

## Chapter 1 : Document (Java Platform SE 7 )

*Type your text within the dotted rectangle of the text boundaries. When you type, your typing appears where the Insertion Point or cursor is flashing. If you make a typing mistake, use the Backspace key to reverse what you've done, and try again.*

Can the iPad be used to type documents? Can it open and save Microsoft Office files? Can it open and save PDF files? The iPad most certainly can be used to type documents. Although Apple subsequently has released versions of these apps for the iPhone and iPod touch, the small displays make the software much less convenient for more than basic review and quick edits of documents, even with the assorted zoom functionality. The iPhone and iPod touch models also can be used with keyboards, but when combined with the larger display, an external keyboard makes it possible to comfortably compose full documents on the iPad. However, it also is worth noting that because iOS software commonly is designed for use without a keyboard, some apps may be awkward or "clunky" when used with a keyboard and allow some actions from the keyboard whereas others will require touching the screen. Those used to typing on a Mac and using lots of key commands may be disappointed by the iPad experience. For those who use Microsoft Office on a Mac or Windows PC, and assuming full crossplatform compatibility and advanced features are important, the official software is the best choice by far. Originally, Office for iPad was free to download, but the free version only allowed you to read Word, Excel, and PowerPoint files. Editing files or creating new ones required an Office subscription. However, on November 6, , Microsoft relaxed this requirement and made basic editing free for consumers, with more advanced business features still requiring Office . Starting today November 6, , people can create and edit Office content on iPhones, iPads, and soon, Android tablets using Office apps without an Office subscription. Of course Office subscribers will continue to benefit from the full Office experience across devices with advanced editing and collaboration capabilities, unlimited OneDrive storage, Dropbox integration and a number of other benefits. In addition to helpful reviews from Macworld and ArsTechnica , you also may find this demo video from Microsoft worthwhile to see the software in action: Originally only Pages supported saving documents in Word format, but Numbers and Keynote did not support saving documents in Excel or PowerPoint, respectively. Thankfully, this subsequently has changed and Numbers and Keynote now both can save files in the equivalent Microsoft format. More recent Apple marketing copy shamelessly declares that these apps "now work even better with Microsoft Word, Excel and PowerPoint. Always optimistic marketing copy aside, the straightforward lists of exactly what works, may work, and does not work definitely is welcomed and should help users have realistic expectations. Likewise, from the extensive number of "partially" supported and unsupported features when converting between formats, it is clear that experiences still will continue to vary significantly. Although the professional opinions below are referring to the original release of the iWork suite for iPad, they still do an excellent job demonstrating the range of possible translation outcomes using the official Apple solutions. When I downloaded the template for the Word document I am currently using for this review, the iPad automatically asked if I wanted to convert it to a Pages doc. When I did, I was immediately using a doc that looked exactly like my original Word document. This is a serious content creation app that should help the iPad compete with laptops and can import Microsoft Office files. In one case, the exported Word file had misaligned text. When I then tried exporting the document as a PDF file, it was unreadable. In addition to the official solutions, two other translation apps include Documents To Go from DataViz , which has been providing Mac format translation software for decades, and newcomer QuickOffice , which now is owned by Google. More recently, Apple released newer "dumbed down" versions of Pages, Numbers, and Keynote in an effort to bring more parity between the Mac and iOS versions. Although this may have been well meaning -- the backlash from consumers was swift and substantial -- and Apple promised to bring back at least some of the features removed or broken by the new release. Since then, some features have been added back, but the software remains a work in progress. When using any version of Pages, Numbers, or Keynote for the Mac, changes typically are more minor than those converting between Microsoft applications and their Apple equivalent, but

