# Using Arbortext Styler 6.1

## Overview

In this course, you will learn how to create stylesheets for authoring. You will also learn how to edit window displays, page outputs, and Web outputs. You will develop techniques for specifying formats for the Arbortext window display, review multiple outputs and stylesheet formats, and become familiar with relevant documentation. In addition, you will learn how to code stylesheet categories that affect the Arbortext window display and paged output, and how to apply context, position, and conditional-based formatting. You will also learn how to use derivation and property sets to design a stylesheet that is easy to maintain. Finally, you will learn how to create and apply page sets, preview multiple outputs while developing Arbortext Styler stylesheets, export stylesheets to multiple types, and test your stylesheet to ensure its success.

At the end of each module, you will complete a set of review questions to reinforce critical topics from that module. At the end of the course, you will complete a course assessment in Pro/FICIENCY intended to evaluate your understanding of the course as a whole.

## Course Objectives

- Work effectively with Arbortext and stylesheets
- Review guidelines for getting started
- Become accustomed with Arbortext Styler
- Review styles
- Review formatting graphics
- Add generated text
- Review context-based and position-based formatting
- Review conditional based formatting
- Work with properties
- Assign space values and priorities
- Use default formatting
- Work with property sets
- Format text and generated text
- Number and label
- Create a Table of Contents
- Use cross-referencing
- Working with page sets
- Create and use modular Styler stylesheets
- Create footnotes
- Use the preview options in Arbortext Styler
- Export a PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet to other formats
- Test documents
- Manage and associate multiple stylesheets

# Welcome to this PTC Training Class

Prior to using the training materials in this course, you must read the information in the following pages. This information explains how to:

- Use the training materials most effectively
- Download the exercise files and configure your computer for the class
- Position the application windows and navigate within the exercise instructions

The information in this Web-based course is organized into modules which are comprised of topics. Each topic is divided into one or more of the following sections:

- Concepts/Lectures
- How to Video/Demonstrations
- How to Steps/Exercise

## Before Performing the Exercises

The exercises are performed on your installation of Arbortext software. Make sure that the version of Arbortext software corresponding to the course you are taking is installed and licensed on your computer before continuing.

## Downloading the Arbortext Lab/Exercise Files

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*Before downloading the Lab/Exercises files, please look in the Special Instructions section below for the titles of the Web-based training courses that require special download procedures. If your Web-based training course titles do not appear in Special Instructions, you should follow the following steps:*

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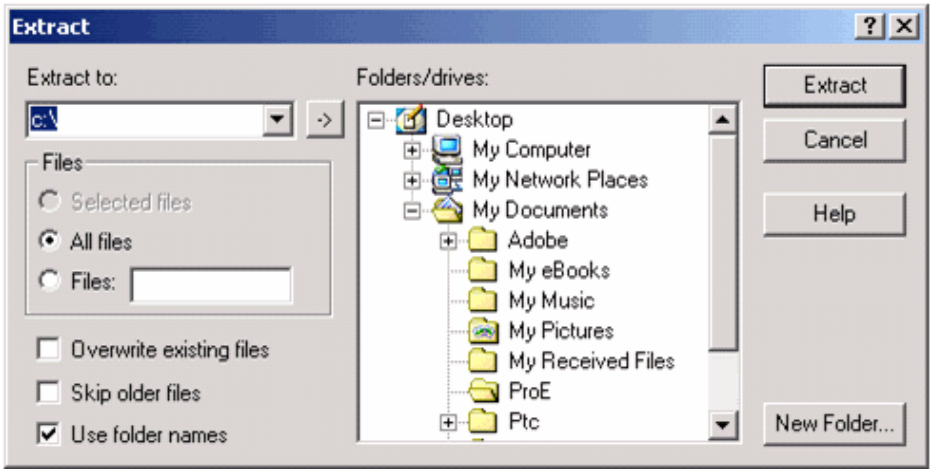
1. Download the lab/exercise files.
    - Locate the appropriate link from the PTC University contents page to download the Lab/Demo files. These files may also be referred to as “Lab/Demo Files (Commercial).”
    - Save the zip file to your desktop, or your preferred location.
2. Extract the zip file to a location on your hard drive.
    - If you do not have Winzip installed on your computer, you can download an evaluation copy from www.winzip.com.
    - Double-click the zip file to open it.
    - Click **Extract**, and specify a plain drive letter (for example, **C:** or **D:**).
        - The C:\ drive is used for this example, and in the exercise instructions.
    - Make sure the **Use folder names** option is checked, as shown below.




- Click **Extract**. Close WinZip when finished.

3. Browse to the folder created by the zip file.
   - For example: **C:\user\student**

## Downloading the Arbortext Lab/Exercise Files

## Positioning the Browser and Arbortext Windows

- Open a Browser window with the course instructions.
- Open the Arbortext software.
- Position the Arbortext software window to the right of the Browser window.
- Resize the width of the windows to provide the best balance of viewing the exercise steps with ample working area within the Arbortext software.

## Navigation and Conventions

- Click **(Next)** or **(Previous)** at the top of each page to proceed through the instructions.
  - These links are also repeated at the bottom of each page.
- Carefully read all of the content on each page and perform the given steps before proceeding to the next one.
  - In several cases, you may have to 'scroll down' the instructions before continuing.
- You can navigate back to the starting page by using the (Home) link found at the bottom of each page.
  - From the (Home) page, you can use the links provided to jump to a particular exercise, or to review the reference documentation.
- You can adjust the font size of these tutorials using either of two methods:
  - By clicking View > Text Size from the Internet Explorer window.
  - By pressing CTRL and rolling the mouse wheel.

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PLEASE READ THESE TERMS CAREFULLY.

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By clicking the Accept button below you represent and warrant that you agree to the foregoing and will use the Training Kit solely for your own personal participation in the related PTC training course as is provided for in these Terms of Use:

If you will be using commercial edition software (usually available in your workplace) to complete the course, you should use the commercial edition lab files.

## Download Lab Files

Accept (1,878 KB)

*PTC does not provide Arbortext software with this course.*

# Introduction to Arbortext and Stylesheets

### Module Overview:

In this module, you learn about how Arbortext uses stylesheets to format content and composed output.

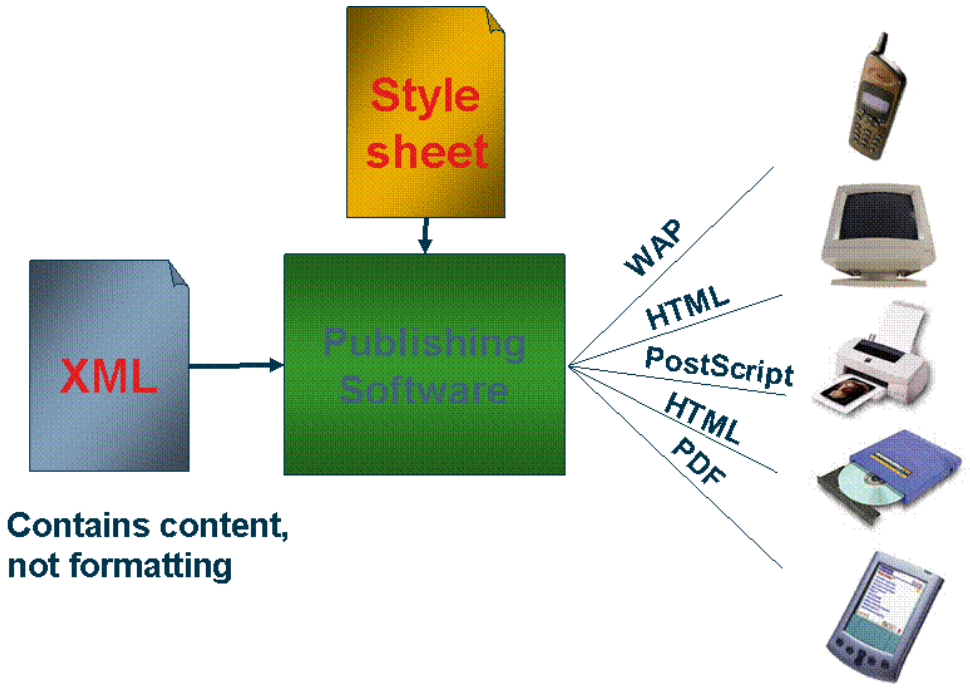
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Explain stylesheet concepts.
- Define an Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

# Introduction to Arbortext and Stylesheets

A stylesheet is a collection of formatting specifications that are applied to XML/SGML text. This formatting appears in your PTC Arbortext Editor window display and when you output your XML/SGML to multiple file types.




What Is a Stylesheet?

A PTC Arbortext Editor stylesheet can produce an infinite number of formats. Since there are infinite possibilities, this module focuses on the important features of various formatting components.

## Multiple Stylesheets

PTC Arbortext Editor supports multiple stylesheets for the same XML/SGML text, including different styles for screen display and paged output. For example, text may be authored for output in different formats. In this case, a stylesheet for authoring, or a screen stylesheet, is useful. You can also use the same stylesheet for both screen display and paged output.

You can use different stylesheets to output different formats. For example, you can output full-size and pocket-size publications. You can also use the same stylesheet for different formats for paged output.

## Creating a Complete PTC Arbortext Editor View Display

You can customize the PTC Arbortext Editor View display settings in your doctype.dcf (Document Type Configuration File). In addition, you can use Arbortext Command Language (ACL) scripting to control the way tags and generated text appear.

## Arbortext Command Language and Screen Display

option, specific to a customer's document type, can be enabled using an instance.acl file.

When an instance.acl file is installed with the document type, its settings are applied to all PTC Arbortext Editor sessions that utilize that document type. For more information about customizing a document type, consult the Online Help option.

## Arbortext Command Language and Stylesheet Formatting

Sometimes you may want to use both ACL and the stylesheet to format your document. In a document instance, you can use ACL to:

- Set attributes or pseudo-attributes for the stylesheet to use or test.
- Write elements and text into the document instance for the stylesheet to format.
- Write processing instructions into the document instance.

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*More information about customizing the .dcf file and using ACL can be found in the Online Help.*

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**1.** Before a stylesheet can be designed and coded, what must be determined?

- A - the number of databases used
- B - your development language
- C - formatting requirements and specifications
- D - how many users will be publishing

**2.** What is the first step in creating a stylesheet?

- A - Defining your font family.
- B - Understanding your stylesheet needs.
- C - Measuring your page margins.
- D - None of the above.

**3.** True or False? You can create Arbortext Styler stylesheets for publishing to multiple output formats, such as print, PDF, and HTML.

- A - True
- B - False

**4.** Which of the following is a collection of formatting specifications that are applied to XML/SGML text?

- A - A macro.
- B - A schema.
- C - A stylesheet.
- D - A DTD.

**5.** A single Arbortext Styler stylesheet can support which of the following for output?

- A - HTML
- B - Web
- C - DMP
- D - All of the above.

# Guidelines for Getting Started

### Module Overview:

Before starting your stylesheet development project, you need to research and plan the requirements and specifications of your desired format.

This module introduces important guidelines for planning and testing your stylesheet.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Name several factors to consider when planning for your stylesheet needs.
- List several guidelines for identifying general formatting requirements.
- Describe how to identify page layout requirements.

## Successful Stylesheet Development

The first step in creating a stylesheet is understanding your stylesheet needs. It is recommended that you answer the following questions before you begin coding your stylesheet:

- How many document types are used?
- How are documents currently authored and edited in your organization?
- How are documents stored?
- How are documents assembled?
- Which languages need to be supported by your company?
- What types of outputs are supported?

Once you have fully explored and answered these questions, you can determine your general stylesheet needs. The next step is to determine your formatting requirements and specifications for each stylesheet.

# Understanding Formatting Requirements

The following is a list of general, style-related requirements for you to consider before creating your stylesheets.

| Requirement | Description |
|---|---|
| Document Types | List the document type for which you are creating the stylesheet. |
| Output Types | List the desired outputs.<br><br>*You may want to create a table with columns for each output.* |
| Default Settings | Define the default formatting requirements. For example, determine page size and numbering for print stylesheets, font specifications, widow and orphan count, keeps for titles, and hyphenation. |
| Page Types | List the main structures in your documents. These typically correspond to elements or sections that start new pages. Examples include the title page, table of contents, chapters, index, and appendices. |
| Fonts | List all the fonts that you use. |
| Languages | List the languages that the stylesheet supports, and whether a document can contain multiple languages. Specify how the language is determined (for example, using the lang attribute on the book element). If you want to hyphenate your document, determine which hyphenation language to use. |
| Colors | Identify the output types that support colors, and list the supported RGB or hexadecimal colors. |
| Elements | List all the elements that the stylesheet formats, the context in which they are formatted, and the formatting specifications for each context. |
| Table of Contents | List the elements in a table of contents, and the formatting specifications for each. |
| Indexes | List the elements to be used in the index and the format for the index. |
| Appendices | If the appendix format matches that of the document body, it is not necessary to create separate elements in the context of an appendix. However, you should determine which elements, if any, have different formatting and specify them at this time. |
| Attributes | Determine when formatting is different based on attribute values. |

## Page Layout Formatting Requirements

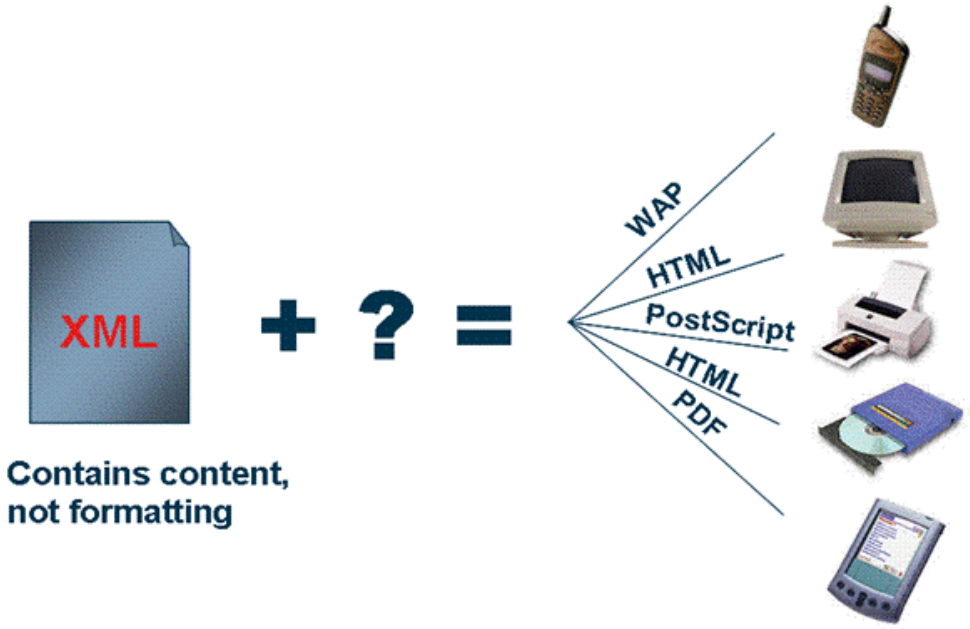
- Title page
- Copyright page
- Table of contents
- Body pages
- Index
- Appendix

The following table provides an example of page layout requirements.

| Requirement | Description |
|---|---|
| Margins | Specify the number of columns, and the size of outer margins, gutters, and top and bottom margins. |
| Headers | Determine whether headers appear on both odd and even pages, and specify the content for each header. For example, an even header may contain the document title, while an odd header may contain the title of a chapter or section. |
| Footers | Determine whether footers appear on both odd and even pages, and specify the content for each footer. For example, an even footer may contain a page number, while an odd footer may contain the document title. |
| Spacing | Determine spacing before and after headers and footers. |

# Understanding Requirements and Specifications

Before a stylesheet can be designed and coded, you must determine the formatting requirements and specifications. When determining requirements and specifications, much of the information you need to consult may already exist in written documentation or as sample documents from your current production method. You should consult style guides, corporate identity standards, and corporate legal requirements. In addition to providing the guidelines for your stylesheet, this information helps you estimate the amount of effort required for stylesheet development.




Single Source Diagram

In this course, you are provided with formatting requirements and specifications. Every stylesheet development project should begin with a requirements and specifications development phase.

## Requirements

Formatting requirements include any user expectations for formatting. This does not include details such as font sizes and indents.

For example, a stylesheet for paged output might be required to support publication in two different sizes, depending on an attribute setting. A stylesheet for screen display might be required to support two different views of the text depending on an attribute setting, one with tags for authoring and one without tags for viewing. Another possibility is that the screen display might be required to match the paged output, DVD, or HTML display as closely as possible.

There are many possibilities which can significantly impact the scope of the development effort, as well as the design of the stylesheet. You need to be aware of them as soon as possible and plan accordingly.

## Specifications

For example, if you determine that a document uses only one font family, you can specify that font family globally, thus making it easier to code and to edit in the future.

When you are determining requirements and specifications for printed output, much of the information that you need to consult may already exist, if not in written documentation, then as sample documents from your current production method. You should consult style guides or corporate identity standards, as well as corporate and legal requirements.

You must understand PTC Arbortext Editor Preferences when you are determining requirements and specifications for Editor View display. The Preferences dialog box in PTC Arbortext Editor controls some style features that the PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet does not, and it is important to understand the differences when coding the PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

**1.** Specifying the number of columns, the size of outer margins, gutters, and top and bottom margins meets which page layout formatting requirement?

- A - Spacing
- B - Footers
- C - Headers
- D - Margins

**2.** Which of the following is a general, style-related requirement?

- A - Languages
- B - Document Types
- C - Page Types
- D - All of the above.

**3.** Which of the following is a page layout type?

- A - Title page
- B - Body page
- C - Appendix
- D - All of the above.

# Getting Started with Arbortext Styler

### Module Overview:

Arbortext offers several methods of stylesheet modification. This module introduces you to the basic mechanics of Arbortext Styler.

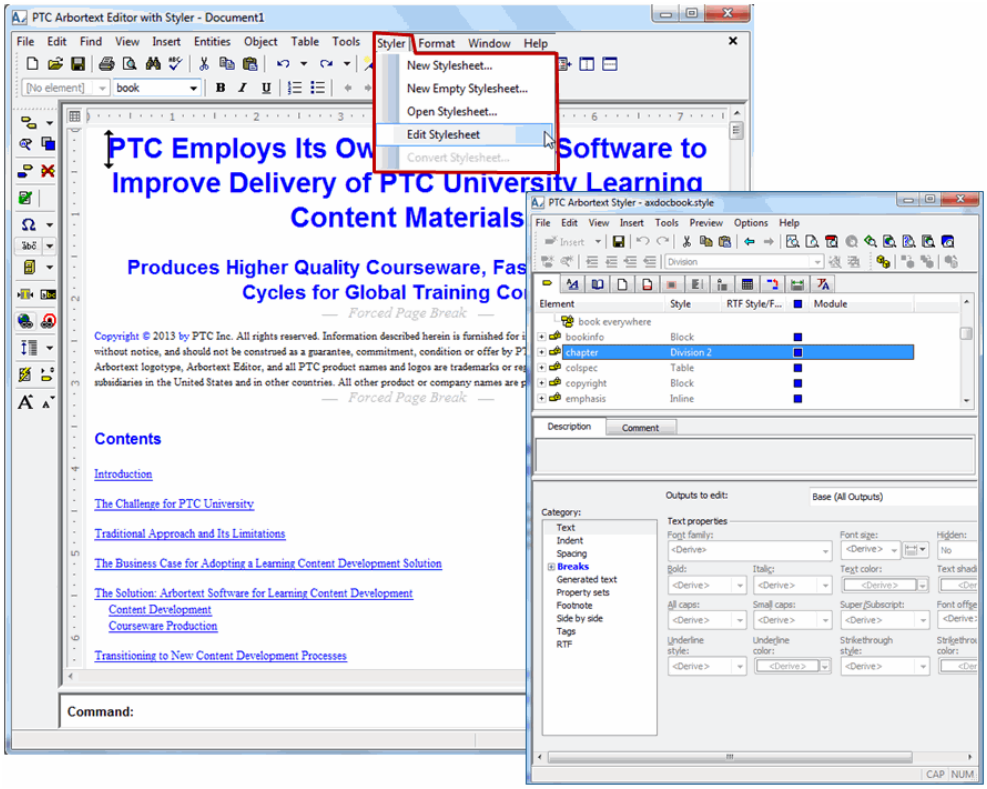
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Describe Arbortext Styler concepts.
- Save your stylesheet for multiple outputs.
- Navigate within the Arbortext Styler interface.
- View property sets and their values.
- Understand working with a Resolved Document for Styling.

# About Arbortext Styler

Arbortext Styler enables you to develop both simple and complex stylesheets for multiple outputs and editors.




Arbortext Styler

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*Although Arbortext Styler is a Windows-only product, you can use stylesheets produced by Arbortext Styler on other platforms.*

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If you have a DTD or Schema, and a document instance, you can use Arbortext Styler to quickly configure a new stylesheet or to create variations on any existing stylesheet. Arbortext Styler enables you to quickly create a rough stylesheet by mapping your elements to a predefined set of styles. For all forms of output, it is possible to create a stylesheet that is ready for use in the PTC Arbortext Editor View. It also enables you to produce composed output for Print, PDF, HTML, RTF, Web, Digital Media Publisher, or HTML Help.

PTC Arbortext Styler is intended to help simplify the process of creating a new stylesheet for multiple forms of output such as specialized page layouts, indexes, and other features your composed document may require.

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*To access the PTC Arbortext Styler menu and all of its options, you must obtain a license.*

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# Arbortext Styler Concepts

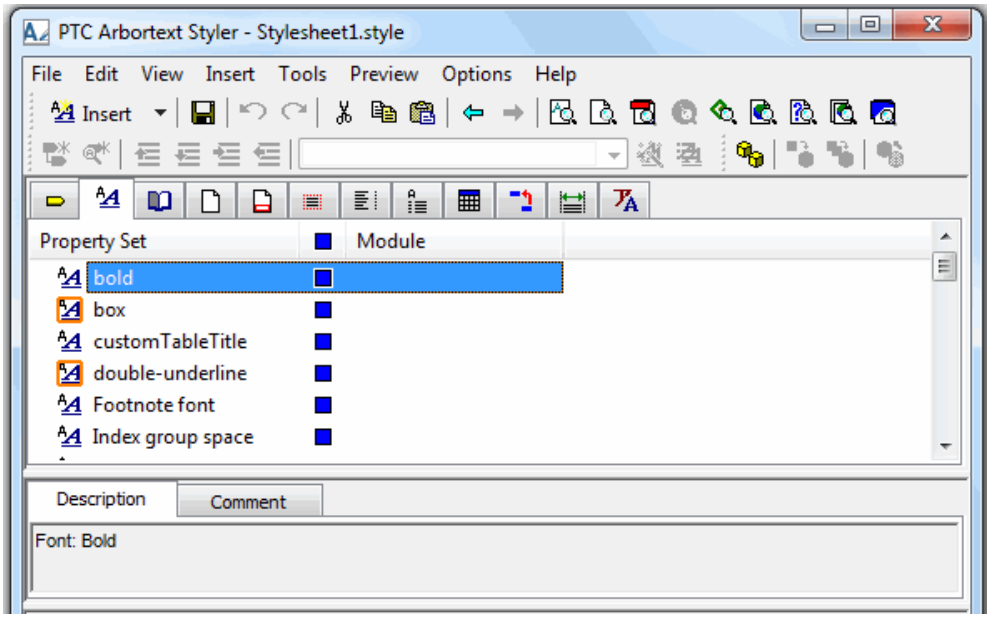
Arbortext Styler is based on the following concepts:

- Context – An element's location within the structure of an XML or SGML document.
- Styles – Predefined styles that are assigned to elements that apply a set of initial properties, such as font characteristics, spacing, and indentation.
- Property Sets – Common formatting characteristics that can be applied to multiple elements in order to ease stylesheet maintenance.
- Conditions – Formatting applied to elements based on an attribute and attribute value.

You learn about each of the above stated concepts, as well as apply them to your Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

# Property Sets

Property sets are predefined sets of formatting properties that can be applied to contexts or conditions, or combined to create additional property sets. You can use property sets to modularize your Arbortext Styler stylesheet, making it easier to maintain.




The Property Sets Tab

For example, you may have ten elements in your DTD or Schema that you want to format in the same way: 10 pt, italic, and red. If the point size needs to change from 10 pt to 11 pt, you only need to modify the property set. Any element that references that property set automatically updates to the new font size.

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*Property sets are closely related to XSL attribute-sets.*

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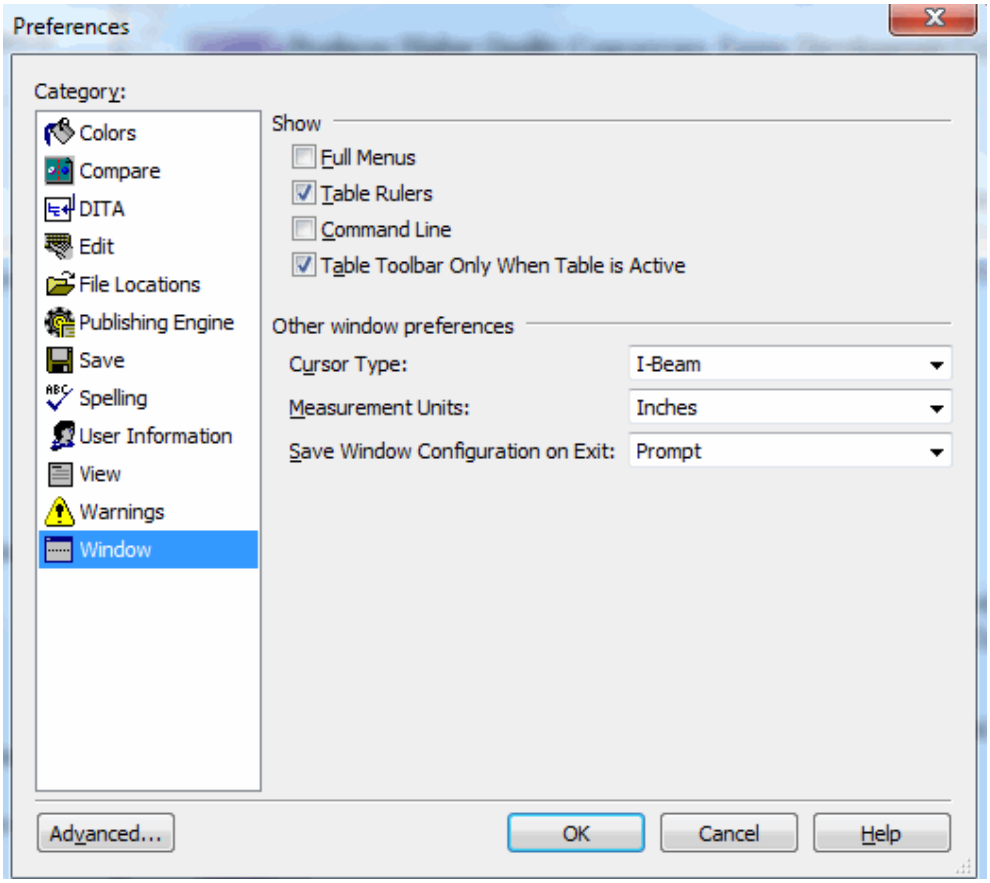
# Storing Preferences

You can control many aspects of the behavior and appearance of PTC Arbortext Editor. Typically, these preferences are selected and made permanent through the Preferences dialog box and stored in a file in your working or home directory.




Preferences Dialog Box

The preferences file is read each time PTC Arbortext Editor is opened. It is named arbortext.wcf.

You can also specify how you would like to save your settings when exiting from PTC Arbortext Editor:

- Always
- Never
- Prompt

Window configurations that are saved include:

- Location and size of PTC Arbortext Editor window.
- Document Map pane display, including whether it is synchronized with the Edit pane.
- Display and location of toolbars.
- Display and locations of docked dialog boxes.

# Getting Started

### Scenario

In this exercise, you will open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler and learn how to configure initial preferences for your editing environment.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Log on to the operating system.
- Confirm PTC Arbortext Styler is installed and licensed.

### Task 1. Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler and learn how to configure initial preferences for your editing environment.

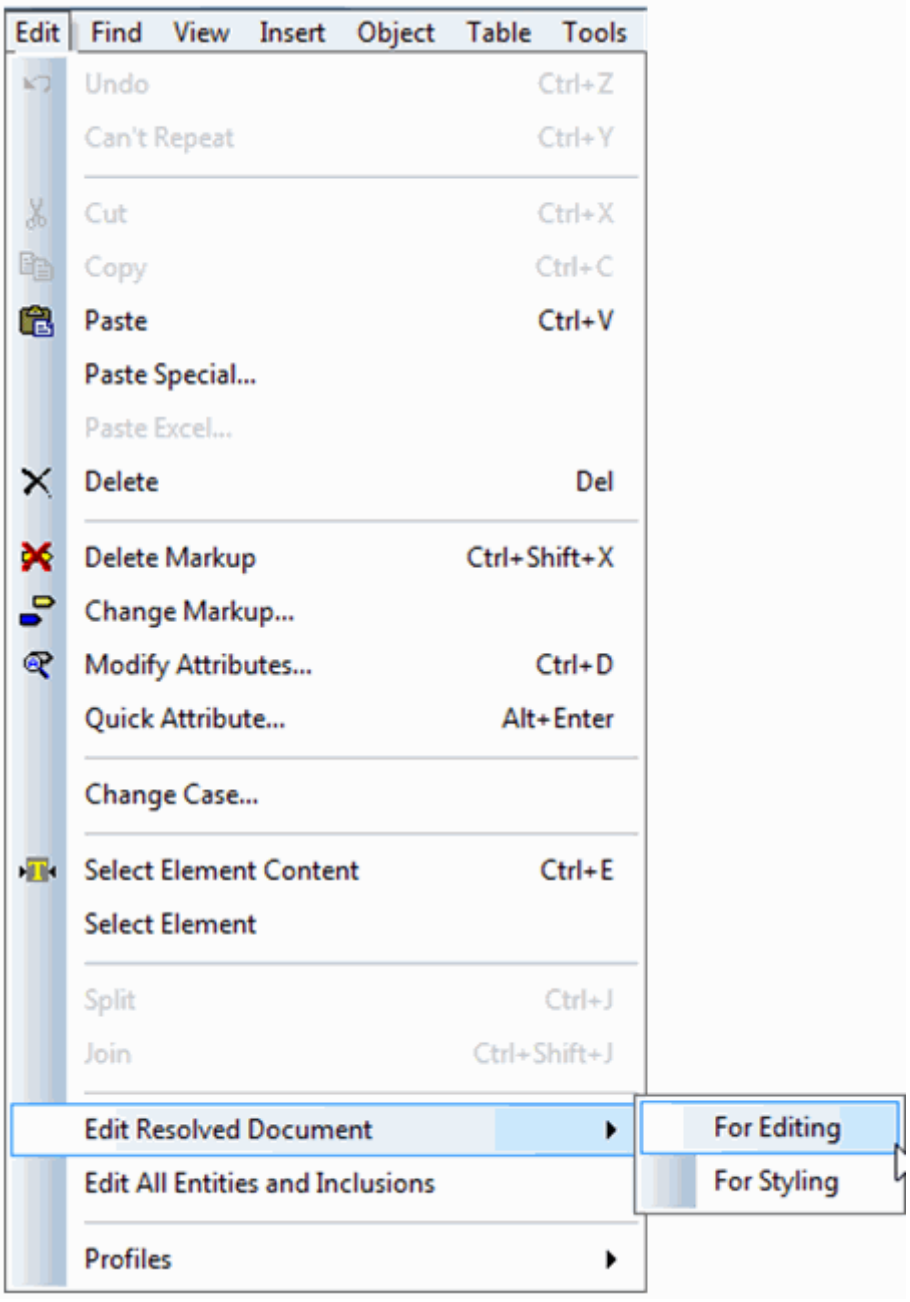
1. Double-click the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler 6.1 icon on your desktop to open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
2. Verify that the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler window appears.
3. Click **File > Open**.
4. Browse to *C:\Users\student*.
5. Open the **WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml** document.
6. No stylesheet is currently associated with our document. In the No Stylesheet Found dialog box, click **None**.
7. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Message dialog box.
8. Again, click **OK** in the next PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler message dialog box.
9. Click **Close**  in the Parser Messages dialog box.
10. Click **Tools > Preferences**.
11. In the Preferences dialog box, select the **Window** category.
12. Verify that the following check boxes are selected:
    - Full Menus
    - Table Rulers
    - Command Line
    - Table Toolbar Only When Table is Active
13. In the lower-left corner of the dialog box, click the **Advanced** button.
14. In the Advanced Preferences list, scroll down and highlight **tagdisplay**.

