



Writer Guide

Chapter 3
Working with Text

Using OpenOffice.org Writer

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Introduction

This chapter covers the basics of working with text in Writer, the word-processing component of OpenOffice.org (OOo). It assumes that you are familiar with the use of a mouse and keyboard and that you have read about Writer's menus and toolbars and other topics covered in Chapter 1 (Introducing Writer).

We recommend that you also follow the suggestions in Chapter 2 (Setting up Writer) about displaying formatting aids, such as end-of-paragraph marks, and selecting other setup options.

When you have read this chapter, you should know how to:

- Select, cut, copy, paste, and move text
- Find and replace text
- Insert special characters
- Format paragraphs and characters
- Create numbered or bulleted lists
- Check spelling, use the thesaurus, and choose hyphenation options
- Use the autocorrection, word completion, autotext, and line numbering features
- Track changes and undo and redo changes

Selecting text

Before you can do anything with text, you need to select it. Selecting text in Writer is similar to selecting anything in other applications.

In addition to selecting blocks of text, you can select items that are not consecutive.

Selecting items that are not consecutive

To select nonconsecutive items (as shown in Figure 1) using the mouse:

- 1) Select the first piece of text.
- 2) Hold down the *Control* (*Ctrl*) key and use the mouse to select the next piece of text.
- 3) Repeat as often as needed.
- 4) Now you can work with the selected text (copy it, delete it, change the style, or whatever).

Note Macintosh users: substitute the *Command* key when instructions in this chapter say to use the *Control* key.

To select nonconsecutive items using the keyboard:

- 1) Select the first piece of text. (For more information about keyboard selection of text, see the topic “Navigating and Selecting with the Keyboard” in the OpenOffice.org Help (*F1*) in the Help menu.)

- 2) Press *Shift+F8*. This puts Writer in “ADD” mode. The word ADD appears on the Status Bar.
- 3) Use the arrow keys to move to the start of the next piece of text to be selected. Hold down the *Shift* key and select the next piece of text.
- 4) Repeat as often as needed. Now you can work with the selected text.
- 5) Press *Esc* to exit from this mode.

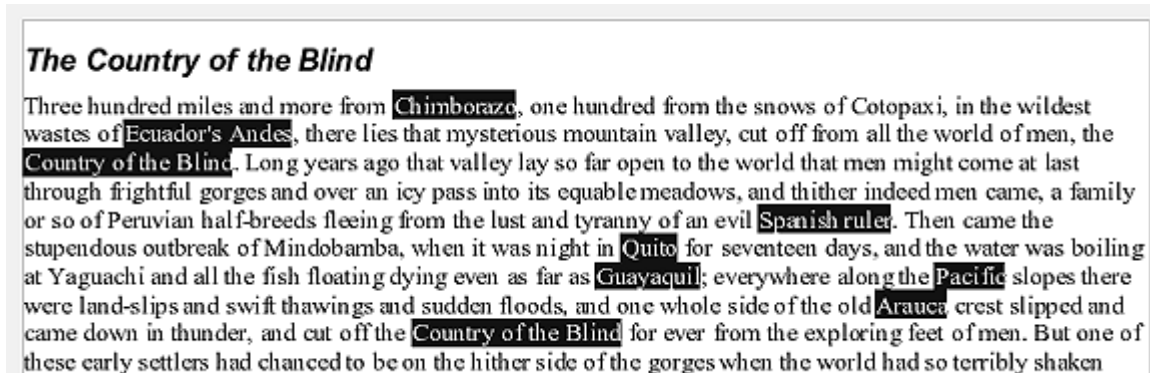



Figure 1: Selecting items that are not next to each other


Cutting, copying, and pasting text


Cutting and copying text in Writer is similar to cutting and copying text in other applications. You can copy or move text within a document, or between documents, by dragging or by using menu selections, icons, or keyboard shortcuts. You can also copy text from other sources such as Web pages and paste it into a Writer document.

To *move* (cut and paste) selected text using the mouse, drag it to the new location and release it. To *copy* selected text, hold down the *Control* key while dragging. The text retains the formatting it had before dragging.

After selecting text, you can use the mouse or the keyboard for these operations.

Cut: Use **Edit > Cut** or the keyboard shortcut *Control+X* or the **Cut** icon on the toolbar .

Copy: Use **Edit > Copy** or the keyboard shortcut *Control+C* or the **Copy** icon .

Paste: Use **Edit > Paste** or the keyboard shortcut *Control+V* or the **Paste** icon .

The result of a paste operation depends on the source of the text to be pasted. If you simply click on the **Paste** icon, any formatting the text has (such as bold or italics) is retained. Text pasted from Web sites and other sources may also be placed into frames or tables. If you do not like the results, click the **Undo** icon and try again.

To make the pasted text take on the formatting of the surrounding text where it is to be pasted, choose either:

- **Edit > Paste Special**
- or click the triangle to the right of the **Paste** icon
- or click the **Paste** icon without releasing the left mouse button

Then select **Unformatted text** from the resulting menu.

The range of choices on the Paste Special menu varies depending upon the origin and formatting of the text (or other object) to be pasted. See Figure 2 for an example with text on the clipboard.

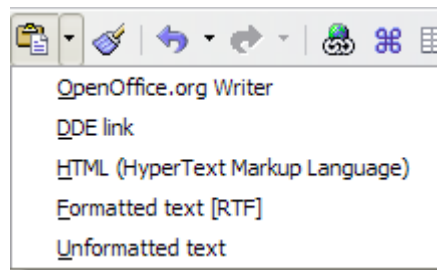


Figure 2: Paste menu

This example includes the formatting option *DDE link*. *DDE* is an acronym for Dynamic Data Exchange, a mechanism whereby selected data in document *A* can be pasted into document *B* as a linked, 'live' copy of the original. It would be used, for example, in a report written in Writer containing time-varying data, such as sales results sourced from a Calc spreadsheet. The DDE link ensures that, as the source spreadsheet is updated so is the report, thus reducing the scope for error and reducing the work involved in keeping the Writer document up to date.

Moving paragraphs quickly

- 1) Place the cursor anywhere in the paragraph.
- 2) Press *Control+Alt*.
- 3) Holding the *Control+Alt* keys down, press the *up-arrow* or *down-arrow* key.

The paragraph will move to a new location either before the previous paragraph or after the next paragraph in your document. To move more than one paragraph at a time, select at least part of all paragraphs (including the end of the first paragraph you want to move and the start of the last) before pressing the *Control+Alt+arrow* keys.

If you are using Solaris, the key combination is *Control+AltGr+arrow* keys.

Tip If your paragraphs suddenly jumped from one place to another, the most likely reason is that you have accidentally pressed one of these key combinations.

Note In some machines the *Control+Alt+arrow* key combination is reserved for screen flipping. You have to deactivate or assign different key combination for screen flipping (usually through display / graphics adapter settings in your computer) before using this feature.

Finding and replacing text

When looking for certain words in a 3000-word essay, it would be inefficient (and close to impossible!) to go through every word manually. Writer has a Find and Replace feature that automates the process of searching for text inside a document.

In addition to finding and replacing words and phrases, you can:

- Use wildcards and regular expressions to fine-tune a search.
- Find and replace specific formatting.
- Find and replace paragraph styles.

To display the Find & Replace dialog box (Figure 3), use the keyboard shortcut Control+F or select **Edit > Find & Replace**.

- 1) Type the text you want to find in the *Search for* box.
- 2) To replace the text with different text, type the new text in the *Replace with* box.
- 3) You can select various options, such as matching the case, matching whole words only, or doing a search for similar words. (See below for some other choices.)
- 4) When you have set up your search, click **Find**. To replace text, click **Replace** instead.

Tip If you click **Find All**, Writer selects all instances of the search text in the document. Similarly, if you click **Replace All** button, Writer will replace all matches.

Caution Use **Replace All** with caution; otherwise, you may end up with some hilarious (and highly embarrassing) mistakes. A mistake with **Replace All** might require a manual, word-by-word search to fix.