some of these changes still are quite significant. Likewise, removing the comments in a presentation could range from frustrating to devastating if you were planning to review them prior to your presentation and only then discovered that they were gone. As Apple makes the applications for both systems, and the company no doubt wants to encourage sales of both Macs and iPads -- or at least encourage migration from the Mac to the iPad -- one certainly would hope that compatibility will continue to improve as long as Apple views Mac compatibility as important for iWork. It certainly appears that the company continues to work on this goal. Compatibility of the original version definitely was overstated, as the below journalists note. If you are planning on buying an iPad to be a portable editing device for your iWork content -- think twice. The Apple Discussion boards are all aflutter with teachers and professors who hoped they could leave their laptops in the office and only take their new iPads to the lecture hall. This is not the case. Although Apple has branded the programs the same as the versions you can buy for your Mac, this is where the similarity ends. Formatting is lost in Pages so formulas and footnotes disappear in Keynote transitions and builds go away. It is not as if they are temporarily suspended while on the iPad they are gone so when and if you save back to your Mac they are no longer there. Thankfully, this previously permanent file change issue has been rectified. You now will be "prompted whether you would like to open the original version or to create a copy, and changes made to the content or document layout are listed for your review. As always, keep a backup of a file before attempting to convert between any formats. It may be of interest, too. With the official Microsoft Office for iPad software, when combined with an Office subscription and a physical keyboard, it is simple to read, edit, and create Word documents, Excel spreadsheets, and PowerPoint presentations, generally even in a collaborative environment where documents will be sent back and forth between multiple parties for revision. Translation efforts are improving, but as they always have been since the dawn of time, work best for simple documents.

**Chapter 2 : MBNA: Monument Materials, Finishes, and Techniques**

*Just updated to Windows 8, and have had trouble opening a blank word document for writing, any suggestions? This thread is locked. You can follow the question or vote as helpful, but you cannot reply to this thread.*

Non-citizen Latvia and Estonian nationality law Non-citizens in the now independent Republics of Latvia and Estonia are individuals, primarily of Russian or Ukrainian ethnicity, who are not citizens of Latvia or Estonia but whose families have resided in the area since the Soviet era of forcible annexation , and thus have the right to a non-citizen passport issued by the Latvian government as well as other specific rights. Approximately two thirds of them are ethnic Russians , followed by ethnic Belarussians , ethnic Ukrainians, ethnic Poles and ethnic Lithuanians. This form of legal discrimination is often labelled as xenophobic. As specified in 8 U. This was formerly the case in only four other current or former U. Like resident aliens, they are not presently allowed by any U. Laissez-passer and emergency passports[ edit ] "Laissez-passer" redirects here. For the French historical drama film, see Safe Conduct. A laissez-passer is often for one-way travel to the issuing country for humanitarian reasons only such as Restoring Family Links. Some national governments issue laissez-passers to their own nationals as emergency passports. Others issue them to people who are stateless , or who are unable to obtain a passport from their own government, or whose government is not recognized by the issuing country. One such circumstance stems from a reported loss of passport while traveling or living abroad. China issues a temporary two-year validity Travel Document in lieu of a passport to allow said citizen to complete their travels and return to China to apply for a replacement Chinese passport. Under other circumstances such as a Chinese citizen studying or working abroad, the Chinese embassies or consulates will issue passports if requested. Historically, laissez-passers were commonly issued during wartime and at other periods, literally acting as a pass to allow travel to specific areas, or out of war zones or countries for various officials, diplomatic agents, other representatives or citizens of third countries. In these contexts, a laissez-passer would frequently include quite specific and limited freedom of movement. The form and issuing authority would be more or less standardized, depending on the circumstances. An example is when in the early s, the Iraqi government granted permission to its , Jewish citizens to leave Operation Ezra and Nehemiah , conditional on their renouncing their citizenship and leaving behind all their properties and assets. The travel document that was issued was the laissez-passer, since an Iraqi passport was no longer possible. For instance, the Agreement on the Transfer of Corpses sets out rules whereby human corpses may be issued laissez-passer documents in order for a body to be buried or cremated in a country different from the one in which the person died. In , the United States Department of Homeland Security denied entry to an Ethiopian asylum seeker carrying a laissez-passer on the basis of a Wikipedia entry describing the document. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit overturned a ruling by the Board of Immigration Appeals which had upheld the deportation, as there is no guarantee that information in a Wikipedia article is accurate. Israeli passport The Israeli authorities maintain a unique system of travel documents issued to Palestinian citizens outside Palestinian Authority -administered areas, Syrians residing in the Golan Heights , and to certain Israeli citizens. Naturalised Israeli citizens[ edit ] Further information: Such citizens are issued a "travel document in lieu of national passport" in their first year of citizenship. The laissez-passer is also issued to their families for official use. The United Nations Laissez-Passer is similar to a passport, and is generally recognized worldwide, although some countries will not accept the document as sufficient to gain entry. It does not generally confer diplomatic immunity , but may confer limited immunities and privileges. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Refugee travel document formally: However, some governments issue certificates of identity to their own nationals as emergency passports. Other documents as travel documents[ edit ] Several other groups of documents issued for a different purpose officially serve as travel documents, generally for a limited set of countries. Such documents when allowing full border crossing -exiting one country, and entering another- only are discussed below: National identity card[ edit ] See also: List of identity card policies by country Identity cards are generally issued as a means of identification within

