DR 16-0010 — WML: Confusing example used repeatedly in Descriptions of attribute w:val

Status: Further Consideration Required

Subject: WML: Confusing example used repeatedly in Descriptions of attribute w:val

Qualifier: Request for clarification

Submitter: Francis Cave Organization: (BSI)

Contact Information: [francis@franciscave.com](file:///G%3A%5CUsers%5CPublic%5CDocuments%5CFrancis%20work%5CBSI%5CSC34%5CWG4%5Cfrancis%40franciscave.com)

Submitter’s Defect Number: None

Supporting Document(s): None

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Deadline for Response from Editor: 2016-06-17

IS 29500 Reference(s): ISO/IEC 29500-1:2016 DIS, §17

Related DR(s): None

Nature of the Defect:

The attribute val is specified on many WML elements. In general the same text is used in the Description column, including the following very confusing example:

[*Example*: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:

<w:pPr>

 <w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />

</w:pPr>

The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.

However, consider the following fragment:

<w:sdtPr>

 <w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />

 …

</w:sdtPr>

In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. *end example*]

This example can be found in the following clauses. It cannot be appropriate in all of them.

* §17.3.1.27 pStyle
* §17.3.2.29 rStyle (NOTE – the example above the attribute table also appears to be wrong)
* §17.4.18 header
* §17.4.40 tblCaption
* §17.4.46 tblDescription
* §17.4.62 tblStyle
* §17.5.1.8 placeholder
* §17.5.2.1 alias
* §17.5.2.8 dateFormat
* §17.5.2.9 docPart
* §17.5.2.10 docPartCategory
* §17.5.2.11 docPartGallery
* §17.5.2.42 tag
* §17.7.4.1 aliases
* §17.7.4.3 basedOn
* §17.7.4.6 link
* §17.7.4.9 name
* §17.7.4.10 next
* §17.8.3.1 altName
* §17.9.13 name
* §17.9.21 numStyleLink
* §17.9.23 pStyle
* §17.9.27 styleLink
* §17.12.4 description
* §17.12.12 name
* §17.12.14 style
* §17.14.3 addressFieldName
* §17.14.8 connectString
* §17.14.21 mailSubject
* §17.14.23 mappedName
* §17.14.24 name
* §17.14.26 query
* §17.14.31 table
* §17.14.34 udl
* §17.15.1.5 attachedSchema
* §17.15.1.19 clickAndTypeStyle
* §17.15.1.23 decimalSymbol
* §17.15.1.24 defaultTableStyle
* §17.15.1.56 listSeparator
* §17.15.2.14 encoding
* §17.15.2.30 name
* §17.15.2.39 sz
* §17.15.2.40 sz
* §17.15.2.42 title
* §17.16.10 default
* §17.16.20 format
* §17.16.25 listEntry

Solution Proposed by the Submitter:

Provide appropriate examples in each case, or remove if examples aren’t needed.

Schema Change(s) Needed:

No

**Editor’s Response:**

**2016-05-10 Teleconference:**

After a brief discussion, we agreed to make this a group activity during the Prague meeting.

**2016-06-14/16 Prague Meeting:**

Rex was assigned as owner.

We’ll remove the (incorrect) examples from each attribute description, and replace them with normative text describing the semantics of the string value, based on the element example at the top of each subclause.

**2016-08-13 Rex Jaeschke:**

**Part 1: §17.3.1.27, “pStyle** **(Referenced Paragraph Style)”, p. xx**

…

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:

<w:pPr>

 <w:pStyle w:val="TestParagraphStyle" />

 <w:ind w:start="1440" />

</w:pPr>

This paragraph specifies that it inherits all of the paragraph properties specified by the paragraph style with a styleId of TestParagraphStyle, which then has any indentation properties overridden with a start indentation of 1440 twentieths of a point, and no indentation for any other value. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the value of the associated paragraph style definition's styleId attribute. ~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element.~~ ~~end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.3.2.29, “rStyle (Referenced Character Style)”, p. xx**

…

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:

<w:rPr>

 <w:~~p~~rStyle w:val="TestCharacterStyle" />

 <w:b />

 <w:i />

</w:rPr>

This run specifies that it inherits all of the run properties specified by the ~~paragraph~~character style with a styleId of TestCharacterStyle, which then have any bold or italics settings overridden and set to be applied to the run. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated character style definition's styleId attribute. ~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element.~~ ~~end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.4.18, “header (Header Cell Reference)”, p. xx**

**…**

Each of the data cells is associated with two header cells and can be represented in WordprocessingML as follows:

<w:tbl>

 …

 <w:tr>

 …

 <w:tc >

 …

 </w:tc>

 <w:tc w:id="HeaderA">

 …

 <w:p>

 <w:r>

 <w:t>A</w:t>

 </w:r>

 </w:p>

 </w:tc>

 …

 </w:tr>

 <w:tr>

 …

 <w:tc w:id="HeaderC">

 …

 <w:p>

 <w:r>

 <w:t>C</w:t>

 </w:r>

 </w:p>

 </w:tc>

 <w:tc>

 <w:tcPr>

 …

 <w:headers>

 <w:header w:val="HeaderA" />

 <w:header w:val="HeaderC" />

 </w:headers>

 …

 </w:tcPr>

 <w:p>

 <w:r>

 <w:t>x1</w:t>

 </w:r>

 </w:p>

 </w:tc>

 …

 </w:tr>

</w:tbl>

The headers element specifies the list of header cells associated with the table cell that has a value of x1. In this example the table cell with the content value of x1 is associated with headers that have an id of HeaderA and HeaderC. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the value of the id attribute of a table cell in the same table that is to be treated as a header cell for the parent table cell.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element.~~ ~~end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

**…**

**Part 1: §17.4.40, “tblCaption (Table Caption)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the caption for the table.

[Example: Consider a table which specifies a caption. This object might contain the following XML markup:

<w:tbl>

 <w:tblPr>

 <w:tblCaption w:val="Here is the caption of the table" />

 …

 </w:tblPr>

</w:tbl>

end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the table caption text. ~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element.~~ ~~end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.4.46, “tblDescription (Table Description)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the description for the table.

[Example: Consider a table which specifies a description. This object might contain the following XML markup:

<w:tbl>

 <w:tblPr>

 <w:tblDescription w:val="Here is the description of the table" />

 …

 </w:tblPr>

</w:tbl>

end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the table description. ~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.4.62 tblStyle, “(Referenced Table Style)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the style ID of the table style which shall be used to format the contents of this table.

This formatting is applied at the following location in the style hierarchy:

* Document defaults
* Table styles (this element)
* Numbering styles
* Paragraph styles
* Character styles
* Direct Formatting

This means that all properties specified in the style element (§17.7.4.17) with a styleId which corresponds to the value in this element's val attribute are applied to the table at the appropriate level in the hierarchy.