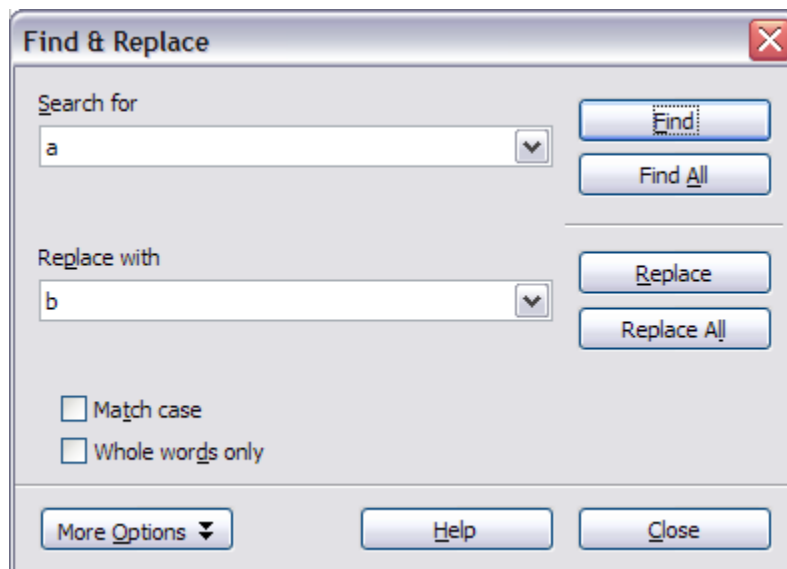


Figure 3: The Find & Replace dialog box

Use wildcards (regular expressions)

Wildcards (also known as *regular expressions*) are combinations of characters that instruct OOo how to search for something. Regular expressions are very powerful but not very intuitive. They can save time and effort by combining multiple finds into one.

Table 1 shows a few of the regular expressions used by OOo.

Tip The online help describes many more regular expressions and their uses.

Note To search for a character that is defined as a wildcard, type a backslash (\) before the character. For example, to find the text \$5.00, you would conduct a search using \\$.00.

To use wildcards and regular expressions when searching and replacing:

- 1) On the Find & Replace dialog box, click **More Options** to see more choices. On this expanded dialog box (Figure 4), select the Regular expressions checkbox.
- 2) Type the search text, including the wildcards, in the *Search for* box and the replacement text (if any) in the *Replace with* box. Not all regular expressions work as replacement characters; the line break (\n) is one that does work.
- 3) Click **Find**, **Find All**, **Replace**, or **Replace All** (not recommended).

Table 1. Examples of search wildcards (regular expressions)

To find	Use this expression	Examples and comments
Any single character	.	b.d finds <i>bad</i> , <i>bud</i> , <i>bid</i> , and <i>bed</i> .
Any string of characters	.*	b.*d finds <i>bad</i> , <i>brand</i> , and <i>board</i> .
One of the specified characters	[xyz]	b[iu]n finds <i>bin</i> and <i>bun</i> .
Any single character in this range	[x-y]	[r-t]eed finds <i>reed</i> , <i>seed</i> , and <i>teed</i> ; ranges must be in alphabetically ascending order.
Any single character except the characters inside the brackets	[^x]	p[^a]st finds <i>post</i> and <i>pest</i> , but not <i>past</i> .
The beginning of a word	\<start	\<log finds <i>logbook</i> and <i>logistics</i> , but not <i>catalog</i> .
The end of a word	end\>	log\> finds <i>catalog</i> , but not <i>logistics</i> .
A paragraph marker	\$	Does not work as a replacement character. Use \n instead.
A line break	\n	Finds a line break that was inserted with <i>Shift +Enter</i> . When used as a replacement character, it inserts a paragraph marker.

Find and replace specific formatting

A very powerful use of Find & Replace takes advantage of the format option. For example, you might want to replace underlined words with italics.

On the Find & Replace dialog box (with **More Options** displayed, as in Figure 4):

- 1) To search for text with specific formatting, enter the text in the *Search for* box. To search for specific formatting only, delete any text in the *Search for* box.
- 2) Click **Format** to display the Text Format (Search) dialog box. The tabs on this dialog box are similar to those on the Paragraph format and Paragraph Style dialog boxes. Choose the formats you want to search for and then click **OK**. The names of selected formats appear under the *Search for* box. For example, you might search for all text in 14-point bold Helvetica.
- 3) To replace text, enter the replacement text in the *Replace with* box.

To search for specific text with specific formatting (for example, the word **hello** in bold), specify the formatting, put the text in the *Search for* box and leave the *Replace with* box blank.

To remove specific character formatting, click **Format**, select the **Font** tab, then select the opposite format (for example, No Bold). The **No Format** button on the Find & Replace dialog box clears all previously selected formats.

- 4) Click **Find**, **Find All**, **Replace**, or **Replace All**.

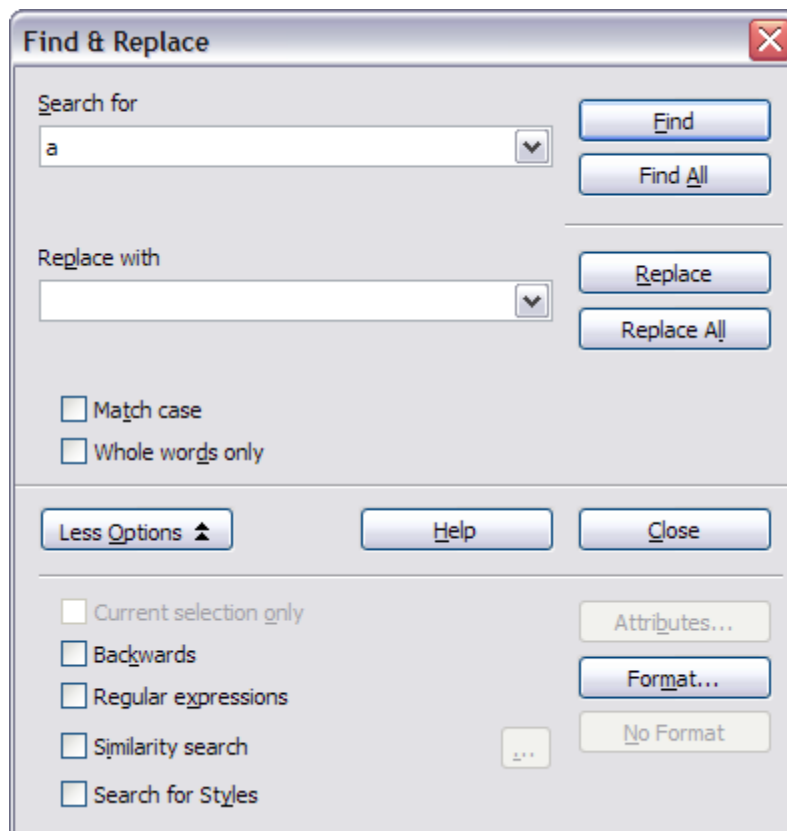


Figure 4: Expanded Find & Replace dialog box

Tip Unless you plan to search for other text using those same attributes, click **No Format** to remove the attributes after completing your search. If you forget to do this, you may wonder why your next search fails to find words you know are in the document.

Find and replace paragraph styles

If you combine material from several sources, you may discover that lots of unwanted paragraph styles have suddenly shown up in your document. To quickly change all the paragraphs of one (unwanted) style to another (preferred) style:

- 1) On the expanded Find & Replace dialog box (Figure 4), select **Search for Styles**. (If you have attributes specified, this checkbox is labeled Including Styles.) The *Search for* and *Replace with* boxes now contain a list of styles.
- 2) Select the styles you want to search for and replace.
- 3) Click **Find**, **Find All**, **Replace**, or **Replace All**.

Inserting special characters

A “special” character is one not found on a standard English keyboard. For example, © ¼ æ ç ñ ö ø ø are all special characters. To insert a special character:

- 1) Place the cursor in your document where you want the character to appear.
- 2) Click **Insert > Special Character** to open the Special Characters dialog box ().

