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# XMLmind XML Editor - XHTML Support

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## 1. The XHTML Strict DTD versus the XHTML Transitional DTD

XHTML has two DTDs:

- a so-called *Strict DTD*, which is content-oriented,
- and another one, much more compatible with traditional HTML, called the *Transitional DTD*.

XMLmind XML Editor supports both DTDs using the two different configurations. However, if you have created your XHTML document using an editor which does not add:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

or

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

at the top of the document, XXE will fail to recognize your document as being an XHTML one. In such case, using a text editor, you need to add the proper `<!DOCTYPE>` [1] to your XHTML document.

## 2. XHTML menu

Table editing commands fully support HTML 4 tables.

Menu	Item	Description
Column	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.
Row	Insert Before	Insert a row before row containing specified cell.

Menu	Item	Description
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) or explicitly select a row.		<b>Note</b>  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.
	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.
Cell  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.
	D e c r e m e n t 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.

Other commands:

#### Paste After As

The 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 `pre` 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.

#### Go to Opposite Link End

A `a` element with one of `href`, `name` or `id` attributes must be implicitly or explicitly selected. Scrolls to and selects opposite link end (if found). For example, will scroll to and select `<a name="foo">` if the command has been invoked with `<a href="#foo">` selected.

#### Go to Next Link

A `a` element with a `href` attribute must be implicitly or explicitly selected. Scrolls to and selects following similar link (if found). For example, will scroll to and select next `<a href="#foo">` if the command has been invoked with `<a href="#foo">` selected.

#### Go to Previous Link


A `a` element with a `href` attribute must be implicitly or explicitly selected. Scrolls to and selects preceding similar link (if found). For example, will scroll to and select previous `<a href="#foo">` if the command has been invoked with `<a href="#foo">` selected.

#### Preview

Preview document being edited using the "default viewer" helper application. The default viewer is typically a Web browser. This helper application is specified in the Preferences dialog box, Helper Applications section, Default viewer field.

The temporary preview file (`__PREVIEW__document_name.html`) is generated in the same directory as the document being edited.

## 2.1. Convert Document sub-menu

 This menu is present only in XMLmind XML Editor Professional Edition.

#### 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.

#### Print PostScript

Converts the document being edited to PostScript® 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/>), and then sends the generated file to the chosen printer.

#### 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. That is, you must specify the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of a save file.

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.pdf` as the URL of the save file and if directory `report43/` does not exist, this directory will be created during command execution.

## 3. Custom bindings

Keystroke	Action
Enter	Inside a <code>p</code> , splits the <code>p</code> in two parts.  Elsewhere, normal behaviour.
Del	At the end of a <code>p</code> , if there is no node or text selection, joins this <code>p</code> with following sibling <code>p</code> if any.  Otherwise, normal behaviour.

Keystroke	Action
<b>BackSpace</b>	At the beginning of a <code>p</code> , if there is no node or text selection, joins this <code>p</code> with preceding sibling <code>p</code> if any.  Otherwise, normal behaviour.
<b>Ctrl+Enter</b>	Inside a <code>p</code> , <code>li</code> , <code>dt</code> , <code>dd</code> , inserts same element after this one. Note that in the case of <code>dt</code> and <code>dd</code> , it inserts a new <code>dt</code> followed by a new <code>dd</code> .  Elsewhere, no effect.
<b>Shift+Ctrl+Enter</b>	Inside a <code>p</code> , <code>li</code> , <code>dt</code> , <code>dd</code> , inserts same element before this one. Note that in the case of <code>dt</code> and <code>dd</code> , it inserts a new <code>dt</code> followed by a new <code>dd</code> .  Elsewhere, no effect.
<b>Shift+Enter</b>	Inserts a <code>br</code> at caret and moves caret after inserted <code>br</code> .
<b>Esc w</b>	Converts text copied to the clipboard using an external application (Web browser, word processor, etc) to one or more <code>p</code> elements. Then paste these paragraphs after implicitly or explicitly selected element.
Application Event	Action
drop	On a <code>a</code> element with attribute <code>href</code> , changes the value of the attribute to the the dropped string.  Elsewhere, considers that the dropped string is a filename or an URL and therefore, attempts to open the corresponding document in the editor.

## 4. Table rendering

Deprecated attributes (specified in the transitional DTD) are not supported. The following attributes (specified in the strict DTD) are either completely ignored or partially supported. All other attributes (specified in the strict DTD) are supported.

Attribute	Support
<code>table width</code>	Ignored.
<code>table border</code>	Value larger than 1 treated like 1.
<code>table cellspacing</code>	Ignored.
<code>table cellpadding</code>	Ignored.
<code>col (or colgroup) width</code>	All forms including "20%", "3*" or "0*" are supported.  A column must contain at least one cell with a column span equal to 1 for the <code>width</code> attribute to have an effect.
<code>align</code>	Values <code>justify</code> and <code>char</code> are rendered like <code>left</code> .
<code>char</code>	Ignored. See <code>align</code> .
<code>charoff</code>	Ignored. See <code>align</code> .

## 5. Spell checking

XHTML has two attributes for specifying the language of an element: `lang` and `xml:lang`. By default, XMLmind XML Editor is configured to consider `xml:lang` and to ignore `lang`. This behavior can, of course, be changed by

modifying the XHTML configuration of XMLmind XML Editor (*XXE\_install\_dir*/addon/config/xhtmll/common.incl).