If this element is omitted, or it references a style which does not exist, then no table style shall be applied to the current table. As well, this property is ignored if the table properties are themselves part of a table style.

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:

<w:tblPr>

 <w:tblStyle w:val="TestTableStyle" />

</w:tblPr>

This table specifies that it inherits all of the table properties specified by the table style with a styleId of TestTableStyle. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated table style definition's styleId attribute. ~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.5.1.8 placeholder, “(Custom XML Element Placeholder Text)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the placeholder text which shall be displayed in place of this custom XML element when the contents of this custom XML markup are empty (i.e. there are no runs of text within the current custom XML element). If this custom XML element does contain run content, then this text shall not be displayed.

The val attribute stores the string of text which shall be displayed as the placeholder text. This string can be displayed in any font face/size desired by the hosting application.

[Example: Consider a custom XML element with the following properties specified:

<w:customXmlPr>
 <w:placeholder w:val="[Fill in your name]"/>
 <w:attr w:name="status" w:val="draft"/>
</w:customXmlPr>

The placeholder element specifies that this custom XML element must display the text contents [Fill in your name] whenever there is no run content within the parent custom XML element. For example, if the custom XML element was specified as follows:

<w:customXml>
 <w:customXmlPr>
 <w:placeholder w:val="[Fill in your name]"/>
 </w:customXmlPr>
 <w:p/>
</w:customXml>

This custom XML element has no run content and the placeholder text would be displayed. However, if there is run content, as follows:

<w:customXml>
 <w:customXmlPr>
 <w:placeholder w:val="[Fill in your name]"/>
 </w:customXmlPr>
 <w:p>
 <w:r>
 <w:t>Name</w:t>
 </w:r>
 </w:p>
</w:customXml>

This custom XML element now contains run content, and the placeholder text must not be displayed. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the placeholder text.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.5.2.1 alias, “(Friendly Name)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the friendly name associated with the current structured document tag. The string representing the friendly name shall be stored on this element's val attribute.

If this element is omitted, then no friendly name shall be associated with the given structured document tag.

[Example: Consider the following properties on a structured document tag:

<w:sdtPr>
 <w:alias w:val="Birthday"/>
 …
</w:sdtPr>

This set of properties specifies via the alias element that the friendly name for the nearest ancestor structured document tag must be Birthday. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the friendly name.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.5.2.8 dateFormat, “(Date Display Mask)”, p. xx**

The element specifies the display format that shall be used to format any date entered into the nearest ancestor structured document tag in full DateTime format [Example: Through a user interface (a date picker), or through custom XML data associated with this structured document tag via the dataBinding element (§17.5.2.6). end example] before displaying it in the structured document tag's run content.

If this element is omitted, then the date shall be formatted using the standard date display mask for the language ID specified on the lid element (§17.5.2.20) if present, or the language ID of the run contents otherwise.

~~The date display mask specified in the val attribute shall be interpreted using the semantics specified in §17.16.4.1.~~

[Example: Consider the following structured document tag properties:

<w:sdtPr>
 <w:date w:fullDate="2006-01-01T06:30:00Z">
 <w:dateFormat w:val="MM-YYYY"/>
 </w:date>
</w:sdtPr>

The full XML Schema DateTime format for the current structured document tag is specified via the fullDate attribute value as 2006-01-01T06:30:00Z, and the date display mask is MM-YYYY, therefore the resulting date displayed in the document must be 01-2006 (the month and long year from the full date value, respectively). end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the date display mask, interpreted using the semantics specified in §17.16.4.1.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.5.2.9 docPart, “(Document Part Reference)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the name of the document part that shall be displayed in the nearest ancestor structured document tag when its run contents are empty. If this element is specified, then a document part whose name element (§17.12.12) specifies a name matching the value of this element, and which belongs to the bbPlcHdr style shall be located to be used as the placeholder text for the nearest ancestor-structured document tag.

If no document part is located matching the criteria specified by this element, then five non-breaking spaces shall be used as the default placeholder text.

[Example: Consider a structured document tag defined as follows:

<w:sdt>
 <w:sdtPr>
 <w:placeholder>
 <w:docPart w:val="DefaultPlaceholder\_22610170" />
 </w:placeholder>
 …
 </w:sdtPr>
 <w:sdtContent>
 …
 </w:sdtContent>
</w:sdt>

This structured document tag specifies through the docPart element that its placeholder text must be specified in the document part of style bbPlcHdr whose name is equal to DefaultPlaceholder\_22610170. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the name of the document part to be displayed.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.5.2.10 docPartCategory, “(Document Part Category Filter)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the category of document parts that shall be used as the filter when determining the possible choices of document parts that are displayed for insertion into the nearest ancestor structured document tag. A document part category is a sub-classification within a given document part gallery which can be used to further categorize the parts in a given gallery. [Example: Gallery custom1 might have categories of Legal Clauses, Conformance Clauses, etc. end example]. The category which shall be used as a filter is stored in this element's val attribute.

If this element is omitted, then the nearest ancestor structured document tag shall display all document parts in the specified gallery regardless their specified category. If this element is present, but no document parts of the specified gallery and category combination are located by the application, then no document parts shall be displayed (i.e. the application shall not fall back to showing document parts in all categories in the specified gallery).

[Example: Consider the following properties for a structured document tag:

<w:sdtPr>
 <w:docPartList>
 <w:docPartGallery w:val="custom1"/>
 <w:docPartCategory w:val="Legal Clauses"/>
 </w:docPartList>
</w:sdtPr>

This structured document tag specifies that it must present a selection of document parts for insertion via the docPartList element (§17.5.2.12) , and those document parts must only be the parts which are in the custom1 gallery via the docPartType element (§17.5.2.11), and within that gallery, only the document parts which are in a category called Legal Clauses via this element. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the category of document parts to be used as the filter.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.5.2.11 docPartGallery, “(Document Part Gallery Filter)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the gallery of document parts that shall be used as the filter when determining the possible choices of document parts that are displayed for insertion into the nearest ancestor structured document tag. A document part gallery is a classification of document parts, which might then be subdivided into categories. [Example: A gallery with a name of custom1 might have categories of Legal Clauses, Conformance Clauses, etc. end example]. The gallery which shall be used is stored in this element's val attribute.

If this element is omitted, then the nearest ancestor structured document tag shall display all document parts in its default gallery. If this element is present, but no document parts of the specified gallery are located by the application, then document parts in the default gallery shall be displayed (i.e. the application shall behave as if the value was omitted).