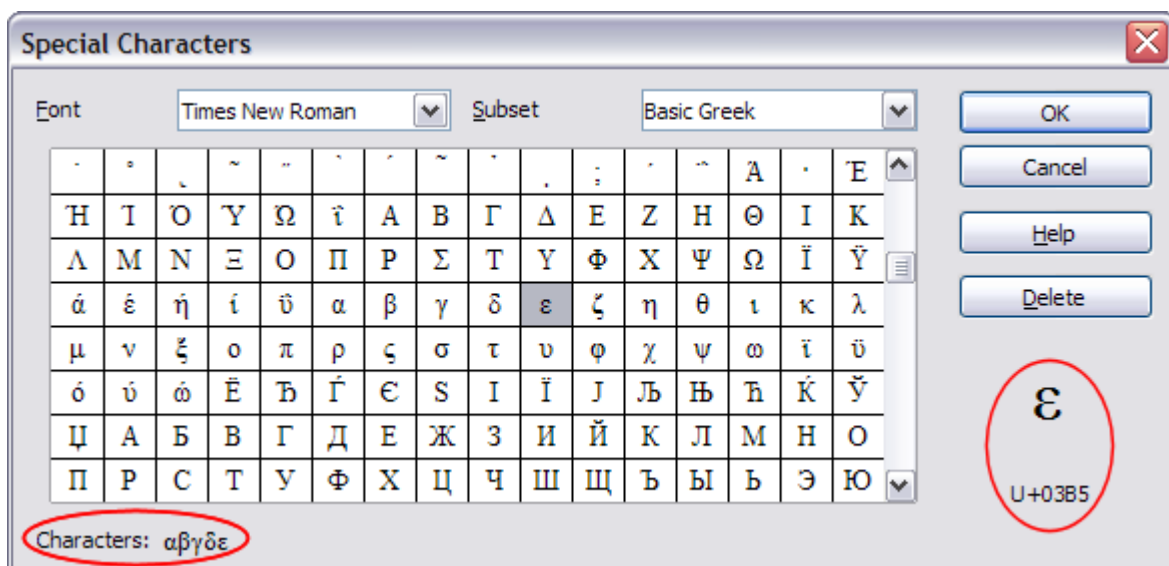


Figure 5: The Special Characters dialog box, where you can insert special characters.

- 3) Select the characters (from any font or mixture of fonts) you wish to insert, in order; then click **OK**. The selected characters are shown in the lower left of the dialog box. As you select each character, it is shown on the lower right, along with the numerical code for that character.

Tip Notice that the characters selected appear in the bottom-left corner of the dialog box.

Note Different fonts include different special characters. If you do not find a particular special character you want, try changing the *Font* selection.

Inserting dashes and non-breaking spaces

Non-breaking spaces

To prevent two words from being separated at the end of a line, press *Control+spacebar* after the first word.

Non-breaking hyphen

You can use a non-breaking hyphen in cases where you do not want the hyphen to appear at the end of a line. Examples of non-breaking hyphens are: in a range such as A-Z or the hyphens in a telephone number, such as 123-4567. To insert a non-breaking hyphen, press *Shift+Control+minus sign*.

En and em dashes

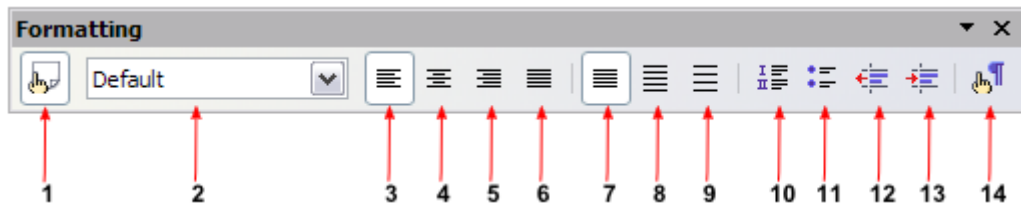
To enter en and em dashes, use the *Replace dashes* option under **Tools > AutoCorrect > Options** (Figure 15). This option replaces two hyphens, under certain conditions, with the corresponding dash.

Another means of inserting en or em dashes is through the **Insert > Special Characters** menu. Select the U+2013 or U+2014 character, respectively.

Formatting paragraphs

You can apply many formats to paragraphs using the buttons on the Formatting toolbar. Figure 6 shows the Formatting toolbar as a floating toolbar, customized to show only the buttons for paragraph formatting.

Tip It is highly recommended that you use *paragraph styles* rather than manually formatting paragraphs, especially for long or standardized documents. For information on the advantages of styles and how to use them, see Chapter 6 (Introduction to Styles).



- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Open Styles and Formatting Window | 5 Align Right | 10 Numbering On/Off |
| 2 Apply Style | 6 Justified | 11 Bullets On/Off |
| 3 Align Left | 7 Line Spacing: 1 | 12 Decrease Indent |
| 4 Centered | 8 Line Spacing: 1.5 | 13 Increase Indent |
| | 9 Line Spacing: 2 | 14 Paragraph format dialog |

Figure 6: Formatting toolbar, showing buttons for paragraph formatting

Figure 7 shows examples of the different alignment options.

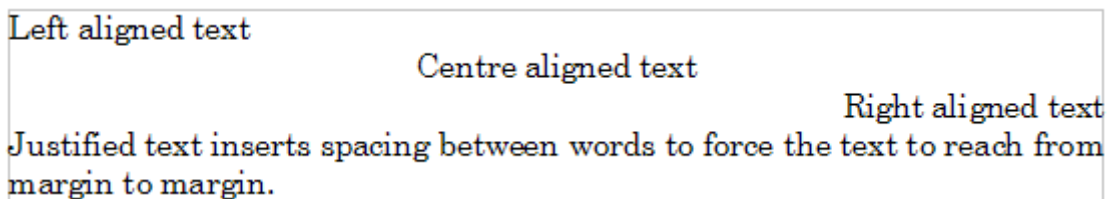


Figure 7: Different text alignment options

When using justified text the last line is by default aligned to the left, however you can choose to align the last line to the center of the paragraph area or justify it so that spaces are inserted between the words in order to fill the whole line. In the case where the last line consists of a single word, you can also have this word stretched to cover the whole line. Figure 8 shows an example of the effect obtain when setting each of these options

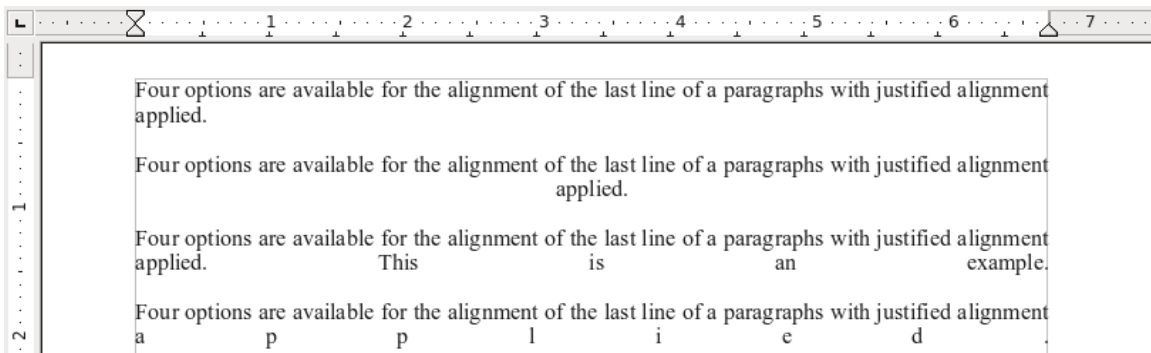


Figure 8: Four different types of justification for the last line of a paragraph

These options are controlled in the *Alignment* page of the Paragraph Style dialog box or the **Format > Paragraph** dialog box (see Figure 9).