15. Click **Edit**.
16. Edit the value to **Full** and click **OK**.
17. In the Advanced Preferences dialog box, click **Close**.
18. We have now completed the initial preference configuration for the editing environment. In the Preferences dialog box, click **OK**.
19. Verify that tags are now displayed and that the Command line is visible.
20. Click **File > Save**.
21. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
22. Leave **WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml** open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Working with a Resolved Document for Styling

To assist you with styling DITA maps, you can generate an assembled version of a DITA map called the resolved document. This resolved document can be created either for editing or styling. You generate a resolved document for styling with the PTC Arbortext Editor Edit > Edit Resolved Document > For Styling menu option.




The Edit Resolved Document Menu

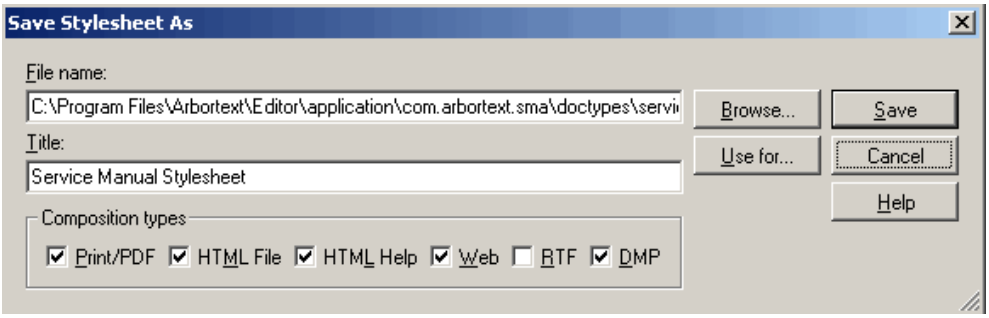
When you select this menu option, PTC Arbortext Editor assembles all of the content in your map into a

other structural changes. However, if you do make structural changes in your resolved document, you may make the document invalid.

You can consult the Styler Help Center for further information.

# Saving an Arbortext Styler Stylesheet

Once you have created or modified a stylesheet using Arbortext Styler, you are prompted to save your Arbortext Styler stylesheet. The Save Stylesheet As dialog box opens when you save an Arbortext Styler stylesheet for the first time, or when you click Format > Save Stylesheet As....

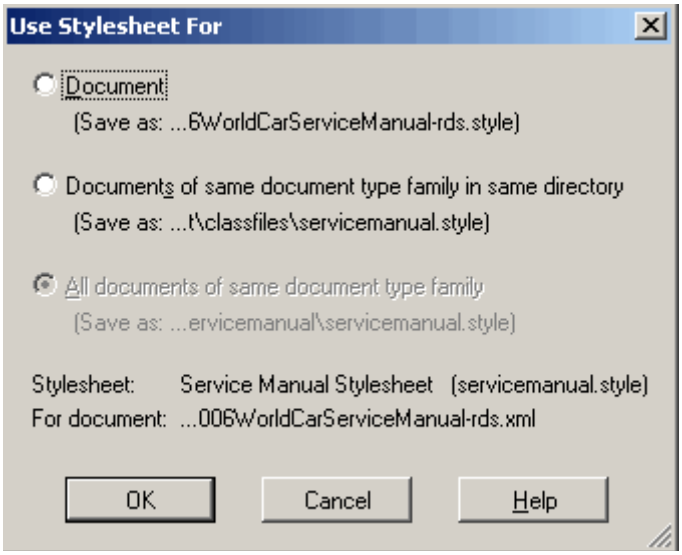



Save Stylesheet As Dialog Box

## The Save Stylesheet As Dialog Box

- File name – Specifies the save location for the stylesheet. Click the Use for... button to determine which options are available.
- Title – Specifies the name of the stylesheet that appears in the Select Stylesheet dialog box and the dialog boxes associated with the composition types that you select.
- Composition types – Specifies the composition types for which the stylesheet can be used. For example, if you select Print/PDF, the stylesheet is added to the Preview, Print Composed, and Compose PDF File dialog boxes.
- Use for... – Opens the Use Stylesheet For dialog box, where you can select a default name and location for your stylesheet.

## The Use Stylesheet For Dialog Box



- Document – Saves the stylesheet in the document directory with the same basename as the document. For example, if your document is mydoc.xml, your stylesheet is saved as mydoc.xsl in the document directory.
- Documents of same document type family in same directory – Saves the stylesheet in the document directory with the same basename as the document type. For example, if you are using the axdocbook document type and your document is mydoc.xml, your stylesheet is saved as axdocbook.xsl in the document directory.
- All documents of same document type family – Saves the stylesheet in the document type directory with the same basename as the document type. For example, if your document is mydoc.xml, your stylesheet is saved as axdocbook.xsl in the document type directory.
- Stylesheet – Title and path for the stylesheet. This field is read-only.
- For document – Path to the document. This field is read-only.

# Saving Your Arbortext Styler Stylesheet

### Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to save your Arbortext Styler stylesheet and select the desired outputs as well as the location for storing your Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml if necessary.

### Task 1. Save your Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

1. Click **Styler > New Stylesheet...**.
2. In the resulting Stylesheet Properties dialog box, select the text within the **Title** field.
3. Type **Training Stylesheet**.
4. Leave all other options as the default values, and click **OK**.
5. The Arbortext Styler interface opens. In Arbortext Styler, click **File > Save As...**.
6. In the Save Stylesheet As dialog box, click the **Use for...** button.
7. Select the **Documents of same document type family in same directory** option.
8. In the Use Stylesheet For dialog box, click **OK**.
9. In the Save Stylesheet As dialog box, click **Save**.

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*The .style file is assigned a default name. The Title field is the name of the stylesheet that appears in the Select Stylesheet dialog box and the dialog boxes associated with the Composition Types that you select. If you do not specify a title, the path and file name of the stylesheet appear in these dialog boxes.*

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10. In the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box, click **Yes**.
11. Leave PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler and the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Navigating in PTC Arbortext Styler

### Objectives

- Navigate the PTC Arbortext Styler interface.
- Understand how to access property sets. You can use property sets to modularize your stylesheet, making it easier to maintain.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you navigate in PTC Arbortext Styler.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.

### Task 1. Using the elements view.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the first mainbooktitle element within booktitle.
2. Click anywhere in the mainbooktitle element situated in the upper part of the document.
3. Return to PTC Arbortext Styler.

---

*You may have to click the taskbar to bring Arbortext Styler to the forefront of your screen.*

---

4. Verify that PTC Arbortext Styler has automatically synchronized with your cursor position, highlighting the mainbooktitle in the booktitle element in the Elements window.
5. In the lower portion of the PTC Arbortext Styler window (referred to as Properties), notice that the Text category enables you to configure the font size, emphasis, and color of the mainbooktitle element.
6. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **View > Only Elements in Document** to disable this option and show all elements from the DTD. Notice the number of elements within the Elements view increases.
7. Click **View > Only Elements in Document** to hide DTD elements not used in the current document.

### Task 2. Using the properties view.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, above the Properties area, click the drop-down arrow for the Outputs to edit field. Notice the different output formats available.

2. Press ESC to close this list.
3. Right-click the **mainbooktitle** element.
4. Click **Styles > Title**.

---

*This applies a Title style to the mainbooktitle element. You learn more about applying styles in the next module.*

---

5. Cursor over the value for Bold.
6. Verify that this field appears with a tooltip that says “Derived from Property set bold.”

---

*This tooltip helps resolve how and where values have been applied.*

---

7. Locate the Underline style property.
8. Cursor over the value for Underline.
9. Verify that this field appears with a tooltip that says “Derive.”

---

*This value is being derived or acquired from another source. You learn how to view the Derivation Chain in the following steps.*

---

### Task 3. Using the Property Sets view.

1. From the PTC Arbortext Styler main menu, click **View > List View > Property Sets**.

---

*The Elements window changes to show an alphabetical listing of all declared property sets.*

---

2. In the Property Sets list, locate the entry for **Title font** and select it.
3. In the Properties area, verify that the Text category is selected, and view the settings for the Title font property set.

---

*The Title font property set specifies the use of the Sanserif font.*

---

4. Click **View > List View > Elements**.
5. Verify that the mainbooktitle element is highlighted in the Elements list within Arbortext Styler.
6. In the Properties area, select the **Property sets** category.
7. In the Used property sets list, verify that the Title font property set is listed.
8. For the mainbooktitle element, select the **Text** category.
9. In the Font family property field, cursor over the value of Sanserif and right-click.

10. Verify that a shortcut menu appears that says **Property set Title font**.

---

*The shortcut menu that you accessed by right-clicking is called the Derivation Chain. Reading from bottom to top, the bottom value is the current element in context. Moving up the chain, PTC Arbortext Styler locates the next level, possibly its parent element, to resolve the formatting value. If the parent is also being derived, then PTC Arbortext Styler continues to move up the chain until the formatting characteristics have been resolved. The formatting characteristics are derived from the top value in the shortcut menu.*

---

11. Select **Property set Title font** from the shortcut menu.
12. Verify that the Property Set tab is enabled, and the Title font property set is selected.

---

*By clicking the shortcut menu, you are automatically directed to the source for the font setting. Remember, if you make modifications to a property set's value, those changes are reflected on all elements that refer to that property set.*

---

13. Click the **Elements**  tab to return to the Element list view.
14. Click **Save** in the PTC Arbortext Styler panel.
15. Click **File > Close** in the PTC Arbortext Styler panel.
16. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, and leave it open.
17. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** What is a Property Set?

- A - A re-useable stylesheet.
- B - Multiple pieces of a stylesheet that are located near one another.
- C - The only component used in stylesheet creation.
- D - Common formatting characteristics that can be applied to multiple elements in order to ease stylesheet maintenance.

**2.** Which is the Arbortext preferences file?

- A - FOSI
- B - arbortext.wcf
- C - DTD
- D - None of the above.

**3.** To assist you with styling ditamaps, you can generate an assembled version of a ditamap called what?

- A - RTF output.
- B - Web composed view.
- C - Resolved document.
- D - None of the above.

**4.** Context rules are always _____ for the resolved document for styling?

- A - On
- B - Off
- C - Neither on or off.
- D - None of the above.

**5.** The Document choice, which saves the stylesheet in the document directory with the same basename as the document, is found in which dialog box?

- A - Preferences
- B - Save Window Configuration
- C - Save Stylesheet As
- D - Use Stylesheet For

# Styles

### Module Overview:

When you create an Arbortext Styler stylesheet, all document elements are unstyled unless the elements are identified in the .dcf file as a graphic, table, link, link target, list, or listitem.

In this module, you learn about predefined styles and how to apply them to multiple elements.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Apply predefined styles to individual and multiple elements.
- Use the Style Helper.

# Predefined Styles

You must change an element's style from the default of unstyled to predefined before you can modify its style properties. The following table defines each predefined style.

> *You can display elements that are unstyled with pink tags. To do this, click Options > Highlight Unstyled Elements from Arbortext Styler.*

| Style | Description |
|---|---|
| Block | An element that is preceded and followed by a line break. |
| Cross-Reference | An element containing content that is automatically generated based on a reference to another element. |
| Custom Table | A set of elements defining a custom table. |
| Definition List | An element that contains a list of terms and their definitions. |
| Definition List Item | An element that contains a term and definition in a definition list. |
| Division | A hierarchically nested element, such as a chapter or section, that contains titles. Arbortext Styler supports up to nine division levels. |
| Document | Identifies the top-level element in a document. |
| Footnote | An element that is associated with a footnote. This element may contain the text for the footnote or may be a reference to another element that contains the footnote text. |
| Formal Block | Common uses are for elements that contain figures or tables and their associated titles or captions. |
| Graphic | An element that represents a graphic. |
| Hidden | An element containing content that is not displayed. |
| Index | An element that automatically generates an index. |
| IndexTerm (Attribute Model) | An element in a document with a document type that provides a single indexing element with several attributes that are used to specify index terms. If the element has content, it can be formatted inline or hidden. |
| IndexTerm (Element Model) | An element in a document with a document type that enables several elements to act as indexing elements. The element's content may be formatted inline or hidden. |
| IndexTerm (Nesting Element Model) | An element to indicate whether it is a primary, secondary, or tertiary index term. Documents based on the Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) model contain only the indexterm element, which would need to be nested for primary, secondary, or tertiary levels. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Link Target | An element that serves as the destination of a link. |
| List-Bulleted | An element that contains a sequence of items that make up an itemized list. |
| List-Numbered | An element that contains a sequence of items that make up an ordered list. |
| List Item | An element as an entry in numbered or bulleted lists, or as a wrapper for term-definition pairs in definition lists. |
| No Style | An element that does not affect formatting. |
| Paragraph | A block element that can contain text. |
| Preformatted | An element in which all spaces and line breaks in its content are preserved. |
| Table of Contents | An element that automatically generates a table of contents. |
| Title | A title or caption. |
| Unstyled | No formatting has been applied to the element. |

# Using the Style Helper

## Objectives

- Use the Styler Helper.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to use the Style Helper. The Style Helper is designed to assist you in applying predefined styles by guiding you through a series of selections.

---

*The Style Helper is designed to help you select the best style for the currently selected element. Once you are familiar with the predefined styles, you can simply select them directly from Arbortext Styler.*

---

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.

### Task 1. Use the Style Helper.

1. Click **Styler > Open Stylesheet...**.
2. Select **Second Training Stylesheet**, and click **OK**.
3. In Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, locate and highlight the entry for **servicemanualmap**.
4. To open the Style Helper, click **Edit > Style Helper** in Arbortext Styler.

   ---

   *To open the Style Helper, you can also:*

   - *Click **Style Helper**  from the toolbar.*

   ---

5. Verify that a Style Helper dialog box appears.
6. Verify the **Block** option is selected and click **Next**.
7. Verify the Style Helper - Choose a Block Type dialog box appears.
8. Verify the **Other** option is selected and click **Next**.
9. Select **Document** and click **Next**.
10. To complete the mapping of style, click **Finish**.
11. In Arbortext Styler, verify that the servicemanualmap element now has the Document style applied.
12. Save in Arbortext Styler and leave it open.
13. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

14. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor Response dialog box and leave the document open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Applying the Block and Formal Block Styles

## Objectives

- Apply Block and Formal Block styles.

## Scenario

A block element is one that has space above and below the content (for example, a paragraph or ordered/unordered list). All unstyled elements in Arbortext Styler appear as a Block style.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet for editing.

### Task 1. Apply Block and Formal Block styles.

1. At the beginning of the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate and click within the **bookid** element.
2. Return to Arbortext Styler.
3. In the Elements list, bookid is now highlighted.
4. Right-click **bookid** and apply the Formal Block style by clicking the drop-down arrow from the Style list and selecting **Formal Block**.
5. In Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, locate and highlight the **fig** entry.
6. Apply the Formal Block style.
7. To view your change in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor** from the main menu.

   *To view your change, you can also:*

   - *Click **Editor Preview**  from the toolbar.*
   - *Press CTRL+E.*

   *The style of the block does not change because all unstyled elements appear as block elements by default.*

8. In Arbortext Styler, to apply the Block style to multiple elements, press CTRL, and select the following elements:
   - backmatter
   - booklists

- frontmatter
- prodinfo
- prodname
- productgraphic
- vrmlist

9. Once all elements are highlighted, apply the Block style.
10. Verify that all elements highlighted have been updated to the Block style.
11. Preview your changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

---

*Ensure you have tag display set to Full to preview your changes.*

---

12. Save in Arbortext Styler and save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
13. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

# Applying an Inline Style

### Objectives

- Apply an Inline style.

### Scenario

An Inline style setting is for an element that does not break. It remains inline with the rest of the text. Examples of inline elements include tags such as b, i, and u, which are bold, italic, and underline.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Appy an Inline style.

1. In Arbortext Styler, locate and highlight the **i** element.
2. Apply the Inline style.
3. Preview your changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

## This completes the exercise.

# Applying a Division Style

## Objectives

- Apply a Division style.

## Scenario

Now you apply the Division style to the chapter and indexlist elements.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Apply a Division style.

1. In Arbortext Styler, locate and highlight the chapter element.
2. Apply the Division style.
3. In the Division Details dialog box, verify that the Division level value is edited to **1**.
4. In the Division Details dialog box, click **OK**.
5. In Arbortext Styler, locate and highlight the indexlist element.
6. Apply the Division style.
7. In the Division Details dialog box, edit the Division level value to **2**.
8. In the Division Details dialog box, click **OK**.

   *The indexlist element is set to a level 2 division because, according to the DTD, it is nested within a backmatter element. Therefore, you should format it both on screen and in print to make it appear subordinate to the backmatter element.*

9. Preview your changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

   *You edit chapters to appear as divisions but doing that alone does not apply autonumbering. You then apply this autonumbering later in the course.*

10. Save in Arbortext Styler and leave it open.
11. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
12. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor Response dialog box.

**This completes the exercise.**

# Applying a Title Style

## Objectives

- Apply the predefined Title style.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to apply the predefined Title style.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Apply the Title style.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, click in the title tag within the chapter.
2. Return to Arbortext Styler and verify that the title with the **title everywhere** context is highlighted.

   ---

   *Arbortext Styler highlighted the best match in the Elements list.*

   ---

3. In Arbortext Styler, apply the Title style.
4. Preview your change in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
5. Verify that the following appear in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

   ---

   - *The title within the mainbooktitle element appears bold and blue.*
   - *The title within the chapter element appears blue.*

   ---

6. In Arbortext Styler, highlight the entry for title everywhere else and verify the following information.

   ---

   - *The Text category has the following settings:*
     - *Bold=Derive*
     - *Text color=Blue*
   - *The Indent category shows Alignment=Left*

   ---

7. Save in Arbortext Styler.
8. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.

9. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** True or False? An element must be changed from the default of Unstyled to one of the predefined styles before you can modify its style properties.

- A - True
- B - False

**2.** What is an element that does not break?

- A - Inline
- B - Graphic
- C - Link
- D - Bulleted list

**3.** Which of the following colors can you can use to display elements that are unstyled?

- A - Pink
- B - Blue
- C - Orange
- D - Red

**4.** All unstyled elements in Arbortext Styler appear as what style?

- A - No Style
- B - Paragraph
- C - Block
- D - Inline

**5.** Which menu do you use in the Add Before and Add After element windows to automatically generate a graphic?

- A - Insert
- B - Tools
- C - Edit
- D - None of the above.

# Graphic Formatting

### Module Overview:

In this module, you learn how to use predefined styles to format graphics. You also learn how to apply details to attributes, associated with the graphic element, using a dialog box. Once graphic values have been specified, the graphic images appear on screen.

---

*If a .dcf file exists, it may not be necessary to specify the graphic values. If the graphic values have already been specified in the .dcf file, then they are automatically applied to your Arbortext Styler style sheet.*

---

In addition to text, numbering, and character fills, you can also automatically generate a graphic from an element. Generated graphics offer some of the same advantages as generated text: consistency of format and ease of maintenance.

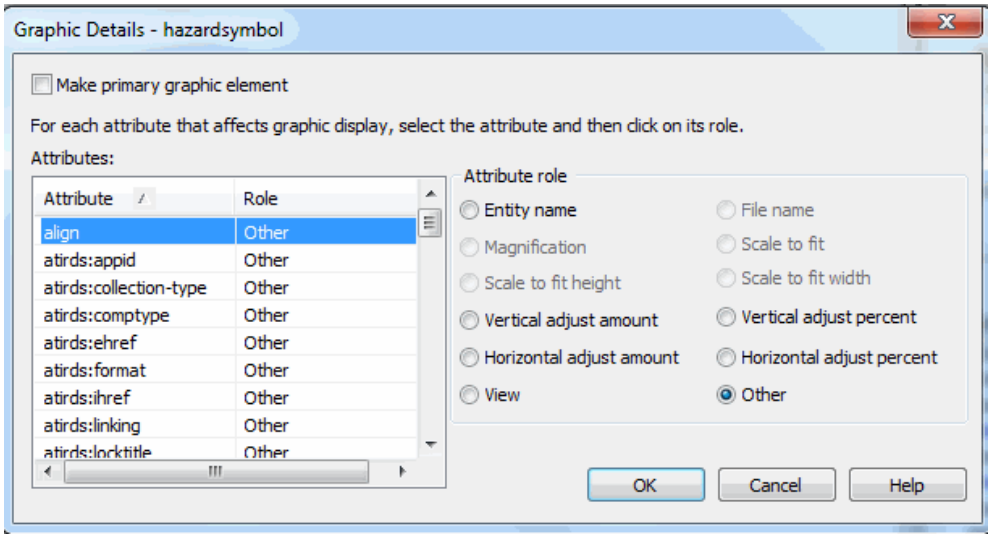
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Access graphic details and assign attributes and attribute roles.
- Enable graphics to display on screen.
- Generate graphics using the Gentext property tab.

# Graphic Details in Arbortext Styler

The Graphic Details dialog box is accessed from the Arbortext Styler dialog box. You can use it to format a graphic element.




Graphic Details Dialog Box

The Graphic Details dialog box is automatically selected if you select an element that is mapped as a graphic in the .dcf file. The element's attributes and their associated roles, as specified in the .dcf file, appear in a Graphic Details dialog box, as shown in the figure.

The Attribute column lists the attributes that have been declared in the DTD for the graphic element.

The Attribute role section lists the roles you can apply to a graphic attribute. You can apply any of the following options to the selected element.

| Attribute Roles | |
|---|---|
| Entity name | Identifies the graphic entity name. |
| File name | Identifies the location of the file containing the graphic. |
| Magnification | Supplies the percent magnification at which the graphic is displayed. |
| Scale to fit | Enables the scale-to-fit feature of the graphic. When this value is assigned, reprodepth and reprowidth values must also be assigned. |
| Scale to fit height | Supplies the height dimension when scaling the graphic. |
| Scale to fit width | Supplies the width dimension when scaling the graphic. |
| Vertical adjust amount | Supplies the amount of vertical offset at which the graphic is displayed. |
| Vertical adjust percent | Supplies the percentage of the width of the graphic |

| | |
|---|---|
| | the graphic is displayed. |
| Horizontal adjust percent | Supplies the percentage of the width of the graphic to offset horizontally when displayed. |
| View | Identifies the attribute that supplies the view to display for an intelligent graphic. |
| Other | No role has been assigned to the selected attribute. Once changed, the previous role becomes available in the Attribute Role list. |

*Each attribute can have only one role and each role can apply to only one attribute. A role is no longer available once you assign it to an attribute.*

# Accessing Style Details for Graphics

### Objectives

- Access Style details for Graphics.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to access the style details for the graphic element. Because no graphic details have been set, images do not currently appear in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Access style details.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the first image element at the beginning of the document.
2. Click to the right of the image element start tag.

   *There is no graphic image associated with the image element. You need to apply attribute mapping, enabling the graphic to appear.*

3. In Arbortext Styler, in the Element list, verify that **image** is highlighted.
4. Apply the Graphic style.
5. Verify that the Graphic Details dialog box appears.
6. Leave the Graphic Details dialog box open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Accessing Style Details for Graphics

### Objectives

- Access Style details for Graphics.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to access the style details for the graphic element. Because no graphic details have been set, images do not currently appear in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Access style details.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the first image element at the beginning of the document.
2. Click to the right of the image element start tag.

   *There is no graphic image associated with the image element. You need to apply attribute mapping, enabling the graphic to appear.*

3. In Arbortext Styler, in the Element list, verify that **image** is highlighted.
4. Apply the Graphic style.
5. Verify that the Graphic Details dialog box appears.
6. Leave the Graphic Details dialog box open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Modifying Graphic Details

## Objectives

- Modify Graphic details.

## Scenario

You now apply attribute details for the image element. These details are assigned based on the attributes for graphic already defined in the DTD.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.
- Open the Graphic Details dialog box on the image element.

### Task 1. Modify graphic details.

1. In the Graphic Details dialog box, in the Attributes area, locate and select the **href** attribute.
2. In the Attribute Role list, select the **File Name** option.

   *The File Name role is now assigned to the attribute name from your DTD.*

3. Apply the following graphic details.

| Attribute | Attribute Role |
|---|---|
| scalefit | Scale to fit |
| scale | Magnification |
| width | Scale to fit width |
| height | Scale to fit height |

4. Select the **Make primary graphic element** check box.
5. In the Graphic Details dialog box, click **OK**.
6. Preview your changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

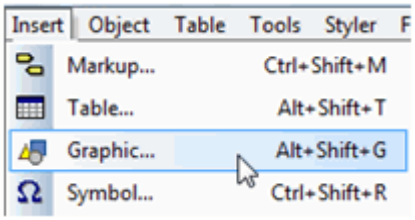
   *Graphics should now appear for the image element. Adjust graphic path as required if the graphic does not appear.*

7. Save in Arbortext Styler and leave it open.
8. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
9. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor Response dialog box.

**This completes the exercise.**

# Generating Graphics

The Generated text category enables you to add a graphic before or after an element's content.




Insert Graphic in Add Before Element Window

You use the Insert menu in the Add Before and Add After element windows, as shown in the figure, to automatically generate a graphic.

# Generating a Graphic

### Objectives

- Generate a graphic.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you automatically output a graphic called rainbow.gif before and after elements in the document.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Generate a graphic.

1. In Arbortext Styler, select the **frontmatter** entry, which has a block style.
2. Select the **Generated text** category.
3. To the right of the Add before element content field, click **Edit**.
4. In the Add Before - frontmatter element window, click **Insert > Graphic...**.
5. In the Locate Graphic File to Reference dialog box, browse to the *C:\user\student\graphics* directory.
6. Select RAINBOW.GIF, and click **Open**.
7. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Message dialog box.
8. Verify that a _gentextgraphic tag appears with a rainbow line below it.
9. Click to the right of the _gentextgraphic tag.
10. Click **Format > New Line**.
11. Click **File > Apply and Close**.
12. To the right of the Add after element content field, click **Edit**.
13. In the Add After - frontmatter element window, click **Insert > Graphic...**.
14. In the Locate Graphic File to Reference dialog box, browse to the *C:\user\student\graphics* directory.
15. Select RAINBOW.GIF and click **Open**.
16. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Message dialog box.
17. Verify that a _gentextgraphic tag appears with a rainbow line below it.

18. Click to the left of the _gentextgraphic tag.
19. Click **Format > New Line**.
20. Click **File > Apply and Close**.
21. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
22. Verify that a rainbow color mark appears before and after the content of the frontmatter tag pair.
23. Within Styler, verify that the Generated text properties fields for Add before element content and Add after element content for the frontmatter element have been updated to include the markup and path for the rainbow graphic.
24. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
25. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
26. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** The Graphic Details dialog box is automatically selected if you select an element that is mapped as what in the .dcf file?

- A - division
- B - list item
- C - list
- D - graphic

**2.** The Vertical adjust amount attribute role supplies which of the following?

- A - The width dimension when scaling the graphic.
- B - The amount of vertical offset at which the graphic is displayed.
- C - The height dimension when scaling the graphic.
- D - None of the above.

**3.** Once graphic values have been specified what appears on-screen?

- A - Divisions
- B - Lists
- C - Graphic elements
- D - Graphics

**4.** Generated graphics offer some of the same advantages as...

- A - schemas.
- B - DTDs.
- C - xml data.
- D - generated text.

**5.** Which of the following are advantages of generated graphics?

- A - Consistency of format.
- B - Ease of maintenance.
- C - Both A and B.
- D - None of the above.

# Adding Generated Text

### Module Overview:

In this module, you learn how to add generated text to your document.

Generated text is comprised of standard text and/or graphics that are automatically provided by the stylesheet for your document type. This is done to save an author’s time and promote consistent style.

XML markup enables you to format text to be automatically output with an element. This is referred to as generated text, or gentext for short. In the Arbortext style panels, generated text is configured with the Generated Text category.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Assign generated text in a stylesheet.
- Apply generated text to lists.
- Generate text before or after an element's content.

# Generated Text

There are several advantages to using generated text in an Arbortext Styler stylesheet. The advantages are:

- Generated text is not authored, and is automatically generated. It is always consistent. Authors and proofreaders are not required to check the formatting or content of generated text.
- An Arbortext Styler stylesheet can be coded to output generated text in different languages, different publication sizes, and so on, thus ensuring consistent formatting for all versions.
- Elements such as date, that might contain month, day, and year elements, can be automatically reordered, spaced, and punctuated. If desired, you can use different styles for different audiences.

Since generated text helps improve the consistency, accuracy, and overall quality of documents, it is often used in Arbortext Styler stylesheets for both screen display and paged output.


Generated Text Example

In PTC Arbortext Editor, generated text can help to identify document structure to users, even when tags are not displayed.

# Adding a Symbol as Generated Text

## Objectives

- Add a symbol as generated text.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you insert the # symbol before any user text in the bookpartno element.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Add a generated text symbol.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select **bookpartno**.
2. Apply the Block style.
3. Select the **Generated text** category.
4. To the right of the Add before element content field, click **Edit**.
5. Verify that the Add Before – bookpartno element window appears.
6. To open a list of symbols to insert, click **Insert > Symbol...**.

---

*To open a list of symbols to insert, you can also:*

- *Press CTRL+SHIFT+R.*
- *Click **Insert Symbol** Ω from the toolbar.*

---

7. Locate and select the # symbol.
8. Click **Insert**.
9. In the Insert Symbol dialog box, click **Close**.
10. Verify that the # symbol has been inserted into the Add Before – bookpartno element window.
11. Press the SPACEBAR once after the # symbol to add white space between the symbol and user-supplied text.
12. Click **File > Apply and Close** to save and close the Add before bookpartno element window.
13. Preview your change in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document. Locate the bookpartno element and verify that it now appears with the # symbol.
14. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

15. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
16. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

# Formatting Lists

## Objectives

- Format lists.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to apply numbering schemes to top-level lists. These lists can consist of Arabic, upper- and lower-alpha, as well as upper- and lower-roman numerals.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Format numbered lists.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **ol** entry.
2. Apply the List - Numbered style.
3. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **ul** entry.
4. Apply the List - Bulleted style.
5. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **li** entry.
6. Expand the li entry by clicking the **Expand** icon.
7. Locate and highlight the **li in ol** context entry.

   *You will learn more about contexts in a later module.*

8. Select the **Generated text** category.
9. Select the **Number** option.
10. Click the **Details** button.
11. Click in the **Number format:** field to the right of the numeral 1.
12. Type a period character.
13. Click **OK**.
14. Preview your changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
15. Locate an ol element in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

*You should now see that each li within an ol appears with a corresponding number. Next, you change the numbers to bullets for the li elements within the ul element.*

16. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **li in ul** entry.
17. Select the **Generated text** category and click **Bullet**.
18. Click the **Details** button.
19. Select the diamond character from the Bullet character choices.
20. Click **OK**.
21. Preview your changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

*You now see bullets on li elements within ul elements.*

22. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and the save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
23. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

# Creating Generated Text

## Objectives

- Create Generated Text.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to use the Generated text category and its properties to output the word NOTE: before text in the note element.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Output NOTE: as Generated text.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the note element starting with **Rubbing compound is very abrasive...** and click to the right of the note start tag.
2. In PTC Arbortext Styler, verify that the note everywhere else entry is selected.
3. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **Generated text** category.
4. To the right of the Add before element content field, click **Edit**.
5. Verify that the Add Before – note element window appears.
6. In the Add before note element window, type **NOTE:** and press the SPACEBAR.