a country, but in some cases they may also be used as a travel document. They can also visit most other countries in Europe as well as a few countries and territories outside Europe. Similarly, citizens of most South American countries can use their ID cards for travel between the countries. However, in several provinces of Canada and U. Common Travel Area De facto travel documents are documents which in practice will be sufficient to cross borders legally, but with no legal status as a travel document. As this requirement does not hold for others, these citizens have to establish the presumption of having this nationality, which requires in practice some form of identification. The documents used for this purpose most notably: Some airlines still require passport from CTA citizens. In reality an I. Other means of identification[ edit ] Strictly speaking, it is not necessary for an EU , EEA or Swiss citizen to possess a valid travel document such as a national identity card or passport to enjoy the right of free movement in the EU, EEA and Switzerland. Cover of a travel document, in this case a US passport. Cover of a British National Overseas passport. An Overseas Citizen of India booklet is a travel document issued by India to foreign citizens of Asian origin exempting them from usual immigration controls in India. A Chinese Travel Document is a travel document sometimes issued to Chinese nationals instead of passports. An American Border Crossing Card is a travel document issued to Mexicans for travel within border regions. Data page of a booklet type internal travel document issued by Taiwan authorities to a Mainland Chinese resident.

### Chapter 3 : SAP what is zi doc tcodes ( Transaction Codes )

*To save a Word file you need to look at the header at the top of the file, on which there will be a little black and white square. Click that, or click on "File," and save from there. in the bottom right corner, there is a magnifying glass with a minus on one side, and a plus on the other. slide the.*