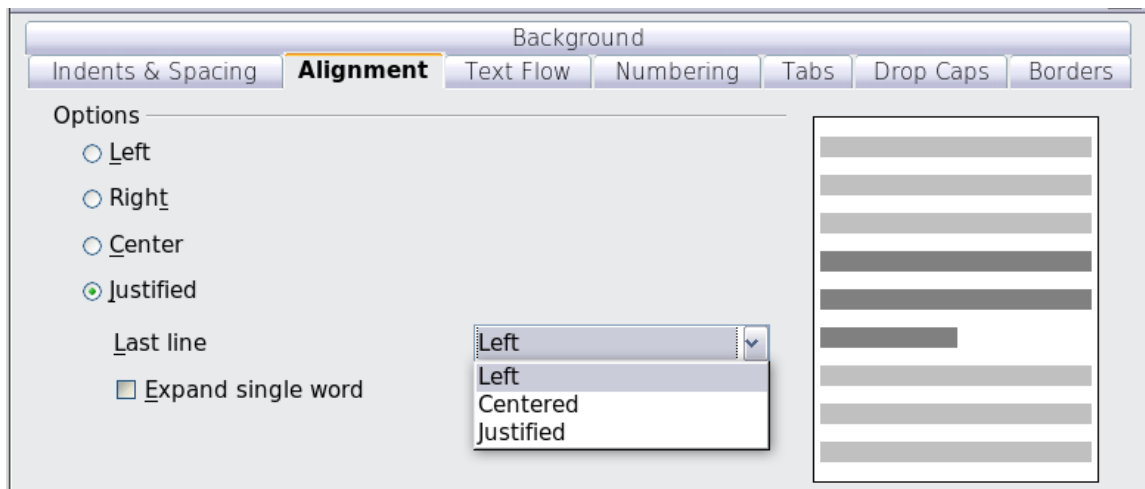


Figure 9: Options for the last line of a justified paragraph

Setting tab stops and indents

The horizontal ruler shows both the default tab stops and any that you have defined. To set the measurement unit and the spacing of default tab stops, go to **Tools > Options > OpenOffice.org Writer > General**.

You can also set or change the measurement unit by right-clicking on the ruler to open a list of units, as shown in Figure 10. Click on one of them to change the ruler to that unit.

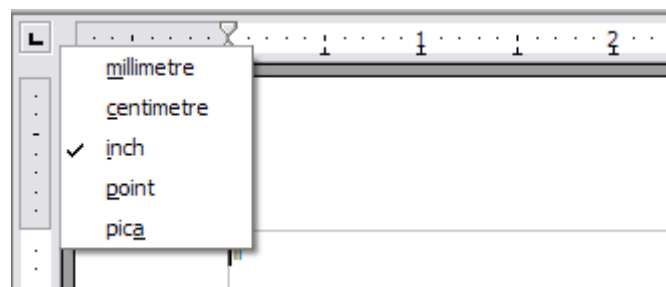


Figure 10: Ruler showing default tab stops

Double-click on a part of the ruler that is not between the left and right indent icons to open the *Indents & Spacing* page of the Paragraph dialog box. Double-click anywhere between the left and right indent icons on the ruler itself to open the *Tabs* page of the Paragraph dialog box (Figure 11).

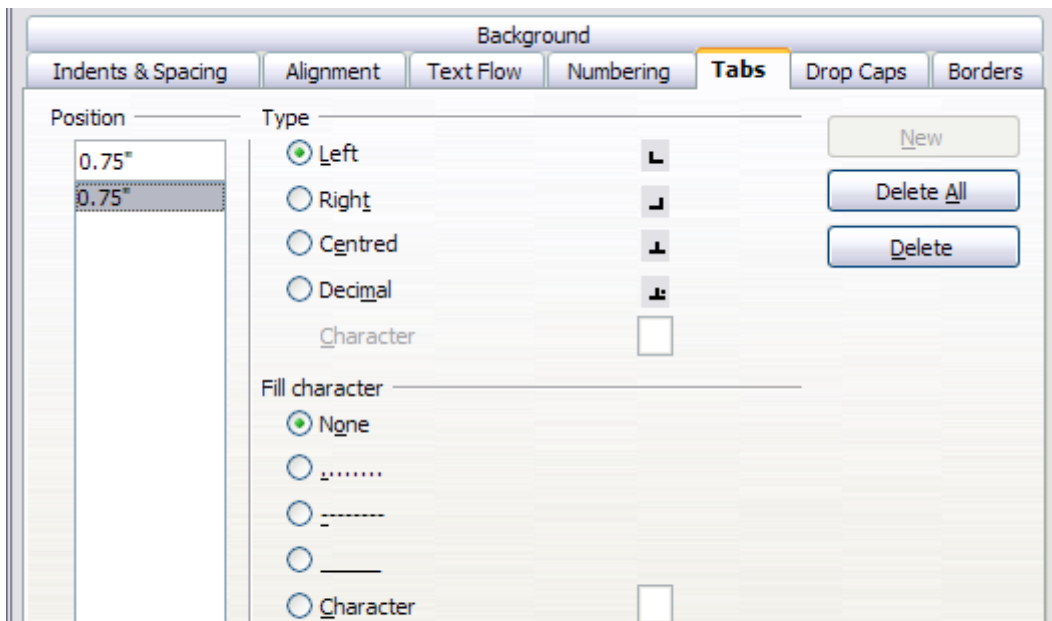


Figure 11: Specifying tab stops and fill characters

Changing the default tab stops interval

Using tabs to space out material on a page is not recommended (depending on what you are trying to accomplish, a borderless table is usually a better choice), but if you do use tabs, do not use the default tabs set in **Tools > Options > OpenOffice.org Writer > General** (Figure 12); instead, define your own tab settings, as described in this section.

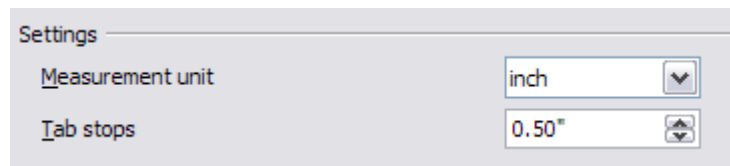


Figure 12: Selecting a default tab stop interval

If you use the default tab interval and then send the document to someone else who has chosen a different default tab interval, tabbed material will change to use the other person's tab settings. This may cause a major formatting problem, as illustrated in Figure 13.

Default Tab settings at 0.5" intervals:¶

1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 7 → 8 → 9¶

Same paragraph when default Tab settings are changed to 0.75":¶

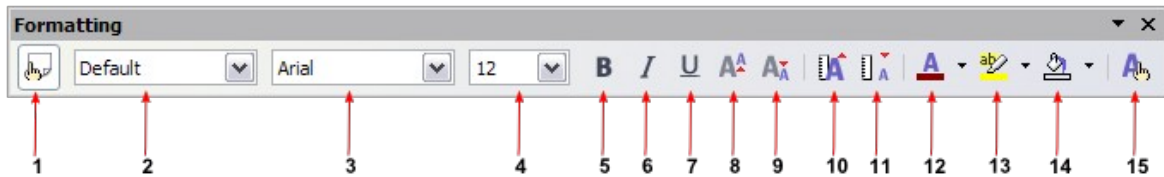
1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 7 → 8 → 9¶

Figure 13: Default tab settings might be different

Formatting characters

You can apply many formats to characters using the buttons on the Formatting toolbar. Figure 14 shows the Formatting toolbar as a floating toolbar, customized to show only the buttons for character formatting.

Tip It is highly recommended that you use *character styles* rather than manually formatting characters. For information on the advantages of styles and how to use them, see Chapter 6 (Introduction to Styles).



- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Open Styles and Formatting Window | 6 Italic | 12 Font Color |
| 2 Apply Style | 7 Underline | 13 Highlighting |
| 3 Font Name | 8 Superscript | 14 Background Color |
| 4 Font Size | 9 Subscript | 15 Open Character Format Dialog |
| 5 Bold | 10 Increase Font | |
| | 11 Reduce Font | |

Figure 14: Formatting toolbar, showing buttons for character formatting

Tip To remove manual formatting, select the text and click **Format > Default Formatting** or right-click and select **Default Formatting** from the pop-up menu.

Autoformatting

Writer can be set to automatically format parts of a document according to the choices made on the *Options* page of the AutoCorrect dialog box (**Tools > AutoCorrect > Options**). See Figure 15.

The Help describes each of these choices and how to activate the autoformats. Some common unwanted or unexpected formatting changes include:

- Horizontal lines. If you type three or more hyphens (---), underscores (___) or equal signs (===) on a line and then press *Enter* the paragraph is replaced by a horizontal line as wide as the page. The line is actually the lower border of the preceding paragraph.
- Bulleted and numbered lists. A bulleted list is created when you type a hyphen (-), asterisk (*), or plus sign (+), followed by a space or tab at the beginning of a paragraph. A numbered list is created when you type a number followed by a period (.), followed by a space or tab at the beginning of a paragraph. Automatic numbering is only applied to paragraphs formatted with the *Default*, *Text body* or *Text body indent* paragraph styles.