   *Be sure to press the SPACEBAR once to add white space after the colon.*

7. In the Add before note element window, click **File > Apply and Close**.
8. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
9. Verify that the NOTE: generated text appears to the right of the note element start tag.
10. Click in the NOTE: generated text and press DELETE.

    *Generated text is protected. You cannot edit it.*

11. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml and leave it open.
12. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
13. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** Since generated text helps improve the consistency, accuracy, and overall quality of documents, it is often used in Arbortext Styler stylesheets for what?

- A - Screen display
- B - Printed output
- C - Both A and B.
- D - None of the above.

**2.** True or False? There are several advantages to using generated text in a Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

- A - True
- B - False

**3.** Generated text is protected. You can not...

- A - change its color.
- B - edit it.
- C - turn it off.
- D - turn it on.

# Context and Position-Based Formatting

### Module Overview:

XML/SGML elements are allowed in different locations within the overall structure of a document. For example, the title element can have a different format specified for each possible variation of position and context. You can configure a title to appear differently in a chapter, a section, or a table. In this module, you learn how position and context can control the format of your document.

You also learn that property values, such as font color, can be specified for an element in four different ways.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Use context to correct formatting for nested list elements.
- Use position information to correct formatting for repeating para elements within item elements.
- Format the title element for different contexts.
- Assign formatting based on an element's context.
- Determine location-specific formatting using an element's context and position.
- Keep element content together when it is composed.

# Context

Often, elements such as titles and paragraphs are allowed in multiple contexts within an XML/SGML document. For example, a title might appear in both a chapter and section. Each element's title is formatted based on the specific context and position of the text.


Everywhere Context for the Title Element

You can create multiple style descriptions for a title element so it automatically updates with its context. You might decide to configure a chapter's title element to appear larger and centered at the top of the page. For the section title, you might decide to configure the title text to appear smaller, flush left, and without a page break.

You can specify certain elements to match more than one context, depending on your DTD or Schema and formatting requirements. Remember that your goal is to design a stylesheet that is as easy to maintain as possible.

---

*You must apply a style to an element before you can apply contexts to that element.*

---

*Every element in Arbortext Styler has one context that is created automatically. It is named the everywhere context. If there is more than one context created for an element, this label changes to everywhere else.*

---

# Formatting Chapter Titles

## Objectives

- Format Chapter titles.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you configure the appearance of title elements based on various contexts. The title within the context of mainbooktitle is already set to flush left. In this exercise, you center the justification of chapter titles. You also add some generated text on titles.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Format Chapter titles.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, in a chapter element, click to the right of a **title** start tag.
2. Within Styler, click **Insert > Context**.
3. Click the **New Parent** button.
4. Type **chapter** and press the ENTER key.
5. Click **OK**.
6. A PTC Arbortext Styler dialog box appears. Click **OK**.
7. In PTC Arbortext Styler, verify that the context of **title in chapter** is selected.
8. Select the **Text** category.
9. Assign the following property values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Font size | 14 |
| Text color | red |
| All caps | Yes |

10. Select the **Indent** category.
11. Click the Alignment field **Down Arrow**  .
12. In the Alignment list, select **Centered**.
13. Select the **Generated text** category.

14. Select the **Number** radio button.
15. Click **Details**.
16. Verify that a Division Title Number dialog box appears.
17. In the Division Title Number dialog box, assign the following option values.

| Option | Value |
|---|---|
| Number format | 1 |
| Follow number and suffix with | Em-space |
| Indent following lines | 17pt |

18. In the Number format field, type a period character following the number.
19. In the Division Title Number dialog box, click **OK**.
20. Preview the changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

---

*You should now see only chapter titles centered, appearing in red, bold, with all caps, and with an Arabic number preceding them.*

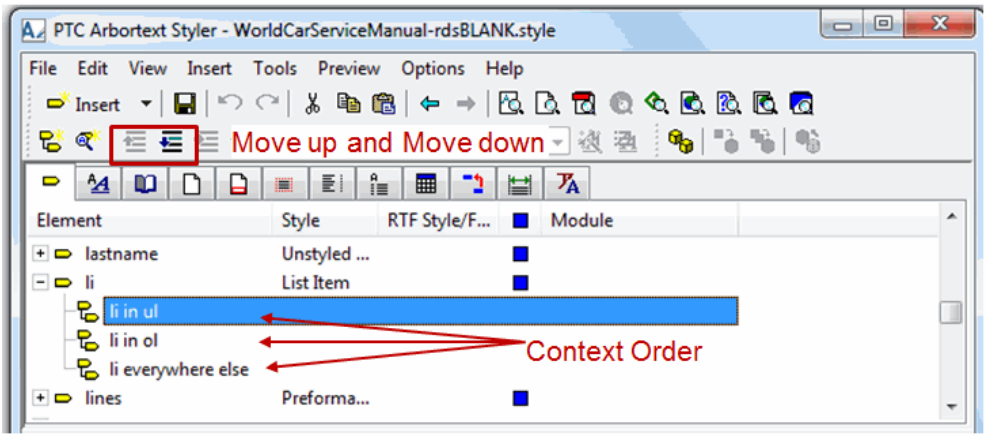
---

21. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.
22. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
23. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

# Context Priority

The order of contexts is significant. Unlike conditions, in which all true conditions are applied to an element, only one context is applied to an element.




Context Order

Initially, Arbortext Styler assigns a priority to each context. Contexts that are more specific have a higher priority than less specific contexts. For example, a title in a section is more specific than a title everywhere else. Therefore, a title in a section has a higher priority.

You can re-order contexts in the Elements list by selecting a context and then clicking the Move up or Move down arrow above the Elements list.

---

*Be careful when re-ordering contexts. Re-ordering contexts changes their priority and affects formatting.*

---

# Formatting Nested Lists

## Objectives

- Format nested lists.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you modify the default generated text for lists.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Format nested lists.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate an ol element.
2. Click to the left of the last li end tag within the ol element.
3. To insert an ol element, click **Insert Markup**  from the toolbar.

   ---

   *To insert an ol, you can also:*

   - *Click **Insert > Markup...**.*
   - *Press CTRL+SHIFT+M.*
   - *Press ENTER.*

   ---

4. In the scroll bar, type **o**, then scroll down until you locate the ol element.
5. Click the **ol** element, and then click **Insert**.
6. Verify that your entry now appears with an alphabetical generated text letter **a.**.

   ---

   *Arbortext Styler assigns default properties, such as font characteristics, spacing, and indentation. In the next steps, you modify the appearance of generated text within a nested ol.*

   ---

7. Click **Close** in the Insert Markup dialog box.
8. Click to the right of the li start tag.
9. In Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, confirm the li in ol anywhere in ol entry is selected.
10. Select the **Generated text** category.
11. Verify that the Number option is selected.
12. Click the **Details** button.

13. In the List Item Number dialog box, assign the following option values.

| Option | Value |
|---|---|
| Number style | i,ii,iii,... |
| Number format | i). |

14. In the List Item Number dialog box, click **OK**.
15. Preview your changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
16. Verify that the nested ol displays the proper number styles.
17. Save in Arbortext Styler and leave it open.
18. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
19. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

# Context-Based Formatting

A DTD specifies the valid position for each element within the overall document structure. The same format can be specified for all occurrences or positions of a specific element, regardless of context. You can also use a context to specify formatting for an element in a particular location in the document structure.

Contexts can be specified, with some elements matching more than one context. These are Arbortext Styler stylesheet design issues that depend on the specific DTD or Schema and your formatting requirements.

You can configure property values, such as font color, for an element in four different ways:

- Property values can default to the Arbortext Styler default.
- Property values can be derived from the parent element. This overrides the default. (Note that some formatting does not derive.)
- Property values can be configured in a property set that is referenced by an element property. This overrides derivation and defaulting.
- Property values can be explicitly specified through an element property. This overrides property sets, derivation, and defaulting.

For example, a title element is often allowed in different contexts. If only one context is defined for the title element, all titles use that element's context. However, you might define a context for a title in specific or limited contexts so those titles are formatted differently.

A context string can specify one or more ancestor elements in ascending order, starting with the closest ancestor.

The DTD or Schema and the Arbortext Styler stylesheet design determine what should be specified in a context string.

---

*You must apply a predefined style, such as Title, to an element before you can apply contexts to that element.*

---

Contexts are similar to templates in XSL stylesheets. They are also similar to style rules in Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). However, unlike CSS, Arbortext Styler does not combine properties for multiple contexts. Instead, it processes only one context for a given position of an element within a document.

When you apply styles to elements, Arbortext Styler automatically creates contexts for elements based on these styles, if the document is in context. It also assigns default properties, such as font characteristics, spacing, and indentation.

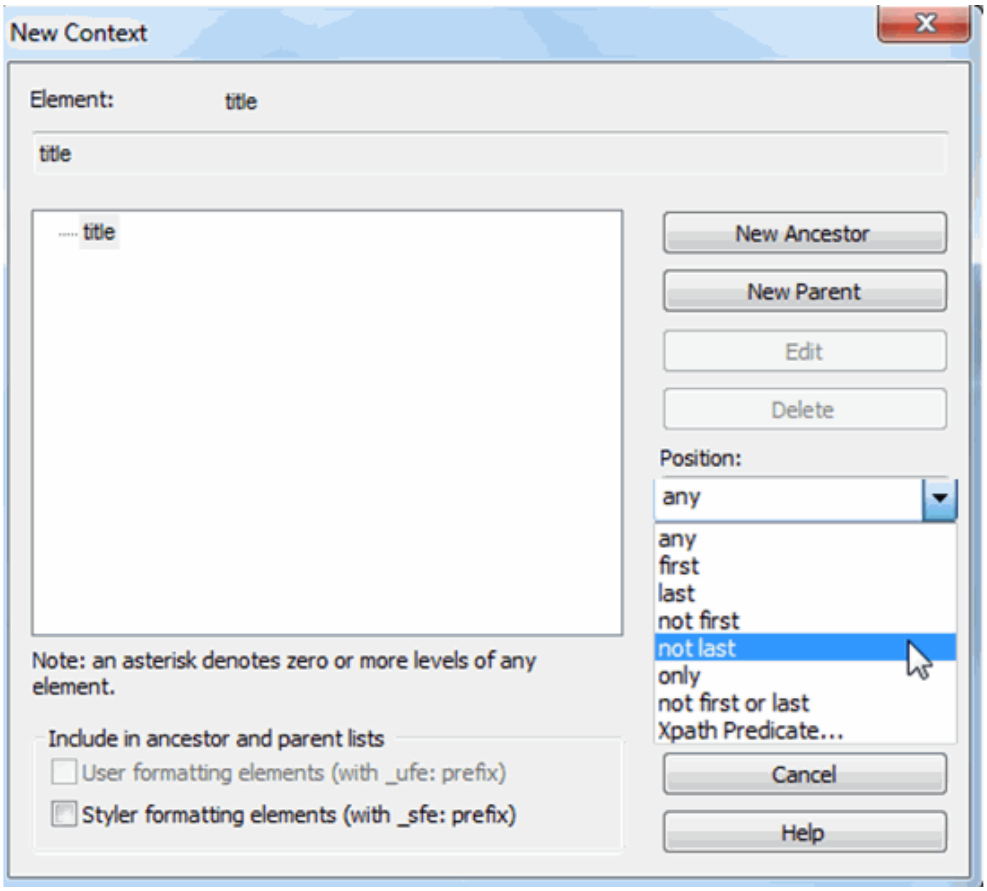
---

*In Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, every element is automatically enabled with the everywhere context. As you add more contexts to an element, this label is automatically updated everywhere else.*

---

# Element Position Within its Parent

Position for the context of an element depends on the element's location relative to other elements of the same type, within its parent.




New Context Dialog Box

Position applies only to an element's position within its parent.

Position can be specified as:

- Any (the default)
- First
- Last
- Not first
- Not last
- Only
- Not first or last

For example, the following chapter element contains a title element followed by a para element. The para element is still considered to be the first para element even though it is a child of chapter element.

```
<chapter> <title>Using Styler</title> <para>Styler is easy to use.</para> </chapter>
```

# Configuring Elements Using Context and Position

### Objectives

- Configure elements using context and position.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to configure p elements based on their positions in a series of repeated paragraphs, specifically subsequent paragraphs within a single li element.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Configure p elements.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the ul element starting with **Go lightly on lids, roofs, hoods...**.
2. Insert an additional p element within the first li, by performing the following steps:
   - Click to the right of the p end tag.
   - Press ENTER and type the letter p.
   - Press ENTER.
   - Type some content inside the newly added p tag pair.
   - Click **View > No Tags**.
   - Verify that the content for the second para within a li appears to the left of the first p element's indentation.
3. Within Styler, click **Insert > Context**.
4. Click the **New Parent** button.
5. Type **li** and press the ENTER key.
6. Select the **p** in the associated window.
7. Click the **Position Down Arrow**  .
8. Select **not first**.
9. Click **OK**.
10. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **not first p in li** entry.

11. Select the **Indent** category.
12. Edit the Left Indentation to **12pt**.
13. Preview your edits in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
14. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.
15. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
16. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

# Using Context and Position to Assign Element Format

### Objectives

- Assign rules to specific elements to keep their content together.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to assign rules to specific elements to keep their content together.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Keep content together.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, enable full tag display.
2. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, click to the right of any p end tag.
3. Insert a note element.
4. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the note entry.
5. To the right of the Style list, click the drop-down arrow and change the style to **Block**.
6. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Styler dialog box.
7. In the Elements list, select the **p** entry.
8. Click **Insert > Context...**.
9. Verify that the New Context dialog box appears.
10. In the New Context dialog box, click **New parent**.
11. Click the drop-down arrow to display the list of parent elements available for p.
12. In the parent element list, select **note**.
13. In the New Context window, select the **p** entry.
14. Click the **Position** drop-down arrow.
15. In the Position list, select **first**.
16. In the New Context window, click **OK**.
17. In the Elements list, verify that you now have a first p in note entry.
18. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, insert a p element within the note element you just inserted.

*The p appears on a new line. Next, you fix the p so the content appears on the same line as the note element. This is important because of the generated text on the note element.*

19. In PTC Arbortext Styler, if necessary, select the **first p in note** entry.
20. Select the **Breaks** category.
21. Assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Structure type | Inline |

22. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
23. Verify that the p element, in the note, appears on the same line as the note start and end tags.
24. Type some content in the first p element.
25. Insert a second p element, after the first p, in the same note.
26. Type some content in the second para element.
27. Use the View menu to disable tag display.

*Since there is no context created in Arbortext Styler that specifies this second p within note, the spacing has defaulted to the property settings for **p everywhere else**.*

28. Perform the following steps to create a new context that specifies spacing for a not first context.
    - In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **p** entry.
    - Click **Insert Context**.
    - In the New Context dialog box, click **New parent**.
    - In the parent element drop-down list, select **note**.
    - In the New Context window, select the **p** entry.
    - In the Position list, select **not first**.
    - In the New Context window, click **OK**.
    - In PTC Arbortext Styler, if necessary, select the **not first p in note** entry.
    - Select the **Spacing** category.
    - Assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Spacing before Preferred: | 0pt |

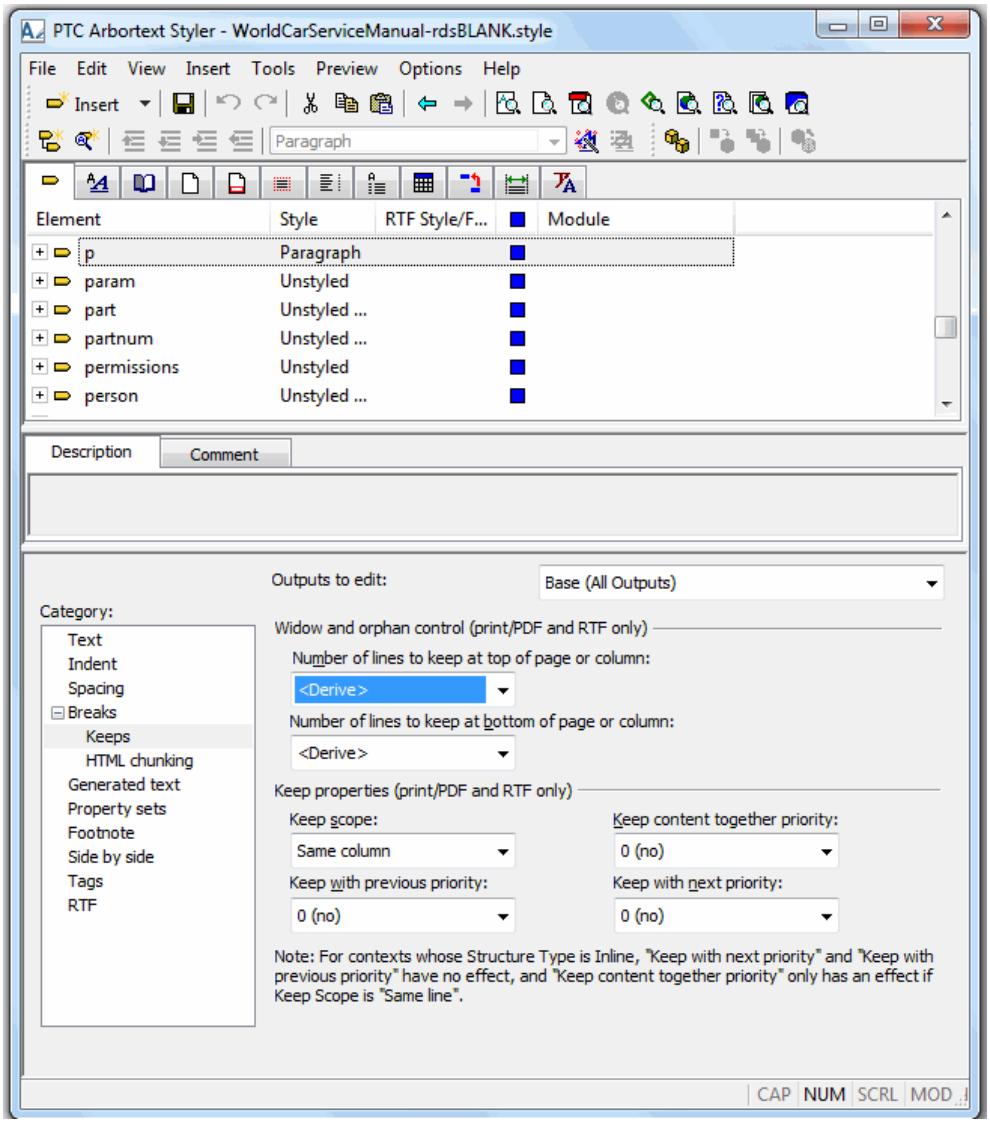
    - Edit the Precedence to **high**.
29. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.

30. Verify that there is no longer a large space between multiple p elements in a note.
31. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.
32. Due to changing the note element's style, the generated text added to note earlier was lost. Add the generated text NOTE: again to the note element.
33. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
34. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

# Keeping Element Content Together

The Keeps dialog box is accessed through the Breaks tab.




Keeps Dialog Box

It enables you to specify widow and orphan control, as well as other settings, to keep elements together across page, line, and column boundaries. The Keeps property has the following options:

- Widow Control – Widow control refers to the line(s) of text at the bottom of a column or page. The number of lines to keep at the bottom can be specified.
- Orphan Control – Orphan control refers to the line(s) of text at the top of a column or page. The number of lines to keep at the top can be specified.
- Keeps – Controls the breaking of elements over line, column, or page boundaries.
- Keep element content together – Keeps the content of an element together.

- Keep with next element – Keeps the content of an element with the content of the following element.
- Keep with previous element – Keeps the content of an element with the content of the previous element.
- Keep scope – Specifies the scope of the keeps applied to the element.

---

*Same line scope can only apply to inline elements.*

---

# Assigning Keeps

## Objectives

- Assign Keeps.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to assign rules to specific elements to keep their content together.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Assign Keeps.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, enable full tag display.
2. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the p element that begins with **Other things to remember, even when polishing by hand are:**.
3. Within PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > Print (FOSI)**.
4. In the Print Preview window, click **View > Go to Page...**.
5. In the Go To Page: field, type **3** and click **OK**.

   *Toward the bottom part of the document, the content for the ul has been pushed to the next page. Next you set a rule so the content of a ul always stays with its parent p.*

6. In the Print Preview window, click **File > Close**.
7. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **p everywhere else** entry.
8. Select the **Breaks** category.
9. Expand.
10. Select the **Keeps...** category.
11. Assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Keep with next priority: | 7 always |

12. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > Print (FOSI)**.
13. Browse to page 3 and 4. Notice that the content in the ul no longer breaks across pages, but rather is kept together on the same page.

14. In the Print Preview window, click **File > Close**.
15. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
16. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
17. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** What is position?

- A - The specific location of an element relative to surrounding elements within the overall structure of your document.
- B - It is where a page set exists.
- C - The specific order of repeating elements within their parent element.
- D - None of the above.

**2.** Contexts are similar to what in XSL stylesheets?

- A - conditions
- B - Xpath statements
- C - EICs
- D - templates

**3.** In Arbortext Styler, when you apply styles to elements, it automatically creates what for elements based on these styles?

- A - Contexts
- B - Conditions
- C - Property Sets
- D - None of the above.

**4.** In Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, every element is automatically enabled with which context?

- A - everywhere else
- B - nowhere
- C - everywhere
- D - All of the above.

**5.** True or False? Arbortext Styler assigns a priority to each context. Contexts that are more specific have a higher priority than less specific contexts.

- A - True
- B - False

# Conditional-Based Formatting

### Module Overview:

XML/SGML elements may have attributes, but not all attributes affect element or document formats. Certain attributes do not affect formatting - they are included in a DTD or Schema to support other processes.

However, some attributes and attribute values are used to affect the format of a document. You can configure your Arbortext Styler stylesheet to test user-supplied attribute values and apply predefined formatting according to the value of the attribute. You can also configure your Arbortext Styler stylesheet to use user-supplied attribute values as text or formatting information.

This formatting is known as conditional-based formatting.

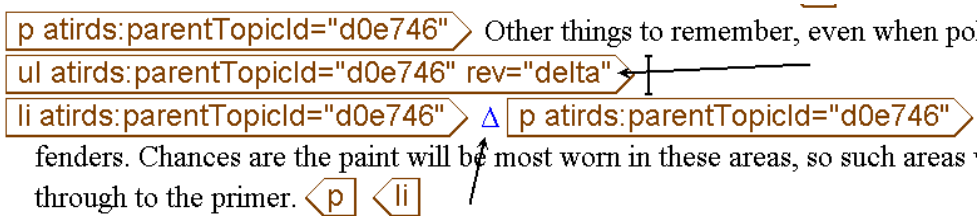
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Access the Condition and Test dialog boxes.
- Access and use the New Condition, Edit Condition, and New Attribute Test dialog boxes.
- Copy and edit an existing condition to create a new condition.
- Assign conditions to establish different formatting based on attribute values in a document.

# Attributes in an Arbortext Styler Stylesheet

Arbortext Styler stylesheet formatting is designed to work directly with attributes and attribute values in a document. For example, Arbortext Styler utilizes attributes by testing attribute values. If the test is successful, then the predefined formatting is used.




Attribute Formatting Example

When your organization determines the formatting requirements for your documents, they must also determine which attributes require support. For example, an attribute on the top-level element could offer both author and browser views. This suggests that two separate document styles must be supported. Developing an Arbortext Styler stylesheet to support two document styles takes longer than developing an Arbortext Styler stylesheet to support a single style. This is why it is important to know what the requirements are before you begin your Arbortext Styler stylesheet development.

A single Arbortext Styler stylesheet can support different formatting for screen display, paged output, and HTML output, by using the Properties to edit field in Arbortext Styler.

# Test Value

In the DTD we are using in this course, all elements have a translate attribute with possible values of yes, no, and dita-use-conref-target. However, applying one of these attribute values in the document has no effect unless formatting is specified in the Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

You must enable the Arbortext Styler stylesheet to test the value of the translate attribute for an element. You can think of this testing in terms of IF/THEN statements. If a test is successful, then the desired formatting is applied.

---

*IF translate=yes, THEN the content of the element should be formatted in some unique way.*

---

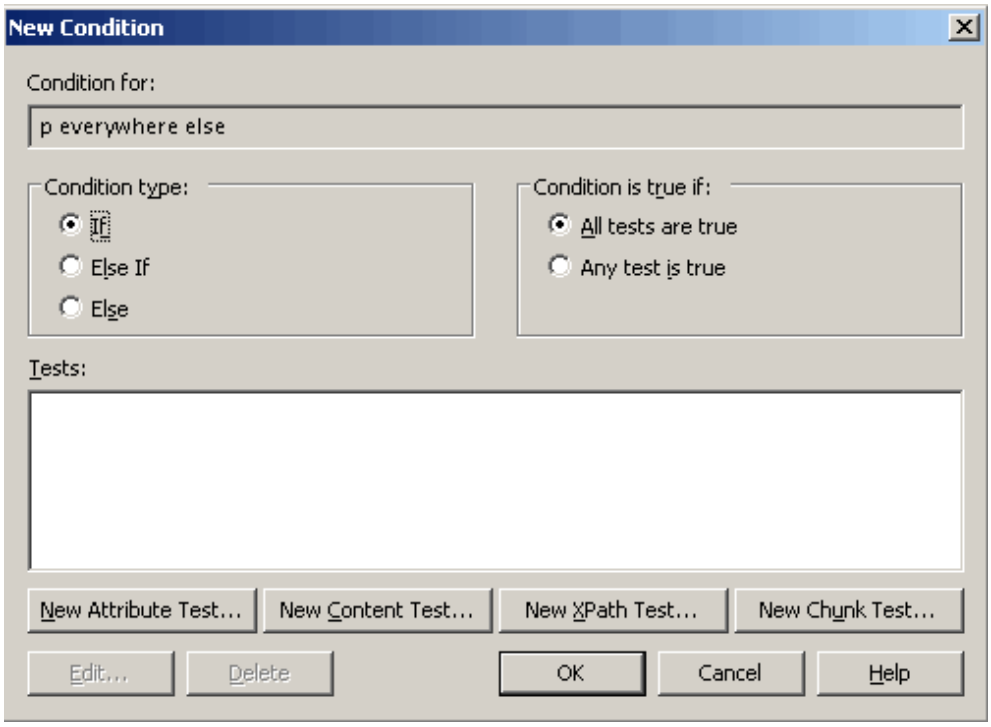
An element can test the attribute values of the current element, the attribute values of its parent, or the attribute values of any direct ancestor.

You can enable the Arbortext Styler stylesheet to test whether an attribute has the following values:

- Assigned any value
- Not assigned a value
- Includes whole word
- Comparison

# Applying Conditions

Elements in any context can have multiple conditions. In Arbortext Styler, to apply conditions, select an element context in the Elements list. Once it is selected, click Insert > Condition... and the New Condition dialog box appears, as shown in the figure.




New Condition Dialog Box

.

The New Condition dialog box contains the following options.

- Condition for: Displays the context associated with the condition that is being created or edited. This is a read-only field.
- Condition type: Provides a method to specify the type of condition.
- Condition is true if: Provides a method to set conditions on how the test is matched.
- Tests: Lists the tests configured for the selected context. This field is empty when no tests are configured.
- New Attribute Test: Opens a second dialog box called New Attribute Test that enables you to create a new attribute test.
- New Content Test: Opens the New Content Test dialog box where you can create a new content test.
- New XPath Test: Opens a dialog box for creating XPath expression tests.
- New Chunk Test: Opens the Start of HTML Chunk Test dialog box, in which you can create a new start of HTML chunk test.
- Edit: Opens a second dialog box called Test that enables you to edit the values on a specified test.

# Assigning Conditions

### Objectives

- Assign conditions.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you distinguish the appearance of para elements based on their attribute setting. You enable the PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet to test the value of the translate attribute for the p element so when the yes or no values are used, the correct formatting is applied.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Assign a condition to apply color formatting.

1. Locate the first p element within the first chapter
2. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **p everywhere else** entry.
3. To open the New Condition dialog box, click **Insert > Condition...**.

   ---

   *To open the New Condition dialog box, you can also:*

   - *Press F11.*
   - *Click **Insert > Condition** from the toolbar.*

   ---

4. Verify that the New Condition dialog box appears.
5. In the New Condition dialog box, click **New Attribute Test**.
6. Verify that the New Attribute Test dialog box appears.
7. Assign the following option values.

| Option | Value |
|---|---|
| Attribute Name: | translate |
| Comparison: | yes |

8. In the New Attribute Test dialog box, click **OK**.
9. In the New Condition dialog box, click **OK**.
10. In PTC Arbortext Styler, verify that the entry for p includes a condition test **IF attribute 'translate'='yes'** on the p everywhere else context.
11. In the Elements list, select the **If attribute 'translate'='yes'** entry.

12. Select the **Text** category.
13. Assign the following property values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Text color | Blue |

14. Within PTC Arbortext Styler, click **File > Save**.
15. Click to the right of the p element that begins **This chapter describes how to care for the paint...**.
16. Press CTRL+D to open the Modify Attribute dialog box.
17. Select the **Language** tab.
18. Set the translate attribute to **yes**.
19. Click **OK**.
20. Preview your edits in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
21. Verify that all p elements that translate attribute=yes now appear blue.
22. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
23. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

# Creating a Condition for Itemized Lists

## Objectives

- Create a condition for an itemized list.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you configure the appearance of listitem elements based on their parent element's attribute value. You create a condition to test the value of the role attribute for ul elements so the correct formatting is applied.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Create a condition.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the first ul element.
2. Verify that li elements appear with a diamond character.
3. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **li in ul** entry.
4. To open the New Condition dialog box, click **Insert > Condition**.

   ---

   *You can also:*

   - *Press F11.*
   - *Click the **Insert Condition** button from the toolbar.*
   - *Cursor over the li in ul entry, then right-click and select **Insert Condition**.*

   ---

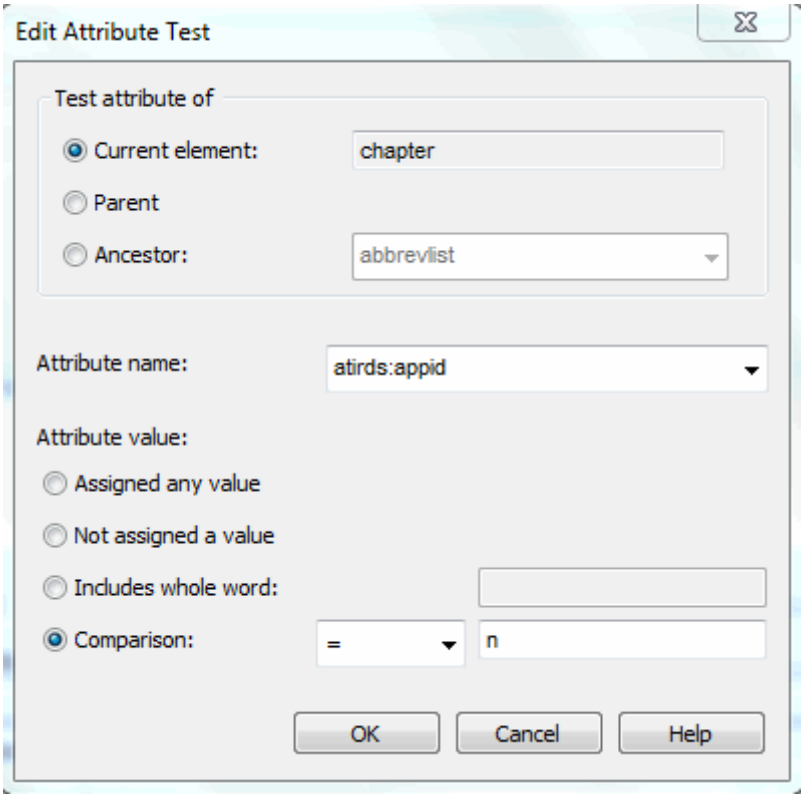
5. Click **New Attribute Test**.
6. Select the **Parent** option.
7. Type **rev** in the Attribute name field.
8. In the Attribute Value area, select the **Includes whole word** option.
9. In the Includes whole word field, type **delta**.
10. In the New Attribute Test dialog box, click **OK**.
11. In the New Condition dialog box, click **OK**.
12. If necessary, select the new condition entry **IF attribute 'rev' of parent element...** for li in ul.
13. Select the **Generated text** category.