A system identifier usually points to a specific set of declarations in a resolvable location. SGML allows mapping public identifiers to system identifiers in catalogs that are optionally available to the URI resolvers used by document parsing software. Element declarations name the allowable set of elements within the document, and specify whether and how declared elements and runs of character data may be contained within each element. Attribute-list declarations name the allowable set of attributes for each declared element, including the type of each attribute value, if not an explicit set of valid values. DTD markup declarations declare which element types, attribute lists, entities, and notations are allowed in the structure of the corresponding class of XML documents. EMPTY for specifying that the defined element allows no content, i. Such element content is specified as content particle in a variant of Backus-Naur form without terminal symbols and element names as non-terminal symbols. Element content consists of: It may be followed by an optional quantifier. A quantifier is a single character that immediately follows the specified item it applies to, to restrict the number of successive occurrences of these items at the specified position in the content of the element; it may be either: Attribute list declarations[ edit ] An attribute list specifies for a given element type the list of all possible attribute associated with that type. For each possible attribute, it contains: CDATA this type means characters data and indicates that the effective value of the attribute can be any textual value, unless the attribute is specified as fixed the comments in the DTD may further document values that are effectively accepted, but the DTD syntax does not allow such precise specification ; ID the effective value of the attribute must be a valid identifier, and it is used to define and anchor to the current element the target of references using this defined identifier including as document fragment identifiers that may be specified at end of an URI after a " " sign ; it is an error if distinct elements in the same document are defining the same identifier; the uniqueness constraint also implies that the identifier itself carries no other semantics and that identifiers must be treated as opaque in applications; note that XML also predefines the standard pseudo-attribute "xml: IDREF or IDREFS the effective value of the attribute can only be a valid identifier or a space-separated list of such identifiers and must be referencing the unique element defined in the document with an attribute declared with the type ID in the DTD or the unique element defined in an XML document with a pseudo-attribute "xml: Note that attribute list declarations are ignored by non-validating SGML and XML parsers in which cases any attribute is accepted within all elements of the parsed document, but these declarations are still checked for well-formedness and validity. Entity declarations[ edit ] An entity is similar to a macro. The entity declaration assigns it a value that is retained throughout the document. A common use is to have a name more recognizable than a numeric character reference for an unfamiliar character. In general, there are two types: Internal parsed entities are associating a name with any arbitrary textual content defined in their declaration which may be in the internal subset or in the external subset of the DTD declared in the document. When a named entity reference is then encountered in the rest of the document including in the rest of the DTD, and if this entity name has effectively been defined as a parsed entity, the reference itself is replaced immediately by the textual content defined in the parsed entity, and the parsing continues within this replacement text. Predefined named character entities are similar to internal entities: These entities are a bit different from normal parsed entities, because when a named character entity reference is encountered in the document, the reference is also replaced immediately by the character content defined in the entity, but the parsing continues after the replacement text, which is immediately inserted literally in the currently parsed token if such character is permitted in the textual value of that token. Predefined character entities also include numeric character references that are handled the same way and can also be used to escape the characters they represent, or to bypass limitations in the character repertoire supported by the document encoding. Instead, HTML standards predefine a large set of several hundred named character entities, which can still be handled

as standard parsed entities defined in the DTD used by the parser. External entities refer to external storage objects. They exist in fact in two variants: This document is parsed as if it was: Instead, it is replaced only when the "signature" entity reference is parsed within the content of the "sgml" element, but only by validating parsers non-validating parsers do not substitute entity references occurring within contents of element or within attribute values, in the body of the document. They provide a complete reference to unparsed external entities whose interpretation is left to the application which interprets them directly or retrieves the external entity themselves , by assigning them a simple name, which is usable in the body of the document. For example, to annotate SVG images to associate them with a specific renderer: However, notation names usually follow a naming convention that is specific to the application generating or using the notation: The declared notation name must be unique within all the document type declaration, i. The optional "data" attribute value is set to an unparsed external entity. The optional "type" attribute value can only be one of the two notations. This annotation is referenced directly within the unparsed "type" attribute of the "img" element, but its content is not retrieved. It also declares another notation for a vendor-specific application, to annotate the "sgml" root element in the document. In both cases, the declared notation named is used directly in a declared "type" attribute, whose content is specified in the DTD with the "NOTATION" attribute type this "type" attribute is declared for the "sgml" element, as well as for the "img" element. However, the "title" attribute of the "img" element specifies the internal entity "example1SVGTitle" whose declaration that does not define an annotation, so it is parsed by validating parsers and the entity replacement text is "Title of example1. The content of the "img" element references another external entity "example1SVG" whose declaration also does not define an notation, so it is also parsed by validating parsers and the entity replacement text is located by its defined SYSTEM identifier "example1. The effective content for the "img" element be the content of this second external resource. However multiple external entities may be referenced in a space-separated list of names in attributes declared with type ENTITIES, and where each named external entity is also declared with its own notation. However this behaviour is application-specific, and requires that the application maintains a catalog of known URNs to resolve them into the notations that have been parsed in a standard SGML or XML parser. This use allows notations to be defined only in a DTD stored as an external entity and referenced only as the external subset of documents, and allows these documents to remain compatible with validating XML or SGML parsers that have no direct support for notations. All external entities used by these standard document types are referenced by simple attributes, declared with the CDATA type in their standard DTD such as the "href" attribute of an anchor "a" element, or the "src" attribute of an image "img" element, whose values are interpreted as a URI, without needing any catalog of public identifiers, i. Otherwise, the applications decide themselves how to interpret them, then if the external entities must be retrieved and then parsed separately. Applications may then signal an error, if such interpretation, retrieval or separate parsing fails. Unrecognized notations that may cause an application to signal an error should not block interpretation of the validated document using them. Notably, the XML DTD allows defining entities and notations that have no direct equivalents in DTD-less XML because internal entities and parsable external entities are not part of XML schema languages, and because other unparsed external entities and notations have no simple equivalent mappings in most XML schema languages. Most XML schema languages are only replacements for element declarations and attribute list declarations, in such a way that it becomes possible to parse XML documents with non-validating XML parsers if the only purpose of the external DTD subset was to define the schema. In addition, documents for these XML schema languages must be parsed separately, so validating the schema of XML documents in pure standalone mode is not really possible with these languages: A common misconception holds that a non-validating XML parser does not have to read document type declarations, when in fact, the document type declarations must still be scanned for correct syntax as well as validity of declarations, and the parser must still parse all entity declarations in the internal subset, and substitute the replacement texts of internal entities occurring anywhere in the document type declaration or in the document body. A non-validating parser may, however, elect not to read parsable external entities including the external subset , and does not have to honor the content model restrictions defined in element declarations and in attribute list declarations. The reference to the name element name has no? The files should both be saved in