[Example: Consider the following properties for a structured document tag:

<w:sdtPr>
 <w:docPartList>
 <w:docPartGallery w:val="custom1"/>
 </w:docPartList>
</w:sdtPr>

This structured document tag specifies that it must present a selection of document parts for insertion via the docPartList element (§17.5.2.12), and those document parts must only be the parts which are in the custom1 gallery via this element. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the name of the gallery of document parts to be used as the filter.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.5.2.42 tag, “(Programmatic Tag)”, p. xx**

This element specifies a programmatic tag associated with the current structured document tag. A programmatic tag is an arbitrary string which applications can associate with a structured document tag in order to identify it without providing a visible friendly name. The string representing the programmatic tag shall be stored on this element's val attribute.

If this element is omitted, then no programmatic tag shall be associated with the given structured document tag.

[Example: Consider the following properties on a structured document tag:

<w:sdtPr>
 <w:tag w:val="Clause\_3246"/>
 …
</w:sdtPr>

This set of properties specifies via the tag element that the programmatic tag for the nearest ancestor structured document tag must be Clause\_3246. This information can then be used as needed by applications. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is a programmatic tag associated with the current structured document tag.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.7.4.1 aliases, “(Alternate Style Names)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the set of alternative names for the parent style definition. These names can be used in an application's user interface as desired. The alternate names shall be stored in this element's val attribute, and each name shall be separated by one or more consecutive comma characters (Unicode character value 002C). All commas present shall be interpreted as separator character and never as part of an alternate style name.

If present, the alternate style names shall be used in the user interface in place of the built-in name specified in the name element (§17.7.4.9) when the appropriate value is set in the stylePaneFormatFilter element (§17.15.1.86).

If this element is omitted, then the style shall not have any alternate style names.

[Example: Consider a style with a primary name and two alternate names, defined using the name and aliases elements, as follows:

<w:style w:styleId="TestStyle" … >
 <w:name w:val="GD20Complex"/>
 <w:aliases w:val="Regional Growth,Complex Growth"/>
 …
</w:style>

This style specifies that it has the primary name GD20Complex using the name element (§17.7.4.9), as well as two alternate names Regional Growth and Complex Growth using the aliases element. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the comma-separated set of alternative names for the parent style definition.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.7.4.3 basedOn, “(Parent Style ID)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the style ID of the parent style from which this style inherits in the style inheritance. The style inheritance refers to a set of styles which inherit from one another to produce the resulting set of properties for a single style. The val attribute of this element specifies the styleId attribute for the parent style in the style inheritance.

If this element is omitted, then this style shall not be based on any other style in the current document (i.e. this element is the root of the style inheritance for a style). If no style in the current document specifies the styleId present in the val attribute, then this element shall be ignored (i.e. this element is the root of the style inheritance for a style).

If a style with this styleId is present, then it shall be subject to the following restrictions:

* If the current style is a table style, then the parent style shall also be a table style, or this element shall be ignored.
* If the current style is a paragraph style, then the parent style shall also be a paragraph style, or this element shall be ignored.
* If the current style is a character style, then the parent style shall also be a character style, or this element shall be ignored.
* If the current style is a numbering style, then this element shall be ignored.

[Example: Consider three WordprocessingML character styles defined as follows:

* A character style with a styleId value of Strong whose properties consist of the bold property
* A character style with a styleId value of Underline whose properties consist of the underline property
* A character style with a styleId value of Emphasis whose properties consist of the italics property

Each of these character styles defines a single character formatting property. If the basedOn values for each element were defined as follows:

<w:style w:styleId="Strong">
 <w:basedOn w:val="Underline"/>
 …
 <w:rPr>
 <w:b/>
 </w:rPr>
</w:style>

<w:style w:styleId="Underline">
 <w:basedOn w:val="Emphasis"/>
 …
 <w:rPr>
 <w:u/>
 </w:rPr>
</w:style>

<w:style w:styleId="Emphasis">
 …
 <w:rPr>
 <w:i/>
 </w:rPr>
</w:style>

The Strong style is based on the Underline style which is in turn based on the Emphasis style. This means that the actual definition of the Strong style would be as follows:

* Bold
* Underline (inherited from Underline)
* Italics (inherited from Emphasis)

The style chain for the Strong style would be defined as follows:

* Emphasis
* Underline
* Strong

Similarly, the style chain for the Underline style would be defined as follows:

* Emphasis
* Underline

In each case, the style chain is the list of all styles which are combined in order to produce the entire set of properties for any given style. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the style ID of the parent style from which this style inherits in the style inheritance.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.7.4.6 link, “(Linked Style Reference)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the pairing of styles which comprise a linked style. A linked style is a grouping of a paragraph style and character style which is used in a user interface to allow the same set of formatting properties to be applied:

* To the contents of one or more entire paragraphs (i.e. as a paragraph style)
* To the contents of one or more runs within a paragraph (i.e. as a character style)

Each style continues to exist independently in the file format as there is both a paragraph and character style present within the styles element (§17.7.4.18), however these two styles shall be merged into one and applied appropriately based on whether they are applied to run(s) or paragraph(s), by referencing the styleId attribute of the paired linked style via this element's val attribute.

A style element without a child link element is not part of a linked style pairing. If no style in the current document specifies the styleId present in the val attribute, then this element shall be ignored.

If a style with this styleId is present, then it shall be subject to the following restrictions:

* If the parent style is a table style, then this element shall be ignored.
* If the parent style is a paragraph style, then this element’s val attribute must refer to a character style, or this element shall be ignored.
* If the parent style is a character style, then this element’s val attribute must refer to a paragraph style, or this element shall be ignored.
* If the parent style is a numbering style, then this element shall be ignored.

[Example: Consider a linked style defined as follows in a WordprocessingML document:

<w:style w:type="paragraph" w:styleId="TestParagraphStyle">
 <w:link w:val="TestCharacterStyle"/>
 …
</w:style>

<w:style w:type="character" w:styleId="TestCharacterStyle">
 <w:link w:val="TestParagraphStyle"/>
 …
</w:style>

This pairing of a paragraph style and a character style are linked via the link element, which is used to reference the styleId of the paragraph style from the character style definition and vice versa. Because this pairing is permitted based on the rules above, the resulting combination must be used as a linked style, which appears as one style in an application, but uses the character and/or paragraph style as appropriate. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the style ID of the style being paired with the linked style.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.7.4.9 name, “(Primary Style Name)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the primary name for the current style ~~in the document~~. This name can be used in an application's user interface as desired. The actual primary name for this style is stored in its val attribute.

If present, the alternate style names (§17.7.4.1) shall be used in the user interface in place of the built-in name specified when the appropriate value is set in the stylePaneFormatFilter element (§17.15.1.85).

If this element is omitted, then the style shall not have a primary style name.