14. Verify the **Bullet** radio button is selected.
15. Click **Details...**.
16. In the Bullet dialog box, click **Character...**.
17. Verify that the Font field indicates Symbol.
18. Locate and select the delta (**Δ**) symbol.
19. In the Insert Symbol dialog box, click **OK**.
20. In the Bullet dialog box, edit the Indent following lines property to **15pt**.
21. In the Bullet dialog box, click **OK**.
22. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
23. If necessary, in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, modify the attributes for a ul by performing the following steps.
    - Click to the right of the ul start tag.
    - Click **Edit > Modify Attributes...**.
    - Under the **Other** tab, in the rev value, type **delta**.
    - In the Modify Attributes dialog box, click **OK**.
24. Verify that li in the first ul appears with a delta character.
25. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
26. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
27. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Editing an Existing Condition

The Edit Condition dialog box opens when you select an element, from the Element list, that already has a condition assigned to it. When you click Edit > Edit Condition, the Edit Condition dialog box opens, as shown in the figure.




Edit Attribute Test Dialog Box

Alternatively, double-click the element.

In the Edit Condition dialog box, when you click Edit, the Edit Attribute Test dialog box opens, as shown in the figure.

The Edit Attribute Test dialog box contains the following options:

- Test attribute of
    - Current Element: Test is applied to the current element selected from the Elements list in Arbortext Styler.
    - Parent: Test is applied to the parent element of the current element selected from the Elements list in Arbortext Styler.
    - Ancestor: Test is applied to an ancestor of the current element selected from the Elements list in Arbortext Styler.
- Attribute Name: List of attributes declared in the DTD for the element to which the test is being applied. This is the attribute whose value is tested.
- Attribute Value:

- Includes whole word: Test is true if the selected attribute includes the word specified in this field.
- Comparison: Test is true if the selected attribute matches the regular expression that is assigned.

# Editing a Condition for an Ordered List

### Objectives

- Edit a condition for an ordered list.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you copy an existing condition (ul) and then edit it to create a unique condition for the ol element. You create a condition that tests the value of the numeration attribute for ol elements and assigns numbering of A, B, C, and so on.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Edit a condition.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **If attribute 'rev' of parent element' ...** condition entry for li in ul.
2. Click **Edit > Copy**.
3. Select the **li in ol** entry.
4. Click **Edit > Paste**.
5. If necessary, select the **If attribute 'rev' of parent element' ...** condition entry for li in ol, right-click and select **Edit Condition**.
6. Click **Edit**.
7. In the Edit Attribute Test dialog box, verify the **Parent** option is selected.
8. Confirm the Attribute name field contains rev.
9. In the Includes whole word field, delete delta and type **upperalpha**.
10. In the Edit Attribute Test dialog box, click **OK**.
11. In the Edit Condition dialog box, click **OK**.
12. If necessary, select the **If attribute 'rev' of parent element' ...** condition for li in ol.
13. Select the **Generated text** category.
14. Select the **Number** option.
15. Click **Details...**.
16. To the right of the Number style field, click the drop-down arrow.

17. Select **A,B,C**.
18. In the Follow number and suffix with field, select **Em-space**.
19. Edit the Indent following lines field to **30pt**.
20. In the List Item Number dialog box, click **OK**.
21. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
22. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the first ol element.
23. Verify that the li elements are labelled A, B, C, and so on. If they are not, perform the following steps.
    - Click to the right of the ol start tag.
    - Click **Edit > Modify Attributes....**.
    - Click in the **rev** field and type **upperalpha**.
    - In the Modify Attributes dialog box, click **OK**.
24. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler.
25. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
26. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** You can test which of the following?

- A - The Current Element
- B - An Ancestor Element
- C - Both A and B
- D - None of the above

**2.** Not all _____ affect element or document format?

- A - attributes
- B - generated text
- C - stylesheets
- D - None of the above.

**3.** When your organization determines the formatting requirements for your documents, they must also determine that which of the following will require support?

- A - Data models
- B - Elements
- C - Attributes
- D - All of the above.

**4.** True or False? The Condition for choice in the New Condition dialog box is read only?

- A - True
- B - False

**5.** The Edit Attribute Test dialog box contains which of the following options?

- A - New Chunk Test
- B - New XPath Test
- C - Test Attribute of Current Element
- D - None of the above.

# Working with Properties

### Module Overview:

Properties are formatting characteristics assigned to each element. They interact with other elements in your document.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Derive property values.
- Resolve property values.
- Edit property values.
- Assign properties to specific outputs.

## Derivation

You do not need to explicitly configure all style properties for all elements. Arbortext Styler can automatically derive values from other parts of the Arbortext Styler stylesheet, such as the following, making Arbortext Styler stylesheet development more efficient

- An ancestor or parent.
- A property set.
- Base properties.
- An attribute condition.
- Arbortext Styler defaults.

# Resolving Property Values

## Objectives

- Resolve property values.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you use the Resolve feature in PTC Arbortext Styler to trace and navigate the derivation chain.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Resolve property values.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, expand the title entry.
2. Create a context for title in section.
3. Confirm the title in section context is selected.
4. Select the **Text** category.
5. Cursor over the Font family value.

   *A tooltip appears indicating that this value is Derived from Property set Title font.*

6. Right-click to open the shortcut menu that displays the derivation chain.

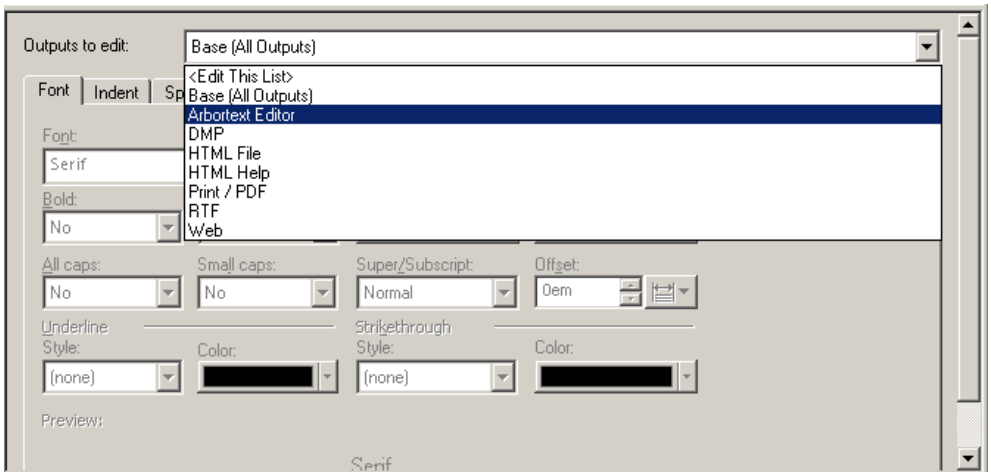
   *This shortcut menu displays the derivation of the value. It also enables you to click a menu item to link to the source for this property value.*

7. In the shortcut menu, select **Property set Title font**.
8. Verify that the Property Sets tab becomes active.
9. Verify that the Font family property value is Sanserif.
10. Click the **Elements** tab.
11. In the Elements list, select the **mainbooktitle** entry.
12. Verify that the **Text** category is selected.
13. Verify that the **Bold** property is set to yes and the **Text color** is set to blue.
14. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Derivation Chain

Derivation chains are comprised of properties that are inherited from other sources, such as parent elements or property sets.




Derivation Chain

The following are examples of derivation chains:

- A context derives from a condition, which derives from a property set.
- A context derives from a parent context, which derives from its parent's context, which derives from defaults.
- A context derives from a parent context, which derives from its parent's context, which derives from a condition, which derives from base properties, which derive from a property set, which derives from another property set.

# Assigning Properties for Specific Output Types

### Objectives

- Assign properties for specific output types.

### Scenario

PTC Arbortext Styler enables you to easily maintain one PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet for multiple outputs that can have different property values. For example, you might want your font color to appear red in the PTC Arbortext Editor window, blue for Web, and black for Print or PDF. You can configure these options in the Properties Outputs to edit drop-down list.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Assign properties to the PTC Arbortext Editor window.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the mainbooktitle element in the booktitle element.
2. Verify that the title color is blue. Next you edit the color of the title.
3. In PTC Arbortext Styler, verify that the mainbooktitle entry is selected.
4. Click the **Outputs to edit:** drop-down arrow.
5. Select **PTC Arbortext Editor**.
6. If necessary, select the **Text** category.
7. Assign the following property and value.

| Attribute | Value |
|---|---|
| Text Color | red |

8. Preview your changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
9. Verify that the content of the title within the article appears red.
10. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > Print (FOSI)**.
11. In the Print Preview window, verify that the same title appears blue.
12. Close the Print Preview window.
13. In PTC Arbortext Styler, leave the Outputs to edit: field set to PTC Arbortext Editor.
14. In the Elements list, expand the **title** entry and select **title in chapter**.

15. In the **Text** category, assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Font Size | 18 |
| Hidden | Yes |

16. Preview your changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

---

*The content in the title element within the chapter element still appears because a Preferences setting enables hidden content to show.*

---

17. To disable hidden content from appearing in PTC Arbortext Editor, perform the following steps.
    - In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, click **Tools > Preferences...**.
    - Select **View**.
    - Clear the **Hidden Content** check box.
    - Click **OK**.
18. Verify that both the title element within chapter and its content no longer appear in the PTC Arbortext Editor window.
19. Edit the Preferences to enable hidden content to appear in the PTC Arbortext Editor window.
20. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.
21. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
22. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** Which of the following are examples of derivation chains?

- A - A context derives from a condition, that derives from a property set.
- B - A context derives from a parent context, that derives from its parent's context, that derives from defaults.
- C - A context derives from a parent context, that derives from its parent's context, that derives from a condition, that derives from base properties, that derives from a property set, that derives from another property set.
- D - All of the above.

**2.** The Resolve feature in Arbortext Styler traces and navigates what?

- A - Element context.
- B - Property sets.
- C - The derivation chain.
- D - None of the above.

**3.** True or False? The options in the Properties to Edit drop-down list are predefined.

- A - True
- B - False

**4.** You do not need to explicitly configure what for all elements?

- A - All style properties.
- B - All contexts.
- C - All conditions.
- D - All of the above.

**5.** If you cursor over an explicitly set value, what appears?

- A - A tooltip which says 'Derived.'
- B - A tooltip which says 'Specified Explicitly.'
- C - A tooltip which says 'Derivation Chain.'
- D - None of the above.

# Assigning Space Values and Priorities

### Module Overview:

When an element is defined as a block, it requires rules to determine the spacing before or after the element content. In this module, you learn how to apply spacing relative to the location of an element. You also learn how to assign a priority setting to control adjacent prespace and postspace.

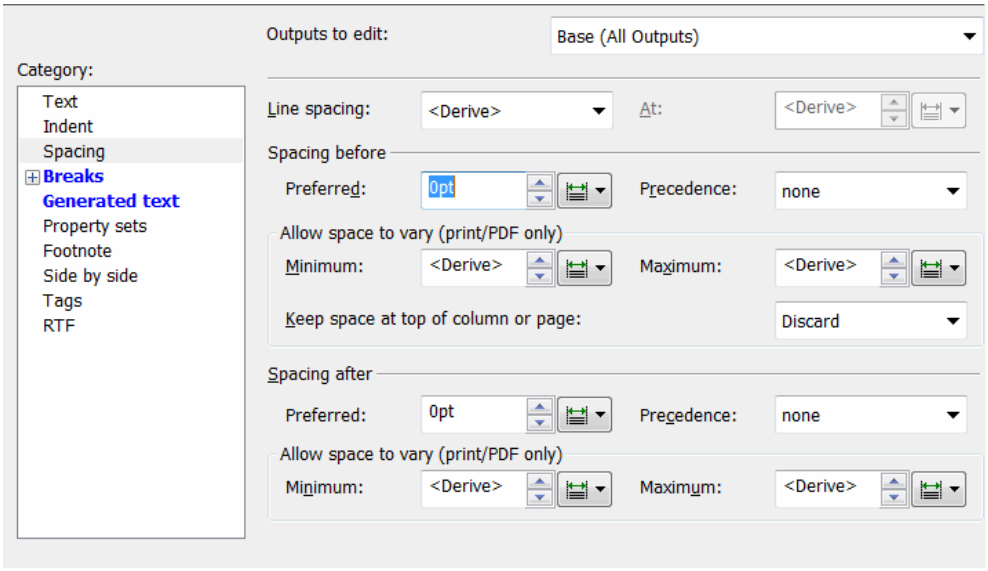
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Apply spacing relative to the location of an element.
- Assign a priority setting to control adjacent prespace and postspace.

# Spacing Before and Spacing After

Spacing before and Spacing after refer to vertical space before and after a block element. Block elements can have both Spacing before and Spacing after. Spacing before applies to text that starts a new line. Spacing after applies to text that ends a line. The Spacing before and Spacing after settings are located in the Spacing category.




Spacing Before and After

---

*You use preferences settings to control the display of vertical space in the PTC Arbortext Editor window.*

---

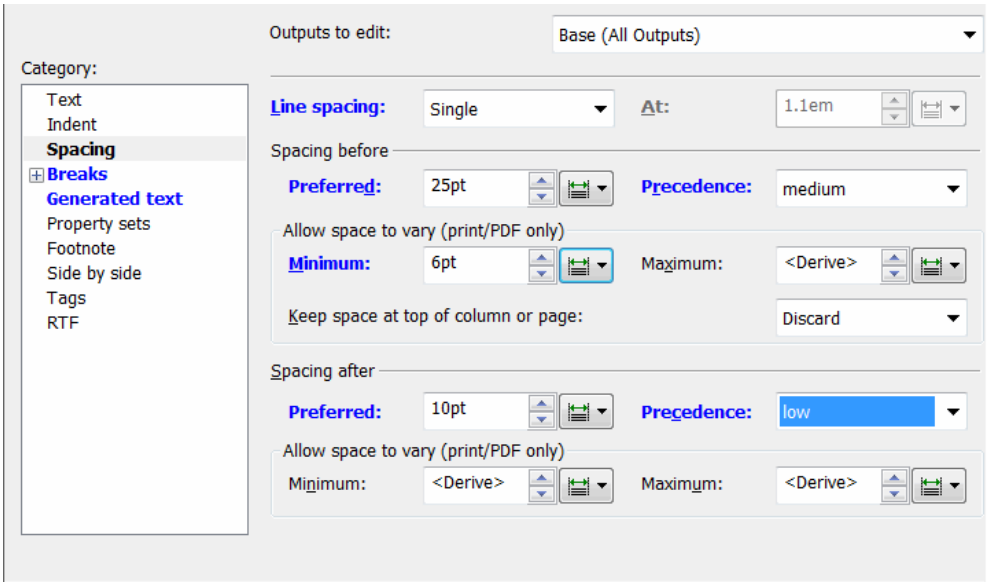
## Specifying White Space

You can specify the amount of vertical space using three property values: Minimum, Preferred, and Maximum. These three values adjust vertical justification for paged output. The adjustments do not appear in the PTC Arbortext Editor window display.

Only the preferred value appears in the PTC Arbortext Editor window for Spacing before and Spacing after. An Arbortext Styler stylesheet for paged output requires values for Minimum, Preferred, and Maximum, even if they are all the same value.

## Specifying Precedence

Arbortext Styler enables you to assign precedence based on an element's context. The Precedence setting determines which element's spacing requirements are applied.




Minimum and Maximum Spacing Before and After

Spacing is fixed when the Minimum, Maximum, and Preferred values are the same. Spacing is variable when these values are different. Variable spacing controls vertical justification and is specified in the Columns category in the Page Set tab. Vertical justification enables you to bottom-align columns.

What happens when one element specifies Spacing after and the next element specifies Spacing before? Spacing before and Spacing after have Precedence characteristics that control what happens in these adjacency situations. When a conflict occurs, the value that is used is the value of the element with the highest precedence. If no precedence is assigned, the Space after value is used.

The Spacing before precedence has five values. They are:

| Spacing Before | |
|---|---|
| Value | Definition |
| force | Spacing before takes precedence over the preceding element's Spacing after value. When both elements are set to force, the values are combined. |
| high | Spacing before takes precedence when the preceding element's Spacing after value is set to none, low, or medium. |
| medium | Spacing before takes precedence when the preceding element's Spacing after value is set to none or low. |
| low | Spacing before takes precedence when the preceding element's Spacing after value is set to none. |
| none | The preceding element's Spacing after value always takes precedence. |

The Spacing after precedence has five values. They are:

| | |
|---|---|
| force | Spacing after takes precedence over the preceding element's Spacing before value. When both elements are set to force, the values are combined. |
| high | Spacing after takes precedence when the preceding element's Spacing before value is set to none, low, or medium. |
| medium | Spacing after takes precedence when the preceding element's Spacing before value is set to none or low. |
| low | Spacing after takes precedence when the preceding element's Spacing before value is set to none. |
| none | The preceding element's Spacing before value always takes precedence. |

In general, it is Spacing before that distinguishes an element by its formatting. For example, it is the large space before a title that helps identify it as a title. Assign the Precedence for Spacing before to medium. When Spacing after is needed, assign the Precedence for Spacing after to high so the Spacing after value overrides any adjacent Spacing before value. This approach is suitable for most formats.

# Assigning Spacing Before and Spacing After

### Objectives

- Assign spacing before and after.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you use the Spacing tab properties to create vertical white space between block elements.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Create vertical white space.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click the **Outputs to edit:** drop-down arrow and select **Base (All Ouputs)**.
2. Select the **fig** entry.
3. Apply the Block style to the fig element.
4. Click **OK** in the Styler Message dialog box.
5. Select the **Spacing** category.
6. Cursor over the **Preferred** value field for Spacing before.

   *A tooltip appears indicating the value is not explicitly set for this element in context; it is from the Styler default.*

7. Right-click the **Preferred** value.

   *This opens a shortcut menu that displays the derivation chain.*

8. Press ESC to close the shortcut menu.
9. For Spacing before, edit the Preferred value to **5em**. Do not preview the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

   *The Preferred property now appears blue because this value has been explicitly set.*

10. In PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler, locate p elements, then disable tag display using the View menu or the Tag Display button.
11. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, observe the spacing between p elements.

12. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **p everywhere else** entry.
13. In the **Spacing** category, assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Spacing before Precedence | medium |
| Spacing before Preferred | 25pt |
| Spacing after Precedence | low |
| Spacing after Preferred | 10pt |

14. Preview the changes in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
15. Verify that there is more spacing between p elements. When two or more p elements are in a sequence, the spacing with the higher precedence is used over an adjacent spacing with a lower precedence. For example, if Spacing before is 25pt, medium and Spacing after is 10pt, low, then the Spacing before 25pt is used because it has a higher precedence.
16. Save in Arbortext Styler and leave it open.
17. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
18. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** What is the difference between a Block style and a Formal Block style?

- A - Formal blocks have titles.
- B - There is more pre-space with a Block style.
- C - There is more post-space with a Block style.
- D - None of the above.

**2.** The Spacing after precedence has how many values?

- A - 3
- B - 1
- C - 5
- D - 4

**3.** Spacing is fixed when which of the following values are the same?

- A - Minimum, Maximum, and Preferred
- B - Force, High, and Medium
- C - Medium, Low, and None
- D - None of the above.

**4.** Arbortext Styler enables you to assign precedence based on what?

- A - An element's context.
- B - An element's priority.
- C - An element's position.
- D - All of the above.

**5.** Which setting determines which element's spacing requirements are applied?

- A - Property Set
- B - Precedence
- C - Outputs to Edit
- D - None of the above.

# Using Default Formatting

### Module Overview:

You have already learned about predefined styles. Now you are ready to learn about default formatting.

When the same formatting is needed for all, or nearly all elements, it is best to configure that formatting using the Document Default. If you need to modify common formatting, you can modify the default to apply your changes to the entire Arbortext Styler stylesheet. The result is an Arbortext Styler stylesheet that is easy to create and easy to maintain.

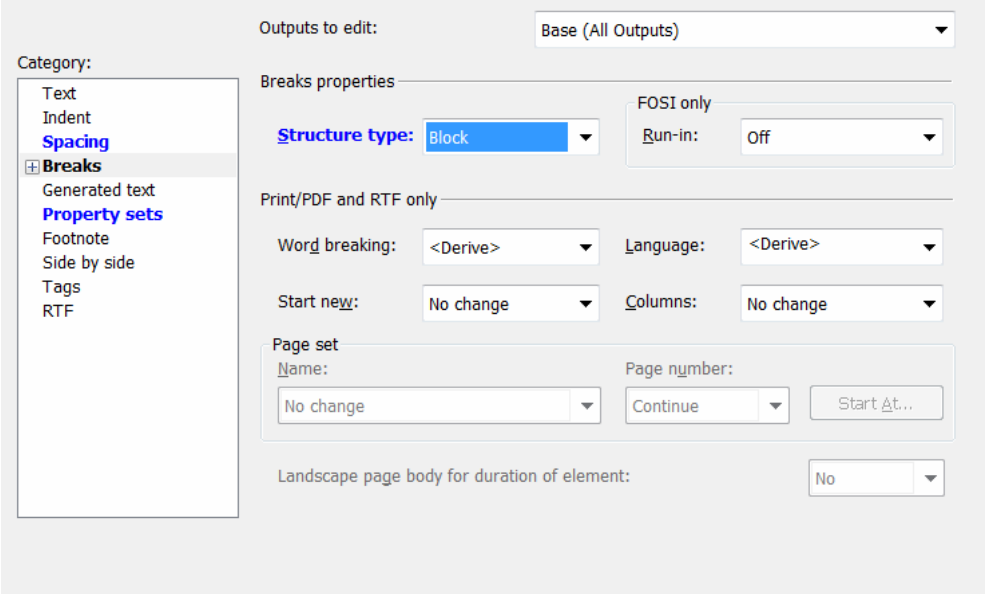
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Assign a default style for the entire document.
- Assign the Text Break, Indent, and Justification properties.
- Use the attribute command to compare the PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet code versus the actual display in the PTC Arbortext Editor window.
- Determine which settings in the PTC Arbortext Editor preferences interact with PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet formatting and affect the display in the PTC Arbortext Editor window.

# Default Styles

Previously, you assigned properties within the Breaks category.




The Font Tab

There were also properties in the Breaks category that you did not assign. The Breaks category has some property values that are non-inheriting, which prevents the current element from deriving values from its parent. If you leave blank those properties which cannot be derived, there is no effect on the Document style.

Other style properties, such as font style, can be derived from an ancestor's properties. You learned earlier that this feature is called derivation. The derivation chain for inheriting property values eventually resolves at the highest level element in the document. For example, in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, the highest level element is servicemanualmap. Therefore, the servicemanualmap element establishes the Document Default.

---

*To make an Arbortext Styler stylesheet as easy to maintain as possible, specify global formatting in the Document Default.*

---

# Assigning Font

## Objectives

- Assign a font.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to assign the font size and font name in the PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet. You also learn about the attribute command.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Assign a font.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Element list, select the **servicemanualmap** entry.
2. Select the **Text** category.
3. Click the **Font family** property drop-down arrow.
4. Select **Courier New** from the list of available font values.
5. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.

   *All text now appears in a monospaced Courier font with the exception of the title elements.*

6. To verify this change, in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, click within any Courier text.
7. If necessary, display the command line by checking the command line option under **Tools > Preferences > Window**.
8. Click in the **Command line**, type **attribute**, and press ENTER.

   *You can also use the alias att.*

9. In the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Attribute dialog box, note the last line of information that indicates the current font family and point size assigned in the PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet, as well as the display size in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
10. In the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Attribute dialog box, click **OK**.
11. Click in the command line, type **help att**, and press ENTER.

12. Scan the contents of the online Help for information about this command, and then Close the Help window.
13. In PTC Arbortext Styler, if necessary, in the Element list, select the **servicemanualmap** entry.
14. Select the **Text** category and assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Font size | 14pt |

15. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, notice the larger size characters.
16. Use the attribute command to confirm the change in font size display.

---

*At the Command line you can press UP ARROW to scroll through previous commands that have been executed in the current PTC Arbortext Editor session.*

---

17. In the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Attribute dialog box, click **OK**.
18. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
19. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
20. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Emphasizing Text with Font Properties

### Objectives

- Emphasize text with font properties.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to use the properties in the Font tab to emphasize text in various ways, such as changing the color and format of element content.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

## Task 1. Assign font properties.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **servicemanualmap** entry.
2. Select the **Text** category and assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Text color: | blue |
| Underline style: | Underline |

3. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
4. Verify that the text in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document is displayed in a blue underscored font.
5. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Element list, select the **servicemanualmap** entry, if necessary.
6. In the **Text** category, assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Text Shading: | green |
| Underline style: | (none) |

7. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
8. Verify that the text in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document appears in blue, on a green background, with no underscoring.

---

*The Document Default provides values for all inheriting categories, and applies to all text in the document, unless overridden in a local style panel by a style set, inheritance, or explicit coding. You learn more about inheritance later in the course.*

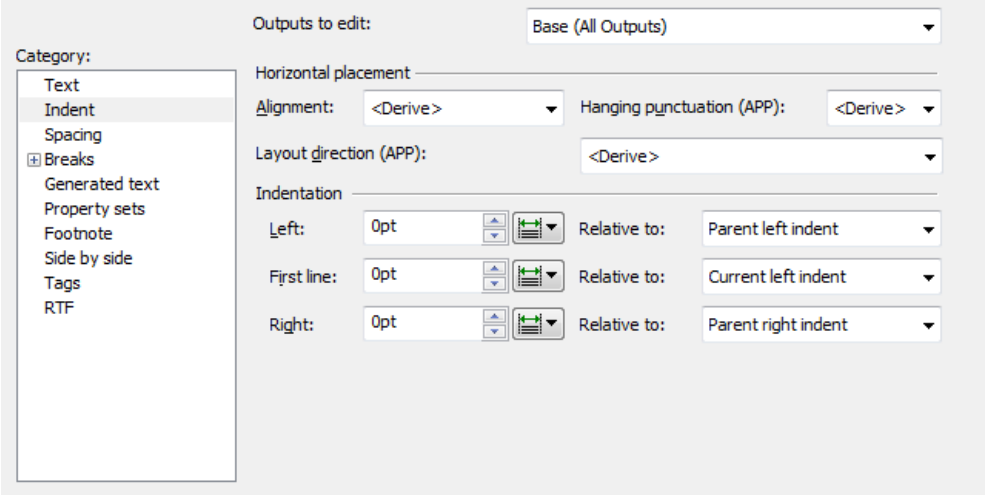
---

9. In PTC Arbortext Styler, edit the Font properties for the servicemanualmap entry so the PTC Arbortext Editor window displays brown text on a white background.
10. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
11. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
12. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
13. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Indents

Indents apply to block elements. You can specify the left, right, and first line indent values for a block element.




The Indent Tab

To apply indent values to the left and right sides, as well as the first line of text, you can enter absolute values (a digit followed by a unit of measure) or you can modify the indent value to be relative to the value of the parent element's indent. If you ensure that indent values are relative, it is easier to make future changes. If you later decide to modify the parent's left indent value, the child elements automatically maintain their relative indents.

Consider this example. If your document contains a section with a left indent that is 2 picas from the left margin, and you need a note within the context of the section to indent an additional 2 picas from its parent (4 picas from the left margin), you can assign the note's left indent to 4 picas from the left margin. However, if you need to reduce the value of the left indent for the section to 3 picas, then you also need to remember to decrease the indent on the note to maintain the 2 pica difference in indent values. Instead of assigning an absolute value, you can assign a relative indent. Using relative indents reduces the number of indent adjustments you need to make to elements whose parent elements have changed.

---

*If indent values are set to relative values, it is easier to make future changes. If the indent for note in the context of section is relative to the existing section indent, then the indent for note automatically adjusts when the section indent changes. Remember that the Online Help provides additional information and examples.*

---

# Assigning Justification

## Objectives

- Assign justification.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you explore different justification settings in the PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet. You also learn how preferences interact with the justification in PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheets.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Assign justification.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, if necessary, in the Elements list, select the **servicemanualmap** entry.
2. Select the **Indent** category and assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Alignment in Horizontal placement | Justified |

3. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
4. Verify that text in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document does not appear justified.

---

*Full justification does not appear in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document unless you have enabled a Preferences setting. Follow the next steps to show full justification.*

- *Click **Tools > Preferences**.*
- *Select the **View** category.*
- *Select the **Full Justification** check box.*
- *Click **OK**.*

---

5. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, verify that all text now appears justified. You might need to turn tag display off to see the full justification.
6. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, increase and decrease the width of the Edit View window to view how line breaks adjust with the window size.
7. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Indent tab, assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Alignment in Horizontal placement | Centered |

8. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
9. Verify that all text is centered in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
10. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, increase and decrease the width of the Document Map pane to see how line breaks adjust in the Edit View.
11. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Indent tab, assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Alignment | Justified |

12. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
13. Verify that all text in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document is appropriately justified.

---

*Although alignment is justified in the PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet, Arbortext users can use Preferences to disable or enable the on-screen display of this setting.*

---

14. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
15. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
16. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Assigning Indent Values

### Objectives

- Assign indent values.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you experiment with different indentation settings for the servicemanualmap element. You also learn that relative values can be used in property fields to represent indentation values.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Assign indent values.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **servicemanualmap** entry, if necessary.
2. Select the **Indent** category and assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Left in Indentation | 10pt |
| First line in Indentation | 10pt |
| Right in Indentation | 10pt |

3. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.

---

*All text is now indented 2 points from the left margin. The right margin indent is not supported in the PTC Arbortext Editor window display. It is only used for paged output.*

---

4. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, increase and decrease the width of the PTC Arbortext Editor window to see how the line breaks adjust.
5. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **mainbooktitle everywhere else** entry.
6. In the **Indent** category assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Alignment in Horizontal placement | Left |
| Left in Indentation | 0pt |
| First line in Indentation | -5pt |
| Relative to (immediately to the right of First line) | Left margin |
| Right in Indentation | 0pt |

7. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.

---

*The first line of the mainbooktitle element, in the booktitle element, uses a negative indent, while the remaining lines are indented 2 picas. The effect of the first line indent is commonly called a hanging indent.*

---

8. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **mainbooktitle everywhere else** entry, if necessary.
9. Select the **Indent** category and edit the Indent property back to **0pt**.
10. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
11. Verify that the content for the booktitle in the mainbooktitle element no longer appears with an indent.
12. In Arbortext Styler select the **servicemanualmap** entry.
13. In the **Indent** category, assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Left in Indentation | 6pt |
| First line in Indentation | 0pt |
| Right indent in Indentation | 0pt |

14. Leave all Relative to fields with their default values.
15. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
16. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, verify that all lines are indented.
17. In PTC Arbortext Styler, verify that the servicemanualmap element's Indent tab is still selected, and assign the following property and value.