Tip If you notice unexpected formatting changes occurring in your document, this is the first place to look for the cause.

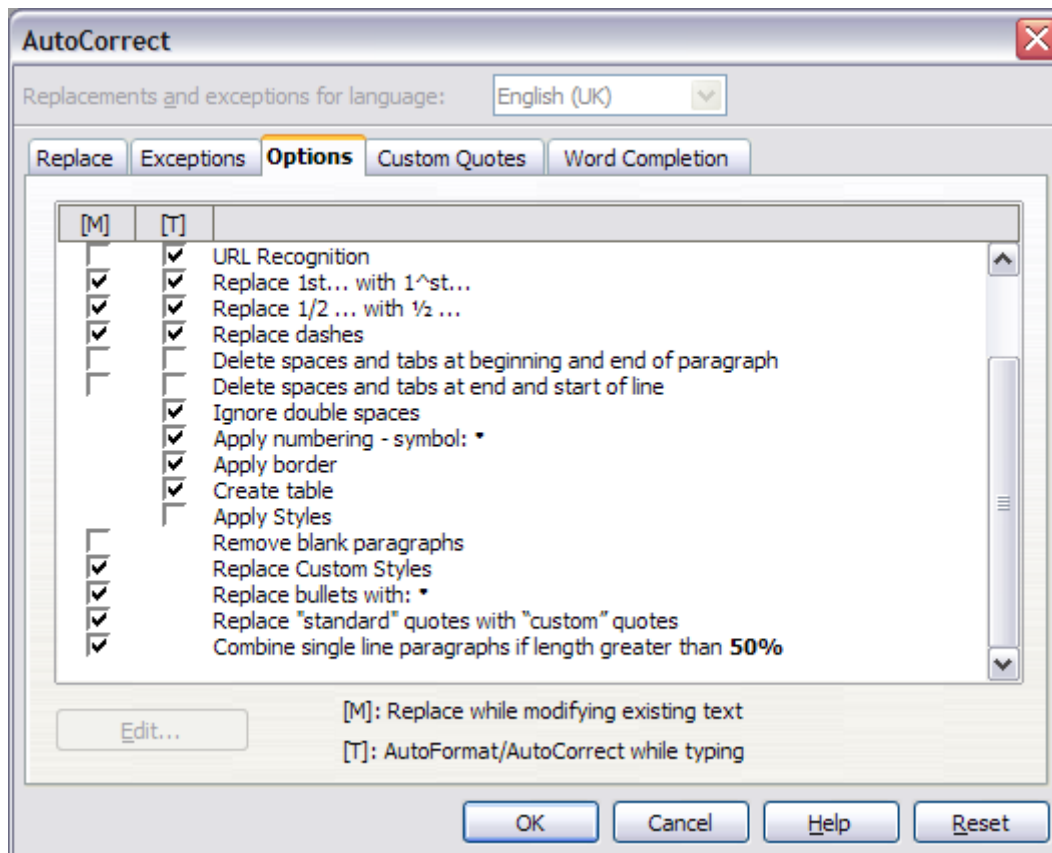


Figure 15: Autoformat choices on the Options page of the AutoCorrect dialog box

To turn autoformatting on or off, go to **Format > AutoFormat** (Figure 16) and select or deselect the items on the submenu.

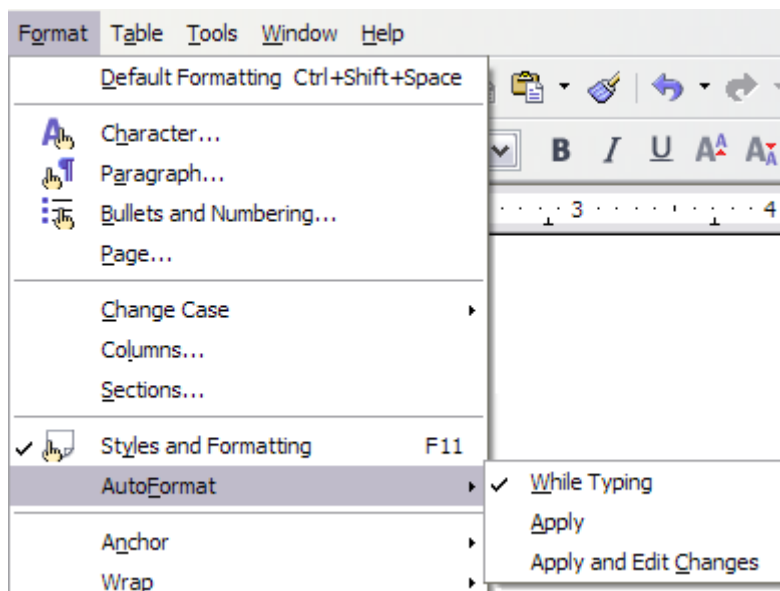


Figure 16: Turning autoformatting on or off

- **While Typing** automatically formats the document while you type.
- If **While Typing** is deselected, you can select **Apply** to automatically format the file.
- **Apply and Edit Changes** automatically formats the file and then opens a dialog box where you can accept or reject the changes.

Creating numbered or bulleted lists

There are several ways to create numbered or bulleted lists:

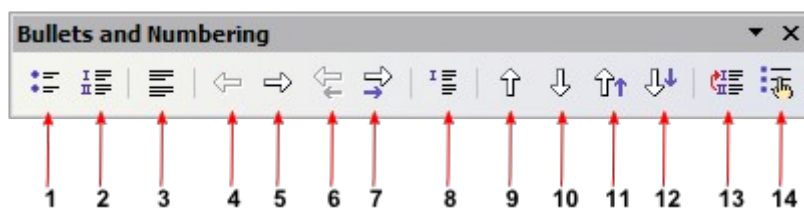
- Use autoformatting, as described above.
- Use list styles, as described in Chapter 7 (Working with Styles).
- Use the **Numbering** and **Bullets** icons on the paragraph formatting toolbar (see Figure 6). This method is described here.

To produce a numbered or bulleted list, select the paragraphs in the list and then click on the appropriate icon on the toolbar.

Note It is a matter of personal preference whether you type your information first, then apply Numbering/Bullets or apply these as you type.

Using the Bullets and Numbering toolbar

You can create a nested list (where one or more list items has a sublist under it, as in an outline) by using the buttons on the Bullets and Numbering toolbar (Figure 17). You can move items up or down the list, create subpoints, and even change the style of bullets.



- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 Bullets On/Off | 7 Demote One Level with Subpoints | 12 Move Down with Subpoints |
| 2 Numbering On/Off | 8 Insert Unnumbered Entry | 13 Restart Numbering |
| 3 Numbering Off | 9 Move Up | 14 Bullets and Numbering |
| 4 Promote One Level | 10 Move Down | |
| 5 Demote One Level | 11 Move Up with Subpoints | |
| 6 Promote One Level with Subpoints | | |

Figure 17: Bullets and Numbering toolbar

Tip It is possible to move a list entry up, together with all of its sub-entries. Do this by clicking the **Promote One Level With Subpoints** button.

If you create a nested list using the predefined styles, all the levels of the list (up to 10) apply the same numbering (or bullet) format, however in many circumstances you will want to use a combination of numbering formats and bullets when creating a nested list. Such lists with a mixture of numbering formats and bullets can be easily configured as described in the following example. Additional information on lists and in particular the technique to create your own list style are in Chapter 7 (Working with Styles).

Tip When creating nested lists, one option is to enter all the list paragraphs first and apply the levels afterwards.

You can use keyboard shortcuts to move paragraphs up or down the outline levels. Place the cursor at the beginning of the numbered paragraph and press:

Tab Down a level
Shift+Tab Up a level

To insert a tab stop at the beginning of a numbered paragraph (that is, after the number but before the text), press *Control+Tab*.

Example: configuring a nested list

We will use a numbering style to produce the following effect:

- I. Level-1 list item
 - A. Level-2 list item
 - i. Level-3 list item
 - a) Level-4 list item

This example uses one of the supplied styles, *Numbering 1*, however if you intend to reuse this type of nested list you can also create a new style as illustrated in Chapter 7 (Working with Styles).