[Example: Consider a style with a primary name and two alternate names, defined using the name and aliases elements, as follows:

<w:style w:styleId="TestStyle" … >
 <w:name w:val="GD20Complex"/>
 <w:aliases w:val="Regional Growth,Complex Growth"/>
 …
</w:style>

This style specifies that it has the primary name GD20Complex using the name element. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the primary name for the current style.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.7.4.10 next, “(Style For Next Paragraph)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the style which shall automatically be applied to a new paragraph created following a paragraph with the parent paragraph style applied. [Note: This setting is typically used when the use of the current style is limited to one paragraph at most, and it would typically be undesirable to apply this style to following paragraphs - for example, a title style might specify that its following paragraphs must return to regular text formatting. end note]

If this element is specified on a style of any style type other than a paragraph style, this element shall be ignored. If no style whose styleId matches the val attribute of this element exists or that style is not a paragraph style, this element shall be ignored.

If this element is omitted, then the following paragraph shall use the same paragraph style as the current paragraph.

[Example: Consider a style defined as follows in a WordprocessingML document:

<w:style w:styleId="TestParagraphStyle" … >
 <w:name w:val="Test Paragraph Style"/>
 <w:next w:val="AnotherParagraphStyle"/>
 <w:rPr>
 <w:b/>
 </w:rPr>
 …
</w:style>

This style specifies via the use of the next element that the style for the next paragraph in the document must be the paragraph style whose styleId attribute value is AnotherParagraphStyle (if such a paragraph style exists). end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the style ID of the style that is to be applied automatically to a new paragraph created following a paragraph with the parent paragraph style applied.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.8.3.1, “****altName (Alternate Names for Font)”, p. xx**

…

[Example: Consider the following information stored for a single font:

<w:font w:name="SimSun">
 <w:altName w:val="Arial Unicode MS" />
 …
</w:font>

The altName element specifies that when no font with a name of SimSun (the primary font name) can be located, that applications should attempt to locate a font with the name Arial Unicode MS before doing substitution based on the font metrics. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the alternate font name.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element.~~ ~~end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

**Part 1: §17.9.13 name, “(Abstract Numbering Definition Name)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the name of an ~~given~~ abstract numbering definition. This name can be surfaced in order to provide a user friendly alias for a given numbering definition, but shall not influence the behavior of the list - two identical definitions with different name elements shall behave identically.

If this element is omitted, then this abstract numbering definition shall have no name.

[Example: Consider the WordprocessingML below:

<w:abstractNum w:abstractNumId="4">

  <w:nsid w:val="5C294B5B" />

  <w:multiLevelType w:val="multilevel" />

  <w:tmpl w:val="6F8A81B0" />

  <w:name w:val="Example Name" />

 …

</w:abstractNum>

In this example, the given abstract numbering definition is named Example Name by use of the name element. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the name of an abstract numbering definition.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.9.21 numStyleLink, “(Numbering Style Reference)”, p. xx**

This element specifies an abstract numbering that does not contain the actual numbering properties for its numbering type, but rather serves as a reference to a numbering style stored in the document, which shall be applied when this abstract numbering definition is referenced, and itself points at the actual underlying abstract numbering definition to be used.

The numbering style that is to be applied when this abstract numbering definition is referenced is identified by the string contained in numStyleLink's val attribute.

[Example: Consider the abstract numbering definition below:

<w:abstractNum w:abstractNumId="0">
 <w:nsid w:val="38901FA4" />
 <w:multiLevelType w:val="multilevel" />
 <w:numStyleLink w:val="TestNumberingStyle" />
</w:abstractNum>

This abstract numbering definition references the numbering style with a styleId attribute equal to TestNumberingStyle, as follows below:

<w:style w:type="numbering" w:styleId="TestNumberingStyle">

 …

</w:style>

Therefore, this numbering style must be applied whenever the base abstract numbering definition is inherited by a numbered paragraph. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the style ID of an abstract numbering style.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.9.23 pStyle, “(Paragraph Style's Associated Numbering Level)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the ~~name of a~~style ID of the paragraph style which shall automatically be used by this numbering level when applied to the contents of the document. When a paragraph style is defined to include a numbering definition, any numbering level defined by the numPr element (§17.3.1.19) shall be ignored, and instead this element shall specify the numbering level associated with that paragraph style.

If this element references a style which does not exist, or is not a paragraph style, then it can be ignored.

[Example: Consider the WordprocessingML below which specifies that the paragraph style with styleId example, when applied to paragraphs in the document, must also apply the first numbering level of the abstract numbering definition with an abstractNumId equal to 1, as follows:

<w:abstractNum w:abstractNumId="1">

 …

 <w:lvl w:ilvl="0">

 …

 <w:pStyle w:val="example" />

 <w:pPr>

 <w:tabs>

 <w:tab w:val="num" w:pos="720" />

 </w:tabs>

 <w:ind w:start="720" w:hanging="360" />

 </w:pPr>

 …

 </w:lvl>

</w:abstractNum>

The style definition for the paragraph style would only include the numId of the numbering definition instance, and not its level:

<w:style w:styleId="example" w:type="paragraph">
 …
 <w:pPr>
 <w:numPr>
 <w:numId w:val="0" />
 </w:numPr>
 </w:pPr>
</w:style>

end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the style ID of the paragraph style that shall automatically be used by this numbering level when applied to the contents of the document.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.9.27 styleLink, “(Numbering Style Definition)”, p. xx**

This element specifies that the parent abstract numbering definition is the base numbering definition for the specified numbering style referenced in its val attribute.

If this element is omitted, or it references a style which does not exist, then this numbering definition shall not be the underlying properties for a numbering style.

[Note: Numbering styles are never directly referenced by paragraphs or runs in the document – instead, an abstract numbering definition specifies that it contains the underlying numbering information for a numbering style, and one or more numbering definition instances reference a numbering definition which inherits from it. The numbering style itself is just a friendly name on an abstract numbering definition. end note]

[Example: Consider the WordprocessingML fragment below, representing an abstract numbering definition which defines the properties for a numbering style:

<w:numbering>

  …

  <w:abstractNum w:abstractNumId="5">

  …

  <w:styleLink w:val="ExampleNumberingStyle" />

 …

 </w:abstractNum>

</w:numbering>

…

<w:styles>

  …

  <w:style w:type="numbering" w:styleId="ExampleNumberingStyle">

    <w:name w:val="ExampleNumberingStyle" />

    …

    <w:pPr>

      <w:numPr>

        <w:numId w:val="6" />

      </w:numPr>

 </w:pPr>

 </w:style>

  …

</w:styles>

The styleLink element specifies that the abstract numbering definition defines the properties for a numbering style whose styleId matches its val attribute, and is defined in the styles element of the WordprocessingML. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the style ID of a numbering style.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.12.4 description, “(Description for Entry)”, p. xx**

This element specifies a description for the contents of this glossary document entry. This description can contain any string content, and allows the entry to have additional information contained within the definition for this glossary document entry. [Note: This description can be surfaced in a user interface, for example. end note]

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment for the properties of a single glossary document entry:

<w:docPartPr>
 …
 <w:name w:val="Sample Entry" />
 <w:description w:val="This is an example of a glossary document entry for example purposes." />
 …
</w:docPartPr>

The description element specifies that the long description associated with the parent entry must be This is an example of a glossary document entry for example purposes. This value can be used as needed by an application, for example, to display in a user interface. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is a description for the contents of this glossary document entry.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.12.12 name, “(Category Associated With Entry)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the category into which the current glossary document part shall be classified. This classification can consist of any string value as determined by its contents, and shall only be used to classify and sort this entry (via an application or a user interface).