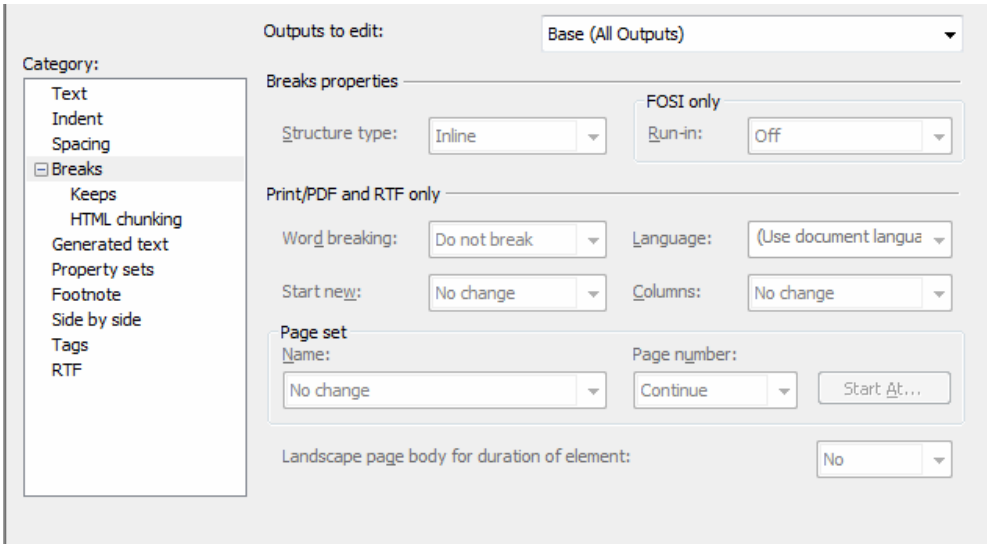
| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Left | 0pt |

18. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
19. Verify that text is no longer indented in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
20. Click **View > Full Tags** to restore full tag display.
21. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml and leave it open.
22. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
23. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# The Breaks Category

Use the Breaks category to control how elements break across line, page, and column boundaries.




The Breaks Category

To see the effects of the Breaks properties on the document, you must print or preview. The only exception to this rule is the Start New property. The Start New property displays a forced page break that can be seen in the PTC Arbortext Editor window. The Start New property inserts a page break at the start of the current element every time that element occurs. However, to see the line of demarcation for the page break, you must first activate a PTC Arbortext Editor Preferences setting. You learn how to set this preference in an upcoming exercise.

You can code the Breaks category explicitly for an element in a particular context, or in a property set, or in the element specified with the Document style. However, the Breaks properties cannot be inherited.

---

*You can assign a container element that does not contain text as a block so its start and end tags begin on new lines. The .dcf file for the document type can also include settings for tag display.*

---

The Breaks category properties are described in the following table:

| Property | Description | Special Notes | Default Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Structure Type | Setting that is automatically specified based on an element's style. This style can be changed for specific contexts or conditions of an element. | Inline style disables the Indent and Spacing tabs. Structure type cannot be changed for any of the following styles:<br>• Definition List Item<br>• Index Term<br>• Title | Inline |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Division<br>• Formal Block<br>• Document<br>• Cross Reference<br>• Index Term (Attribute Model)<br>• Index Term (Element Model)<br>• Link Target<br>• Table of Contents | |
| Run-in (FOSI only) | Select an option for run-in format for titles or other elements in FOSI-based output. The list contains options for the position of the element with which the title (or other element) should appear on the same line. | <Derive>: inherit system default, property set, or ancestor settings.<br>Off: element is displayed in its own line.<br>With preceding: element is displayed on the same line as the element that comes before it in the document.<br>With following: element is displayed on the same line as the element that comes after it in the document.<br>With both: element is displayed on the same line as the elements that are positioned either side of it in the document. | Off |
| Word breaking | Turn hyphenation on or off for print and PDF output, and configure how words should break.<br>To activate hyphenation, set this field to Hyphenate.<br>To specify that words can break but without displaying a hyphen, select Break without hyphen.<br>Select Do not break if | Applies to Print/PDF and RTF only. | No |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Select <Derive> to use hyphenation settings based on system default, property set, or ancestor settings.<br>This field is unavailable if the stylesheet is destined for non-print/PDF outputs, (that is if the Outputs to Edit field is set to a value other than Base (All Outputs), Print/PDF, or RTF). | | |
| Language | Language to be used for hyphenation. | Applies to Print/PDF and RTF only. | English |
| Start New | Indicates that an element starts a new Column, Page, Odd Page, or Even Page. Also can indicate that the element does not start anything new (no change). | Applies to Print/PDF and RTF only. | No change |
| Columns | Specifies the number of columns for the element. When the element ends, the number of columns reverts to its previous value. You can specify from one to eight columns or no change. | Applies to Print/PDF and RTF only. | No change |
| Page Set Name | Enables you to select a page set from a list of page sets that are configured for this PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet. | Only available when Start New is set to Page, Odd Page, or Even Page. | No change |
| Page number | Sets the first number of the page set to the next in sequence (Continue) or to 1 (Initial). | Only available when Start New is set to Page, Odd Page, or Even Page, and Name is set to a page set. | Continue |
| Start At | This button is only enabled when the Page number field is set to Start at. | Invokes the Page Number Start At dialog box, in which you can define the number at which numbering should start. | |
| Landscape page body for duration of element | Specify **Yes** to set the orientation to landscape; | Only available when Start New is set to Page, | No |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | end result is a portrait page body and landscape headers and footers. Specify **No** to set the orientation to portrait; this setting starts a new page resulting in a landscape body while headers and footers remain portrait. | | |

The Breaks category has also two subcategories:

- Keeps – Set options for keeping elements together across page, line, and column boundaries, and controlling widows and orphans. This button is unavailable if the stylesheet is destined for non-print/PDF outputs; for example, if the Outputs to Edit field is set to a value other than Base (All Outputs), Print/PDF, or RTF.
- HTML chunking – Set options for determining chunk boundaries when composing HTML-based output. Options are unavailable if the stylesheet is destined for non-chunked HTML outputs.

The Keeps category properties are described in the following table:

| Property | Description | Special Notes | Default Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Widow and orphan control (print/PDF and RTF only) | Limits or permits the appearance of widows and orphans in a document. | If a page or column break occurs in the middle of a table, each table row is considered as a line.<br>When you make settings in the Number of lines to keep at top of page or column or Number of lines to keep at bottom of page or column fields in the table context, these define the number of table rows to control.<br>Widow and orphan control will work correctly within a table that breaks across pages. | |
| Number of lines to keep at top of page or column | Select Any number to permit a widow line in a page or column if needed. | | |
| Number of lines to keep at bottom of page or column | Select Any number to permit an orphan line in a page or column if needed. | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | column, or page boundaries. | specifies the strength of the keep, from 0 to 7, where 0 permits no breaks and 7 always allows breaks if necessary. | |
| Keep scope | Specifies the area in the document in which the defined keeps should apply to the element. The available options are: Same line, Same column, and Same page. | Only Same line applies to elements whose structure type is Inline. | |
| Keep content together priority | Enter a value from 0–7 in this field to specify that element content should be kept together. The value determines the strength of the keep. | | |
| Keep with previous priority | Enter a value from 0–7 in this field to specify that this element should be kept with the previous element. The value determines the strength of the keep. | This is not available for elements whose structure type is Inline. | |
| Keep with next priority | Enter a value from 0–7 in this field to specify that this element should be kept with the next element. The value determines the strength of the keep. | This is not available for elements whose structure type is Inline. | |

The HTML chunking category properties are described in the following table:

| Property | Description | Special Notes | Default Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chunk boundary | Specifies whether the element acts as a chunk boundary. | Explicit settings take precedence over any DITA chunk boundary setting identified for the element with the activation of the DITA topic file boundaries | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | When there is no explicit setting for the element in this field, and if a setting does not exist in the entire derivation chain, the activation of the DITA topic file boundaries option determines the chunk boundary for the element; otherwise, the element does not form a chunk boundary. | |
| Persistent file name | Defines the file name for the chunk created from the element and its content, if the element has been identified as a chunk boundary. | This field and its controls are disabled if the Chunk boundary field is set to No. The From attribute and From XPath fields are disabled if the Persistent file name field is set to No, regardless of the setting in the Chunk boundary field. | |

# Assigning Text Breaks

### Objectives

- Assign text breaks.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you force a new page to occur at the start of each section element. You see that you can use Preferences settings to view forced page breaks on screen in PTC Arbortext Editor.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Assign text breaks.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Element list, select the **title in section** entry.
2. Select the **Breaks** category and assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Start new (in Print/PDF and RTF only) | Page |

3. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
4. If forced page breaks are not displayed in the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, perform the following steps to enable this feature.
   - In WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml, click **Tools > Preferences...**.
   - Click **Advanced**.
   - Scroll down and select **showbreaksfulltags**.
   - Click **Edit**, select **on**, and click **OK**.
   - In the Advanced Preferences dialog box, select **showbreaksnotags**.
   - Ensure **on** is selected.
   - In the Advanced Preferences dialog box, select **showbreakspartialtags**.
   - Click **Edit**, select **on**, and click **OK**.
   - In the Advanced Preferences dialog box, click **Close**.
   - In the Preferences dialog box, click **OK**.
5. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, verify that forced page break indicators appear.

6. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
7. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
8. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** Which of the following is an option in the Keeps category?

- A - Keep with ancestor element.
- B - Keep scope.
- C - Keep with division area.
- D - None of the above.

**2.** You use which category to control how elements break across line, page, and column boundaries?

- A - Sets
- B - Font
- C - Breaks
- D - None of the above.

**3.** The Breaks category has how many properties?

- A - 5
- B - 8
- C - 7
- D - 9

**4.** In FOSI based output, the Breaks category enables you to...

- A - change font for titles.
- B - generate text for titles.
- C - format run-in for titles or other elements.
- D - None of the above.

**5.** Indents apply to which elements?

- A - Parent
- B - Container
- C - Inline
- D - Block

**6.** You use which tab to control how elements break across line, page, and column boundaries?

- A - Sets
- B - Font
- C - Breaks
- D - None of the above.

# Working with Property Sets

### Module Overview:

You can use property sets to configure element format in an Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

When identical formatting is required for more than one element context, it is best to place the formatting instructions in a property set. Each element context that requires that particular formatting will then reference or include that property set. This method makes future changes easier because a change to a property set affects all element contexts that reference that property set.

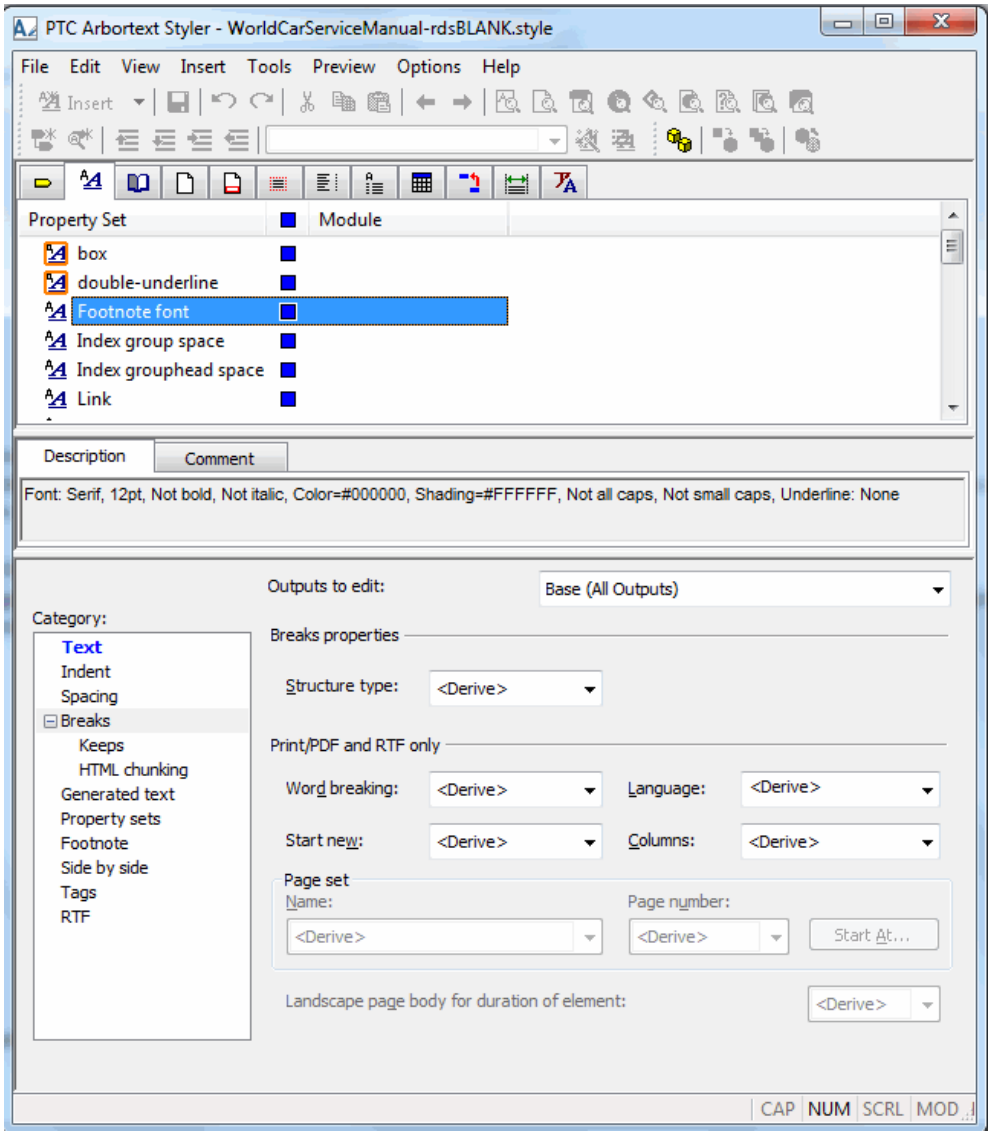
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Create and assign a property set to multiple elements.
- Find the impact of all elements by a change in a property set using Where Used.
- Reference a property set within a property set.
- Understand that the order of property sets is important when they are referenced by an element.
- Determine which property set takes precedence when an element references multiple property sets that contain conflicting values.

# Working with Property Sets

A property set can specify format in one or more categories. A property set can also reference other property sets.




The Edit Property Set Tab

When you create a new property set to store commonly used style properties, use a naming convention that suggests the function of the property set. The name will help communicate the purpose of the property set to people who maintain the Arbortext Styler stylesheet in the future.

Property sets are accessed in Arbortext Styler by selecting one of the following methods:

- Click View > List View > Property Sets.
- Press CTRL+2.
- Click the **Property Sets** tab.

*The order of property sets is important. If you apply more than one property set to an element and the property sets have conflicting values, then the values of the last property set take precedence.*

# Editing Property Sets

## Objectives

- Edit property sets.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to create and use property sets in the Arbortext Styler stylesheet. You also learn that property sets can use or reference other property sets.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Edit a property set.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Element list, select the **p everywhere else** entry.
2. Select the **Property Sets** category.
3. In the Used property sets list, notice that the Standard space property set is referenced. Click the **Standard space** property set.
4. Click the **Go To** button.
5. Select the **Spacing** category and assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Spacing before Preferred: | 10pt |
| Spacing before Precedence: | force |

---

*Some property values have been applied to enable spacing before another element's content.*

*When modifying values for a property set, any element that references that property set will acquire the new values.*

---

6. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, disable tag display.

---

*Observe the amount of white space before para elements.*

---

7. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
8. Verify that there are now 10 points of white space before all para elements.
9. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, enable full tag display.
10. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click the **Elements** tab.

11. Select the **title everywhere else** entry.
12. Select the **Property Sets** category.
13. In the Used property sets list, select **Title font**.
14. Click the **Go To** button.
15. Verify that the Font family is Sanserif.
16. Assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Font family | Century Gothic |
| Font size | 16 |

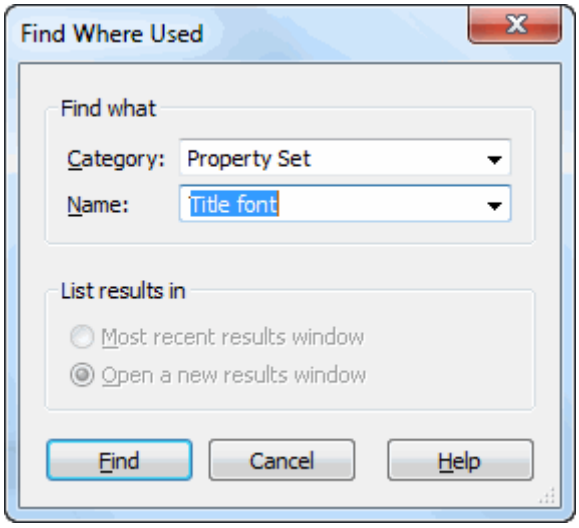
17. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
18. Verify that the content of the titles within topic elements display the Century Gothic font and are 16 point.
19. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
20. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
21. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave the document open.

## This completes the exercise.

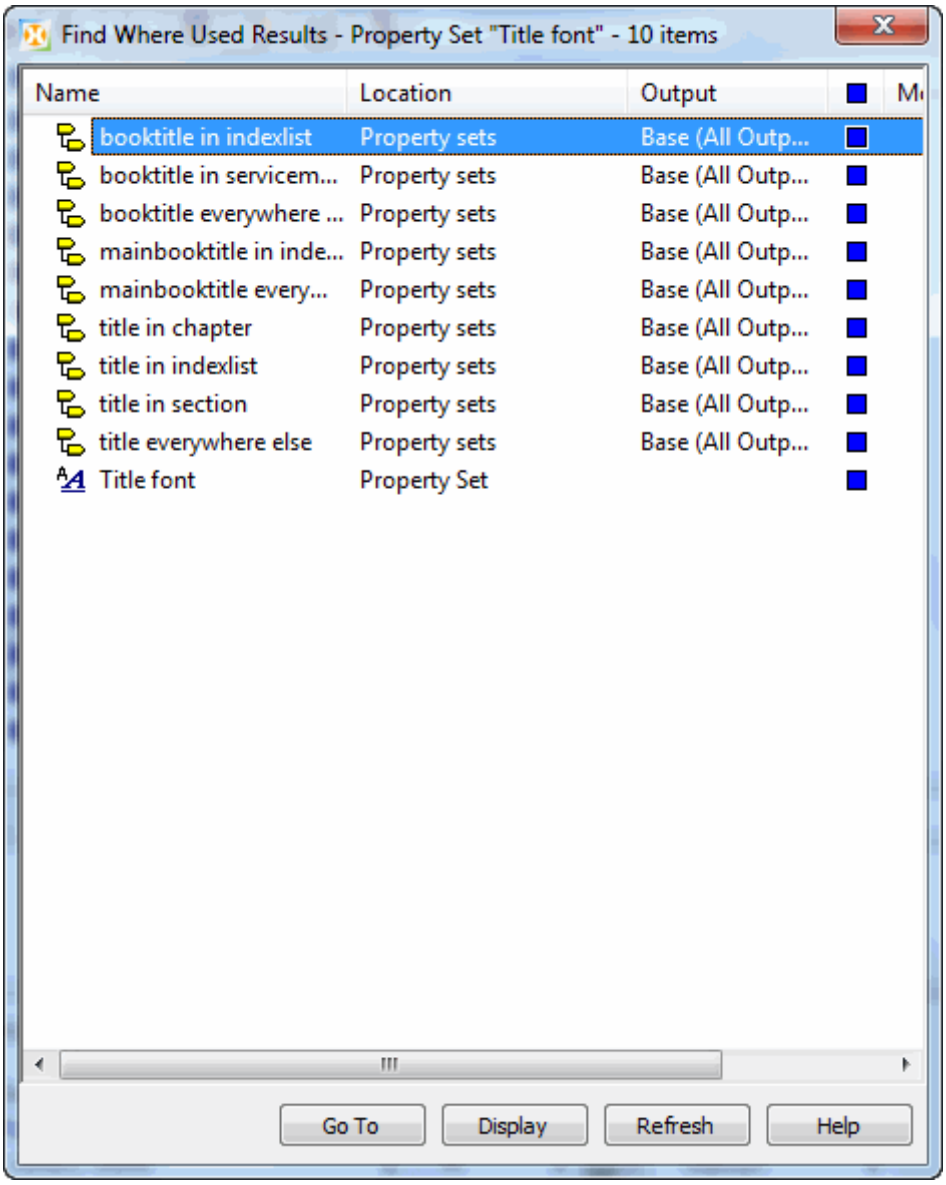
# Using Find Where Used

The Find Where Used feature enables you to list the individual uses of a particular object in your stylesheet. It also enables you to navigate to the relevant list view that contains the object's use.

Use the Find Where Used dialog box, accessed via the Edit > Find Where Used menu option, to perform a search of this nature and locate the selected use in its list view from within the Find Where Used Results dialog box.




The Find Where Used Dialog Box




Find Where Used Results

For example, suppose you have a property set allcaps defined in your stylesheet, which is referenced to format titles in sections and chapters. To list the current uses of the property set, select the allcaps property set in the Property Sets list, then click the Edit > Find Where Used menu option to access the Find Where Used dialog box.

# Using Where Used

### Objectives

- Use the Where Used functionality.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you use the where used functionality to assess the impact of editing a property set.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Use where used functionality.

1. Locate and select the **Standard space** property set.
2. Click **Edit > Find Where Used...**.
3. Click the **CategoryDown Arrow**  icon.
4. Examine the selections. This is a listing of all objects you can find with the where used functionality. Select **Property Set**.
5. Confirm the Name is Standard space, and click **Find**.
6. The Find Where Used Results dialog box appears. Notice the Standard space Property Set is referenced in multiple element entries. Select the **p everywhere else** entry.
7. Click the **Go To** button.
8. Close the Find Where Used Results dialog box. Confirm you have selected the p everywhere else entry.
9. Save the document in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Creating and Applying Property Sets

## Objectives

- Create and apply property sets.

## Scenario

You have learned how to modify existing property sets. Now you learn how to create and assign property sets.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Creating New Property Sets.

1. Click the **Property Sets** tab.
2. To create a new property set, click **Insert > Property Set**.

   ---

   *To create a new property set, you can also:*

   - *In the property sets window, right-click and select **Insert Property Set**.*
   - *Click **Insert Property Set**  from the toolbar.*

   ---

3. Verify that you have an entry in the Property Sets list.
4. Select the **New Property Set** entry.
5. Edit the New Property Set name to **Bold** and press ENTER.
6. If necessary, select the **Bold** property set.
7. Select the **Text** category if necessary and assign the following property and value.

| Attribute | Value |
|---|---|
| Bold | Yes |

8. Click **Insert > Property Set**.
9. Edit the New Property Set name to **Italic** and press ENTER.
10. If necessary, select the **Italic** property set and verify that the Text category is selected.
11. Assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Italic | Yes |

12. Click **Insert > Property Set** and create a new property set named **Bold-Italic**.
13. If necessary, select the **Bold-Italic** property set and select the **Property sets** category.
14. In the Available property sets list, select **Bold**.
15. Press CTRL and select the **Italic** entry.
16. Verify that both the Bold and Italic property sets are selected.
17. Click **Add**.
18. Verify that the Used property sets: list now appears with both the Bold and Italic entries.

---

*You can reference property sets within property sets for easier maintenance.*

---

19. Save the document in Arbortext Styler.

### Task 2. Assigning Property Sets.

1. In Arbortext Styler, click the **Elements** tab.
2. Click **View > Only Elements in Document** to de-select this choice.
3. In the Elements list, select the **b** entry.
4. Apply the Inline style.
5. If necessary, select the **Property sets** category.
6. In the Available property sets list, select **Bold**.
7. Click **Add**.
8. In the Elements list, select the **i** entry.
9. In the Properties sets category select **Italic**.
10. Click **Add**.
11. Locate the p which contains the text *If your car's paintwork....*
12. Select the text within this p.
13. Insert a b element using the method of your choice.
14. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
15. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, locate the b and i elements.
16. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **linktext** entry.
17. Apply the Inline style.

18. In the Property sets category select **Bold-Italic**.
19. Click **Add**.
20. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
21. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, verify that the linktext element appears in bold and italic.

---

*You referenced the Bold and Italic property sets in the Bold-Italic property set.*

---

22. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
23. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
24. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave the document open.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** Which feature enables you to list the individual uses of a particular object in your stylesheet?

- A - Find Where Used
- B - Find Next
- C - Find Element
- D - All of the above.

**2.** True or False? Property sets CANNOT use or reference other property sets.

- A - True
- B - False

**3.** True or False? When modifying values for a property set, any element that references that property set will acquire the new values.

- A - True
- B - False

**4.** Which of the following is a group of related formatting specifications that can be applied to an element?

- A - Condition
- B - Property Sets
- C - Context
- D - None of the above.

**5.** You can configure property values, such as font color, for an element how many different ways?

- A - 7
- B - 2
- C - 4
- D - 1

# Formatting Text and Generated Text

### Module Overview:

Now that you have learned how to output generated text in the Arbortext Styler stylesheet, you are ready to learn about formatting generated text.

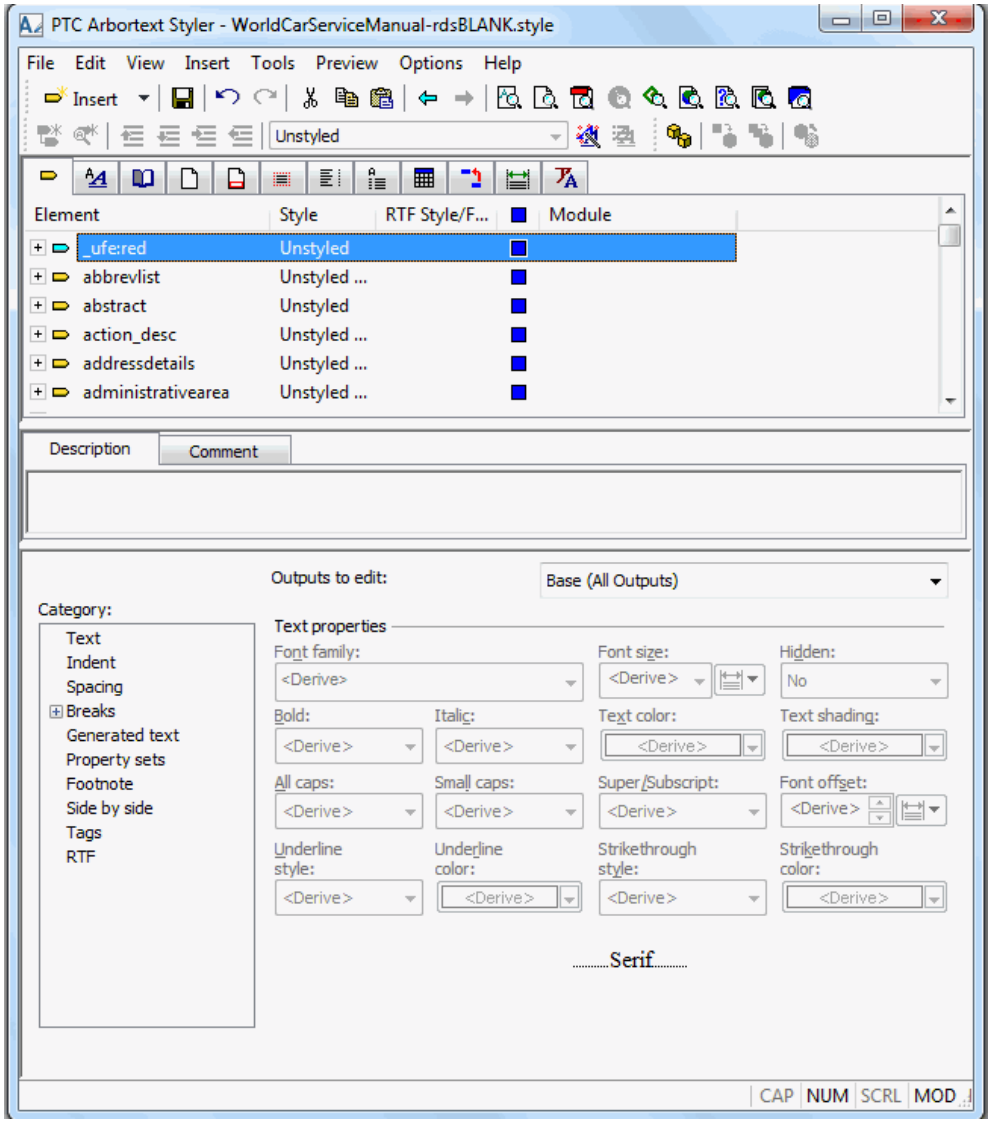
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Work with property sets, derivation, defaulting, and local coding to format text and generated text.
- Create user-formatting elements to assign formatting for a portion of generated text.

# User-Formatting Elements

User-formatting elements (UFEs) are elements that you define. You can insert them in generated text and you can control the formatting of the generated text they enclose.




User Formatting Element Example

For example, a section number can be formatted as follows: the word Section is 18-point, and the number is 72-point. To do this, you can associate a user-formatting element with each portion that requires different formatting. A user-formatting element is created and coded like a regular element. User-formatting elements can have context and position-based formatting. However, because a user-formatting element is not declared in the DTD, it has no attributes.

---

*You cannot assign the Cross-Reference, Graphic, Link, or Link Target styles to user-formatting elements. These styles work with attributes, and you cannot create attributes for user-formatting*

# Formatting Generated Text

## Objectives

- Format Generated Text.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to use the User-Formatting Element menu option to format generated text so that it displays differently than element content. Specifically, you make the generated text that is associated with the note element display in red and bold.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Creating new user-formatting elements.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **View** and confirm the User Formatting Elements option is selected.
2. Click **Insert > Element**.
3. Verify that the Elements list displays, with a New Element entry selected.
4. Type **_ufe:red**.

   *The letters ufe: must appear before the name of the user-formatting element to signify that this element entry is not an element from the DTD, but rather a user-formatting element.*

   *It is a best practice to name your user-formatting elements in a way that suggests their usage.*

5. Press ENTER.
6. Verify that the _ufe:red entry now displays.
7. Click the drop-down arrow to the right of the Style list, and select **Inline**.

   *You should use the Inline style for user-formatting elements, unless you are using the user-formatting element to assign line breaks.*

8. Select the **Text** category.
9. Assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| Text color | red |

10. Click **Insert > Element**.
11. Type **_ufe:bold** as the new element name.
12. Press ENTER.
13. Click the drop-down arrow to the right of the Style list, and select **Inline**.
14. Verify that the _ufe:bold entry is selected, and if necessary, select the **Text** category.
15. Assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Bold | Yes |

16. Save the document in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

### Task 2. Assigning user-formatting elements.

1. In the Elements list, select the **note** entry.
2. Select the **Generated text** category.
3. To the right of the Add before element content field, click **Edit**.
4. Select the **NOTE:** text.
5. In the Add Before – note element window, click **Insert > User Formatting Element > _ufe:bold**.
6. Select the entire content of the Add Before – note element window, (including the _ufe:bold element tag pair).
7. In the Add Before – note element window, click **Insert > User Formatting Element >_ufe:red**.
8. In the Add Before – note element window, click **File > Apply and Close**.
9. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
10. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, verify that the generated text for the note is now red and bold.

---

*The font used for the note generated text might not appear bold in PTC Arbortext Editor.*

---

11. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
12. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
13. Save the document in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

**This completes the exercise.**

**1.** What mechanism can you use to format Generated Text?

- A - FOSI
- B - CSS
- C - EIC
- D - UFE

**2.** The Numbering Restart options vary according to what?

- A - page size
- B - the type of element and its context
- C - whether the numbering is generated
- D - None of the above.

**3.** Authors and proofreaders are not required to check _____ of generated text?

- A - the content
- B - the formatting
- C - Both A and B.
- D - None of the above.

**4.** User-formatting elements can have which of the following?

- A - Attributes
- B - Position-based formatting
- C - Context-based formatting
- D - Both B and C.

**5.** Which menu do you use in the Add Before and Add After element windows to add a new line?

- A - Tools
- B - Format
- C - Insert
- D - None of the above.

# Numbering and Labeling

### Module Overview:

In addition to outputting text, the Arbortext Styler stylesheet can also provide generated numbering and labeling for elements in the document. Generated numbering helps make your XML more reusable, since you do not store numbering in the XML file. For example, you can include a section in one document as number “1.3” and in a different document as “15.7.”

Generated numbering also makes it easier for you to author and edit text because it enables you to focus on the content, rather than the formatting.