- 1) Create the first item and apply the *Numbering 1* style from the Styles and Formatting window.
- 2) Select **Format > Bullets and Numbering** to open the dialog box that controls the appearance of the list.
- 3) Go to the *Outline* page (Figure 18), where you will find that one style matches our requirements. Click once on that style.

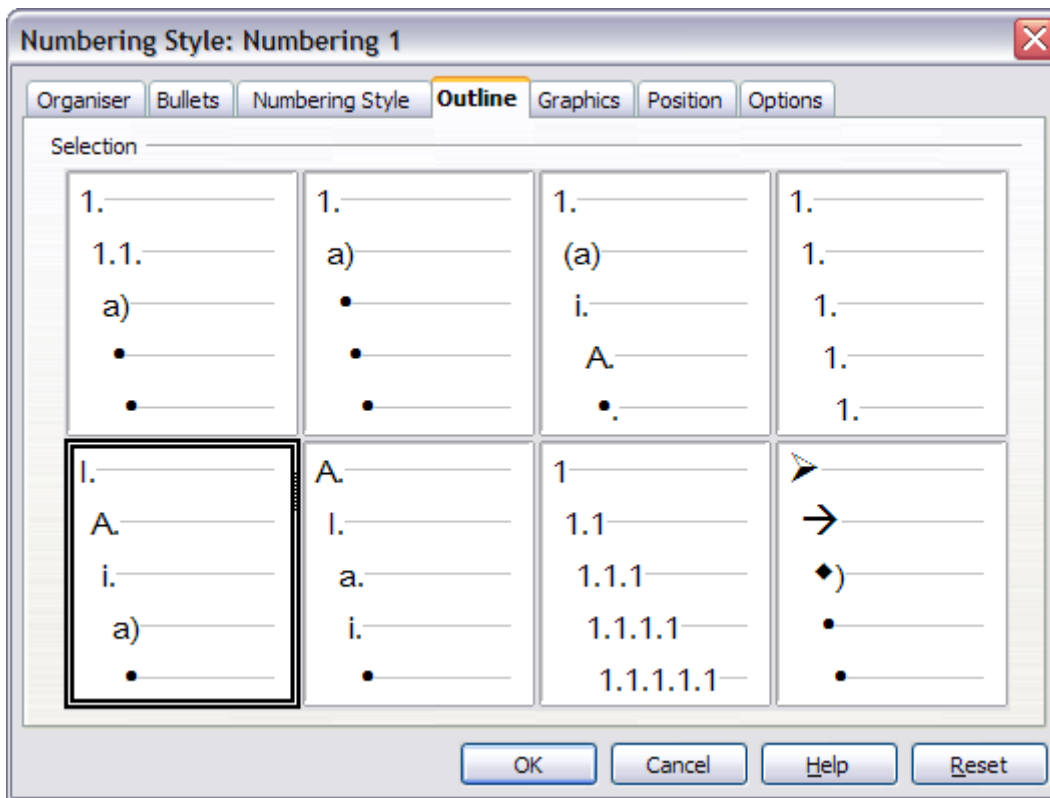


Figure 18: Choosing a predefined outline-numbering style

- 4) To modify the layout of the list, use the *Options* tab (Figures 19 and 20). Notice that the preview on the right shows the outline selected. In the *Level* box on the left, select **1**, then **2**, **3**, and **4** and see how the information in the *Numbering* and *After* boxes changes.

Use the *Options* page to set different punctuation; for example, a period (full stop) after “a” on level 4 instead of a parenthesis.

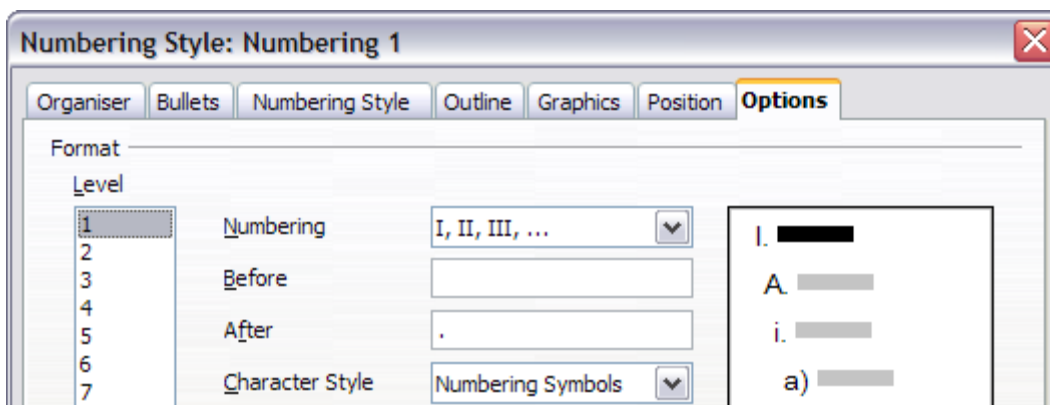


Figure 19: Checking the outline numbering for level-1 list items

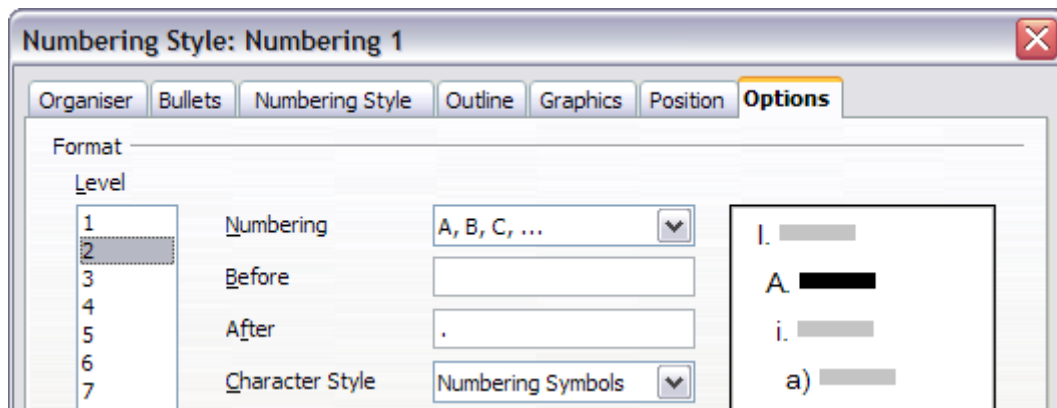


Figure 20: Numbering style for level-2 list items

To make the indentation at each level greater or less than the default, change it on the *Position* page. Select the level, then make any changes in the indentation, spacing, or numbering alignment.

5) Repeat for each level as required, then click **OK**.

Tip With outline numbering you can define different bullet styles for the different levels of a bullet list. Use the *Bullets* tab of the Bullets and Numbering dialog box (not shown) to select the basic style. Return to the *Options* tab to customize the bullet for each indent level. Here you can set bullets to any character. See the *Graphics* tab for more bullets.

Using footnotes and endnotes

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page on which they are referenced. Endnotes are collected at the end of a document.

To work effectively with footnotes and endnotes, you need to:

- Insert footnotes.
- Define the format of footnotes.
- Define the location of footnotes on the page; see Chapter 4 (Formatting Pages).

Inserting footnotes/endnotes

To insert a footnote or an endnote, put the cursor where you want the footnote/endnote marker to appear. Then select **Insert > Footnote** from the menu bar or click the **Insert Footnote Directly** or **Insert Endnote Directly** icon on the Insert toolbar (see Figure 21).

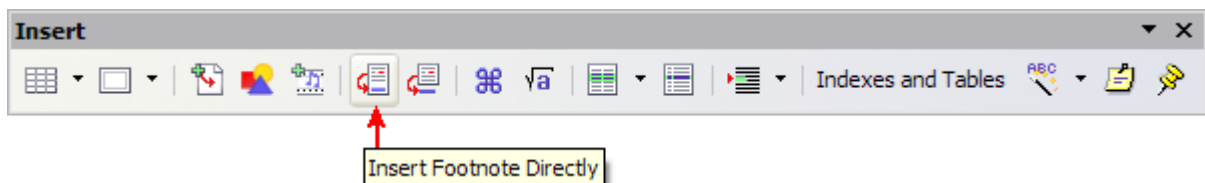


Figure 21: Using the Insert Footnote Directly icon on the toolbar

A footnote (or endnote) marker is inserted in the text, and the cursor is relocated to the footnote area at the bottom of the page (or to the endnote area at the end of the document). Type the footnote or endnote content in this area.