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment for the properties of a single glossary document entry:

<w:docPartPr>
 <w:category>
 <w:name w:val="Internal Memo Covers" />
 <w:gallery w:val="coverPg" />
 </w:category>
 …
</w:docPartPr>

The name element with a value of Internal Memo Covers specifies that the category grouping applied to the current entry, for the purposes of classification or user interface sorting, puts this entry into the Internal Memo Covers classification. This category can be used as desired. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the category into which the current glossary document part shall be classified.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.12.14 style, “(Associated Paragraph Style ID~~Name~~)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the style ID for a paragraph style which shall be associated with the current glossary document entry. This paragraph style associated shall not imply anything about the formatting or content of the glossary document entry, and shall only be used to filter and/or sort this entry (via an application or a user interface). [Note: One example of the level of classification offered by this element is to only show it as available when the formatting of the paragraph matches the specified style. end note]

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment for the properties of a single glossary document entry:

<w:docPartPr>
 <w:style w:val="Heading1" />
 …
</w:docPartPr>

The style element with a val attribute value of Heading1 specifies that the paragraph style associated with the current glossary document entry must be the style whose style ID is equal to Heading1. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the style ID for a paragraph style which shall be associated with the current glossary document entry.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.14.3 addressFieldName, “(Column Containing E-mail Address)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the column name within a given external data source that contains e-mail addresses. This element is specified independently of the field mappings specified for a given merged document via the fieldMapData element (§17.14.15).

If this element is omitted, or no column exists in the data source with this column name, then the source document specifies that no e-mail address data shall be associated with this mail merge.

[Note: This element is generally used to allow the e-mailing of merged documents resulting from populating the fields within a merged document with external data.

This element is independent of the field mapping specified for a given merged document via the fieldMapData element (§17.14.15). This separation enables applications to email the documents resulting from the population of WordprocessingML fields with external data regardless of the presence or absence of a field mapped to external data specifying email addresses. end note]

[Example: Consider a merged WordprocessingML document that is connected to an external data source containing a column of data tilted Alternate Email Addresses. The following WordprocessingML would be included in the source and merged documents to specify which column in the external data source contains email addresses.

<w:addressFieldName w:val="Alternate Email Address" />

The addressFieldName element specifies that the Alternate Email Address column contains e-mail addresses for each record. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the column name within a given external data source that contains e-mail addresses.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.14.8 connectString, “(Data Source Connection String)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the connection string used to reconnect to an external data source. The string within this element's val attribute shall contain the connection string that the hosting application shall pass to an external data source access application to enable the WordprocessingML document to be reconnected to the specified external data source.

[Note: This string is generally comprised of a series of name/value pairs, delimited by semicolons, determined by the data source access application and the external data source that is accessed. end note]

If this string is omitted, then no legacy connection string shall be associated with this mail merge.

This connection string should be ignored under the following conditions:

* The udl element (§17.14.34) is present within the mail merge data
* The dataType element (§17.14.10) is set to native
* The current application is able to use the information contained in the odso element (§17.14.25) to access the data source

[Guidance: In this case, using the connection string in the udl element provides an equal or greater amount of connection information for the mail merge data source for clients which support it. end guidance]

[Example: Consider a merged WordprocessingML document that has been connected to an external data source for the purposes of a mail merge. The following WordprocessingML fragment represents the legacy connection string used to connect to the external data source when the merged WordprocessingML document is reopened:

<w:connectString w:val="Provider=Example;Password=Test;User ID=readonly;…" />

The connectString element specifies that the string Provider=Example;Password=Test;User ID=readonly;… must be used to enable the given WordprocessingML document to be reconnected to the specified external data source. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the connection string used to reconnect to an external data source.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.14.21 mailSubject, “(Merged E-mail or Fax Subject Line)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the text ~~which shall~~ that would usually appear in the subject line of the e-mails or faxes that result after the actions of a mail merge have imported external data into fields within a merged WordprocessingML document whose destination, as specified in the destination element (§17.14.21), is email or fax.

If this element is omitted, then no subject line text shall be associated with each merged document produced via a mail merge using the specified mail merge data. If the destination element (§17.14.11) specifies that the merged document destination is not email or fax, this element shall be ignored.

[Example: Consider a merged WordprocessingML document containing fields and the following WordprocessingML as part of its mail merge data:

<w:mailMerge>
 …
 <w:destination w:val="email" />
 <w:mailSubject w:val="Example Subject Line" />
 …
</w:mailMerge>

The mailSubject element specifies that after the specified external data has been imported into the specified fields in the merged document, each record merged must result in a single e-mail message, each with their subject line reading Example Subject Line. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the text that would usually appear in the subject line of the e-mails or faxes.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.14.23 mappedName, “(Predefined Merge Field Name)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the predefined WordprocessingML MERGEFIELD field name which shall be mapped to the column number specified by the column element (§17.14.6) within this field mapping. [Guidance: This element allows the current column from the specified data source to be mapped to a predefined field name, allowing applications to have one standard set of field names to use regardless of the data source column names, for example, to create the address formats to place into an ADDRESSBLOCK field. end guidance]

If this element is omitted, then the current data source column mapping shall not have a predefined merge field name mapped to its contents, and shall only be referenced via the data source column name specified by the name element (§17.14.24) when referenced by one or more MERGEFIELD fields. If the application does not have a predefined merge field whose name matches the name specified using the val attribute, then this element can be ignored.

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment, representing two columns from an external data source which have been mapped to the built-in fields First Name and Last Name, respectively:

<w:fieldMapData>

 <w:name w:val="Column Name A" />

 <w:mappedName w:val="First Name" />

 <w:column w:val="0" />

 …

</w:fieldMapData>

<w:fieldMapData>

 <w:name w:val="Column Name B" />

 <w:mappedName w:val="Last Name" />

 <w:column w:val="1" />

 …

</w:fieldMapData>

The first and second columns, specified by the column element values of 0 and 1 respectively, specify that the predefined WordprocessingML field names First Name and Last Name are mapped to the columns of the external data source, and the data source names for those columns are Column Name A and Column Name B, respectively.