the same directory. For security reasons, they may also choose not to read the external DTD. The same DTD can also be embedded directly in the XML document itself as an internal subset, by encasing it within [square brackets] in the document type declaration, in which case the document no longer depends on external entities and can be processed in standalone mode: Most of the publishing world has found that the added complexity of XSD would not bring them any particular benefits[ citation needed ], so DTDs are still far more popular there.

## Chapter 4 : Change the Default Font Size in Word

*Define number ranges for sales document types in SAP SD, T Code > VN01, Sales and Distribution > Sales >Sales Documents > Sales Document Header.*

Next steps Overview of content types In the course of a single project, a business might produce several different kinds of content, for example, proposals, legal contracts, statements of work, and product design specifications. A business might want to collect and maintain different kinds of metadata about each kind of content. Metadata might include an account number, project number, or project manager, for example. Although documents might be stored together because they are related to a single project, they can be created, used, shared, and retained in different ways. SharePoint includes content types that can be used to define different sets of data, documents, and processes in the same way. Each content type can be seen as a template that you apply to a SharePoint list or library, and this applies a set of attributes to every item in that list or library. You can even apply multiple content types to the same list or library and as such apply a combination of attributes to the items in the list. By using content types effectively, you can ensure that whole categories of business documents and processes are handled consistently and efficiency across your organization. Top of Page What you can manage with content types Content types are used to store a common set of attributes, which can then be applied to the items in a list or documents in a library. So rather than set these attributes up individually for every list and library across a site, you can define them in a content type and then apply the content type to each list or library. Content types can store the following attributes: Columns â€” You can create site columns containing a single line of text, a date and time, a choice list, and so on and store these columns in a content type. By storing them in a content type, you can apply them to any list or library on the site or site collection and those columns will appear in that list or library. Workflows â€” You can associate existing workflows in SharePoint as well as custom workflows you create in SharePoint Designer with a content type. Once you associate a workflow with a content type, and then associate the content type with a list or library, it becomes available to every item or document checked into that list or library. Custom forms â€” You can associate a custom new form, edit form, or display form with a content type. Once the content type is associated with a list, users will see your forms when they create, edit, and view list items and library documents. Document template â€” For document libraries, you can specify a document template to be used for all documents uploaded to that library. This provides a consistent look and feel for every document checked into the library that has the associated content type. Document conversions â€” For document libraries, you can enable a conversion service that converts documents into Web pages and other formats. You can specify conversion settings in a content type. Content type publishing Content type publishing â€” You can make the content type available for download for every Site Collection that uses this content types from this location. You can manage these settings in a content type. Information management policies â€” If information management policies have been created for the site as site collection policies, you can apply them to individual site content types and then apply the content type to a list and library. Indicates features supported by SharePoint Server Top of Page Site content types and list content types There are two kinds of content types that you can use depending on whether you want to use them in lists and libraries across multiple sites or in a specific list or library on a single site. Content types that are defined at the site level are called site content types. Site content types are available for use in any subsite for which they have been defined. For example, if a site content type is defined for the top-level site in a site collection, it becomes available for use in lists and libraries across all sites in that site collection. List content types â€” Site content types can be added individually to lists or libraries and customized for use in those lists or libraries. When a site content type is added to a list or library, it is called a list content type. List content types are children of the site content types from which they are created. List content types can make your document libraries and lists more flexible, because a single list or library can contain multiple item types or document types, each of which can have unique metadata, policies, or behaviors. Top of Page Content type inheritance There are two kinds of content types that you can use depending on whether you want to use them in lists and libraries across