If you use **Insert > Footnote**, the Insert Footnote dialog box (Figure 22) is displayed. Here you can choose whether to use the automatic numbering sequence specified in the footnote settings and whether to insert the item as a footnote or an endnote.

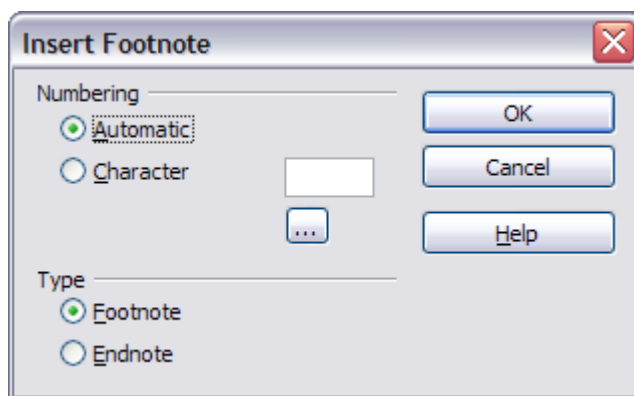


Figure 22: Inserting a footnote directly

If you use the **Insert Footnote Directly** or **Insert Endnote Directly** icon, the footnote or endnote automatically takes on the attributes previously defined in the Footnote Settings dialog box (Figure 23).

You can edit an existing footnote or endnote the same way you edit any other text.

To delete a footnote or endnote, delete the footnote marker. The contents of the footnote or endnote are deleted automatically, and the numbering of other footnotes or endnotes is adjusted automatically.

Defining the format of footnotes/endnotes

To format the footnotes themselves, click **Tools > Footnotes**. On the Footnote Settings dialog box (Figure 23), choose settings as required. The *Endnotes* page has similar choices.

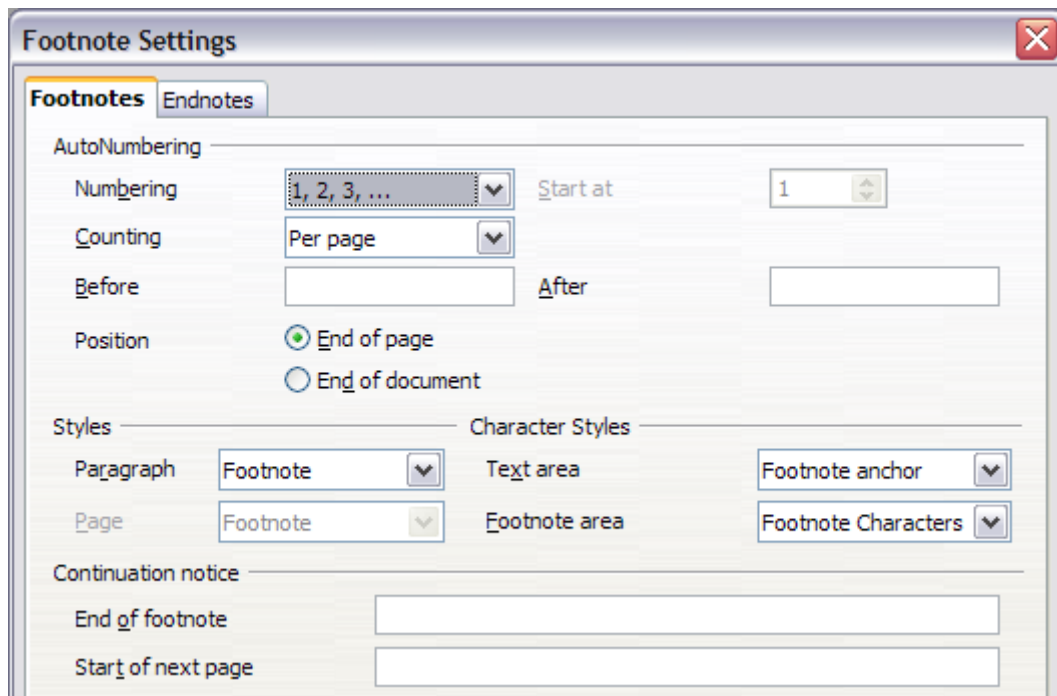


Figure 23: Defining footnote formatting

Checking spelling

Writer provides a spelling checker, which can be used in two ways.



AutoSpellcheck checks each word as it is typed and displays a wavy red line under any misspelled words. Once the word is corrected, the red wavy line disappears.



To perform a separate spellcheck on the document (or a text selection) click the Spellcheck button. This checks the document or selection and opens the Spellcheck dialog box (Figure 24) if any misspelled words are found.

Here are some more features of the spelling checker:

- You can right-click on a word with a wavy underline, to open a powerful context menu. If you select from the suggested words on the menu, the selection will replace the misspelled word in your text. Other menu options are discussed below.
- You can change the dictionary language (for example, Spanish, French, or German) on the Spellcheck dialog box.
- You can add a word to a dictionary. Click **Add** in the Spellcheck dialog box and pick the dictionary to add it to.
- The **Options** dialog box of the Spellcheck tool has a number of different options such as whether to check uppercase words and words with numbers. It also allows you to manage custom dictionaries, that is, add or delete dictionaries and add or delete words in a dictionary.
- On the *Font* page of the Paragraph Styles dialog box, you can set paragraphs to be spell-checked in a specific language (different from the rest of the document). See Chapter 7 (Working with Styles) for more information.

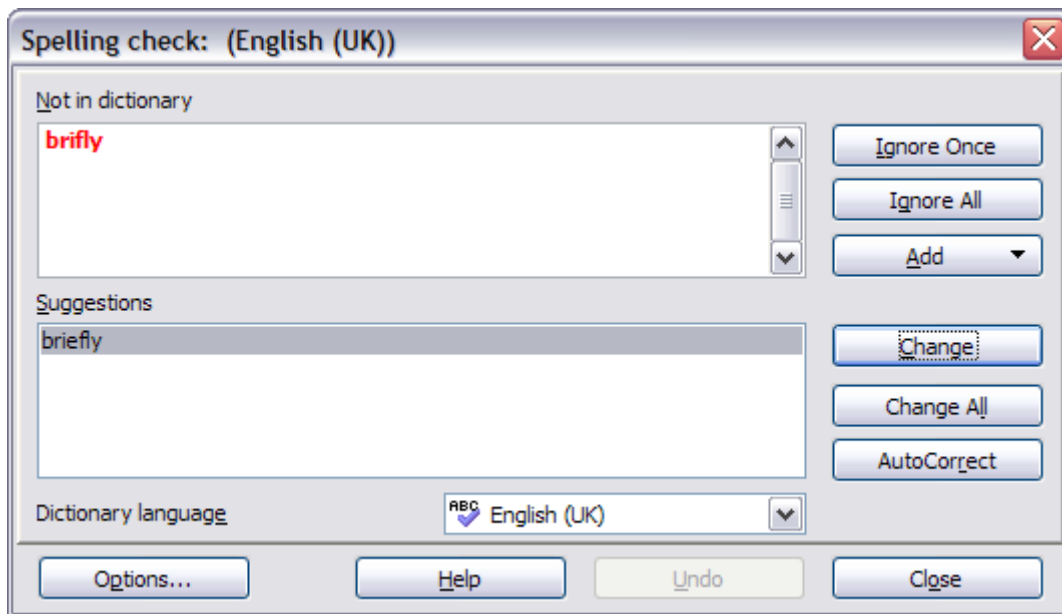


Figure 24: Selecting a word from dictionary using the Spellcheck dialog box

Using the thesaurus

The thesaurus offers alternative words and phrases. Select the word or phrase you want to find alternatives for and select **Tools > Language > Thesaurus** or press *Control+F7*. Click on a meaning to show alternative words and phrases for that meaning of the word. For example, when given the word “house”, the thesaurus offers several meanings, including “dwelling”, “legislature”, and “sign of the zodiac”. If you click on “dwelling”, you will see “dwelling”, “home”, “domicile”, “abode”, and other alternatives, as shown in Figure 25.