Therefore, if MERGEFIELD fields calling for First Name and Last Name are inserted in a WordprocessingML document connected to the external data source with the field mappings specified above, when the mail merge takes place, the data from the first and second column populates the fields calling for First Name and Last Name data within the merged WordprocessingML document. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the predefined WordprocessingML MERGEFIELD field name to be mapped.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.14.24 name, “(Data Source Name for Column)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the column name within a given external data source for the column whose index is specified via the column element (§17.14.6). This data source name provides a column name which shall be used to map a specific MERGEFIELD field in the document, as specified by the parent field mapping data. The val attribute specifies the name of this column in the data source when the connection is initially established, which is then used permanently to link columns in the database to MERGEFIELD fields in the document.

If this element is omitted, no data source name is provided for the current column.

[Example: Consider a source document that is connected to an external data source with three columns. Within this external data source, these are three columns are ordered and titled as follows: first, middle, and last, respectively. The following WordprocessingML specifies that when this document was connected to the data source, these columns were ordered in this manner:

<w:fieldMapData>
 …
 <w:name w:val="first" />
 <w:column w:val="0" />
</w:fieldMapData>
<w:fieldMapData>
 …
 <w:name w:val="middle" />
 <w:column w:val="1" />
</w:fieldMapData>
<w:fieldMapData>
 …
 <w:name w:val="last" />
 <w:column w:val="2" />
</w:fieldMapData>

The WordprocessingML above demonstrates that the column name first must be associated with the first column in the external database by specifying a column element with its val attribute equal to 0. In addition, the column name middle must be associated with the second column in the external database by specifying a column element with its val attribute equal to 1. Finally, the column name last must be associated with the third column in the external database by specifying a column element with its val attribute equal to 2. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the column name within a given external data source for the column whose index is specified via the column element.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.14.26 query, “(Query For Data Source Records To Merge)”, p. xx**

This element contains the Structured Query Language string ~~(as defined by the normative reference in§3)~~ that shall be run against the specified external data source to return the set of records from the external data which shall be imported into merged WordprocessingML documents when the mail merge operation is performed.

If this element is omitted, then no query shall be associated with the current data source.

[Example: Consider a WordprocessingML document that has been connected to an external database. In addition, consider that the data specifies that the table within the database titled Documentation shall be the specific table whose data is imported. This shall be specified in WordprocessingML as follows:

<w:query w:val="SELECT \* FROM Documentation" />

The query element specifies the syntax for the data source query via its val attribute. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the Structured Query Language string to be run.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.14.31 table, “(Data Source Table Name)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the particular name of a set of data that a source or merged WordprocessingML document shall be connected to within an external data source containing multiple data sets. In other words, when connecting to a WordprocessingML document to an external data source that can have more than one repository of data within it, such as a database with multiple tables or a spreadsheet with multiple worksheets, this element is used to distinguish the specific table or spreadsheet from which data is imported from within the external data source.

[Example: Consider a WordprocessingML document that has been connected to database containing two tables named Table One and Table Two, respectively. To specify that the mail merge must import data from Table One into the WordprocessingML document, this requirement would be specified using the following WordprocessingML:

<w:odso>
 …
 <w:table w:val="Table One" />
 …
</w:odso>

The table element with a value of Table One specifies that the external data must be retrieved from this table in the data source. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the particular name of a set of data that a source or merged WordprocessingML document is be connected to.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.14.34 udl, “(UDL Connection String)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the Universal Data Link (UDL) connection string used to reconnect to an external data source. The string within this element's val attribute shall contain the connection string that the hosting application shall pass to an external data source access application to enable the WordprocessingML document to be reconnected to the specified external data source.

If this string is omitted, then no UDL connection string shall be associated with the ODSO data for this mail merge.

This connection string is only used under the following conditions:

* The dataType element (§17.14.10) is set to native
* The current application is able to use the information contained in the odso element (§17.14.25) to access the data source

[Guidance: In this case, using the connection string in the udl element provides an equal or greater amount of information for the mail merge data source for clients which can consume it. end guidance]

[Example: Consider a merged WordprocessingML document that has been connected to an external data source for the purposes of a mail merge. The following WordprocessingML fragment represents the legacy connection string used to connect to the external data source when the merged WordprocessingML document is reopened:

<w:udl w:val="Provider=Example;Password=Test;User ID=readonly;…" />

The udl element specifies that the string Provider=Example;Password=Test;User ID=readonly;… must be used to enable the given WordprocessingML document to be reconnected to the specified external data source. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the Universal Data Link (UDL) connection string used to reconnect to an external data source.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.1.5 attachedSchema, “(Attached Custom XML Schema)”, p. xx**

This element specifies that the namespace URI of the target namespace of the custom XML schema whose target namespace matches the value specified in the val attribute should be associated with this document when it is loaded, if such a schema is available to the hosting application. Applications can also load and utilize any additional schemas as well as those explicitly mentioned here. [Note: These custom XML schemas can then be used to validate the structure of the custom XML markup in the document, etc. end note]

If no elements of this type are present, then no custom XML schemas have been explicitly associated with the contents of this document.

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment from the document settings:

<w:attachedSchema w:val="http://www.example.com/schema1" />

<w:attachedSchema w:val="http://www.example.com/schema2" />

The attachedSchema elements specify that two custom XML schemas with namespaces of http://www.example.com/schema1 and http://www.example.com/schema2 should be associated with the custom XML markup in the current document. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the namespace URI of the target namespace of the custom XML schema to be associated with this document when it is loaded.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.1.19 clickAndTypeStyle, “(Paragraph Style Applied to Automatically Generated Paragraphs)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the style ID of the paragraph style, specified using the style element, which shall be applied to paragraphs which are automatically created when text is inserted into a WordprocessingML document in an area of the document that has no other style associated with it. This style is referenced via the val attribute, which stores the style ID of the style (stored in the styleId attribute on the style definition).

[Guidance: Consider a WordprocessingML document opened in an application that allows users to place their cursor anywhere within the document editing canvas and enter text. The clickAndTypeStyle element should be used to specify the paragraph style to be associated with the paragraph of text entered after a user places their cursor somewhere in the blank document that results in the generation of new paragraphs. end guidance]

If this element is omitted, then the default paragraph style (the paragraph style whose default attribute is set to true), shall be used for automatically generated paragraphs. If the style whose styleId is specified using the val attribute is not a paragraph style or does not exist in the document, then the default paragraph style shall be used instead.

[Example: Consider a WordprocessingML document that has specified that paragraphs which are automatically created when text is inserted in a given area of the document which has no other style associated with it must be associated with the paragraph style that has a styleId equal to BalloonText.

This is accomplished by specifying a clickAndTypeStyle element with a val attribute equal to the value of the ID of the desired style. This constraint would be specified using the following WordprocessingML:

<w:clickAndTypeStyle w:val="BalloonText" />

The corresponding style in the styles part would be defined as follows:

<w:style w:type="paragraph" w:styleId="BalloonText">
 …
</w:style>

The clickAndTypeStyle element specifies the use of the paragraph style with the style ID of BalloonText. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the style ID of the paragraph style to be applied to paragraphs that are automatically created when text is inserted into a WordprocessingML document in an area of the document that has no other style associated with it.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.1.23 decimalSymbol, “(Radix Point for Field Code Evaluation)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the character that shall be interpreted as the radix point when evaluating the contents of all fields in the current document.