multiple Content types are built on a hierarchical-based inheritance model where every new content type is based on an existing content type. You never create content types from scratch. Instead, you use the default set of content types as is or create a new content type based on one of these content types. Content types have the following key attributes that make them a powerful tool for managing content in your organization. Content types are organized into a hierarchy – SharePoint organizes content types into a hierarchy that allows one content type to inherit its characteristics from another content type. This structure allows you to handle whole categories of data and documents consistently across the organization while allowing individuals to customize these attributes for particular sites or lists. New site content types are based on parent content types – When you create a new custom site content type in the Site Content Type Gallery for a site, you start by selecting an existing parent site content type as your starting point. The new site content type you create inherits all of the attributes of its parent site content type, such as its columns, workflows, and document templates. After you create the new site content type, you can make changes to it, such as adding or removing columns. Child site content types inherit from the parent content type – Content types that you create are based on a parent content type and thus inherit the attributes of that parent content type. An example of a child content type would be a list content type, based on a parent content type that you apply to a list or library. Changes made directly to the child list content type do not affect the parent content type on which it is based. When the parent content type is updated, you can choose whether child content types should inherit those changes. When you update all content types that inherit from a parent content type, all of the settings on the page are also updated for content types that are children of the one you are changing. This update overwrites any previous customizations to the list and site content types that inherit from the parent, unless they are marked as read-only. Knowing how inheritance works is important to know if you add a site content type to a list or library and then start customizing the attributes of the content type. These changes will not be reflected in the parent content type. Also, if the list content type is not marked as read-only, your customizations could be overwritten by changes made to the parent content type. If the list content type has been customized with additional attributes that the parent content type does not have, such as extra columns, these customizations will not be overwritten.

**Top of Page Create, edit, and delete content types** You can create new site content types. You can then add these content types to lists and libraries at the site level on which you created them, in addition to lower-level sites. For example, a site content type that you create at the top-level site is available to lists and libraries on all sites in the site collection. Content types that are created at a lower-level site are not available to higher-level sites. To create site content types for a site, you must have Full Control for that site – by default, this means you must be in the Owners group. To create site content types for the top-level site in a site collection, you must be a site collection administrator.

**Create a content type** To create a new site content type, open your site in SharePoint Designer and perform the following steps. In the Navigation pane, click Content Types. The Create a Content Type dialog box opens. Type a name for the list in the Name field. Type a description for the list in the Description field. In the Select parent content type from list, select the group from which you want to select the parent content type for your new content type. This list contains all the Site Content Type groups used in the current site. In the Select parent content type list, select the parent content type that you want to base your content type on. The list of parent content types differs depending on the Site Content Type group that you selected from the Select parent content type from list. To create the new content type in an existing group, choose Existing group and then specify the group you want to use. Or, to create a new group for the content type, choose New group and type a name for the group in the box provided. The new content type appears in the list of content types in SharePoint Designer, under the group you choose above.