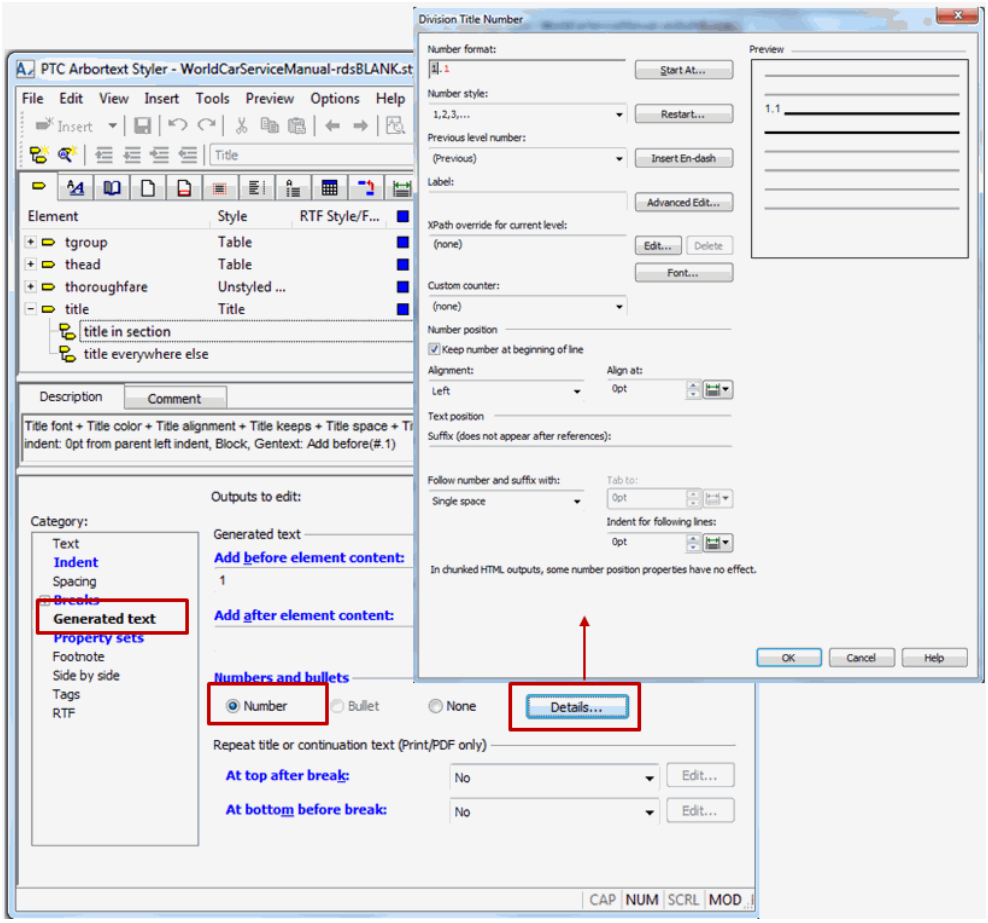
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Generate numbering and labeling for topic titles and nested topic titles.
- Understand the numbering reset options.
- Understand Run-In titles.

# Understanding Titles and Numbering

When you apply the Division and Title styles to an element, Arbortext Styler applies default numbering if the current document is in context.




The Division Title Number Dialog Box

Arbortext Styler enables you to:

- Assign a numbering format and style.
- Assign a label to appear before or after the numbering.
- Enable alignment.
- Enable spacing after the number.
- Restart numbering.

One of the most common reasons for needing to edit source in Styler has been an inability to get Styler's numbering to handle certain situations. The following table provides a feature summary for numbering titles, which are now supported in the Styler UI.

| Feature Name | Short Description |
|---|---|
| Figure captions | Provide a method for the user to move figure |

| | |
|---|---|
| | title and a subtitle, does not interfere with numbering or cross-references. |
| Division references | Enable users to control which level of a recursive division is to be referenced. |
| Custom counting | Numbering works as expected when an element has some contexts or conditions that have numbering on, and others that turn numbering off, or some contexts or conditions use one numbering sequence, and others use a different numbering sequence. Finally, it enables you to number different elements as part of one sequence. |
| Start number at | Enables users to specify the number that a count should start, including the ability to get the starting number from an attribute or XPath expression. |
| Start page number at | Enables users to specify the initial page number to use, including the ability to get the starting number from an attribute or XPath expression. |
| Scoped 'page n of m' | Enables users to have 'Page n of m' in a header or footer, where n is the current page number and m is the final page number of a division. |
| Number in aftertext | Enables users to insert numbering in the gentext that comes after an element's content (not just before). |
| Footnote reset | Footnote dialog box does not enable users to select restart at contexts that do not work. |
| Number without punctuation | Enables a number to be formatted with punctuation in some contexts and without punctuation in others. |

# Numbering and Labeling Section Titles

### Objectives

- Number and label section titles.

### Scenario

Building on your work in a previous exercise, you configure the Arbortext Styler stylesheet to output a label for each title in a section, and you customize the numbering scheme.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Number and label section titles.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **section** entry.
2. Apply the Division style.
3. Edit the Division level to **2**.
4. Click **OK** in the Division Details dialog box.
5. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **title in section** entry.
6. Select the **Generated text** category.
7. Select the **Number** radio button.
8. Click **Details...**.
9. In the Division Title Number dialog box, assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Label: | Type ‘Section’ and press the SPACEBAR |
| Follow number and suffix with: | No space |

10. Click the **Font...** button.
11. In the Modify Font dialog box, assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Bold: | Yes |

12. In the Modify Font dialog box, confirm the following property and value are assigned.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Size: | Inherit |

13. In the Modify Font dialog box, click **OK**.
14. In the Division Title Number dialog box, click **OK**.
15. To the right of the Add before element content field, click **Edit**.
16. After the text string and numbering tag, type **.** and press the SPACEBAR.
17. In the Add Before – title element window, click **File > Apply and Close**.
18. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
19. Locate a section title.
20. Verify that the word Section appears before the numbering for titles in the first level sections.
21. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
22. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
23. Save the document in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Restart Numbering

The Restart option enables you to specify which document element causes the numbering to restart. For example, the numbering for a list should start with 1. Enabling the restart option for the list element causes the first list item to start at 1.

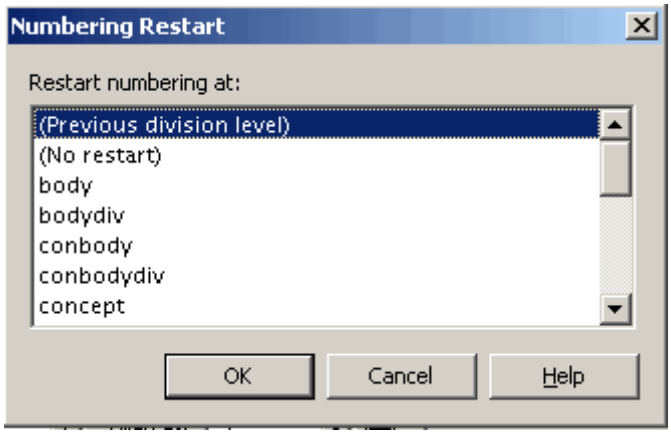
You can access the Numbering Restart dialog box by clicking Restart... in the following dialog boxes:

- Division Title Number
- Formal Block Title Number
- List Number

You can also access the Numbering Restart dialog box when you restart numbering on elements that are styled as:

- Block
- Inline
- Hidden
- Paragraph

An example of the location of the Restart... button is shown in the figure.




Restart Button in Division Title Number Dialog Box

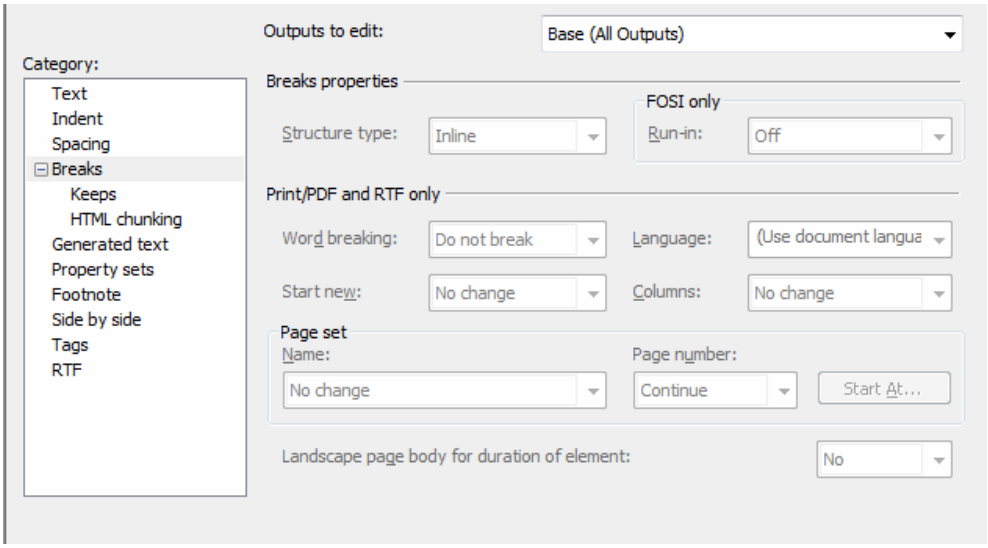
The Numbering Restart dialog box options vary according to the type of element and its context. You can group the Restart options as follows:

- Division Title – The Numbering Restart dialog box provides the following options, as shown in the figure:
  - (Previous division level) – The default.
  - (No restart).
  - Contexts of all elements that can be ancestors of the division's title you are styling.
- Formal Block Title – The Numbering Restart dialog box provides the following options:
  - (No restart) – The default.

    - (Parent list element) – The default.
    - (No restart).
    - Contexts of all elements that can be ancestors of the parent of the list item you are styling.
- All Other Styles – The Numbering Restart dialog box provides the following options:
    - (Parent) – The default.
    - (No restart).
    - Contexts of all elements that can be ancestors of the element that you are styling.

# Using Run-In Titles

On the Breaks tab, you can select an option for run-in format for titles or other elements in FOSI-based output.




The Run-In Option

The list contains options for the position of the element with which the title (or other element) should appear on the same line:

- <Derive> – Inherit system default, property set, or ancestor settings.
- Off – Element is displayed in its own line.
- With preceding – Element is displayed on the same line as the element that comes before it in the document.
- With following – Element is displayed on the same line as the element that comes after it in the document.
- With both – Element is displayed on the same line as the elements that are positioned on either side of it in the document.

# Numbering and Labeling Nested Topic Titles

### Objectives

- Number and label nested topic titles.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you assign labels that are generated for all titles in a topic. You also use Run-In titles for titles within a concept.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Number and label nested topic titles.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the topic entry.
2. Apply the Division style.
3. Edit the Division level to **2**.
4. Edit the Number of levels of this element to style to **2**.
5. Click **OK** in the Division Details dialog box.
6. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the title in topic entry.
7. If necessary, select the **Generated text** category.
8. If necessary, select the **Number** radio button.
9. Click **Details...**.
10. In the Division Title Number dialog box, assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Label: | Type ‘Topic’ and press the SPACEBAR |
| Follow number and suffix with: | No space |
| Number format: | Delete the . character. |

11. If necessary, edit the Previous Level Number to **Previous**.
12. Click the **Font...** button.
13. In the Modify Font dialog box, assign the following properties and values.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Bold: | Yes |

| | |
|---|---|
| Size: | Inherit |

14. In the Modify Font dialog box, click **OK**.
15. In the Division Title Number dialog box, click **OK**.
16. To the right of the Add before element content field, click **Edit**.
17. After the text string and numbering tag, click to position the cursor and press the SPACEBAR.
18. In the Add before title element window, click **File > Apply and Close**.
19. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
20. Verify that the word Topic appears before the numbering for titles in the first level topics.
21. Locate the topic with the title Care of Paint.
22. Within Styler, select the title in topic in topic entry.
23. Select the **Breaks** category.
24. Click the down arrow from the FOSI only **Run-in** drop-down menu.
25. Select **With following**.
26. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Styler dialog box.
27. Apply the No Style style to the following elements:
    - prolog
    - metadata
    - keywords
28. Apply the block style to the indexterm element.
29. If necessary, select the **Breaks** category.
30. Click the down arrow from the Run In drop-down menu.
31. Select **With preceding**.
32. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Styler dialog box.
33. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
34. Disable full tag display.

---

*Notice the indexterm elements now appear run-in with the titles within second level topics.*

---

35. Insert a space between the title and the first indexterm.
36. Enable full tag display.
37. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.

38. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.

39. Save the document in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Formatting Topic Titles

### Objectives

- Format topic titles.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you differentiate the appearance of title elements based on the various contexts in which the DTD or Schema permits a title to appear. A title in the context of mainbooktitle is already set to flush left. You center the justification of topic titles and select a color. You accomplish this by creating and using property sets.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Creating new property sets.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Insert > Property Set**.
2. Verify that the Property Sets tab appears with a New Property Set entry.
3. Press DELETE and type **Font Color Green** as the name of the property set.
4. Press ENTER.
5. Verify that the Font Color Green property set is selected.
6. Navigate to the **Text** category.
7. Assign the following property and value.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Text color: | green |

8. Create a new property set named **Centered**.
9. Select the **Indent** category.
10. Under Horizontal placement, to the right of the Alignment field, click the drop-down arrow.
11. Select **Centered**.

### Task 2. Assigning new property sets to the section element.

1. Click the **Elements** tab.
2. Select the title in topic entry.
3. Select the **Property sets** category.
4. In the Used property sets list, select **Title color**, press CTRL, and select **Title alignment**.
5. Click **<<Remove**.
6. Verify that the Title color and Title alignment property sets are no longer in the Used property sets list.
7. In the Available property sets list, select **Centered**, press CTRL and select **Font Color Green**.
8. Click **Add>>**.
9. Verify that the Centered and Font Color Green property sets now appear in the Used property sets list.

   ---

   *The order of property sets is important if multiple property sets have similar values. If this is the case, Arbortext Styler uses the last property set in the list.*

   ---

10. Click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.

    ---

    *First level topic titles should now appear centered and green. You might need to disable tag display to view an accurate display.*

    ---

11. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
12. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
13. Save the document in PTC Arbortext Styler.
14. Close the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** Arbortext Styler enables you to do what with Numbering?

- A - Assign a numbering format and style.
- B - Assign a label to display before or after the numbering.
- C - Restart numbering.
- D - All of the above.

**2.** Arbortext Styler enables you to...

- A - assign a numbering format and style.
- B - assign a label to appear before or after the numbering.
- C - enable alignment.
- D - All of the above.
- E - None of the above.

**3.** True or False? The Numbering Restart dialog box options DO NOT vary according to the type of element and its context.

- A - True
- B - False

**4.** When formatting run-in titles, what does With preceding mean?

- A - Element is displayed in its own line.
- B - Element is displayed on the same line as the element that comes before it in the document.
- C - Element is displayed on the same line as the element that comes after it in the document.
- D - None of the above.

**5.** You can use which of the following to also format topic titles?

- A - A property set.
- B - An sfe.
- C - An element.
- D - All of the above.

# Creating a Table of Contents

### Module Overview:

PTC Arbortext Styler enables you to automatically generate a table of contents (TOC) using the Arbortext Styler stylesheet. You can create a basic or detailed table of contents, depending upon your needs.

You can also create table of contents formats and associate the formats with elements other than the standard TOC element. This is helpful if your document type does not include a table of contents element.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Create a basic table of contents.
- Customize the formatting of the table of contents.

# Creating a Table of Contents

You can create a basic or detailed table of contents (TOC) to automatically update with multiple levels of divisions and their titles. Arbortext Styler enables you to have multiple tables of contents for the many different outputs, as well as different types of lists, such as figures, sections, chapters, and so on.

## Tables of Contents Tab

You use the Tables of Contents tab to create or edit a table of contents format. The Tables of Contents tab contains the following options, as shown in the figure.

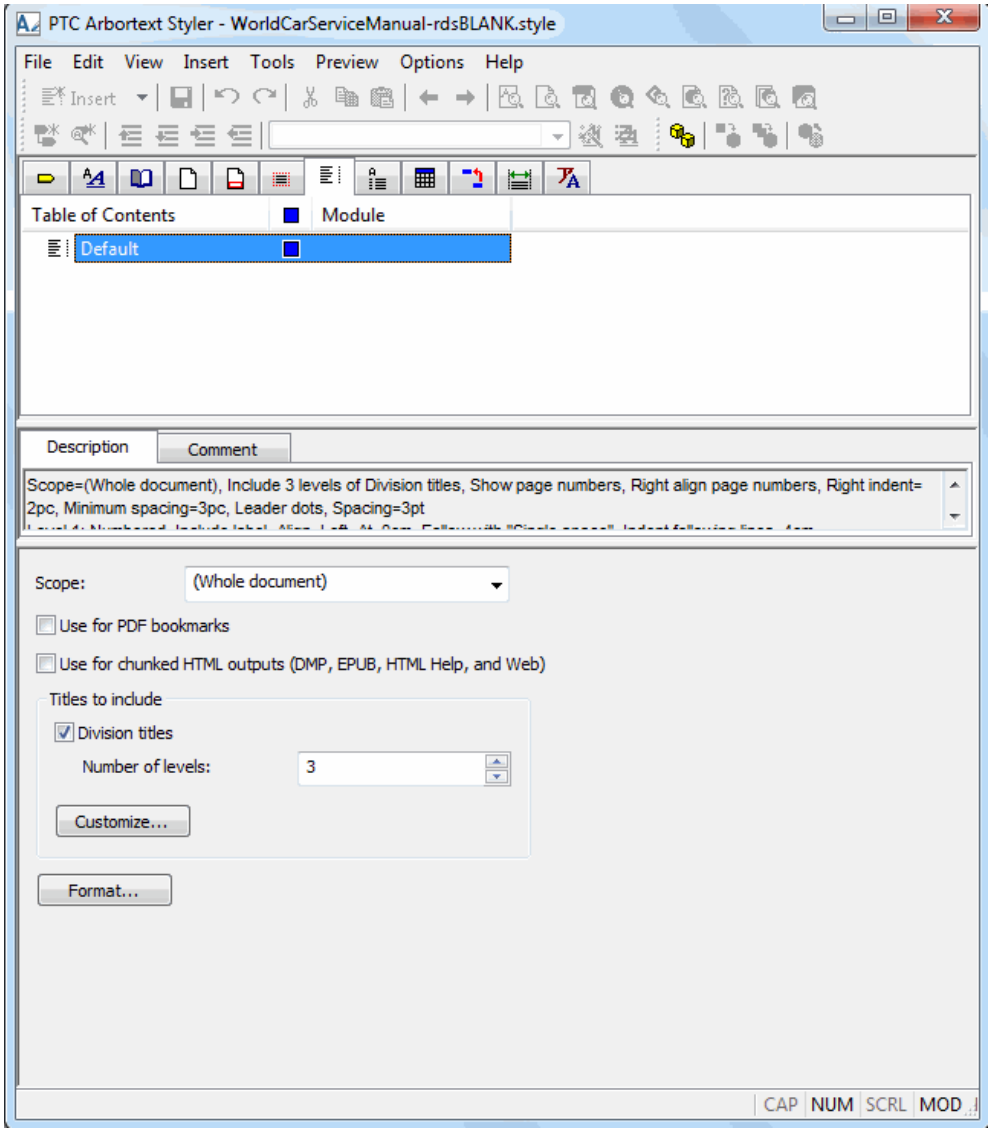



Table of Contents Tab

- Table of Contents List – Provides a list of table of contents definitions included in the Arbortext Styler stylesheet. If this list is blank, then no tables of contents have been included. You can sort by

- Precedence (!) – Indicates the state of the table of contents definition with regard to other modules included in the Arbortext Styler stylesheet. The state is indicated by one of the following icons:
  - Indicates the definition is only in one module.
  - Indicates the definition overrides a definition in another module.
  - Indicates the definition is overridden by a definition in another module.
- Module – Contains the name of the Arbortext Styler stylesheet module in the module hierarchy that contains the table of contents definition. The name of the root module is displayed in the title bar. If the definition is in a read-only mode, text in the Name and Module controls is grayed out.

- Scope – Enables you to generate a table of contents for specific elements or the entire document. The default setting is Whole document.
- Use for PDF Bookmarks – Indicates whether you should use this table of contents for PDF bookmarks. If you have multiple tables of contents, you can select this option for any or all of the tables of contents. By default, this option is not selected.
- Use for chunked HTML outputs (DMP, HTML Help, and Web) – Indicates whether the entries in this table of contents should be included in the online TOC in DMP, HTML Help, or Web output. If this option is selected, the resulting TOC is displayed in a separate frame in the HTML file or Web page.
- Titles to Include – This option controls which division titles, and how many levels, are included in the table of contents.
  - Division Titles – Indicates that elements mapped to the Division style, with levels less than or equal to the number specified in the Number of levels field, are included in the table of contents. This is the default setting.
  - Number of Levels – Indicates how many levels of Division elements are included in the table of contents. Levels range from 1 to 5 levels. The default is 3.
  - Customize... – Opens the Customize Table of Contents dialog box. This option enables you to precisely select which titles to include in the table of contents. You can select each title context that you want to include in the table of contents.
- Format... – Opens the Table of Contents Format dialog box. This enables you to change the table of contents format settings.

---

*In the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler view, the table of contents entries appear with an underscore because they are linked. Leader dots and page numbers do not appear in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler view.*

---

**1.** Which tab is used to create or edit a table of contents format?

- A - Elements List
- B - Tables of Contents
- C - Custom Tables
- D - None of the above.

**2.** Which of the following is a way to create a table of contents if you do not have a table of contents element?

- A - Create a new TOC and reference it to appear before or after a specified element declared in the DTD.
- B - Create a user-formatting element named TOC, apply formatting rules, and then reference it to appear before or after a specified element that is declared in the DTD.
- C - Both A and B.
- D - None of the above.

**3.** What indicates whether you should use a table of contents for PDF bookmarks from within the Tables of Contents tab?

- A - Name
- B - Scope
- C - Use for PDF Bookmarks
- D - All of the above.

**4.** Which of the following indicates whether the entries in this table of contents should be included in the online TOC in DMP, HTML Help, or Web output?

- A - Customize
- B - Use for chunked HTML outputs
- C - Titles to Include
- D - None of the above.

**5.** Which of the following options controls which division titles, and how many levels, are included in the table of contents.

- A - Titles to Include
- B - Customize
- C - Use for chunked HTML outputs
- D - None of the above.

# Using Cross-Referencing

### Module Overview:

Now that you have learned how to use attribute values to format your documents, you are ready to learn about another application of attribute-based formatting: cross-references.

In this module, you learn how to use the Cross-Referencing option to create and format cross-reference generated text.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

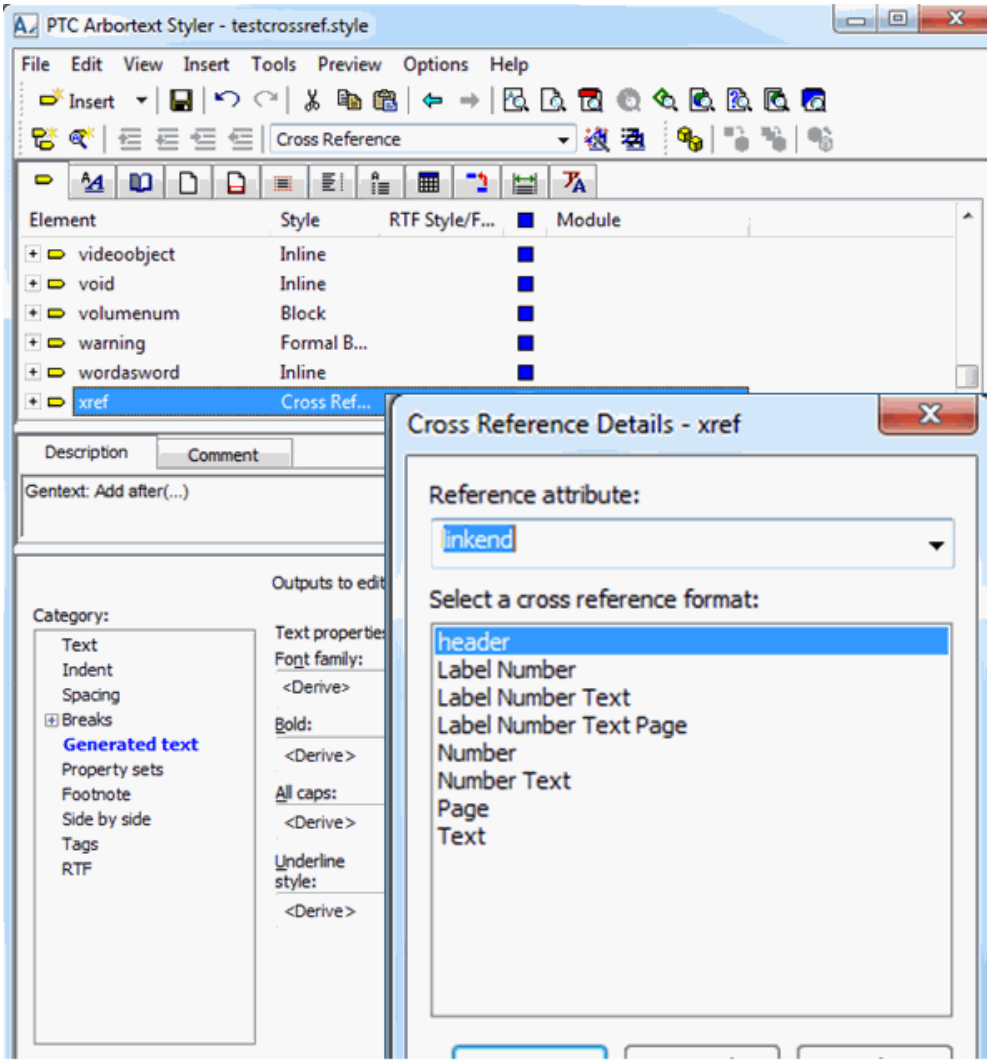
- Use the Check Completeness tool to identify any incomplete tagging and/or resolve any duplicate or missing id attribute values.
- Enable cross-references to chapter titles.
- Edit an Arbortext Styler Formatting Element that is assigned to all cross-reference generated text.

# Cross-Referencing

Cross-referencing in an XML/SGML document uses attributes to *connect* the cross-reference to its source. The attribute on the source element must be declared in the DTD as type ID, and the attribute on the cross-reference element must be declared in the DTD as type IDREF. These ID- and IDREF-type attributes are processed differently than attributes of type CDATA, NUMBER, and so on.

In the Arbortext window, clicking a source element with an ID attribute links you to the cross-reference element with an IDREF attribute containing the same value. For cross-referencing to work properly, the ID attribute must be unique for each source element in the document. PTC Arbortext Editor cannot resolve duplicate source IDs for cross-referencing. Similarly, PTC Arbortext Editor cannot resolve a cross-reference element that references an ID attribute that does not exist. You use the Check Completeness and IDs and ID References tools in the PTC Arbortext Editor window to locate these types of errors. You must correct ID errors so cross-referencing that is enabled in the Arbortext Styler stylesheet works correctly.

You can enable the Arbortext Styler stylesheet so the cross-reference element outputs generated text, including the content of the source element—for example, **Chapter 1, Summary**.



Cross Reference Details Dialog Box

If the DTD has multiple attributes for cross-referencing, you can support different generated text for each attribute so authors can select which generated text should be part of the cross-referencing.

# Enabling Cross-Referencing

## Objectives

- Enable cross-referencing.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you enable the PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet to support cross-references to chapter titles. However, before you enable cross-references, you must first ensure that you do not have any duplicate or missing id values. You use the Check Completeness tool to determine whether you have any ID issues.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.

### Task 1. Checking completeness.

1. In PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler, click **File > Open** and browse to *C:\user\student*.
2. Select **testcrossref.xml** and click **Open**.
3. Click **Styler > Open Stylesheet...**.
4. In the Open Stylesheet dialog box, select **Cross Ref stylesheet**.
5. Click **OK**.
6. In the testcrossref.xml document, click **Tools > Check Completeness**.
7. Verify that the status bar displays the message: No completeness errors found.

---

*If there had been any completeness errors, a Check Completeness dialog box would have appeared, listing the errors in the document. In addition, if there had been any ID errors, the IDs and ID References dialog box would have appeared.*

---

### Task 2. Enabling generated text and cross-referencing for the XREF element.

1. In the testcrossref.xml document, click in any para element.
2. Click **Insert > Markup**.
   You can also:
   - Press ENTER.
   - Click **Insert Markup**  from the toolbar.

- From the Command line, type **it xref** and press ENTER.

3. Scroll down in the list of elements, click **xref**, and select **Insert**.
4. Click **OK** in the Modify Attributes dialog box.
5. Click **Yes** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
6. Verify that an xref tag now appears at your cursor location.
7. In PTC Arbortext Styler, if necessary, select the **xref** entry.
8. Click **Insert > Cross Reference**.
9. Verify that the Cross References tab is now active.
10. Type **Chapter** in the Cross Reference Name field, and press ENTER.
11. Click the **Elements** tab.
12. If necessary, select the **xref** element entry.
13. Apply the Cross Reference style.
14. Verify that the Cross Reference Details - xref dialog box appears.
15. If necessary, select the **Chapter** entry.
16. Click the **Reference attribute** drop-down arrow and select **linkend**.
17. In the Select a cross reference format list, select **Label Number Text**.

---

*This option displays the format that appears with a division label, followed by the division number, and the text contained in the title element.*

---

18. In the Cross Reference Details - xref dialog box, click **OK**.
19. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **Generated Text** category.
20. To the right of the Add after element content field, click **Edit**.
21. Verify that the Add after - xref element window appears.
22. Click to the left of the CrossReference tag and type **Refer to** and press the SPACEBAR.
23. In the Add After - xref element window, click **File > Apply and Close**.
24. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.

---

*You should now see the generated text: Refer to. You do not see any information about the element you are going to cross-reference to because you need to create the cross-reference. The next steps describe how to accomplish this task.*

*You may also see a Styler Log window appear. Close this window.*

---

### Task 3. Creating a cross-reference to a chapter.

1. In the testcrossref.xml document, locate the first chapter element.
2. Click to the right of the chapter start tag.
3. Click **Edit > Modify Attributes...**.
4. In the Modify Attributes dialog box, assign the following attribute and value.

| Attribute | Value |
|---|---|
| id | chapter1 |

5. In the Modify Attributes dialog box, click **OK**.
6. Locate the xref element that you previously inserted in the document.
7. Click to the right of the xref element, and then click **Edit > Modify Attributes...**.
8. In the Modify Attributes dialog box, assign the following attribute and value.

| Attribute | Value |
|---|---|
| linkend | chapter1 |

9. In the Modify Attributes dialog box, click **OK**.
10. Verify that the cross-reference generated text appears.

> *You may need to update the generated text in the testcrossref.xml document to verify the results. To accomplish this, click **View > Generated Text > Update**.*

11. Add a space after the xref generated text.
12. Save the testcrossref.xml document and leave it open.
13. Save the document in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Formatting Cross-Reference Generated Text

### Objectives

- Format cross-reference generated text.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you apply Arbortext Styler Formatting Elements (SFEs) to format cross-reference generated text.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open testcrossref.xml.
- Open the Cross Ref Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Format cross-reference generated text.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **View > Styler Formatting Elements**.
2. Select the **_:sfe:CrossReference** entry.
3. Select the **Text** category.
4. Assign the following Font options and values.

| Option | Value |
|---|---|
| Bold: | Yes |
| Text color: | Red |
| Underline style: | Underline |

5. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.
6. Verify that generated text for xref elements now appears red, underlined, bold, and italic.

---

*You cannot delete or add PTC Arbortext Styler Formatting Elements, but you can edit the property values related to inline styles.*

---

7. Close the Styler log window.
8. Save and close in PTC Arbortext Styler.
9. Save and close testcrossref.xml.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** Which of the following is an option in the Keeps category?

- A - Keep with ancestor element.
- B - Keep scope.
- C - Keep with division area.
- D - None of the above.

