DocBook version. A file chooser is displayed to allow choosing a save file for the DocBook v5 document.

Note that this command does not automatically upgrade the documents referenced in the document being edited (e.g. a `chapter` included in a `book`). This has to be done manually for each referenced document. Once this is done, the `xi:include` elements have to be edited by hand in the master DocBook v5 document after using Edit → Reference → Untransclude All in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

Set up olinks

Displays a dialog box allowing to declare the collection of DocBook documents in which `olink` is used for cross-referencing. More information in Section 1.2.2, “Specifying the set of olink-ed documents” [10].

Paste As

Paste from Word

Pastes “rich text” copied to the clipboard using MS-Word 2003+.

The pasted data replaces the text or node selection if any. When there is no selection, XMLmind XML Editor automatically determines a valid insertion location at or following the caret position.

If XMLmind XML Editor fails to find such valid insertion location, the rich text is converted to valid DocBook and then copied to the clipboard, overwriting the original data put there by MS-Word. This allows

to use the “normal” Paste Before, Paste or Paste After commands to paste the data elsewhere in the document.

### How to import an entire MS-Word document as DocBook

1. Open the document in MS-Word.
2. Press **Ctrl**+**A** (Select All) then press **Ctrl**+**C** (Copy) to copy it to the clipboard.
3. Create a new DocBook document in XXE by using File → New.
4. Use File → Save As to save this new DocBook document to disk.
5. Explicitly select the root element of the DocBook document, for example by clicking on its name in the node path bar.
6. Select menu item "Paste from Word" to paste the content of the clipboard[1].

### Tip

If, using MS-Word, you want to copy a piece of text rather than a paragraph, do not include the hidden character found at the very end of a paragraph (the *paragraph mark*) in your selection.

This menu item is available only on Windows and on the Mac. On Linux, or more simply if you don't need this feature, you may uninstall it using Options → Install Add-ons, and then selecting the add-on called "Paste from Word".

### Note

If you are not satisfied with the result of "Paste from Word", please be kind enough to send your `.doc` or `.docx` file to `<xmleditor-info@xmlmind.com>` (unlike `<xmleditor-support@xmlmind.com>`, this email address is *not* a public mailing list). Please understand that collecting as many difficult cases as possible is absolutely needed to improve this feature.

Other menu entries

The following entries of this submenu allow to paste the *plain text* copied to the clipboard, typically using a third-party word processor or spreadsheet, as:

- one or more paragraphs,
- OR a `programlisting` element,
- OR one or more list items,
- OR an itemized list,
- OR one or more table rows,
- OR a table.

The last two menu entries assume that each text line specifies a table row and that, within a text line, the contents of the table cells are separated by tab characters.

### Tip

If you need to paste the copied text as an ordered list, first paste this text as an itemized list then convert the pasted list to an ordered list using Edit → Convert (**Ctrl**+**T**).

The following entries of this submenu allow to paste the *image* copied to the clipboard as:

- `inlinemediaobject`,
- `mediaobject`,
- `figure`.

Menu entry "inlinemediaobject" replaces the text or node selection if any. When there is no selection, this menu entry pastes its element at caret position (just like Edit → Paste).

[1] Note that **Ctrl**+**V**, that is, the plain Edit → Paste command, would not work here.

All the other menu entries also replace the text or node selection if any. When there is no selection, these menu entries paste their elements at any valid position in the document following the caret position.

Convert to Module

This menu item is present only if the document being edited is a DocBook *version 5* document. Makes it easy converting a large, monolithic, document to a modular document.

More precisely this menu saves explicitly selected element to a separate document and then replaces the selected element by a reference to the separate document. For example, it can be used to save selected `chapter` to file `chapter1.xml` and then to replace selected `chapter` by `<xi:include href="chapter1.xm"/>` in a monolithic `book` document.

For this menu item to work, a document template having the same root element as selected element must be available. For example, this menu item works when selected element is a `chapter`, `section`, `appendix`, etc, but not when the selected element is `para`, `table`, etc. Available document templates are listed in the dialog box displayed by menu item File → New in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

Convert between informal element and element

Converts an “informal element” to/from a “formal element” having a title.

This command currently works for `informaltable`/`table`, `informalfigure`/`figure` and `informalexample`/`example`.

Link callouts

Links a sequence of `callout` elements to the corresponding sequence of `co` or `area` elements (and, of course, also the other way round).

Useful information about callouts is found in *DocBook XSL: The Complete Guide* by Bob Stayton: Program listings, Annotating program listings, Callouts.

In order to use this command, you need to:

1. Create a `programlisting` containing a number of `co` elements. No need to specify the ID or `linkends` attributes for these `co` elements.

   Note that this command also works for any element containing `area` elements rather than `co` elements (e.g. a `programlistingco`).

2. Add a `calloutlist` element somewhere after the `programlisting`. No need to specify the ID or arearefs attributes for the `callout` elements.

   ## Important

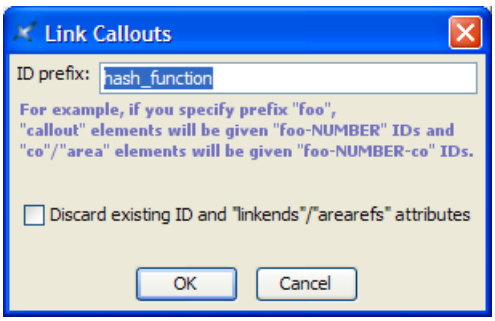
   Make sure to create exactly the same number of `co` and `callout` elements. This is needed because the *N*th `co` element will be linked to the *N*th `callout` element.

3. Explicitly select the node range comprising both the `programlisting` and the `calloutlist` elements.

   In fact, you can explicitly or implicitly select any element containing, at any nesting level, a sequence of `co` or `area` elements followed by a sequence of `callout` elements. For example, if your `programlisting` and `calloutlist` elements are contained in a `programlistingco` element, simply click anywhere inside the `programlistingco` element.