**Top of Page Edit a content type** When you delete a site type from a list or library, users will no longer be able to add new instances of that site content type to lists or libraries. Deleting a site content type does not remove any instances of that site content type that were previously associated with lists or libraries and that now exist as list content types, nor does it delete items that were created from the content type. For more information on editing content types, see the topics in the See Also section. To edit an existing content type, open your site in SharePoint Designer and perform the following steps. Scroll through the list of content types and click the one you want to edit. Most of the content types in the list are likely inherited from a parent site

and as such, they need to be edited directly from that site. Only those content types created for this site can be edited from here. Use the Source column to determine which content types were created for this site. The summary page for the content type displays. From here, you can use the summary page and the ribbon to customize the content type as described in the following sections and in the Next Steps.

**Top of Page Change the title, description, and group** The title, description, and group affect how the content type appears in the gallery of content types in SharePoint Designer and SharePoint in the browser. To change your content type title, description, and group, open your site in SharePoint Designer and perform the following steps. Most of the content typed in the list are likely inherited from a parent site and as such, they need to be edited directly from that site. On the summary page, under Content Type Information, perform the following steps: To change the name, click the hyperlinked text beside Name and type a new name. To change the description, click the hyperlinked text beside Description and type a new description. To change the group used for the content type, click the pull-down menu beside Group and choose a different group.

**Top of Page Change the associated document template** You can associate a document template with document content types or any content type that is derived from the parent document content type. To change the associated document template for a document content type, open your site in SharePoint Designer and perform the following steps. Only those content types created for this site can be edited from here. On the summary page, under Content Type Information, click the hyperlinked text beside Document Template and type the URL for the location of the document template you want to use. Document templates are stored in the default site resource location http: The URL can be relative to a location on the site or the resource folder. When finished, click Save in the Quick Access Toolbar or close the summary page and click Yes to save changes.

**Top of Page Make the content type read-only** To prevent others from making changes to a content type that was added to a list or library, you can make a list content type read-only. If you make it read-only, this prevents the list content type from inheriting any changes that are made to the parent site content type. To make a content type read-only, open your site in SharePoint Designer and perform the following steps. On the summary page, under Settings, uncheck the box Allow modifications.

**Top of Page Delete the site content type** When you delete a site content type, you remove it from the site content type gallery, preventing others from using it.

**Chapter 5 : Table for PO Doc Type**

*Apply the content type to a list or library* "When you apply a content type to a list or library, you associate all of the columns, templates, workflows, and other attributes of the content type with the list or library.