[Rationale: When evaluating field instructions based on the contents of the current document, it is necessary to know the character which must be treated as the radix point in order to prevent changes to the calculation of the same field instructions based on the current user's locale. This element stores the radix point which must be used to evaluate fields in the contents of this document, irrespective of the locale of the application loading the file. end rationale]

If this element is omitted, the application shall use the default radix point of its current locale setting to evaluate field instructions. If this element's attribute value is more than a single character, then the document is non-conformant.

[Example: Consider a WordprocessingML document which should use the comma character as the radix point for all field instructions. This requirement is specified using the following WordprocessingML in the document settings:

<w:decimalSymbol w:val="," />

The decimalSymbol element's val attribute has a value of , specifying that the comma character must be interpreted as the radix point.

For instance, the string 12.345,00 would be interpreted as a numeric value of twelve thousand three hundred and forty five. If the decimalSymbol was a period, the same string would be twelve and three hundred and forty five thousandths. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the character that shall be interpreted as the radix point when evaluating the contents of all fields in the current document.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.1.24 defaultTableStyle, “(Default Table Style for Newly Inserted Tables)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the style ID of the table style which shall automatically be applied to the table properties of tables added to this document by an application. Note that it does not change the table style applied to tables which do not reference a style, instead, it automatically applies the style to that table via the tblStyle element (§17.4.62). This link is made by referencing the styleId attribute value of the table style which shall be used to format newly inserted tables.

If this element is omitted, then no table style shall automatically be applied to inserted tables (therefore inheriting the default table style). If the referenced style is not present or not a table style, then no table style shall automatically be applied to inserted tables.

[Example: Consider a WordprocessingML document which should use the LightShading-Accent3 style. This requirement is specified using the following WordprocessingML in the document settings:

<w:defaultTableStyle w:val="LightShading-Accent3" />

The corresponding table style must therefore exist in the styles part:

<w:style w:type="table" w:styleId="LightShading-Accent3">
 …
</w:style>

The defaultTableStyle element's val attribute has a value of LightShading-Accent3 specifying that that style is applied automatically to newly inserted tables. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the style ID of the table style that shall be applied automatically to the table properties of tables added to this document by an application.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.1.56 listSeparator, “(List Separator for Field Code Evaluation)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the character that shall be interpreted as a list item separator when evaluating the contents of all fields in the current document.

[Rationale: When evaluating field instructions based on the contents of the current document, it is necessary to know the character which must be treated as the list separator in order to prevent changes to the calculation of the same field instructions based on the current user's locale. This element stores the list separator which must be used to evaluate fields in the contents of this document, irrespective of the locale of the application loading the file. end rationale]

If this element is omitted, the application shall use the default list separator of its current locale setting to evaluate field instructions. If this element's attribute value is more than a single character, then the document is non-conformant.

[Example: Consider a WordprocessingML document which should use the semicolon character as the list separator for all field instructions. This requirement is specified using the following WordprocessingML in the document settings:

<w:listSeparator w:val=";" />

The listSeparator element's val attribute has a value of ; specifying that the semicolon character shall be interpreted as a list item separator.

For instance, the string 10;20,5 would be interpreted as having two values: ~~-~~ 10 and 20,5. If the listSeparator was a comma, the same string would be interpreted as 10;20 and 5. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the character to be interpreted as a list item separator when evaluating the contents of all fields in the current document.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.2.14 encoding, “(Output Encoding When Saving as Web Page)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the IANA-recognized name of the encoding which shall be used for the contents of this WordprocessingML document when it is saved as an HTML web page. The set of encodings supported by this element shall be derived from the standard set of character set definitions provided at http://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets.

If this element is omitted, then the default encoding for the current system shall be used when this document is saved as a web page. If the value of the val attribute is unknown or supported by an application, then the default encoding for the current system shall be used when this document is saved as a web page.

[Example: Consider a WordprocessingML document which contains the following content within the web settings part:

<w:webSettings>
 <w:encoding w:val="utf-8" />
</w:webSettings>

The encoding element's val attribute has a value of utf-8, which specifies that this document must be encoded in the UTF-8 format when it is saved as a web page. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the IANA-recognized name of the encoding to be used for the contents of this WordprocessingML document when it is saved as an HTML web page.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.2.30 name, “(Frame Name)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the name of a single frame within a frameset document. This property is analogous to the name attribute on the frame element in HTML.

[Note: The name of a frame can be used in web pages that reference a frame via targeted links, etc. end note]

If this element is omitted, then the current frame shall have no name associated with it.

[Example: Consider a WordprocessingML document which serves as the frameset container for a frameset consisting of the following three frames:



The frameset properties for this document are specified by the following WordprocessingML within the web page settings:

<w:frameset>

 …

 <w:frame>
 <w:name w:val="Frame 1" />

 </w:frame>

 <w:frameset>

 …
 <w:frame>
 <w:name w:val="Frame 2" />
 </w:frame>
 <w:frame>
 <w:name w:val="Frame 3" />
 </w:frame>

 </w:frameset>

</w:frameset>

The name element specifies the name for each frame within this frameset; in this case, the frames have names of Frame 1, Frame 2, and Frame 3 respectively. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the name of a single frame within a frameset document.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.2.39 sz, “(Frame Size)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the size for a single frame within a frameset.

This size shall be interpreted based on the contents of the frameLayout element (§17.15.2.17) for the parent frameset, as follows:

* If the val attribute on that element is cols, then this element specifies the width of the frame
* If the val attribute on that element is rows, then this element specifies the height of the frame

Once the axis of this measurement has been established using the criteria above, the actual value of the measurement shall be determined by the following:

* If the val attribute ends in an asterisk (\*), then this measurement is a relative measurement (relative to all other frames in this frameset).
* If the val attribute ends in a percentage symbol (%), then this measurement is a percentage of the height and/or width of the parent window, respectively.
* Otherwise, the value of the val attribute specifies the size of the frame in pixels. This measurement shall be interpreted in the context of the pixelsPerInch element (§17.15.2.34) to determine the width of the resulting measurement in inches.

If this element is omitted, then no information shall be implied about the size of the current frame.

[Example: Consider a frameset consisting of the following three frames:



The following properties define the presentation of the top frame within this frameset:

<w:frameset>
 …
 <w:frame>
 <w:sz w:val="300" />
 <w:name w:val="Frame 1" />
 </w:frame>
 …
 <w:pixelsPerInch w:val="150" />
</w:frameset>

The sz element's val attribute specifies that the size of this frame is 300 - which translates to a height of exactly 300 pixels tall. In addition, this document specifies that the intended number of pixels per inch for this measurement is 150, resulting in a 2" tall frame height. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the size for a single frame within a frameset.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.2.40 sz, “(Nested Frameset Size)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the size for a frameset that has been nested within another frameset. If this size appears on a root frameset, then it can be ignored and the main frameset shall encompass the entire window.