4. Select DocBook → Link callouts.

5. The following dialog box is displayed:




Specify a prefix for the IDs which will be automatically generated for the `co` and the `callout` elements. The links (`linkends` and `arearefs` attributes) between the `co` and the `callout` elements of course need to refer to these IDs.

6. Click OK.

Notice that the above dialog box has a "Discard existing ID and linkends/arearefs attributes" checkbox. This checkbox is needed because the "Links callouts" command has been designed to be used, not only on newly created `programlisting` plus `calloutlist` elements, but also on existing, possibly hand-written, possibly complex[2] `programlisting` plus `calloutlist` elements.

When the `co` and `callout` elements found inside the node selection are found to already have ID attributes, this checkbox is enabled and, by default, unchecked. When this is the case, running this command will affect only the newly created `co` and `callout` elements. All the existing IDs and links will be left unchanged.

## This command also works with image maps

DocBook → Link callouts is also designed to work with the DocBook equivalent of *HTML image maps*.

An easy way to create an image map pointing to a `callout` list describing areas of interest in the image is to proceed as follows (DocBook v5+ example):

1. Use tool bar button "Add image" [16] and select "mediaobject(calloutlist)" to add a `mediaobject` element containing an `imageobjectco` element to your document.

2. Specify which image file to use, for example, by right-clicking the image placeholder and then selecting "Set Image" from the contextual popup menu.

3. Right-click anywhere inside the newly inserted `imageobjectco` element and select "Edit Image Map" from the contextual popup menu.

4. Use the image map editor in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help* to add “hot areas” to your image. *Do not bother setting the links of any of these hot areas* because there is a way to do this automatically.

5. Add one `callout` per hot area to the `calloutlist`. The number and order of the callouts must match the number and order of the hot areas because this is how the correspondence between a hot area and a callout is established. *Do not bother setting the links of any of these callouts* because there is a way to do this automatically.

6. Use DocBook → Link callouts to link the hot areas to the corresponding `callout` elements (and the other way round of course).

[2] For example, containing a `callout` element linked to *several* `co` elements. In such case, the numbering of `co` and `callout` elements done on screen by XMLmind XML Editor will not reflect what you'll get when you'll convert your document to HTML or PDF. However this limitation should not prevent you from specifying such multi-`co` `callout` elements if needed to.

Insert or Edit indexterm

If the caret is anywhere inside an `indexterm` element or if a single element or node is explicitly selected anywhere inside an `indexterm` element, this menu item displays an `indexterm` editor dialog box [11] allowing to modify this `indexterm` element.

Otherwise, this menu item displays an `indexterm` editor dialog box [11] allowing to create a new `indexterm` element and then to insert it at caret position.

### Tip

If some text has been selected, field Term of the dialog box is automatically initialized with the text selection. Therefore the simplest way to create an `indexterm` element is first to select the term in the body of the document, then invoke Insert or Edit indexterm and finally click OK.

Move Up

Move selected element up, that is, swap it with its preceding sibling node. Requires the element to be explicitly selected.

Move Down

Move selected element down, that is, swap it with its following sibling node. Requires the element to be explicitly selected.

Promote

To make it simple, increase the level of selected subsection (e.g. a `sect2` element is converted to a `sect1` element).

Requires a ``subsection'' (`section`, `sect1`, `sect2`, `sect3`, `sect4` or `sect5`) or an element which is contained in the body[3] of the section to be explicitly selected.

- If a subsection is selected, this subsection becomes a sibling of its parent section. Example: `sect2` element having `id="C"` is ``promoted'':

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <sect2 id="B">...
  <sect2 id="C">...
  <sect2 id="D">...
```

  This results in:

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <sect2 id="B">...
<sect1 id="C">...
  <sect2 id="D">...
```

- If another type of child element is selected, this element is wrapped in a newly created section which becomes a sibling of its parent section. Example: `para` element having `id="C"` is ``promoted'':

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <para id="B">...
  <para id="C">...
  <sect2 id="D">...
```

  This results in:

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <para id="B">...
<sect1>...
```

[3] That is, it is not possible to ``promote'' the *title* of a section.

```
  <para id="C">...
  <sect2 id="D">...
```

Demote

To make it simple, decrease the level of selected section (e.g. a `sect1` element is converted to a `sect2` element).

Requires a ``section'' (`chapter`, `appendix`, `section`, `sect1`, `sect2`, `sect3` or `sect4`) or an element which is contained in the body[4] of the section to be explicitly selected.

- If a section is selected and if this section is preceded by a section of the same type, this section becomes a subsection of its preceding sibling. Example: `sect1` element having `id="C"` is ``demoted'':

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <para id="B">...
<sect1 id="C">...
  <para id="D">...
```

  This results in:

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <para id="B">...
  <sect2 id="C">...
    <para id="D">...
```

- If a section is selected and if this section is *not* preceded by a section of the same type, a new section is created and selected section becomes a subsection of this new section. Example: `sect2` element having `id="C"` is ``demoted'':

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <para id="B">...
  <sect2 id="C">...
    <para id="D">...
```

  This results in:to declare the collection of DocBook documents in which olink is used for cross-referencing. How to do this is explained in next section.

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <para id="B">...
  <sect2>...
    <sect3 id="C">...
      <para id="D">...
```

- If another type of child element is selected, this element and all the other ``body elements'' which follow it are wrapped in a newly created subsection. Example: `para` element having `id="C"` is ``demoted'':

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <para id="B">...
  <para id="C">...
  <para id="D">...
  <sect2 id="E">...
```

  This results in:

```
<sect1 id="A">...
  <para id="B">...
  <sect2>...
    <para id="C">...
    <para id="D">...
  <sect2 id="E">...
```

[4] That is, it is not possible to ``demote'' the *title* of a section.

## 1.1. The "Convert Document" sub-menu

### Using the profiling stylesheets

Conditional processing, also called *profiling* or conditional text, means that you can create a single XML document with some elements marked as conditional. When you process such a document, you can specify which conditions apply for that version of the output, and the XSLT stylesheet will include or exclude the marked text to satisfy the conditions. More information in DocBook XSL: The Complete Guide.

If you need to use the profiling XSLT stylesheets rather than the regular ones, use Options → Customize Configuration → Customize Document Conversion Stylesheets in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help* and select the corresponding stylesheet.

Convert to HTML, Convert to HTML [one page]

Converts the document being edited to multi page or single page HTML.

### Generating XHTML rather than HTML

If you prefer to generate XHTML 1.0 or 5 rather than plain HTML, use Options → Customize Configuration → Customize Document Conversion Stylesheets and select the corresponding stylesheet.

Convert to Web Help

Converts the document being edited to Web Help containing XHTML 5 pages.

Convert to HTML Help

Converts the document being edited to a `.chm` file. This command is disabled on platforms other than Windows.

For this command to work, the HTML Help compiler, `hhc.exe`, must have been declared as the helper application associated to files having a "`hhp`" extension. This can be specified by using the Preferences dialog box, Helper Applications section.

Convert to Java Help

Converts the document being edited to a `.jar` file for use by the Java™ Help system.

For this command to work, the Java™ Help indexer, `jhindexer`, must have been declared as the helper application associated to files having a "`application/x-java-help-index`" MIME type. This can be specified by using the Preferences dialog box, Helper Applications section.

Convert to Eclipse Help

Converts the document being edited to Eclipse Help.

If you want Eclipse to display your Eclipse Help document in its help viewer, you must
1. specify the following XSLT stylesheet parameters: *`eclipse.plugin.name`*, *`eclipse.plugin.id`*, *`eclipse.plugin.provider`*, prior to selecting DocBook → Convert Document → Convert to Eclipse Help;
2. give to the output folder the name specified in *`eclipse.plugin.id`*;
3. copy the output folder containing the generated Eclipse Help document to *`eclipse_install_dir`*`/dropins/` and not *`eclipse_install_dir`*`/plugins/`.

Convert to EPUB

Converts the document being edited to EPUB.

Convert to RTF (Word 2000+)

Converts the document being edited to RTF (Rich Text Format) using XMLmind FO Converter (see http://www.xmlmind.com/foconverter/). The document generated by this command can be edited and printed using Microsoft® Word 2000 and above.

Convert to WordprocessingML (Word 2003+).

Converts the document being edited to WordprocessingML using XMLmind FO Converter. The document generated by this command can be edited and printed using Microsoft® Word 2003 and above.

Convert to Office Open XML (Word 2007+)

Converts the document being edited to Office Open XML (`.docx` file) using XMLmind FO Converter. The document generated by this command can be edited and printed using Microsoft® Word 2007 and above.

Convert to OpenDocument (OpenOffice.org 2+)

Converts the document being edited to OpenDocument (`.odt` file) using XMLmind FO Converter. The document generated by this command can be edited and printed using OpenOffice.org 2.

Convert to PDF

Converts the document being edited to PDF (Adobe® Portable Document Format, also known as Acrobat®) using RenderX XEP (see http://www.renderx.com/), if its plug-in has been installed, and Apache FOP otherwise (see http://xmlgraphics.apache.org/fop/).

All the above Convert commands display the URL chooser dialog box rather than the standard file chooser dialog box.

For all Convert commands except for the "Convert to HTML" command, you must specify the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of a save file. The "Convert to HTML" command creates multiple HTML pages with a first page called `index.html`, therefore you need to specify the URL of a save directory.

Note that these commands can create directories on the fly, if needed to. For example, if you specify `http://www.acme.com/docs/report43/mydoc.html` as the URL of the save file and if directory `report43/` does not exist, this directory will be created during command execution.

**Syntax highlighting**

You can automatically colorize the source code contained in `programlisting` elements. This feature, commonly called *syntax highlighting*, has been implemented using an open source software component called "XSLT syntax highlighting".

If you want to turn on syntax highlighting in a DocBook document:

1. Add attribute `language` to element `programlisting`. The value of attribute `language` must be any of: `bourne`, `c`, `cmake`, `cpp`, `csharp`, `css21`, `delphi`, `ini`, `java`, `javascript`, `lua`, `m2` (Modula 2), `perl`, `php`, `python`, `ruby`, `sql1999`, `sql2003`, `sql92`, `tcl`, `upc` (Unified Parallel C), `html`, `xml`.
2. Specify XSLT stylesheet parameter highlight.source=1 using Options → Customize Configuration → Change Document Conversion Parameters. Do this for each output format you want to generate.

If you want to customize syntax highlighting for an HTML-based output format (XHTML, EPUB, etc), redefine any of the following CSS styles: `.hl-keyword`, `.hl-string`, `.hl-number`, `.hl-comment`, `.hl-doccomment`, `.hl-directive`, `.hl-annotation`, `.hl-tag`, `.hl-attribute`, `.hl-value`, `.hl-doctype`. Example:

```
.hl-keyword {
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #602060;
}
```

This can be done from within XXE using Options → Customize Configuration → Customize Document Conversion Stylesheets.

If you want to customize syntax highlighting for an XSL-FO-based output format (PDF, RTF, etc), redefine any of the following `attribute-sets`: `hl-keyword`, `hl-string`, `hl-number`, `hl-comment`, `hl-doccomment`, `hl-directive`, `hl-annotation`, `hl-tag`, `hl-attribute`, `hl-value`, `hl-doctype`. Example:

```
<xsl:attribute-set name="hl-keyword" use-attribute-sets="hl-style">
  <xsl:attribute name="font-weight">bold</xsl:attribute>
  <xsl:attribute name="color">#602060</xsl:attribute>
</xsl:attribute-set>
```

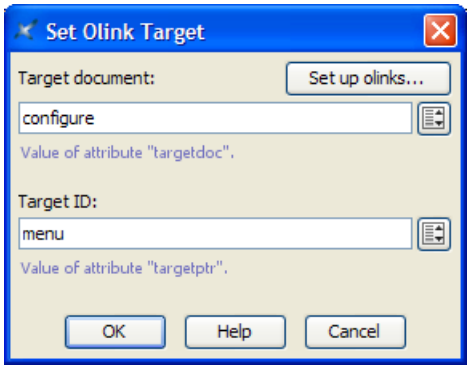
This can be done from within XXE using Options → Customize Configuration → Customize Document Conversion Stylesheets.

## 1.2. Creating `olink` elements

The `olink` element allows to create links between different documents. Once the `olink` element has been inserted in a document, you have to specify a value for its `targetdoc` attribute and optionally, a value for its `targetptr` attribute. The `targetdoc` attribute contains the symbolic name of the document which is the target of the `olink`. The `targetptr` attribute is the ID of an element found in the target document. More information about the `olink` element and how this element is processed by the DocBook XSL stylesheets in *DocBook XSL: The Complete Guide*, by Bob Stayton.

### 1.2.1. Specifying the `targetdoc` and `targetptr` attributes of an `olink` element

The easiest way to specify the `targetdoc` and `targetptr` attributes of an `olink` element is to right-click anywhere inside the `olink` element. Doing this displays a contextual menu containing "Set Link Target" in addition to "Follow Link". Menu item "Set Link Target" displays the following specialized dialog box:



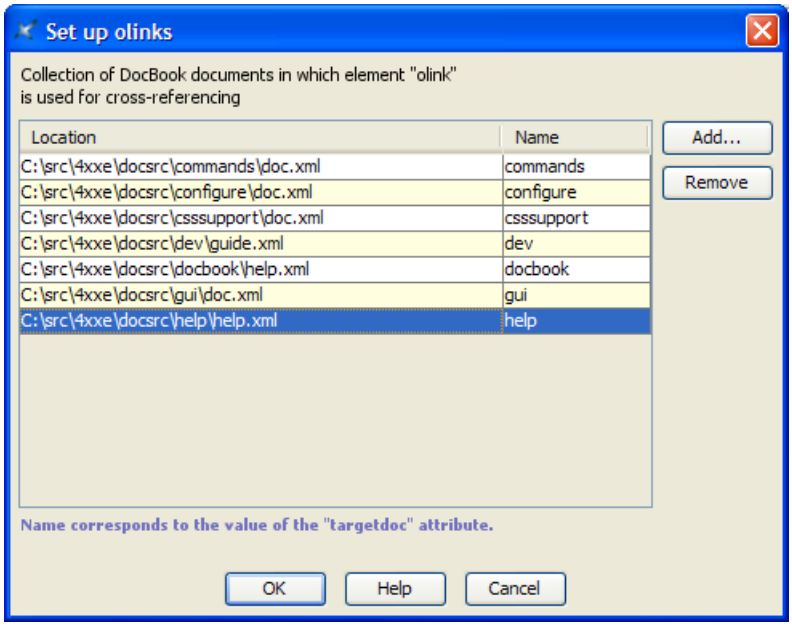

The Attributes tool also can help you specify a value for the `targetdoc` attribute by listing[5] all the symbolic names of the target documents. Once the `targetdoc` attribute has been specified, the Attributes tool can help you specify a value for the `targetptr` attribute by listing all the IDs found in the target document.

However for the two above facilities to work, you first need to declare the collection of DocBook documents in which `olink` is used for cross-referencing. How to do this is explained in next section.

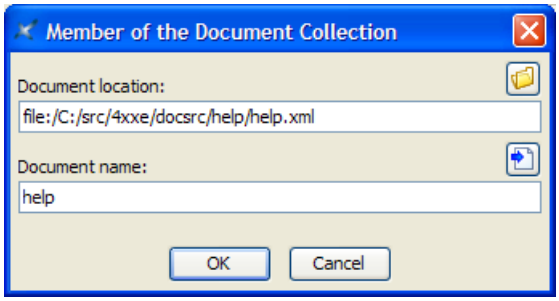
### 1.2.2. Specifying the set of olink-ed documents

Procedure:

1. Select DocBook → Set up olinks. This will display the following dialog box:




2. Click Add. This will display this other dialog box.




[5] Type a value in the Value field and use auto-completion or use the Edit button which is found at the right of this text field to display a specialized dialog box.

3. Use the Browse button to specify the URL of a document which is a member of the collection. In the above screenshot, this URL is "`file:/C:/src/8xxe/docsrc/help/help.xml`".

   ### Tip

   You can mix DocBook v4+ and DocBook v5+ documents within the same collection.

4. Type the symbolic name of the document in the Document name text field. In the above screenshot, this name is "`help`".

   This name, which cannot contain space characters, corresponds to a possible value for the `targetdoc` attribute. The same symbolic name must also be used in the *target database document*. Example:

   ```
   <!DOCTYPE targetset
     SYSTEM "../../addon/config/docbook/xsl/common/targetdatabase.dtd" [
     ...
     <!ENTITY help SYSTEM "help_html.targets">
     ...
   ]>
   <targetset>
     <sitemap>
       <dir name="doc">
         ...
         <dir name="help">
           <document targetdoc="help">
             &help;
           </document>
         </dir>
         ...
       </dir>
     </sitemap>
   </targetset>
   ```

   ### Tip

   Instead of typing the symbolic name of the document referenced in the Document location text field, it's also possible to click the  button. This button allows to use the ID of the root element (if any) of the document referenced in the Document location text field as a symbolic name.

   Using the ID of the root element as the symbolic name of an “olink-ed document” is a common practice. However, before using this button, make sure that this practice is actually used in your organization.

5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 until you have declared all the members of your document collection.

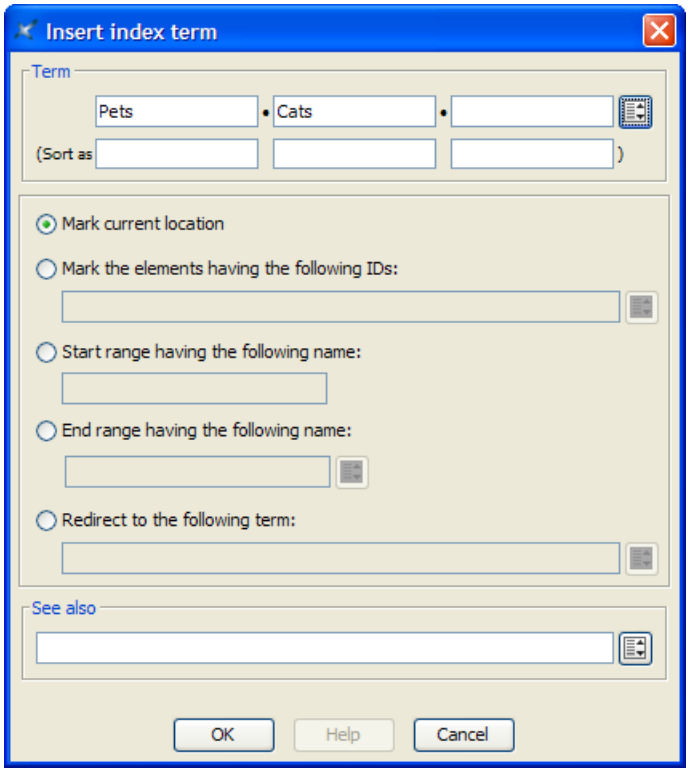
This setup is done once for all for both the DocBook and DocBook v5+ configurations. However you may add or remove members to/from your document collection at any time.

### Important

XXE can help you create `olink` elements. However it is important to understand that XXE cannot help you in putting these `olink` elements into use when converting your DocBook document to HTML, PDF, etc. For example, XXE cannot assist you in creating the sitemap file, in populating it with link targets, etc. All these tasks must be performed “by hand”, outside XXE. More information in *DocBook XSL: The Complete Guide*, by Bob Stayton.

## 1.3. Using the `indexterm` editor

This dialog box, displayed by menu item DocBook → Insert or Edit indexterm [5], allows to edit the selected `indexterm` element if any, or to create a new `indexterm` element and then insert it at caret position otherwise.




We'll explain with examples how to use the `indexterm` editor.

- If you want to get this kind of entry in your back of the book index:

```
P
Pet 12
```

  specify Term=`Pet`.

- Back of the book index:

```
P
Pet
    Cat 26
```

  specify Term=`Pet`, Term #2=`Cat`.

- Back of the book index:

```
P
"+" 54
```

  specify Term=`"+"`, Sort as=`plus`. Without this Sort as specification, the index entry corresponding to `"+"` would have been found in the **Symbols** category:

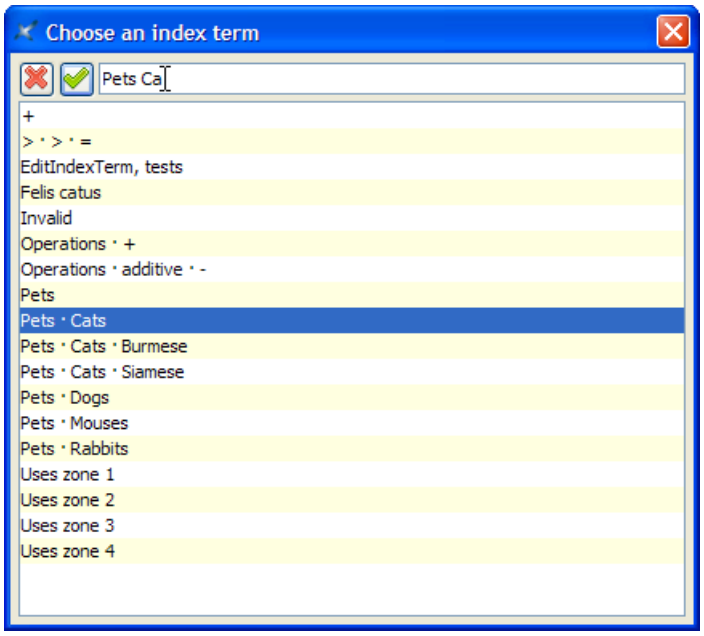
```
Symbols
"*" 53, 78
"+" 54
"-" 55, 91-95
...
```

- Back of the book index:

```
D
Domesticated animals 34 See also Pet
```

  specify Term=`Domesticated animals`, See also=`Pet`.

Note that the content of the See also field must refer to an existing index entry. That's why instead of typing "`Pet`", you can select this index entry by using the dialog box displayed by the Pick from list button found at the right of the See also row.




The above dialog box supports autocompletion. Note that if, for example, you want specify compound term "`Pet Cat Siamese`", you must type a space character between each simple term.

- Back of the book index:

```
I
IT See Information Technology
```

specify Term=`IT`, select "Redirect to the following term" then specify Redirect=`Information Technology`. (In the above example, notice that `IT` has no associated page number.)

Like See Also, the content of the Redirect field must refer to an existing index entry. Unlike See Also, a Redirect entry is merely a redirection to an actual index entry.

- Back of the book index:

```
O
Operation
    Additive
        "+" 87-90
```

1. Insert a first `indexterm` element at the beginning the range (this will give us page number 87).

   In order to do that, use DocBook → Insert or Edit indexterm and specify Term=`Operation`, Term #2=`Additive`, Term #3=`"+"`, Sort as #3=`plus`.

   Then check "Start range having the following name" and give your `indexterm` element an ID by specifying "`plus_reference`" in the Start range field.

2. Insert another `indexterm` element at the end the range (this will give us page number 90).

   In order to do that, use DocBook → Insert or Edit indexterm, check "End range having the following name" and specify the same ID, "`plus_reference`", in the End range field. All the other fields must be left blank.

   Note that instead of typing "`plus_reference`" in the End range field, you can select this ID by using the dialog box displayed by the Pick from list button found at the right of the End range field.

- Normally, that is, when "Mark current location" is selected, an `indexterm` element contributes to the back of the book index with its own page number. However, in some cases, it may be convenient to insert an `indexterm` at some place (typically in `chapterinfo`, `sectioninfo`, etc, elements) and specify that this `indexterm` corresponds to the page numbers of one or more other elements.

  Example: let's suppose that the `indexterm` element is contained in a `sectioninfo` element and that the chapter about dogs has "`ch.dogs`" its ID. Back of the book index:

  ```
  P
  Pet
      Dog 22
  ```

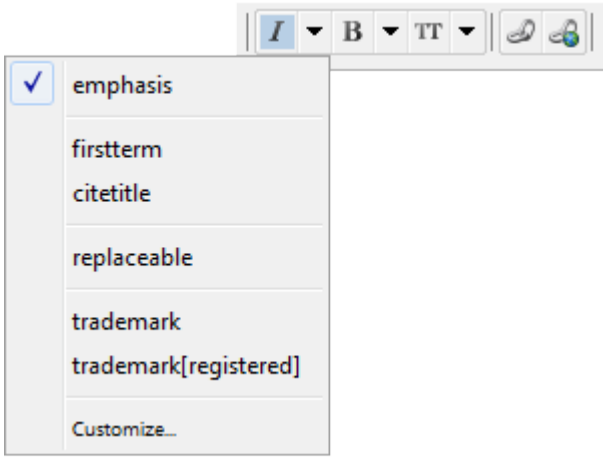
  specify Term=`Pet`, Term #2=`Dog`, select "Mark the elements having the following IDs" then specify Element IDs=`ch.dogs`.

  Note that instead of typing "`ch.dogs`" in the Element IDs field, you can select one or more IDs by using the dialog box displayed by the Pick from list button found at the right of the Element IDs field.

# 2. The DocBook tool bar


The DocBook tool bar starts with a number of “text style” toggles. These toggles emulate the behavior of the Bold, Italic, Underline, etc, toggles found in the tool bars of almost all word-processors. More information about text style toggles in About “text style” toggles in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

**Figure 1. Toggles found at the beginning of the DocBook tool bar**




In the above screenshot, the caret is inside an `emphasis` element and the user clicked the arrow button next to a “italic text style” toggle.

Toggle emphasis

> “Toggle” element `emphasis`. Next to this toggle is found an arrow button displaying a menu containing additional checkboxes for the following elements: `firstterm`, `citetitle`, `replaceable`, `trademark`, `trademark[registered]`.

Toggle emphasis[bold]

"Toggle" element `emphasis[bold]`. Next to this toggle is found an arrow button displaying a menu containing additional checkboxes for the following elements: `abbrev`, `guilabel`, `guibutton`, `guimenuitem`, `guisubmenu`, `guimenu`, `keycap`, `keysym`.

Toggle literal

"Toggle" element `literal`. Next to this toggle is found an arrow button displaying a menu containing additional checkboxes for the following elements: `filename`, `sgmltag[element]`, `sgmltag[attribute]`, `sgmltag[attvalue]`.

Toggle link (DocBook 4), Toggle link[linkend] (DocBook 5)

"Toggle" element `link` having a `linkend` attribute. Such element allows to specify an internal link.

Toggle ulink (DocBook 4), Toggle link[href] (DocBook 5)

"Toggle" element `ulink` having an `url` attribute (DocBook 4) or element `link` having an `xlink:href` attribute (DocBook 5). Such element allows to specify an external link.

## Important

In the context of a modular document (e.g. a book comprising chapters, each chapter being contained in its own file), *do not create external links between modules* (e.g. chapters). Instead create internal links between modules.

Insert cross-reference

Displays a menu allowing the user to insert `xref` or `olink` elements at caret position. In the case of the olink menu item, if there is a selection, then this selection is converted to an `olink` element.

Convert to plain text

Convert implicit or explicit selection to plain text.

Add para

Add a `para` element after node selection or after caret at a location where it is valid to do so.

Decrease nesting level

Convert a paragraph to a list item and a list item to a paragraph, the new element having a lesser nesting level than the original one. This button automatically splits lists when needed to.

This is the inverse command of "Increase nesting level". More Information below [15].

Increase nesting level

Convert a paragraph to a list item and a list item to a paragraph, the new element having a greater nesting level than the original one. This button automatically creates lists or merges adjacent lists when needed to.

Note that the two above buttons strictly alternate between paragraphs and list items. This means that you'll often have to click a button *twice in a row*. For example, in order to create a nested list, first click anywhere inside a list item and then click "Increase nesting level" twice. First click converts the list item to a plain paragraph contained in the preceding list item. Second click converts this paragraph to the first item of a new nested list.

For the two above buttons to function, any of the following conditions should be met:
- A sequence of list items must be explicitly selected.
- A list must be explicitly selected. This is equivalent to selecting all its items.

- A sequence of blocks *starting with a paragraph* must be explicitly selected.
- A paragraph must be implicitly selected. In order to implicitly select a paragraph, suffice to click anywhere inside it. However if this paragraph is the first child of a list item, then it's the list item which is implicitly selected.
- A list item to be implicitly selected. In order to implicitly select a list item, suffice to click anywhere inside it.

Change list type

Displays a menu allowing the user to change the type of the current list.

The list must be explicitly or implicitly selected. In order to implicitly select a list, suffice to click anywhere inside it.

Add list

Displays a menu allowing the user to select a type of list (`itemizedlist`, `orderedlist`, `variablelist`). The chosen list is added after node selection or after caret at a location where it is valid to do so.

Add list item

Add a `listitem` or `varlistitem` element after current list item. For this command to work, suffice to click anywhere inside an `itemizedlist`, `orderedlist` or `variablelist` element.

Add footnote

Displays a menu allowing the user to insert a footnote or a reference to a footnote (`footnoteref`) at caret position.

If a reference to a footnote is already selected, the footnoteref menu entry lets the user choose the ID of the footnote to be referenced.

Add note

Displays a menu allowing the user to add different kinds of admonitions after node selection or after caret at a location where it is valid to do so.

Add programlisting

Displays a menu allowing the user to add different kinds of elements containing preformatted text after node selection or after caret at a location where it is valid to do so.

Menu entry "Normalize Whitespace" normalizes whitespace in implicitly or explicitly selected program listing. Normalizing whitespace means: expanding tab characters to a number of space characters and removing the space characters which are common to the beginning of all text lines (that is, removing the superfluous “indentation” in the program listing, if any).

Add table

Displays a menu allowing the user to add different kinds of tables after node selection or after caret at a location where it is valid to do so.

Table editor

See Section 2.1, “Table editor” [18].

Add image

Displays a menu allowing the user to add different kinds of images and figures after node selection or after caret at a location where it is valid to do so.

## Adding an image map to your document

The following menu items allow to add the equivalent of an *HTML image map* to your DocBook documents.

mediaobject(callout)

Add an image map containing internal links typically pointing to the `calloutlist` element found at the end of the inserted `imageobjectco` element. See also command "Link callouts" [4].

mediaobject(imagemap) *(DocBook V5+ only)*

Add an image map containing external links typically pointing to Web pages.

Once any of the above menu items has been used, right-click anywhere inside the newly inserted `imageobjectco` element and select "Edit Image Map" from the contextual popup menu to display an *image map editor*. This image map editor allows to add “hot areas” to your image. More information in Section 18, “The "Edit Image Map" dialog box” in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

Add media object

This toolbar button is present only when a DocBook v5.1+ document is opened. Displays a menu containing the following items:

inlinemediaobject(audio)

Inserts an `inlinemediaobject` containing an `audioobject` at caret position.

inlinemediaobject(video)

Inserts an `inlinemediaobject` containing an `videobject` at caret position.

mediaobject(audio)

Adds a `mediaobject` containing an `audioobject` after node selection or after caret at a location where it is valid to do so.

mediaobject(video)

Adds a `mediaobject` containing an `videoobject` after node selection or after caret at a location where it is valid to do so.

More information in Section 17, “The media player dialog box” in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

## Do not forget to select the DocBook XSL stylesheets generating XHTML 5 rather than plain HTML

If your document contains audio and video elements, do not forget to select the DocBook XSL stylesheets generating XHTML 5 prior to using DocBook → Convert Document → Convert to HTML. This setting is done once for all using Options → Customize Configuration → Customize Document Conversion Stylesheets in *XMLmind XML Editor - Online Help*.

Add section

Displays a menu allowing the user to add chapter or section elements after node selection or after caret at a location where it is valid to do so.