**2.** Referencing between a figure and text, between two points in a document, or between one document and another is enabled using attribute values, specifically ID- and IDREF-type attributes is what?

- A - UFE
- B - Arbortext Styler Formatting Element
- C - Show IDs
- D - Cross-Reference

**3.** True or False? Arbortext Styler automatically inserts Arbortext Styler Formatting Elements (SFEs) in generated text to control the formatting of the generated text they enclose.

- A - True
- B - False

**4.** For cross-referencing to work properly, the ID attribute must be _____ for each source element in the document?

- A - generated text
- B - the same
- C - unique
- D - None of the above.

**5.** Before you enable cross-references, you must first ensure that you do not have...

- A - any duplicate or missing id values.
- B - ID attributes defined in the DTD.
- C - IDREF attributes defined in the DTD.
- D - None of the above.

# Working with Page Sets

### Module Overview:

Now that you have assigned formatting to elements in the document, you can assign page sets to configure the document's appearance for print or PDF output.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Create and use page regions.
- Create and assign page sets.
- Create and assign headers and footers.
- Assign ruling to display with a header and footer.
- Create user comments in Arbortext Styler stylesheets.

# Print and PDF Page Sets

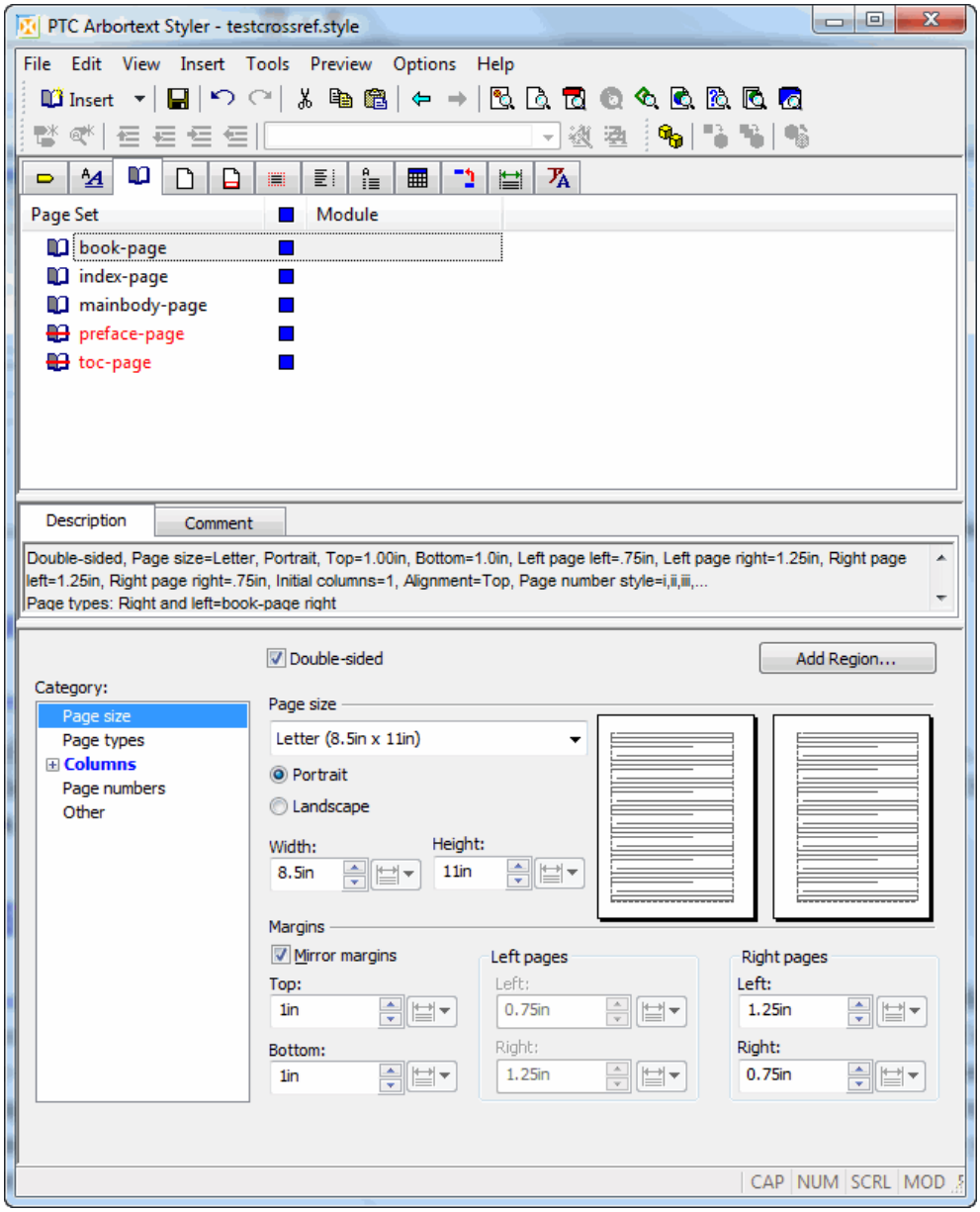
Arbortext Styler uses page sets to configure page layout. The Page Sets tab enables you to configure paper size and orientation, margins, columns, headers and footers, and page numbers. Page sets are a set of page layout descriptions for a sequence of pages in a major division of a document. All pages using the same page set are numbered sequentially and typically share basic characteristics.

Every element that generates output must either specify a page set or have an ancestor that has specified a page set. Once an element has specified a page set, the page set is used until the element ends.

Arbortext Styler enables you to use single or double-sided page sets. A single-sided page set produces the same layout on odd and even pages, while a double-sided page set enables you to use different formatting characteristics based on odd and even pages. Arbortext Styler also enables you to use mirror margins. If the mirror margin setting is assigned, then inside and outside margins have the same settings. Therefore, it is not necessary to create duplicate settings for opposite margins.

# The Pages Sets Tab

The Pages Sets tab is used to create, edit, and rename page sets. The Pages Sets tab appears when you click Insert > Page Set, as shown in the figure.




The Pages Sets Tab

The Pages Sets tab contains the following tabs.

- Page Size – The settings on the Page Size tab enable you to specify the page size and orientation of pages formatted by your page set.
- Page Types – The settings on the Page Types tab enable you to specify the page types that should be used to provide layout for the pages formatted by your page set.

- Column Details – The settings on the Column Details tab enable you to configure column layouts that should apply when an element formatted by the page set is set to display a particular number of columns.
- Page Numbers – The settings on the Page Numbers tab enable you to specify the page number style and format to be used by the page set.
- Other – The settings on the Other tab enable you to specify the placement of change bars in the pages formatted by your page set.

# Creating New Page Sets

### Objectives

- Create a new page set.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you create a landscape page set and assign the following options: double-sided, mirror margins, paper size, and columns.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.

### Task 1. Set margins.

1. In PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler, click **File > Open**.
2. In the Open window, browse to *c:\user\student*\.
3. Select the **WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml** document and click **Open**.
4. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Message Response dialog box.
5. Again, click **OK** in the next PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Message Response dialog box.
6. Close the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Parser Messages window.
7. Select **Styler > Open Stylesheet**.
8. Select Second Training Stylesheet, and click **OK**.
9. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Insert > Page Set**.
10. Verify that the Pages Sets tab appears, with the new page set name field activated.
11. Type **Page Set for RDS**.
12. Press ENTER.
13. Select **Double-sided**.

    *Mirror margins are enabled by default.*

14. Assign the following options and values.

| Option | Value |
|---|---|
| Top | 2in |
| Bottom | 2in |

### Task 2. Assign paper size.

1. Assign the following options and values.

| Option | Value |
|---|---|
| Width | 14in |
| Height | 11in |
| Orientation | Landscape |

2. Select the **Page Types** category.
3. Click the**Down Arrow** to the right of the **Right pages:** field.
4. Select **Default Page Set right**.

### Task 3. Assign columns.

1. Select the **Columns** category.
2. In the **Initial number of columns** field, edit the value to **2**.
3. Select **Balance columns**.
4. Leave all other default settings.
5. Select the **Comment** tab.
6. Type **Changing the layout to two columns per customer requirement.**.
7. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

### Task 4. Assign a Page Set to an Element.

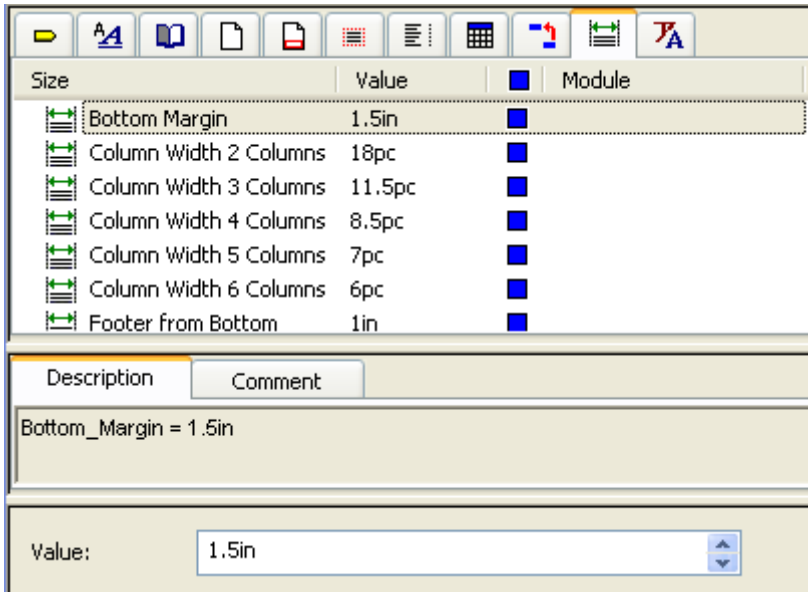
1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **Elements** tab.
2. Select the **chapter** entry.
3. Select the **Breaks** category.
4. In the **Page set Name:** field, click the drop-down arrow and select **Page Set for RDS**.
5. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > Print (FOSI)**.

6. Verify that the chapter content appears with the correct margin settings and in a two-column format.
7. Close the Print Preview window.
8. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
9. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Response dialog box.
10. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Named Sizes

The Sizes list contains a list of size definitions configured for the stylesheet.




Named Sizes Tab

If you create a new size object, its name must follow the conventions listed below:

- It must start with a letter, and consist of letters, digits, periods, dashes, underscores, or spaces - the normal rules for a definition name in Arbortext Styler.
- It cannot contain parentheses or mathematical operators (-, +, * or /) - the Size definition may be used in expressions in the future.
- It cannot be of the same name as the special font size names configured in Arbortext Styler:
  - xx-small
  - x-small
  - small
  - medium
  - large
  - x-large
  - xx-large
  - larger
  - smaller

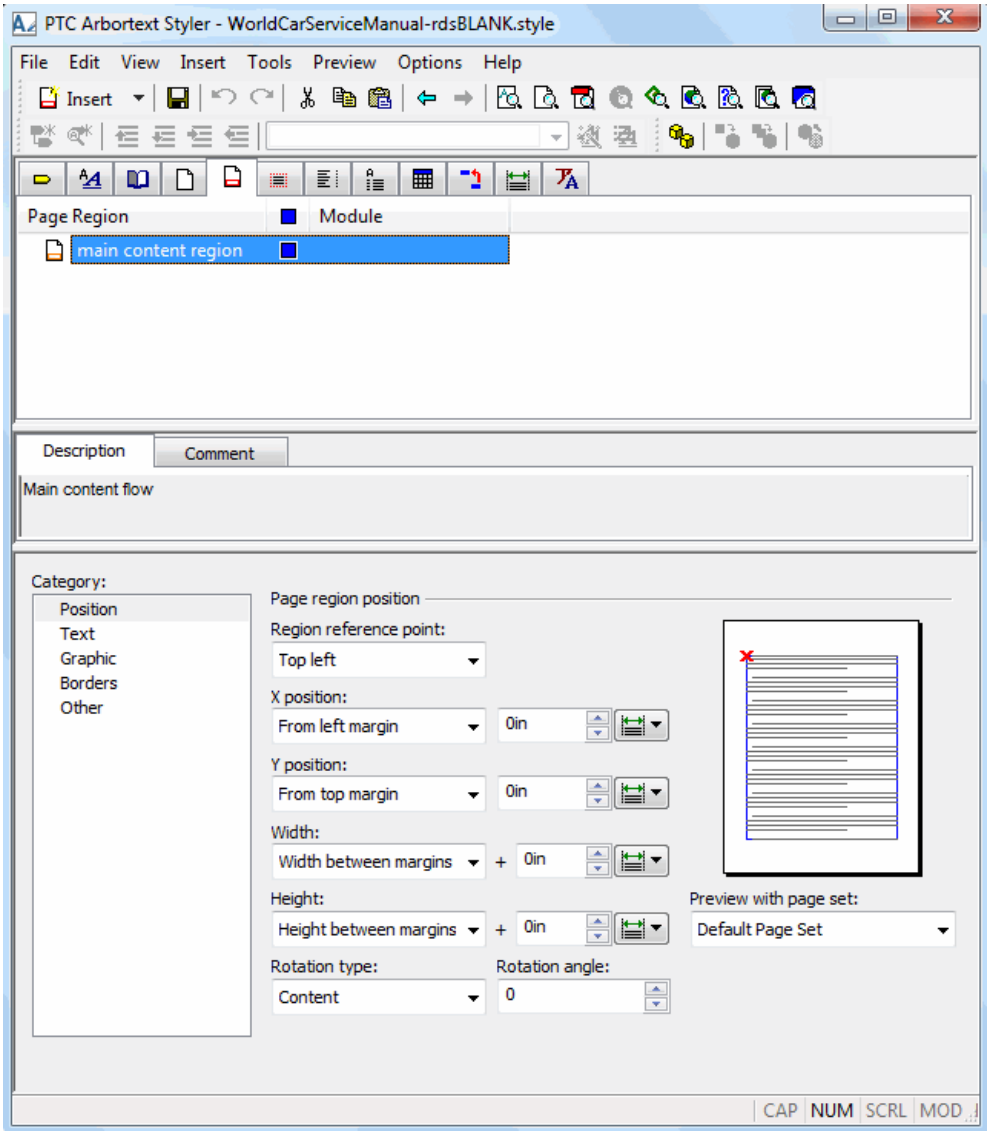
Defining measurements as size objects in this way provides an easy method for you to store common or default sizes in your stylesheet. Arbortext Styler provides an option for you to select a size object wherever a measurement can be specified.

Any new Arbortext Styler stylesheet you create contains the following size definitions. The default sizes represent common measurements used when creating pages or tables, and each provides a suggested value. You can use or amend these sizes to suit your particular pagination requirements if you wish, or

| | |
|---|---|
| Bottom margin | 1.5in |
| Column width in a two-column table | 18pc |
| Column width in a three-column table | 11.5pc |
| Column width in a four-column table | 8.5pc |
| Column width in a five-column table | 7pc |
| Column width in a six-column table | 6pc |
| Footer position from bottom of page | 1in |
| Header position from bottom of page | 1in |
| Inside mirror margin | 1.25in |
| Left margin | 1in |
| Outside mirror margin | 0.75in |
| Page height | 11in |
| Page width | 8.5in |
| Right margin | 1in |
| Top margin | 1.5in |

# The Page Region Tab

An area on a page is a page region. Page regions are defined to create various page layouts. The Page Regions tab shows the defined page regions for a stylesheet, and enables defining new page regions. The page regions tab includes the following categories for editing page regions:

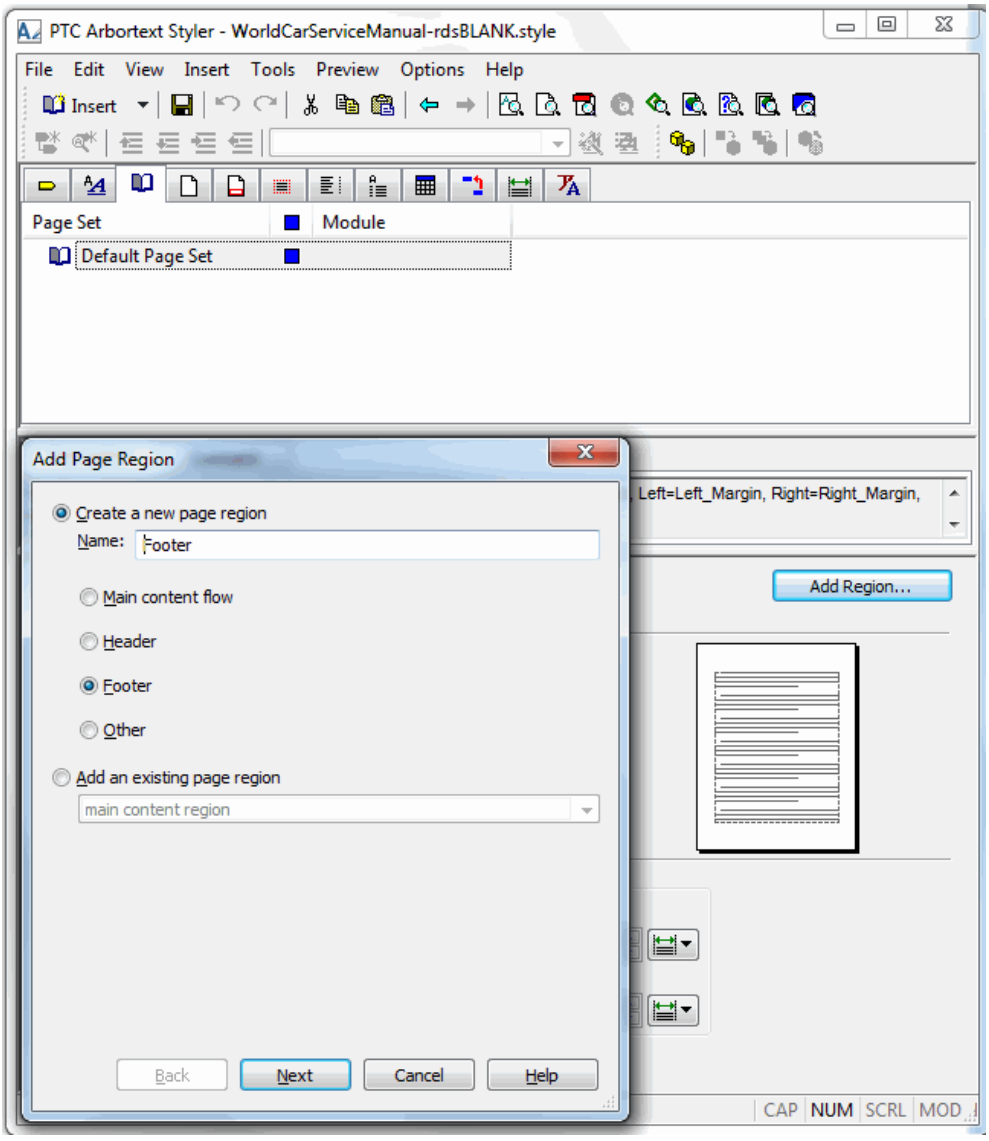



The Page Region Tab

- Position – Specifies the position at which a page region should appear on a page. Also specifies whether the region and its content should be rotated.
- Text – Defines the text content output for the page region. This text can be either generated content, such as a page number or division reference, main content flow, or no text content.
- Graphic – Defines the graphic to be drawn in the page region, under any text in the page region.
- Borders – Defines any borders to be drawn around a page region.
-

# Headers and Footers

There are three main steps to creating a header or footer.




The Footer Editing Interface

These are:

- Create a Page Region for the header or footer.
    - Identify the position on the page, add text, graphics, or other content as required.
- Reference the page region in a desired page type, creating a page layout.
- Reference the page type in a page set.

# Adding Headers to Page Sets

## Objectives

- Add a header to a page set.

## Scenario

Arbortext Styler uses table editing to format headers. This enables you to align the contents of headers either centered, right, or left. This includes page numbering, ruling, element and attribute content references, graphics, and other forms of content.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Add page numbers to headers.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, select the **Page Sets** tab.
2. Select **Default Page Set**.
3. Select **Double-sided**.

   *This option enables formatting specific to odd, even, and blank pages.*

4. Click the **Add Region...** button. No headers have yet been defined.
5. Click in the name field.
6. Type **RDS Header** in the name field.
7. Select the **Header** radio button.
8. Click **Next**.
9. In the Add Page Region dialog box, de-select the **Blank Pages** check box.
10. Click **Next**.
11. Confirm the radio button **Add region to all page sets that use the page type** is selected.
12. Click **Next**.
13. Confirm the **Create generated content** radio button is selected. Notice the From edge: and Height: fields. These fields control the size of the page region. Click **Finish**.
14. Click **OK** in the resulting dialog box.
15. You are taken to the Generated Contents tab. Click the **Edit...** button.

16. Verify that the Generated Content - Default Page Set-header Editor appears.

> *By default, this window appears with a one row, three-column table. In addition, the borders are disabled. Editing a header table is exactly like editing a table in a document using PTC Arbortext Editor. Each cell has default formatting but any of the default settings can be modified.*

17. Click in the third table cell.
18. Type **Page** and press the SPACEBAR once.
19. Verify that the cursor is to the right of the text you just typed.
20. In the Generated Content - Default Page Set-header window, click **Insert > Page Number**.
21. Click **File > Apply and Close**.
22. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PDF (FOSI)**.
23. In Adobe Acrobat, verify that page labels and numbering appear in the upper-right corner on all pages.
24. Close Adobe Acrobat.

### Task 2. Add content and ruling to a header.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, if necessary, click the **Generated Contents** tab.
2. Select the **Default Page Set-header** entry and click the **Edit...** button.
3. In the Generated Content - Default Page Set-header window, click in the first column's cell.
4. Click **Table > Insert > Row Below**.
5. Select the new row.
6. Click **Table > Span Cells**.
7. Click **Insert > Leaders, Rule or Space...**.
8. Verify that the Insert Leaders, Rule or Space dialog box appears.
9. In the Insert Leaders, Rule or Space dialog box, select **Rule**.
10. To the right of the Rule option, edit the Thickness value to **2pt**.
11. Select **Stretch to fit**.
12. To the right of the Stretch to fit option, verify that the Minimum value is **0.00pt**.
13. In the Insert Leaders, Rule or Space dialog box, click **OK**.
14. In the Generated Content - Default Page Set-header window, click **File > Apply and Close**.
15. In Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PDF (FOSI)**.

16. In the Print Preview window, verify that the header content appears (page #) in the upper-right corner, and that a rule stretches across the page below the header content.
17. Close the Print Preview window.
18. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
19. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler response dialog box.
20. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Adding Footers to Page Sets

## Objectives

- Add a footer to a page set.

## Scenario

Arbortext Styler uses table editing to format footers. This enables you to align the contents of footers either centered, right, or left. This includes page numbering, ruling, element and attribute content references, graphics, and other forms of content.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Add a footer to a page set.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click the **Page Sets** tab.
2. Click the **Add Region** button. No footers have yet been defined.
3. Type **RDS Footer** in the name field.
4. Select the **Footer** radio button.
5. Click **Next**.
6. In the **Add Page Region** dialog box, de-select the **Blank Pages** check box.
7. Click **Next**.
8. Confirm the radio button **Add region to all page sets that use the page type** is selected.
9. Click **Next**.
10. Confirm the **Create generated content** radio button is selected. Notice the From edge: and Height: fields. These fields control the size of the page region. Click **Finish**.
11. Click **OK** in the resulting dialog box.
12. Click the **Edit...** button.
13. Verify that the Generated Content - Default Page Set - footer window appears.
14. Click to the right of the table start tag.
15. Select **Edit > Modify Attributes...**.
16. Under the **Table** tab, click the down arrow to the right of the **frame** attribute.
17. Select **Top**.

*This is another way to add ruling to page layout, by simply turning on a table border.*

18. In the Modify Attributes dialog box, click **OK**.
19. In the second table cell, type **Arbortext**.
20. Click **File > Apply and Close**.
21. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > Print (FOSI)**.
22. In the Print Preview window, verify that the text appears centered below a ruler in the footer.
23. Close the Print Preview window.
24. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
25. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler response dialog box.
26. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler.
27. Close the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** What is a set of page layout descriptions for a sequence of pages in a major division of a document called?

- A - generated text
- B - footer
- C - header
- D - Page Set

**2.** The area immediately above the bottom margin area and below the flowtext area is called what?

- A - generated text
- B - footer
- C - header
- D - Page Set

**3.** Named Sizes can be used where?

- A - Anywhere in the XML document.
- B - Anywhere in Styler a dimension is currently used.
- C - Anywhere in the stylesheet.
- D - None of the above.

**4.** Named Sizes have which of the following?

- A - A name.
- B - A unit dimension value.
- C - Both A and B.
- D - None of the above.

**5.** True or False? Page numbers are not displayed in the table of contents, indexes, and cross-references in Arbortext Editor.

- A - True
- B - False

# Creating and Using Modular Arbortext Styler Stylesheets

### Module Overview:

Arbortext Styler supports modularized stylesheets. Modularized Arbortext Styler stylesheets enable you to share common styling among many different Arbortext Styler stylesheets.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Create a module from an existing Arbortext Styler stylesheet.
- Reuse a module in a new, empty Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

# Arbortext Styler Stylesheet Modularization Overview

Multiple Arbortext Styler stylesheets can share common modules, which adds flexibility to Arbortext Styler stylesheet design and reduces development time. You can also reference a fully developed Arbortext Styler stylesheet as a module and selectively override some of the formatting characteristics.

Modular Arbortext Styler stylesheets can be saved as a Merged Stylesheet, which can decrease composition time. You can use the merged style sheet for production work to ensure optimal composition performance.

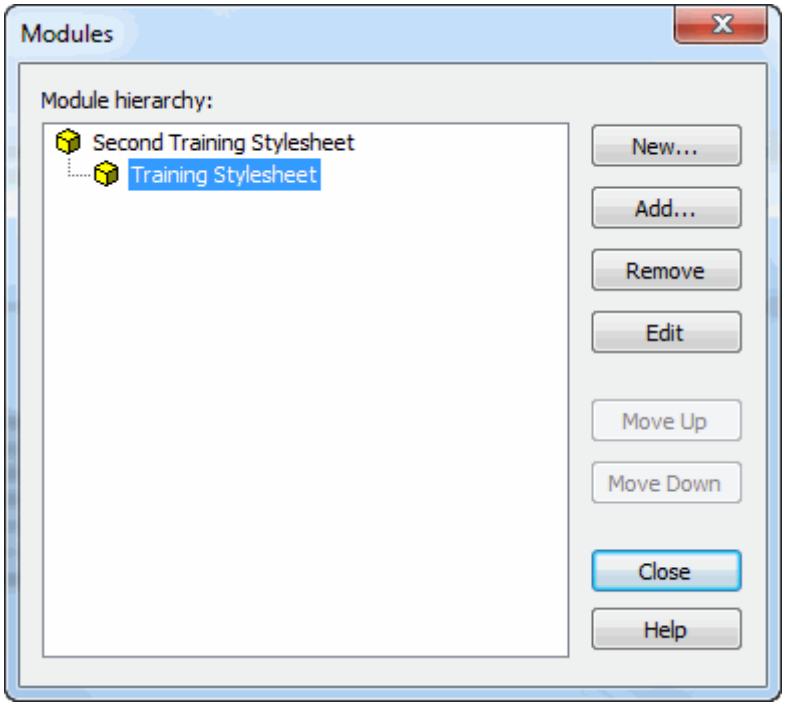
An Arbortext Styler stylesheet can reference any other Arbortext Styler stylesheet as a module. You can also reference read-only modules, though you cannot modify the contents of those modules. You can use the *Arbortext-path**custom**stylermodules* directory to store modules.

Modularized Arbortext Styler stylesheets are arranged in a module hierarchy. The hierarchy starts with a single root module that can reference any number of other modules. Modules in the hierarchy can reference other modules down to the leaf module level. Modules higher in the hierarchy have precedence over modules lower in the hierarchy. Any mergeable definitions in modules lower in the hierarchy are overridden by identically named definitions higher in the hierarchy. The above Arbortext Styler stylesheet components are considered definitions.

A module can contain and share any or all of these types of definitions. Arbortext Styler overrides an entire definition. For example, for elements with the same name, the entire element is overridden, not just included contexts or conditions.

# Modules Dialog Box

The Modules dialog box opens when you click File > Modules, as shown in the above image




Modules Dialog Box

.

The Modules dialog box enables you to control the module hierarchy of your Arbortext Styler stylesheet(s). The Modules dialog box contains the following options:

- Module hierarchy – This area displays the module hierarchy of the current Arbortext Styler stylesheet. The hierarchy is presented as a tree with the root module at the top of the tree. Any additional modules in the hierarchy appear as nodes in the tree.
- New – Opens the New Module dialog box, in which you can create a new module. The new module is added to the hierarchy as the last child module of the selected module.
- Add – Opens the Add Module dialog box, in which you can add existing .style files as an additional module to the hierarchy. The module is added to the hierarchy as the last child module of the selected module.
- Remove – Removes the selected module from the hierarchy. The module is only removed from the module hierarchy. It is not deleted from the file system.
- Edit – Opens the Edit Module dialog box, in which you can edit the name and description of the selected module.
- Move Up – Enables you to move the selected module up one position in the hierarchy. You can only reorder modules at the same level in the hierarchy.
- Move Down – Enables you to move the selected module down one position in the hierarchy. You can only reorder modules at the same level in the hierarchy.

# Creating a Module from an Existing PTC Arbortext Styler Stylesheet

### Objectives

- Create a module from an existing Arbortext PTC Styler Stylesheet.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you create a module that contains all of the inline elements in the existing PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

Before you create a module, you should create a folder in which to store the modules. In the following steps, you create a folder named stylermodules to store any modules that you may create.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open Windows Explorer.

### Task 1. Create a styler modules folder.

1. In Windows Explorer, browse to the C:\user\student\ folder.
2. Create a new folder named **stylermodules**.
3. Close Windows Explorer.

### Task 2. Create a module.

1. In PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler, click **File > Open**.
2. In the Open dialog box, browse to the C:\user\student folder.
3. Select the TESTCROSSREF.XML file and click **Open**.
4. Click **Styler > Edit Stylesheet**.
5. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **File > Modules...**.
6. Verify that the Modules dialog box appears.
7. In the Modules dialog box, click **New**.
8. In the File name field, type **block**.
9. In the Save in field, browse to the *C:\user\student\stylermodules* folder.

10. In the Title field, type **block**.
11. Click **Create**.
12. In the Modules dialog box, click **Close**.
13. In PTC Arbortext Styler, under the **Element** tab click the **Style** column header.

    *All of the elements should now be grouped by their style.*

14. Select all **block** elements, including _ufe: block, except for _sfe: block elements, by performing the following steps.
    - Select the first non_sfe: block element.
    - Scroll down until you locate the last block element.
    - Press SHIFT.
    - Select the last block element.

    *Do not include any _sfe: block elements in the selection.*

15. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **File > Move to Module...**.
16. In the Move to Module dialog box, select **block** and click **OK**.
17. Verify that the PTC Arbortext Styler interface now includes the module information for these block elements.
18. Save and close PTC Arbortext Styler.

### Task 3. Reuse a module in an empty PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

1. In the testcrossref.xml document, click **Styler > New Empty Stylesheet...**.

   *If prompted, save any changes.*

2. Click **OK** in the Stylesheet Properties dialog box, accepting the defaults.
3. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **File > Modules...**.
4. In the Modules dialog box, click **Add**.
5. In the Add Modules dialog box, select **block**.
6. Click **Add**.
7. In the Modules dialog box, click **Close**.
8. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor**.

9. Close the Styler Log dialog box.
10. Verify that all of the block elements are now styled with the block.style module.
11. Close the testcrossref.xml document and do not save the changes if prompted.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** Which of the following has a hierarchy which starts with a single root module that references other modules?

- A - Module Hierarchy
- B - Merged Arbortext Styler Stylesheet
- C - Module
- D - None of the above.