This size shall be interpreted based on the contents of the frameLayout element (§17.15.2.17) for the parent frameset (not the current nested frameset), as follows:

* If the val attribute on that element is cols, then this element specifies the width of the frameset
* If the val attribute on that element is rows, then this element specifies the height of the frameset

Once the axis of this measurement has been established using the criteria above, the actual value of the measurement shall be determined by the following:

* If the val attribute ends in a asterisk (\*), then this measurement is a relative measurement (relative to all other frames in this frameset).
* If the val attribute ends in a percentage symbol (%), then this measurement is a percentage of the height and/or width of the parent frameset, respectively.
* Otherwise, the value of the val attribute specifies the size of the frameset in pixels. This measurement shall be interpreted in the context of the pixelsPerInch element (§17.15.2.34) to determine the width of the resulting measurement in inches.

If this element is omitted, then no information shall be implied about the size of the current frameset.

[Example: Consider a nested frameset defined as follows:

<w:frameset>
 …
 <w:frameset>
 <w:sz w:val="50%" />
 …
 </w:frameset>
 …
 <w:pixelsPerInch w:val="150" />
</w:frameset>

The sz element's val attribute specifies that the size of this nested frameset is 50% - which translates to a width of fifty percent of the width of the parent frameset's height. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the size for a frameset that has been nested within another frameset.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.15.2.42 title, “(Frame or Frameset Title)”, p. xx**

This element specifies advisory information about a single frame or frameset. The title information shall be stored in this element’s val attribute. This property is analogous to the title attribute on the frame or frameset element in HTML.

If this element is omitted, then no title shall be associated with the given frame or frameset.

[Example: Consider a WordprocessingML document that serves as the frameset container for a frameset consisting of the following three frames:



The frameset properties for this document are specified by the following WordprocessingML within the web page settings:

<w:frameset>

 <w:title w:val="Our library of documents" />
 <w:frame>
 <w:name w:val="Frame 1" />

 <w:title w:val="Menu bar" />

 </w:frame>

 <w:frameset>

 <w:title w:val="Navigation and document collection" />

 …
 <w:frame>
 <w:name w:val="Frame 2" />

 <w:title w:val="Navigation bar" />
 </w:frame>
 <w:frame>
 <w:name w:val="Frame 3" />

 <w:title w:val="Documents" />
 </w:frame>

 </w:frameset>

</w:frameset>

The title element specifies supplementary information for each frame and frameset. In this case, the frames have titles of “Menu bar”, “Navigation bar”, and “Documents”, respectively, while the framesets have titles of “Our library of documents”, and “Navigation and document collection”, respectively. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the title information for a single frame or frameset.~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.16.10, “default (Default Text Box Form Field String)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the default string for the parent text box form field, via the val attribute. This string is the content which shall be displayed in the document story within this form field if its current run contents are empty (i.e. there is not actual content within the text box). If the type (§xx) of the current form field is calculation, then this string shall hold the calculation to be performed.

If this element is omitted, then the current text box form field shall not have a default value.

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment for a text box form field:

<w:fldChar w:fldCharType="begin">
 <w:ffData>
 <w:textInput>
 <w:default w:val="No content."/>
 </w:textInput>
 </w:ffData>
</w:fldChar>

The default element specifies the default value of the text box form field to be No content. Since the form field does not contain any value, this is the content which must be displayed when the contents of the form field are displayed by an application. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the default value of the text box form field. ~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element~~. end example]The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.16.20 format, “(Text Box Form Field Formatting)”, p. xx**

This element specifies the field formatting which shall be applied to the contents of the parent form field whenever those contents are modified. The type of formatting which is applied to the field depends on the value of its type element (§17.16.34), as follows:

* When the type is equal to currentDate, currentTime, or date, a date formatting string using the syntax defined in §17.16.4.1
* When the type is equal to calculated or number, a number formatting string using the syntax defined in §17.16.4.2
* When the type is equal to regular, a text formatting string defined as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Argument | Description |
| Uppercase | All letters are uppercase. [Example: Mary Smith results in MARY SMITH. end example] |
| Lowercase | All letters are lowercase. [Example: Mary Smith results in mary smith. end example] |
| First capital | Capitalizes the first letter of the first word. [Example: Mary Smith results in Mary smith. end example] |
| Title case | Capitalizes the first letter of each word. [Example: Mary Smith results in Mary Smith. end example] |

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment for the properties of a text box form field:

<w:ffData>
 <w:textInput>
 <w:type w:val="number" />
 <w:maxLength w:val="4" />
 <w:format w:val="0.00" />
 </w:textInput>
</w:ffData>

The format element specifies the field formatting which is applied to the input to the field (in this case, a grouping of number formatting picture items as the type element specifies a value of number). If a value of 8 was entered into this field, the formatted result would be 8.00. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute is the field formatting to applied to the contents of the parent form field whenever those contents are modified. ~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

**Part 1: §17.16.25 listEntry, “(Drop-Down List Entry)”, p. xx**

This element specifies ~~the presence of~~ a single drop-down list entry within the parent drop-down list form field in the document. The order of appearance of the series of listEntry elements in the WordprocessingML markup shall dictate the order of the entries in the drop-down list when it is displayed.

[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment for the properties of a drop-down list form field:

<w:ffData>
 <w:ddList>
 <w:listEntry w:val="One" />
 <w:listEntry w:val="Two" />
 <w:listEntry w:val="Three" />
 </w:ddList>
</w:ffData>

The three listEntry elements each specify one drop-down list entry for the parent drop-down list form field. In this case, these properties specify that the drop-down list must contain three entries of One, Two, and Three in that order when displayed. end example]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| val (String Value) | ~~Specifies that its contents contain a string.~~The value of the val attribute specifies a single drop-down list entry within the parent drop-down list form field in the document. ~~The contents of this string are interpreted based on the context of the parent XML element.~~~~[Example: Consider the following WordprocessingML fragment:~~~~<w:pPr>~~ ~~<w:pStyle w:val="Heading1" />~~ ~~</w:pPr>~~~~The value of the val attribute is the ID of the associated paragraph style's styleId.~~ ~~However, consider the following fragment:~~~~<w:sdtPr>~~ ~~<w:alias w:val="SDT Title Example" />~~ ~~…~~~~</w:sdtPr>~~~~In this case, the decimal number in the val attribute is the caption of the nearest ancestor structured document tag. In each case, the value is interpreted in the context of the parent element. end example]~~The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST\_String simple type (§xx). |

…

Changes to Part 1: Y Part 2: N Part 3: N Part 4: N