

# DocDesign version 1.0.7 FAQ

## License key

### **I enter a valid license key but DocDesign claims it is invalid!**

This is a known problem with early releases of Windows. Install the latest service pack to solve it.

## Tables

### **Table/cell borders are thicker than others although this is not intended!**

DocDesign uses a "non-collapsing" border model. Every cell may draw its individual border. When two neighbour cells both specify a border, then their common border is drawn twice, once for each cell.

### **Table/cell borders appear thicker than specified!**

See above explanation.

### **Table/cell border lines are not straight. It appears as if they were slightly displaced for some cells!**

The basic reason is the same as above. Probably the resulting line is composed of cell borders that are sometimes defined for the left (or upper) cell and sometimes for the right (or lower) cell.

### **How can I do alternating table rows with dynamic data?**

```
IF [Condition: position() mod 2 = 1]
```

```
--- THEN
```

```
----- white row element
```

```
--- ELSE
```

```
----- grey row element
```

*Hints:*

- a) This structure is not limited to producing alternating table rows, but it can be used wherever dynamic data is repeatedly processed and needs to be put into an alternating structure (e.g. differently colored fonts for dynamic data elements in a paragraph or even alternating elements in a structured list).
- b) By replacing the if-statement with a choose-select-statement and changing mod 2 to mod 3 or mod x, any alteration "rhythm" can be generated, i.e. one could produce a table with the first row being white, the second one being blue, the third one red and the fourth one white again.

## Font

### **Zapf-Dingbats or Symbol characters do not display!**

DocDesign allows entering characters through Unicode values. Not every Unicode value corresponds to a character in Zapf-Dingbats or Symbol. For a list of characters:

Symbol: <http://www.renderx.com/Tests/symbol.pdf>

Zapf-Dingbats: <http://www.renderx.com/Tests/zapf-dingbats.pdf>

### **How can I add fonts to DocDesign?**

You need to perform the following steps:

Assuming you have installed DocDesign under C:\Program Files\Assentis:

- a) Close DocDesign
- b) Optional: Copy your fonts to C:\Program Files\Assentis\DocDesign\xep\afm
- c) Open the file C:\Program Files\Assentis\Data\resources\FontExtension.xml and add your font
- d) Open the file C:\Program Files\Assentis\xep\etc\fonts.xml and add your font. There are examples on how

to add TrueType and Postscript Fonts.

e) Start DocDesign and you should see the added font(s) appearing in each font selection box.

If you have problems, you may want to make sure that the "Generatorname" in the FontExtension.xml matches the name of the font in the fonts.xml file.

### **Which font types are supported?**

- Adobe standard fonts (Times, Helvetica, Courier, Symbol and ZapfDingbats)
- OpenType fonts from CJK font packs for Acrobat 4 and 5 (PDF output only; cannot be embedded)
- PostScript Type 1 fonts
- True Type fonts (PDF output only)

All fonts except for OpenType CJK can be embedded into the output file or specified as external fonts.

Typically, all fonts are embedded except for standard Adobe PDF fonts

Caution: Some fonts may contain internal flags that prohibit their embedding. DocDesign honors those flags and may refuse to embed your font.

### **My TrueType font does not work although I have done everything as stated above!**

There may be several reasons for this:

a) You want to produce a PostScript document. This does not work since TrueType fonts only work for PDF output.

b) Your TrueType font is not Unicode-enabled (i.e. it does not have an internal cmap table for mapping glyph IDs to Unicode).

### [Text indents](#)

#### **How do "Text indent" and "Endindent lastline" work?**

- Text indent determines the left indent of the first line of a paragraph.
- Endindent lastline determines the \*minimum\* right indent of the last line of a paragraph.

*Caveat:*

There is a problem with the EndIndent LastLine if:

- it is set to a very high value and
  - Text indent is set to 0
- > In this case the text may be squeezed in a way that it overwrites itself.

### [Sorting](#)

#### **How can I sort data according to values being calculated?**

*Example:*

An XML file contains the following structure:

```
<results>
<team id="blue">Blue</team>
<team id="red">Red</team>
<team id="green">Green</team>
<score event="1">
<Blue id="blue">2</Blue>
<Red id="red">1</Red>
<Green id="green">3</Green>
</score>
<score event="2">
<Blue id="blue">2</Blue>
```

```
<Red id="red">1</Red>
<Green id="green">3</Green>
</score>
</results>
```

It is now desired to produce a list of all teams and the sum of their scores. Eventually the list should be sorted based on the sum of the scores.

This is the way to do it:

a) A table with a repeating row can be used (i.e. a row with a repetition element)

b) The repetition element will contain the following attributes:

[XML XPath: /results/team]

[Sorting XPath: / sum(/results/score/child::node()[@id=current()/@id])]

c) The row will contain two dynamic data elements

- one displaying the team element (simply ./ in the XPath)

- the other: [XPath: sum(/results/score/child::node()[@id=current()/@id])]

## [Graphics](#)

### **Which graphic formats are supported by DocDesign?**

DocDesign supports the following raster graphics formats: PNG, JPEG, GIF, and TIFF.

When a bitmap graphic has no built-in resolution or dimension data, its resolution defaults to 120 dpi. This is always the case for GIF images, but may also occur in other image types.

### **What is the level of PNG Support?**

DocDesign recognizes all types of PNG images described in the PNG specification, and reproduces them with the following limitations:

- Alpha channel is completely ignored — sample values are not adjusted by the alpha.

- 16-bit component colors are trimmed down to 8-bit.

Single-color transparency is supported in PDF output only. For indexed-color images with alpha, the first completely transparent color in the palette is used.

Combining single-color transparency with 16-bit color is not safe in DocDesign because of color depth reduction and consequent merging of adjacent colors.

If the image has an explicit gamma, it is corrected to the sRGB value of 2.2.

### **How are JPGs handled?**

Grayscale, RGB, and CMYK JPEGs are supported. The data stream is copied directly from the image file to the resultant PDF or PostScript, so there is no additional loss of quality.

For CMYK JPEGs, DocDesign analyzes the contents of APP14 marker. If the marker indicates that the image is created by Adobe, color polarity is inverted: 0 means "full colorant". Otherwise, standard CMYK conventions apply: 0 is treated as "no colorant".

### **How does DocDesign treat GIFs?**

GIF support is limited to non-interlaced images only. Moreover, if the image palette contains less than 256 colors (2, 4, or 16), there is a limit on the maximum image size (approximately 5,200 bytes; the exact figure depends on the palette size).

GIF transparency is supported in PDF output.

### **What about TIFF?**

DocDesign supports the following principal TIFF flavors:

- File organization: strip-based or tiled;

- Color model: monochrome, grayscale, RGB, or CMYK;

- Compression type: uncompressed, CCITT Fax (monochrome images only), PackBits, or LZW (strip-based images only; tiled LZW TIFFs unsupported because of patent encumbrance).

TIFF images with separate color planes (PlanarConfiguration=2) and/or associated alpha channel (ExtraSamples=1) are not supported.