Raised if this document is an HTML document. Applications should invoke Document. The new ProcessingInstruction object. Note that the Attr instance can then be set on an Element using the setAttributeNode method. The value of the attribute is the empty string. In addition, if the referenced entity is known, the child list of the EntityReference node is made the same as that of the corresponding Entity node. If any descendant of the Entity node has an unbound namespace prefix, the corresponding descendant of the created EntityReference node is also unbound; its namespaceURI is null. The DOM Level 2 and 3 do not support any mechanism to resolve namespace prefixes in this case. The new EntityReference object. For XML, the tagName parameter is case-sensitive, otherwise it depends on the case-sensitivity of the markup language in use. A new NodeList object containing all the matched Elements. The returned node has no parent; parentNode is null. As in the cloneNode operation, the source node is not altered. User data associated to the imported node is not carried over. However, if any UserDataHandlers has been specified along with the associated data these handlers will be called with the appropriate parameters before this method returns. Additional information is copied as appropriate to the NodeType, attempting to mirror the behavior expected if a fragment of XML or HTML source was copied from one document to another, recognizing that the two documents may have different DTDs in the XML case. The following list describes the specifics for each type of node. The descendants of the source Attr are recursively imported and the resulting nodes reassembled to form the corresponding subtree. Note that the deep parameter has no effect on Attr nodes; they always carry their children with them when imported. Otherwise, this simply generates an empty DocumentFragment. Default attributes are not copied, though if the document being imported into defines default attributes for this element name, those are assigned. If the importNode deep parameter was set to true, the descendants of the source element are recursively imported and the resulting nodes reassembled to form the corresponding subtree. Ability to add these imported nodes to a DocumentType will be considered for addition to a future release of the DOM. On import, the publicId, systemId, and notationName attributes are copied. If a deep import is requested, the descendants of the the source Entity are recursively imported and the resulting nodes reassembled to form the corresponding subtree. If the document being imported into provides a definition for this entity name, its value is assigned. On import, the publicId and systemId attributes are copied. Note that the deep parameter has no effect on this type of nodes since they cannot have any children. Note that the deep parameter has no effect on these types of nodes since they cannot have any children. This has no effect on nodes that cannot have any children, and on Attr, and EntityReference nodes. The imported node that belongs to this Document. Raised if the type of node being imported is not supported. This may happen when importing an XML 1.

### Chapter 6 : how do i open a new blank word document for writing in Windows 8 - Microsoft Community

*A document type definition (DTD) is a set of markup declarations that define a document type for an SGML-family markup language (SGML, XML, HTML).*

Matthew Guay April 14, , 6: Microsoft changed the default font font to 11 point Calibri in Word after years of 12 point Times New Roman being the default. Although it can be easily overlooked, there are ways in Word to change the default settings to anything you want. Changing Default Fonts in Word To change the default font settings, click the small box with an arrow in the lower right corner of the Font section of the Home tab in the Ribbon. In the Font dialog box, choose the default font settings you want. So, if your style uses Calibri, then your font will be Calibri at the size and style you chose. Here we left all the default settings, except we selected 12 point font in the Latin text box this is your standard body text; users of Asian languages such as Chinese may see a box for Asian languages. You will be asked to confirm that you want these settings to be made default. In Word , you will be given the option to set these settings for this document only or for all documents. In Word , simply click Ok to save these settings as default. Now, whenever you open Word or create a new document, your default font settings should be set exactly to what you want. And simply repeat these steps to change your default font settings again if you want. Editing your default template file Another way to change your default font settings is to edit your Normal. This file is what Word uses to create new documents; it basically copies the formatting in this document each time you make a new document. To edit your Normal. Right-click on the Normal. Do not double-click on the file, as this will only create a new document based on Normal. Now, change any font settings as you normally would. If you want to revert to your default settings, simply delete your Normal. Word will recreate it with the standard default settings the next time you open Word. Changing your default font size will not change the font size in existing documents, so these will still show the settings you used when these documents were created. Also, some addins can affect your Normal. If Word does not seem to remember your font settings, try disabling Word addins to see if this helps. Getting your default font settings the way you want is a great way to take away a frustration and make you more productive. Do you prefer the new default 11 point Calibri, or do you prefer 12 point Times New Roman or some other combination? Sound off in the comments, and let the world know your favorite font settings.

### Chapter 7 : 3 Ways to Save a PDF File - wikiHow

*Create a new document and edit with others at the same time -- from your computer, phone or tablet. Get stuff done with or without an internet connection. Use Docs to edit Word files.*

### Chapter 8 : Can iPad type documents? Can it open and save Office files?: calendrierdelascience.com

*Microsoft Word contains a Recent Documents list that enables you to quickly find and open documents that were recently closed. This feature saves you the trouble of navigating to the document each.*

### Chapter 9 : Online Word Processor | Create & Edit Documents Online - Writer

*Be sure "Encrypt all document contents" is selected. 8. Type in a password in the "Document Open Password" field. Make sure it rates Strong or better. Then click "OK."*