## 2.1. Table editor

The following table editing commands fully support CALS tables as well as HTML tables. Most table editing commands can be repeated by using Edit → Repeat (**Ctrl**+**A**).

Note that using this table editor, or simply saving a document, or checking a document for validity, guarantees that the `cols` attribute of a `tgroup` is up to date. That is, you may forget about the `cols` attribute, XMLmind XML Editor will always compute it for you.

| Button | Menu item | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Table column<br><br>For a command in this menu to work, click anywhere inside a cell (or explicitly select a cell or an element having a cell ancestor). | Insert Before | Insert a column before column containing specified cell. |
| | Insert After | Insert a column after column containing specified cell. |
| | Cut | Cut to the clipboard the column containing specified cell. |
| | Copy | Copy to the clipboard the column containing specified cell. |
| | Paste Before | Paste copied or cut column before column containing specified cell. |
| | Paste After | Paste copied or cut column after column containing specified cell. |
| | Delete | Delete the column containing specified cell. |
| | Sort Rows | 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.)<br><br>A dialog box is displayed allowing to specify the following sort options:<br><br>Order<br><br>Dictionary is the language-specific alphabetical order. Example: (`Charles`, `best`, `Albert`) is sorted as (`Albert`, `best`, `Charles`).<br><br>Numeric. The string value of a cell is expected to start with a number. Example: (`+15.0%`, `1.50%`, `-20%`) is sorted as (`-20%`, `1.50%`, `+15.0%`).<br><br>Lexicographic is the order of Unicode characters. Example: (`Charles`, `best`, `Albert`) is sorted as (`Albert`, `Charles`, `best`).<br><br>Dictionary and Numeric orders will cause this menu item to fail, unless the language of the table can be determined (i.e. lookup for the `lang` attribute).<br><br>Direction<br><br>Ascending means: A to Z, low to high. Descending means: Z to A, high to low.<br><br>Note that:<br><br>• Header/footer rows (i.e. `thead`) are never sorted.<br>• The contents of row groups (i.e. `tbody`) are sorted separately. |
| Table row<br><br>For a command in this menu to work, click anywhere inside a cell (or explicitly select a cell or an | Insert BeforeFor | Insert a row before row containing specified cell.<br><br>**Note**<br><br>Note that row editing commands are enabled, not only by implicitly or explicitly selecting a table cell or any of its descendants, but also by explicitly selecting a table row. |
| | Insert After | Insert a row before row containing specified cell. |

| Button | Menu item | Description |
|---|---|---|
| element having a cell ancestor) or explicitly select a row. | Cut | Cut to the clipboard the row containing specified cell. |
| | Copy | Copy to the clipboard the row containing specified cell. |
| | Paste Before | Paste copied or cut row before row containing specified cell. |
| | Paste After | Paste copied or cut row after row containing specified cell. |
| | Delete | Delete the row containing specified cell. |
| Table cell<br><br>For a command in this menu to work, click anywhere inside a cell (or explicitly select a cell or an element having a cell ancestor). | Increment Column Span | Increment the number of columns spanned by specified cell. |
| | Decrement Column Span | Decrement the number of columns spanned by specified cell. |
| | Increment Row Span | Increment the number of rows spanned by specified cell. |
| | Decrement Row Span | Decrement the number of rows spanned by specified cell. |
| | Set Color | Displays a dialog box allowing to give a background color to specified cell.<br><br>Unlike the other entries of this menu, this entry allows to give a background color, not only to specified cell, but also to one or more of any of the following explicitly selected elements: `row`, `entry`, `tr`, `td`, `th`. |

# 3. Custom bindings

| Keystroke | Action |
|---|---|
| **Alt**+Shift+Up | Same as menu item Move Up [5]. |
| **Alt**+Shift+Down | Same as menu item Move Down [5]. |
| **Alt**+Shift+Left | Same as toolbar button Decrease nesting level [15]. |
| **Alt**+Shift+Right | Same as toolbar button Increase nesting level [15]. |
| **Enter** | Insert a newline character if possible. Otherwise, if caret is at the beginning of a paragraph, list item or a few other kinds of block, insert same block before. Otherwise, if caret is at the end of a block, insert same block after. Otherwise, split block. |
| **Del** | Delete selection if any. Otherwise, if caret is at the end of a paragraph, list item or a few other kinds of block, join with following block. Otherwise, delete character following caret. |
| **BackSpace** | Delete selection if any. Otherwise, if caret is at the beginning of a paragraph, list item or a few other kinds of block, join with preceding block. Otherwise, delete character preceding caret. |
| **Ctrl**+**Enter** | Add same block after the paragraph, list item or a few other kinds of block which is the ancestor of selected node. |
| **Shift**+**Ctrl**+**Enter** | Add same block before the paragraph, list item or a few other kinds of block which is the ancestor of selected node. |
| **Ctrl**+**Alt**+**C** | Like **Ctrl**+**Shift**+**C**, copy to the clipboard a reference to the selected nodes. However this variant is useful when the reference is intended to be pasted to *several different locations* in the same document. It leverages XInclude |

| Keystroke | Action |
|---|---|
| | 1.1 features[a] which allow to avoid duplicate IDs caused by transclusions. |
| **Application Event** | **Action** |
| Drop an object. | • On a `ulink` element, change the value of the `url` attribute to the dropped string.<br>• On an `image` element, change the value of the `fileref` attribute to the dropped string.<br>• Elsewhere<br>  • If the object being dropped represents an URL or an absolute filename, open the corresponding document in XMLmind XML Editor.<br>  • Otherwise, displays a popup menu allowing to paste the dropped text or XML before, into or after the drop location. |
| Drag one of the “handles” displayed around an image. (The “handles” are displayed after clicking on the image.) | Resize the image, but always preserve its aspect ratio.<br><br>Pressing Ctrl (Cmd on the Mac) while dragging the handle allows to distort the image. |
| Drag a separator found between two table columns. | Resize the table column. More precisely this gives an appropriate proportional width (e.g. `<colspec colwidth="3*">`) to *all* table columns. |

[a] The `xi:include` element implicitly created by pasting the reference has a `set-xml-id=""` attribute (DocBook 5.0) or a `trans:idfixup="auto"` attribute (DocBook 5.1).

# 4. Table rendering

The following attributes are either completely ignored or partially supported. All other attributes are supported.

| Attribute | Support |
|---|---|
| `table` (or `informaltable`) `orient` | Ignored. |
| `table` (or `informaltable`) `pgwide` | Ignored. |
| `colspec colwidth` | All forms including "`2*`" or "`3*+1pc`" are supported.<br><br>Coefficients of "`*`" are always converted to integers. Examples: "`2.5*`" is equivalent to "`2*`". "`3.95*+0.5in`" is equivalent to "`4*+0.5in`".<br><br>A column must contain at least one cell with a column span equal to 1 for the `colwidth` attribute to have an effect. |
| `entry rotate` | Ignored. |
| `align` | Values `justify` and `char` are rendered like `left`. |
| `char` | Ignored. See `align`. |
| `charoff` | Ignored. See `align`. |

## 4.1. HTML tables

DocBook supports HTML tables as well as CALS tables (that is, ``traditional" DocBook tables) starting from version 4.3. Therefore XMLmind XML Editor also supports both table models. See Appendix A, *Table rendering* in *XMLmind XML Editor - XHTML Support* for details.

The only limitation is that mixing both HTML and CALS content models in the same `table` or `informaltable` is *absolutely not supported* by table rendering code and by table editing commands, even if this is allowed according to the DTD V4.3.

Example 1: an `informaltable` contains `tr` child elements. In such case, the `informaltable` is an HTML table. Setting attribute `frame` to `topbot` on this `informaltable` will have absolutely no visual effect.

Example 2: a `table` has a child `tgroup` element which itself contains a `tbody` with `row`/`entry` descendants. In such case, the `table` is a CALS table. Adding a `thead` having `tr`/`td` descendants before the `tbody` of the `tgroup` would lead to catastrophic results. Fortunately, the DocBook configuration of XMLmind XML Editor makes it hard to do this unintentionally.