**2.** True or False? You CANNOT reference a fully developed Arbortext Styler stylesheet as a module.

- A - True
- B - False

**3.** Modular Arbortext Styler stylesheets can be saved as a Merged Stylesheet, which can...

- A - shorten the XML document.
- B - lengthen the XML document.
- C - decrease composition time.
- D - increase composition time.

**4.** What enables you to control the module hierarchy of your Arbortext Styler stylesheet(s)?

- A - The Modules dialog box.
- B - The Save Stylesheet As dialog box.
- C - The File Save dialog box.
- D - None of the above.

**5.** Read-only modules have what over their regular icon?

- A - An XML icon.
- B - A context icon.
- C - A module icon.
- D - A lock icon.

# Creating Footnotes

### Module Overview:

The elements that are available in your document type and the model your document type uses for footnotes, determine how you create footnotes in your documents and format them in the Arbortext Styler stylesheet.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Understand and identify the four footnote-related elements.
- Combine footnote-related elements to create three different footnote models (inline, reference, and hybrid).
- Use the inline model to create footnotes.

# Footnote-Related Elements

Arbortext Styler recognizes four types of footnote-related elements. The four types are:

- **Footnote Content and Reference** – This type of element contains the footnote body and occurs at the reference location. It generates a unique reference mark and the associated footnote on the page in the document where the element is located. If you want to cross-reference to this type of footnote, it must contain an ID equivalent attribute.
- **Footnote Cross-Reference** – This type of element is a reference to an existing Footnote Content and Reference element. It uses an IDREF, IDREFS, or CDATA attribute to reference the existing footnote and generates the same reference mark as the referenced footnote.

> *A Footnote Cross-Reference element does not generate a footnote.*

- **Footnote Content** – This type of element contains just the footnote body and must be referenced with an ID equivalent attribute. It does not generate either a reference mark or a footnote at the place where it occurs in the document. The element can occur anywhere in the document.
- **Footnote Reference** – This type of element references a Footnote Content element with an IDREF, IDREFS, or CDATA attribute. It generates both a unique reference mark and the referenced footnote on the page in the document where the reference element is located. If you want to generate multiple, unique instances of the same footnote, this element can also reference a Footnote Content and Reference element.

> *You can use an IDREFS attribute to reference a footnote. However, each footnote reference element should only reference a single footnote.*

# Footnote Models

You can combine the four types of footnote-related elements to develop three types of footnote models. The three types of footnote models are:

- **Inline Model** – This model uses a Footnote Content and Reference element to generate footnotes where they appear in the document. Some document types use a single element to both generate the footnote reference mark and contain the body text of the footnote. This Footnote Content and Reference element generates both the reference mark and the footnote on the page the element appears in the document.
- **Reference Model** – This model uses a Footnote Content element to contain the footnote body and a Footnote Reference element to generate the footnote where the reference element appears in the document.
  Some document types use two elements for footnotes. The Footnote Content element only contains the footnote body text and can appear anywhere in the document. This element must have an ID equivalent attribute. The Footnote Reference element references the Footnote Content element. This element generates the reference mark and associated footnote at the place in the document where it appears. The Footnote Reference element must have an IDREF, IDREFS, or CDATA attribute.
- **Hybrid Model** – This model sometimes uses either the Inline Model or the Reference model. It contains a Footnote Content and Reference element with an ID equivalent attribute and a Footnote Reference element. How the model operates depends on whether the ID equivalent attribute in the Footnote Content and Reference element has a value assigned. If it does not have a value assigned, the model operates as an Inline Model footnote and generates both the reference mark and footnote at the location of the element. If the ID equivalent attribute does have a value assigned, then the model operates as a Reference Model footnote and must be referenced by the IDREF, IDREFS, or CDATA attribute of the Footnote Reference element.
  Some document types enable you to use both the Inline Model footnote and the Reference model. The Hybrid Model contains a Footnote Content and Reference element with an ID equivalent attribute and a Footnote Reference element. The Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) document type uses this model.

# Displaying Footnotes

PTC Arbortext Editor publishes footnotes in print/PDF, HTML files, HTML Help, and Web output. The way that the footnote appears varies in these outputs. Footnotes appear in the following outputs:

- PTC Arbortext Editor – For Inline Model footnotes, the footnote and reference mark appear where the footnote element is located in the document. For models where the footnote is referenced, the reference mark appears in the document where the reference element is located. The reference mark only appears in superscript when no tags are displayed.
- Print/PDF – Reference marks and footnotes appear on individual pages.
- HTML File – Reference marks appear in the body of the file and link to the associated footnotes. Footnotes are collected at the end of the file.
- HTML Help – Reference marks appear in the individual help topics and link to the associated footnotes. Footnotes are collected in their own help topic at the end of the document.
  Web – Reference marks appear in the individual HTML files and link to the associated footnotes. Footnotes are collected in their own HTML file at the end of the document.

# Formatting Footnote Elements

### Objectives

- Format footnote elements.

### Scenario

In this exercise, you use the Inline Model to format footnotes by assigning the Footnote style to the “fn” element.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.

### Task 1. Format a footnote.

1. In PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler, click **File > Open** and browse to the C:\user\student\ folder.
2. Select **WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml** and click **Open**.
3. In the No Stylesheet Found dialog box, click **None**.
4. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Message window.
5. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler Message window.
6. Click **Styler > Open Stylesheet**.
7. Select **Second Training Stylesheet** and click **OK**.
8. In the View menu, ensure that the **Only Elements in Document** option is not selected.
9. In PTC Arbortext Styler, in the Elements list, select the **fn** entry.
10. Apply the Footnote style to the **fn** element.
11. In PTC Arbortext Styler, expand the **fn** entry.
12. Select the **fn-everywhere** context.
13. Select the **Footnote** category.
14. Under the Footnote properties, confirm the **Element contains footnote text** radio button is selected.
15. Confirm the **Generates reference mark and footnote** check box is selected.
16. Click **Tools > Format Footnotes**.
17. Verify that the Footnotes dialog box appears.

18. In the Footnotes dialog box, examine all of the options, without making any edits, and click **OK**.
19. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
20. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler response dialog box.
21. Save in PTC Arbortext Styler and leave it open.

## This completes the exercise.

# Creating a Footnote

### Objectives

- Create a footnote.

### Scenario

In this exercise, now that you have formatted the footnote elements, you insert a footnote reference in the document so you can verify that the footnote formatting is correct.

### Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Second Training Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Create a footnote.

1. In the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document, in the chapter titled Body, locate the first p element.
2. Click to the left of the p end tag.
3. Click **Insert > Markup**.
4. Locate the fn element.
5. Select **fn**, and click **Insert**.
6. Close the Insert Markup dialog box.
7. Click in the fn element and type **For more information, see the index.**.
8. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PTC Arbortext Editor** and examine the view within the Arbortext Editor window.
9. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PDF (FOSI)**. Go to page 3 and look at the footnote.
10. Close the Adobe Acrobat window.
11. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.
12. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler response dialog box.
13. Save and close PTC Arbortext Styler.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** Which type of element is a reference to an existing Footnote Content and Reference element?

- A - TOC
- B - Footnote Content and Reference
- C - end note
- D - Footnote Cross Reference

**2.** Arbortext Styler recognizes how many types of footnote-related elements?

- A - 4
- B - 5
- C - 1
- D - None of the above.

**3.** Which of the following models sometimes uses either the Inline Model or the Reference model?

- A - Hybrid Model
- B - Reference Model
- C - Inline Model
- D - None of the above.

**4.** The Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) document type uses which footnote model?

- A - Hybrid Model
- B - Reference Model
- C - Inline Model
- D - None of the above.

**5.** Arbortext Editor publishes footnotes in which of the following outputs?

- A - PDF
- B - HTML
- C - Web
- D - All of the above.

**6.** True or False? The way that the footnote appears varies in the composition outputs.

- A - True
- B - False

# Using the Preview Options in Arbortext Styler

### Module Overview:

Throughout this course you have viewed your formatting selections by using the Print Preview feature of PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler. Using Arbortext Styler, you can also view your formatting selections for other outputs.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Describe the limitations that prevent certain formatting from being displayed in all outputs.
- View your document during development for Print, PDF, HTML Help, and the Web.

# Output Support Limitations

PTC Arbortext Styler enables you to use detailed formatting; however, the appearance of some options may be limited for different outputs. The following describes output support limitations in each output format.

## PTC Arbortext Editor View Limitations

- Superscript and subscript font properties only appear if tag display is turned off. You can configure tag display by using the View menu in PTC Arbortext Editor.
- Elements specified as Hidden only appear if they have been specified using the Preferences option. You can configure this option by using the Preference View category and enabling the Hidden Content option.
- Full Justification only appears if assigned in the Preferences dialog box. You can configure this option in Preferences by using the View category and enabling Full Justification.
- Regardless of Preferences settings, the following are not displayed:
    - Page numbers are not displayed in the table of contents, indexes, and cross-references.
    - Leaders are not displayed in the table of contents or indexes.
    - Even if set to right justified, numbers are displayed left justified.
    - Some property settings applied by the Insert Leaders, Rule or Space dialog box are not completely reflected.
    - Side by side layout is not supported.
    - The graphics horizontal adjust amount and horizontal adjust percent attributes have no effect.
    - Change bars are not supported.

## Print/PDF Using XSL-FO Limitations

- Headers and footers do not use the font characteristics that are specified for the document. Instead, properties that are specified for the outmost (root) element in the document affect headers and footers.
- If an element is set to start a new page set, and the Page number field is set to Initial, the first page is always a recto (odd) page regardless of the settings in the Start new field. This may result in a blank page at the end of the previous section.
- PDF bookmarks in PDFs generated using the XSL-FO engine always consist of the number followed by the title contents, irrespective of any other content that may be associated with the title when it is displayed in a table of contents. All formatting details associated with the context in the TOC are ignored when using the XSL-FO engine.
- Combined fonts are not supported in print output generated by using the XSL-FO engine.

## All HTML Limitations

- Some property settings applied by the Insert Leaders, Rule or Space dialog box are not completely reflected.
- Definition list items are not displayed side by side.
- Some combinations of indentation and spacing properties for list items, numbered titles, and table of contents entries result in paragraph shapes that cannot be reflected in HTML.
- Space before and after settings are handled differently than in PTC Arbortext Editor and Print/PDF.
- Browsers always apply underline and strike-through effects to the space between text, regardless of the Apply effects to option setting on the Font tab.

- The following indent options are not fully supported by HTML browsers.
  - First line:
    - Relative to left margin (displayed same as relative to current left indent).
    - Relative to parent first line indent (displayed same as relative to current left indent).
  - Right:
    - Relative to current left indent (displayed with a 0 point right indent).
- The graphics vertical adjust amount, vertical adjust percent, horizontal adjust amount, and horizontal adjust percent attributes have no effect.
- Table of Contents entries that use right-aligned numbers or follow the number with a tab do not format as expected.
- Browsers always override the color of links. Therefore, linked text does not inherit the color setting of the associated font. To change the color of a linked element, you must explicitly set the color for that element. You cannot use inheritance. Also, when you use generated text with links, such as a table of contents, you must explicitly set the color on the Styler Formatting Element that is within the link.
- The text size displayed by browsers is relative. It is based on the setting of the View > Text Size menu options or their equivalents. Browsers do not honor the default text size for Arbortext Styler HTML output. To achieve a consistently sized font in HTML output, you must explicitly set the desired font size on the document element.

## HTML File Limitations

- Page numbers are not displayed in the table of contents and cross-references.
- Leaders are not displayed in the table of contents.
- Indexes are not displayed.
- The hot-link underline effect for table of contents entries begins at the left margin, even if the text is indented from the left margin.

## HTML Help Limitations

The PTC Arbortext Publishing Engine can create HTML Help documents for direct viewing in an HTML Help viewer. You must install Microsoft's HTML Help Workshop before creating Help files. After installation, you must start and close the HTML Help Workshop application once before you can click File > Publish > For HTML Help in PTC Arbortext Editor.

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*The HTML Help Workshop is free and can be downloaded from Microsoft.*

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- The table of contents settings in PTC Arbortext Styler do not affect the table of contents frame in HTML Help.
- Index format settings in PTC Arbortext Styler do not affect the index frame.
- Indexes are not displayed in the body of the document.
- Some indentation properties for numbered titles do not display properly.
- Language parameters for an index are not supported.

## Web Limitations

- The table of contents settings in Arbortext Styler do not affect the table of contents frame.
- Index format settings in PTC Arbortext Styler do not affect the index frame.

## Differences in Output Support

To view a comprehensive listing of all differences, the concept titled *Differences in Output Support*, located in the Arbortext Help Center, may be referenced.

# Previewing Using PTC Arbortext Styler

## Objectives

- Preview using PTC Arbortext Styler.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you learn how to use PTC Arbortext Styler to preview a document for print, PDF, HTML file, HTML Help, and Web output.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.

### Task 1. Select the stylesheet.

1. Click **Format > Select Stylesheets...**.
2. Click **Modify**.
3. Click the **Standard DITA Styler Stylesheet** and click the **Select** button.
4. Click **Close** to close the Select Stylesheets dialog box.
5. Click **Styler > Edit Stylesheet**.

### Task 2. Perform a print preview.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > Print (APP)**.

   *You can also:*

   - *Press CTRL+P.*
   - *Click **Print Preview**  from the toolbar.*

2. Verify that the Print Preview window appears, and review the Print Preview output.
3. Close the Print Preview window.
4. Close the Event Log Message window.

### Task 3. Create a PDF.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > PDF (APP)**.

   *You can also click **PDF Preview**  from the toolbar.*

2. Verify that the Adobe Reader window appears, and review the PDF Preview output.
3. Close the Adobe Reader window.
4. Close the Event Log Message window.

### Task 4. Create an HTML File.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > HTML File**.

   *You can also:*
   - *Press CTRL+H.*
   - *Click **HTML File Preview**  from the toolbar.*

2. Verify that the default Web browser window appears, and review the HTML Preview output.
3. Close the default Web browser window.
4. Close the Event Log Message window.

### Task 5. Use Web Preview.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **Preview > Web**.

   *You can also click **Web Preview**  from the toolbar.*

2. Verify that the default Web browser window appears, and review the Web Preview output.
3. Close the default Web browser window.
4. Save the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document and leave it open.
5. Click **OK** in the PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler response dialog box.
6. Close PTC Arbortext Styler without saving.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** Elements specified as Hidden only appear if they have been specified using which option?

- A - The Preview option.
- B - The Preferences option.
- C - The Print option.
- D - None of the above.

**2.** For Arbortext Editor view, regardless of Preferences settings, which of the following are not displayed?

- A - Negative indents.
- B - Indentations set from the right margin.
- C - Variations in line spacing.
- D - All of the above.

**3.** Combined fonts are not supported in print output generated via which print engine?

- A - XSL-FO
- B - FOSI
- C - Web
- D - None of the above.

**4.** In HTML limitations, definition list items are not displayed...

- A - top and bottom.
- B - side by side.
- C - adjacent.
- D - None of the above.

# Exporting a PTC Arbortext Styler Stylesheet to Other Formats

### Module Overview:

You have learned that when using Arbortext Styler to create a stylesheet, a proprietary .style file is created that is automatically recognized by PTC Arbortext Editor and the PTC Arbortext Publishing Engine. Since .style files are proprietary, you must export your PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheets to a standard XSL format if you want to use them with other XSL processors. This module describes how you can export to other XSL formats.

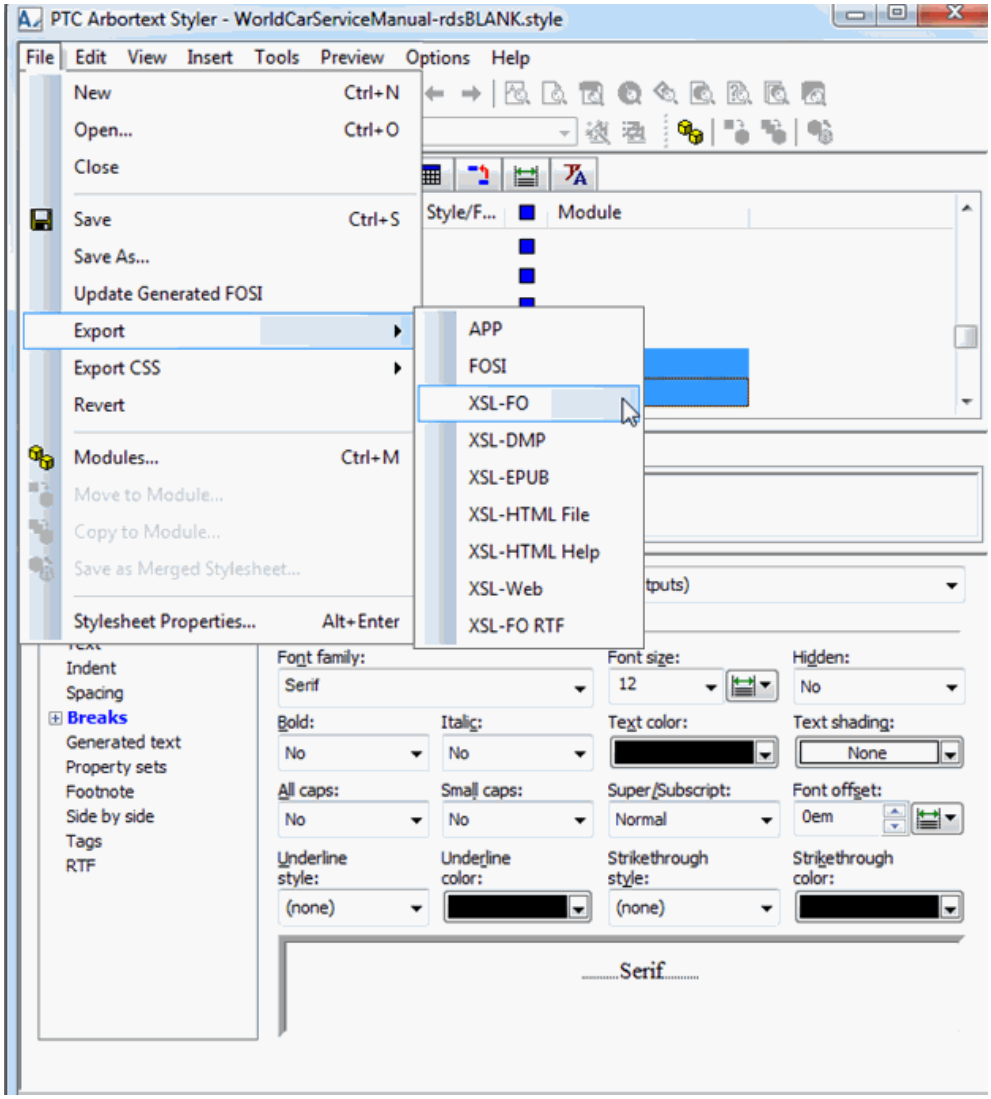
### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Export a PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheet to the following formats: XSL-HTML, XSL-FO, XSL-HTML Help, XSL-Web, FOSI, and XSL-FO RTF.

# Exporting Stylesheets

PTC Arbortext Styler stylesheets are saved with a .style extension, a format that PTC Arbortext Editor and PTC Arbortext Publishing Engine automatically recognize. However, since .style files are proprietary, you must export your stylesheet to a standard format if you want to use it with other processors.




Export Options

# Exporting a Stylesheet to Other Formats

## Objectives

- Export a PTC Arbortext Styler Stylesheet to other formats.

## Scenario

In this exercise, you export a PTC Arbortext Styler styleheet to XSL-HTML, XSL-FO, XSL-HTML Help, XSL-Web, FOSI, and XSL-FO RTF files.

## Initial Conditions

To successfully complete the exercise, you must set the following initial conditions:

- Open PTC Arbortext Editor with Styler.
- Open WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml.
- Open the Standard DITA Styler Stylesheet.

### Task 1. Export to an XSL-HTML file.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **File > Export > XSL-HTML File**.
2. Verify that an Export XSL-HTML File Stylesheet dialog box appears.
3. Click **Browse**.
4. Browse to your working directory.
5. Click **Save**.
6. Leave the Title field with its default value.
7. To begin the export process, click **Save**.

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*You can check the exporting progress by looking at the status bar that is located at the bottom of the PTC Arbortext Styler window.*

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8. Use Windows Explorer to verify that a ditabase-html.xsl file has been created in your default working directory.

### Task 2. Export to an XSL-FO file.

1. In Arbortext Styler, click **File > Export > XSL-FO**.
2. Verify that an Export XSL-FO Stylesheet dialog box appears.
3. Click **Browse**.

4. Browse to your working directory.
5. Click **Save**.
6. Leave the other field with its default value.
7. To begin the export process, click **Save**.
8. Use Windows Explorer to verify that a ditabase-fo.xsl file has been created in your default working directory.

### Task 3. Export to an XSL-HTML Help file.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **File > Export > XSL-HTML Help**.
2. Verify that an Export XSL-HTML Help Stylesheet dialog box appears.
3. Click **Browse**.
4. Browse to your working directory.
5. Click **Save**.
6. Leave the other field with its default value.
7. To begin the export process, click **Save**.
8. Use Windows Explorer to verify that a ditabase-htmlhelp.xsl file has been created in your default working directory.

### Task 4. Export to an XSL-Web file.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **File > Export > XSL-Web**.
2. Verify that an Export XSL-Web Stylesheet dialog box appears.
3. Click **Browse**.
4. Navigate to your working directory.
5. Click **Save**.
6. Leave the other field with its default value.
7. To begin the export process, click **Save**.
8. Use Windows Explorer to verify that a ditabase-web.xsl file has been created in your default working directory.

### Task 5. Export to an XSL-FO RTF Stylesheet file.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **File > Export > XSL-FO RTF**.
2. Verify that an Export XSL-FO RTF Stylesheet dialog box appears.
3. Click **Browse**.
4. Browse to your working directory.
5. Click **Save**.
6. Leave the other field with its default value.
7. To begin the export process, click **Save**.
8. Use Windows Explorer to verify that a ditabase-rtf.xsl file has been created in your default working directory.

### Task 6. Export to a FOSI file.

1. In PTC Arbortext Styler, click **File > Export > FOSI**.
2. Verify that an Export FOSI Stylesheet dialog box appears.
3. Leave all fields with their default values.
4. To begin the export process, click **Save**.
5. Use Windows Explorer to verify that a ditabase.fos file has been created in your default working directory.
6. Save and close the WorldCarServiceManual-rds.xml document.

## This completes the exercise.

**1.** You must export your Arbortext Styler stylesheets to which standard format if you want to use them with other XSL processors?

- A - XSL
- B - XML
- C - DTD
- D - None of the above.

**2.** Which of the following is a stylesheet used for both XML and SGML?

- A - XSL
- B - CSS
- C - FOSI
- D - None of the above.

**3.** You are formatting more than just the document that is displayed where?

- A - Web Browser
- B - Print Preview window
- C - Arbortext Editor
- D - All of the above.

# Testing Documents

### Module Overview:

Throughout this course you have learned the importance of testing. This module emphasizes the importance of thoroughly testing your stylesheet.

> *For best results, test documents should be developed by someone other than the stylesheet developer. It is important to have a second reviewer to ensure that the stylesheet developer did not miss any coding.*

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Describe the importance of a document test suite.
- Use general guidelines for testing.

# The Importance of Testing

Remember that you are formatting more than just the document that is displayed in PTC Arbortext Editor. You are formatting for all documents that use the DTD—potentially thousands of documents over time.

As the stylesheet developer, you must ensure that all of these documents are properly formatted. However, most of these documents have not yet been written. Fortunately, the DTD limits the possibilities by defining the document structure possibilities that need to be tested.

You should also perform interactive testing during stylesheet development and maintenance.

---

*Test documents should be developed by someone other than the stylesheet developer. Test documents should be available to the stylesheet developer throughout stylesheet development and maintenance. You should update these documents whenever the DTD or formatting requirements change.*

---

When you finish creating a stylesheet, you should format the full test suite to establish a baseline for future comparison. After any significant change to the DTD, stylesheet, or application in general, you should format the test suite to check for unintended changes.

## Thorough Testing

You should ensure that all possible structures allowed by the DTD have the desired formatting support according to your document formatting specifications. The following are a few general guidelines that you should follow to test your formatting.

To test the formatting of the elements allowed by the DTD and supported in the Arbortext Styler stylesheet:

- Delete optional elements.
- Copy and paste repeatable elements.

To test context-based and position-based formatting:

- Insert new text and elements.
- Cut, copy, and paste existing text and elements.

To test attribute-based formatting:

- Add a value for attributes that are not specified.
- Delete the attribute value so the attribute is not specified (empty).
- Edit existing attribute values.
- Test justification.
- Test indentation.

**1.** You should perform what type of testing during stylesheet development and maintenance?

- A - Ad-hoc
- B - Bulk
- C - Static
- D - Interactive

**2.** You should update test documents whenever what changes?

- A - The DTD.
- B - Formatting requirements.
- C - Both A and B.
- D - None of the above.

# Managing and Associating Multiple Stylesheets

### Module Overview:

You have learned that Arbortext supports multiple stylesheets for both PTC Arbortext Editor window display and for paged output. In this module, you learn how to manage and associate multiple stylesheets.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Manage multiple stylesheets in the Arbortext style panels.
- Toggle between stylesheet views in the PTC Arbortext Editor window.
- Determine the order that PTC Arbortext Editor uses to locate a stylesheet if an association has not been defined.

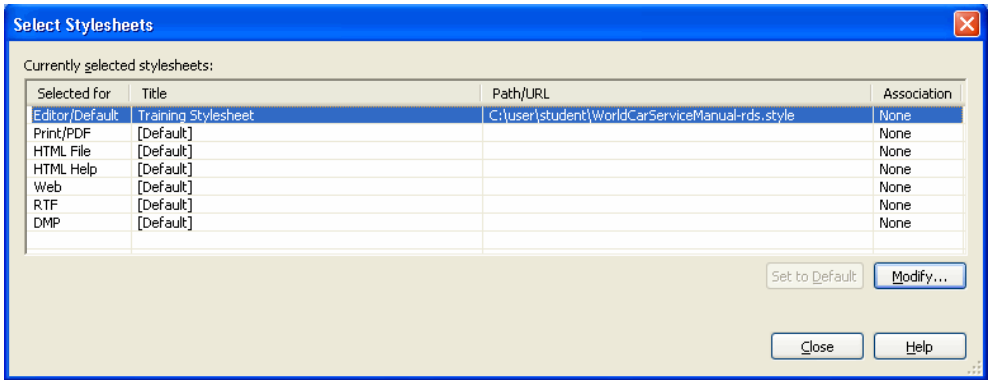
# PTC Arbortext Editor Stylesheet Associations

By default, PTC Arbortext Editor uses a stylesheet's location and name to associate it to a document for display. There are three levels that PTC Arbortext Editor uses for locating a stylesheet. Those levels, in the order they are used, are:

1. Document Level – PTC Arbortext Editor looks for a stylesheet in the same folder as the document, and with the same base name as the document, with an extension of .style, .fos, or .xsl. For example, test.style.
2. Local Level – APTC rbortext Editor looks for a stylesheet in the same folder as the document, but with the same name as the document type, with an extension of .style, .fos, or .xsl. For example, axdocbook.style.
3. Application Level – PTC Arbortext Editor looks in the document type directory for the same base name as the document type, and with an extension of .style, .fos, or .xsl. For example, axdocbook.style.

## Associating a Stylesheet with a Document

You can use the Select Stylesheets dialog box to associate a document with one or more stylesheets and for one or more purposes, independent of the file name and location. In PTC Arbortext Editor, you open the Select Stylesheets dialog box by clicking Format > Select Stylesheets..., as shown in the above figure




Select Stylesheets Dialog Box

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The Select Stylesheets dialog box has the following options.

- Currently selected stylesheets – List of Arbortext Styler stylesheets that can be selected for various outputs.
- Selected for – Type of output for a specified Arbortext Styler stylesheet.
- Title – Name of each Arbortext Styler stylesheet.
- Path/URL – Direct (physical) location of each Arbortext Styler stylesheet.
- Association – Based on a value of Yes or No, it states if the stylesheet listed in the Path/URL field is associated with the current document.
- Set to Default – Designates a specified Arbortext Styler stylesheet as the default.

**1.** Arbortext Editor looks for a stylesheet in the same folder as the document, but with the same name as the document type, with an extension of .style, .fos, or .xsl. What level is this?

- A - Application
- B - Local
- C - Document
- D - None of the above.

**2.** Arbortext Editor looks for a stylesheet in the same folder as the document, and with the same base name as the document, with an extension of .style, .fos, or .xsl. What level is this?

- A - Application
- B - Local
- C - Document
- D - None of the above.

**3.** In Arbortext Editor, you open the Select Stylesheets dialog box by clicking what?

- A - Format > Revert Stylesheet
- B - Format > Save Stylesheet
- C - Format > Select Stylesheets
- D - None of the above.

# Project

### Module Overview:

You now have the skills necessary to successfully design and develop an Arbortext Styler stylesheet that is both thoroughly tested for accuracy and easy to maintain.

### Objectives:

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Access and navigate the Arbortext Styler interface.
- Use the four major ways to specify formatting: elements-in-context, property sets, default formatting, and derivation.
- Develop an Arbortext Styler stylesheet that is easy to maintain.
- Automatically generate text, graphics, counters, and ruling.
- Create a table of contents.
- Suppress text and graphics from output.
- Specify formatting based on element context and position.
- Use and test attribute values in a document that affect formatting.
- Thoroughly test your Arbortext Styler stylesheet to ensure its success.
- Manage multiple Arbortext Styler stylesheets.

# Project

## Objectives

- Access and navigate the Arbortext Styler interface.
- Use the four major ways to specify formatting: elements-in-context, property sets, default formatting, and derivation.
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- Suppress text and graphics from output.
- Specify formatting based on element context and position.
- Use and test attribute values in a document that affect formatting.
- Thoroughly test your Arbortext Styler stylesheet to ensure its success.
- Manage multiple Arbortext Styler stylesheets.

## Scenario

Your final task is to use your new Arbortext Styler skills to complete the following project. This project is designed to be difficult to accomplish, and to be done with no input from any outside source.

### Task 1. Complete the project.

1. Open the Project-rds.xml document.
2. Open the current stylesheet with Styler.
3. Use the Project handout as a guide to make the following changes in the PDF/Print output of your Arbortext Styler stylesheet.
4. Edit the font size of the document text to **12pt**.
5. Edit the mainbooktitle to **36pt**.
6. Modify the chapter page break, so the bookpartno, modelno, and serialno elements appear on the cover page.
7. Make the bookpartno, modelno, and serialno elements block elements.
8. Make the bookpartno and modelno elements centered on the page.

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   *Ensure that the font of the three elements is edited to 13pt.*

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9. Make the servicemanualmeta, prodinfo, prodname, vrmlist, and bookid elements block elements.
10. Make the vrm element an inline element.
11. Make the ResolvedMap and servicemanualmap No Style elements.
12. Make the productgraphic element a block element.

13. Add a distance of 4in between the mainbooktitle and the image, bookpartno, modelno, and serialno elements.
14. Using the generated text functionality, type **Chapter** before the chapter element. Type **Links** before the relatedlinks element.
15. Center the generated text for Chapter and Links.
16. Make the generated text for Chapter and Links the color red.
17. Make the body, linkpool, and linktext elements block elements.
18. Make the topic element a Division element, level 1–2.
19. Make the prolog, metadata, and keywords elements block elements.
20. Make the indexterm element an inline element.
21. Edit the margins in the Default Page Set to the following:

| Option | Value |
|---|---|
| Top | 1in |
| Bottom | 1in |
| Left | 1.25in |
| Right | .75in |

    Verify that the **Double-sided** option is selected.
22. Add a table of contents after the title page.
23. Add an index to the last page.
24. Change the font of the indexterm elements to be displayed grey in the print output.
25. Ensure that the linktext element is displayed as a block.
26. Add the generated text **Figure** to be displayed before the element fig.
27. Edit the alignment of all images to be displayed centered on the page.

## This completes the exercise.