Note If the current language does not have a thesaurus installed, this feature is disabled.

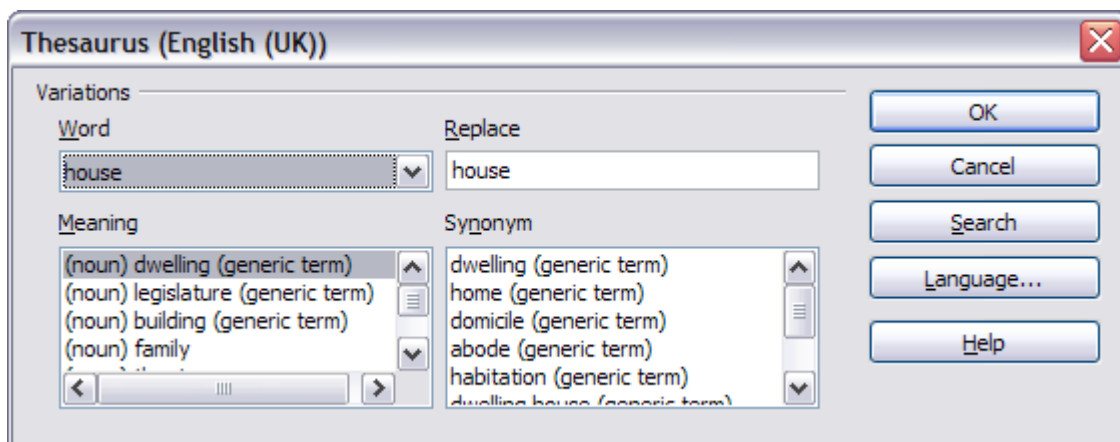


Figure 25: The thesaurus offers alternatives to words

Hyphenating words

To turn automatic hyphenation of words on or off:

- 1) Press *F11* to open the Styles and Formatting window (Figure 26).

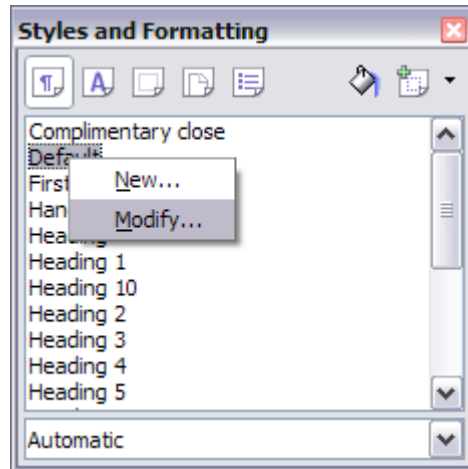


Figure 26: Modifying a style

- 2) On the *Paragraph Styles* page of the Styles and Formatting window, right-click on **Default** and select **Modify**.
- 3) On the Paragraph Style dialog box, select the **Text Flow** tab (Figure 27).
- 4) Under *Hyphenation*, select or deselect the **Automatically** checkbox. Click **OK** to save.

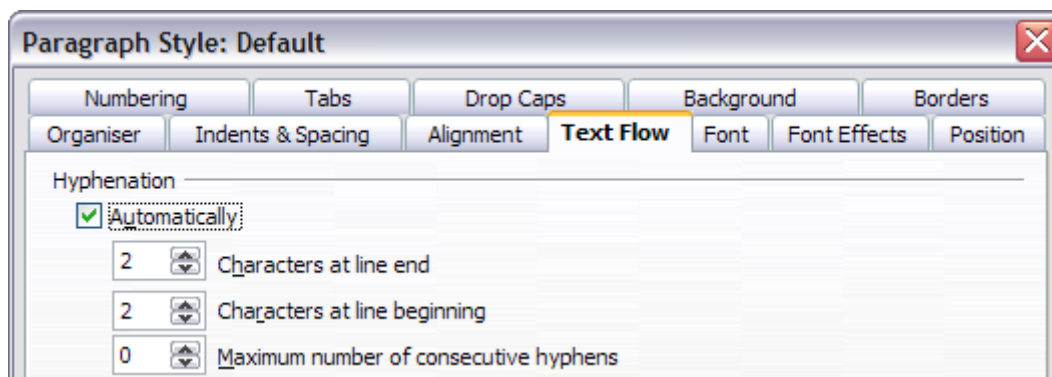


Figure 27: Turning on automatic hyphenation

Note Turning on hyphenation for the *Default* paragraph style affects all other paragraph styles that are based on *Default*. You can individually change other styles so that hyphenation is not active; for example, you might not want headings to be hyphenated. Any styles that are not based on *Default* are not affected. For more on paragraph styles, see Chapter 6 (Introduction to Styles) and Chapter 7 (Working with Styles).

You can also set hyphenation choices through **Tools > Options > Language Settings > Writing Aids**. In *Options*, near the bottom of the dialog box, scroll down to find the hyphenation settings (see Figure 28).

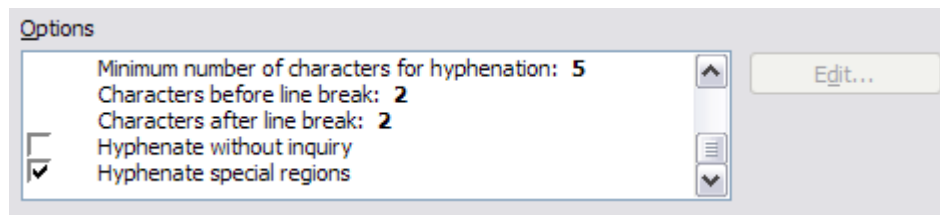


Figure 28: Setting hyphenation options

To change the minimal number of characters for hyphenation, the minimum number of characters before a line break, or the minimum number of characters after a line break, select the item, and then click **Edit**.

Hyphenate without inquiry specifies that you will never be asked to manually hyphenate words that the hyphenation dictionary does not recognize. If this box is not selected, when a word is not recognized, a dialog box will open where you can manually enter hyphens.

Hyphenate special regions specifies that hyphenation will also be carried out in footnotes, headers, and footers.

Notes Hyphenation options set on the Writing Aids dialog box are effective only if hyphenation is turned on through paragraph styles.

Choices on the Writing Aids dialog box for “characters before line break” and “characters after line break” override settings in paragraph styles for “characters at line end” and “characters at line begin”. This is a bug.

To enter a conditional hyphen inside a word, press *Control+minus sign*. The word is hyphenated at this position when it is at the end of the line, even if automatic hyphenation for this paragraph is switched off.

Using AutoCorrect

Writer’s AutoCorrect function has a long list of common misspellings and typing errors, which it corrects automatically. For example, “hte” will be changed to “the”. Select **Tools > AutoCorrect** to open the AutoCorrect dialog box. There you can define what strings of text are corrected and how. In most cases, the defaults are fine.

Tip AutoCorrect is automatically turned on. To turn it off, uncheck **Format > AutoFormat > While Typing**.

- To stop Writer replacing a specific spelling, use **Tools > AutoCorrect > Replace**, highlight the word pair and click **Delete**.
 - To add a new spelling to correct, type it into the *Replace* and *With* boxes and click **New**.
 - See the different pages of the dialog box for the wide variety of other options available to fine-tune AutoCorrect.
-

Tip AutoCorrect can be used as a quick way to insert special characters. For example, (c) will be autocorrected to ©. You can add your own special characters.

Using word completion

If Word Completion is enabled, Writer tries to guess which word you are typing and offers to complete this word for you. To accept the suggestion, press *Enter*. Otherwise, continue typing.

Tip Many people prefer not to use Word Completion. If you do not want to use it, select **Tools > AutoCorrect > Word Completion** and uncheck **Enable word completion**.

You can customize word completion from the **Tools > AutoCorrect > Word Completion** page (Figure 29).

- Add (append) a space automatically after an accepted word.
- Show the suggested word as a tip (hovering over the word) rather than completing the text as you type.
- Change the maximum number of words remembered for word completion and the length of the smallest words to be remembered.
- Delete specific entries from the word completion list.
- Change the key that accepts a suggested entry—the options are *right arrow*, *End* key, *Return (Enter)*, *Space bar*, and *Tab*.

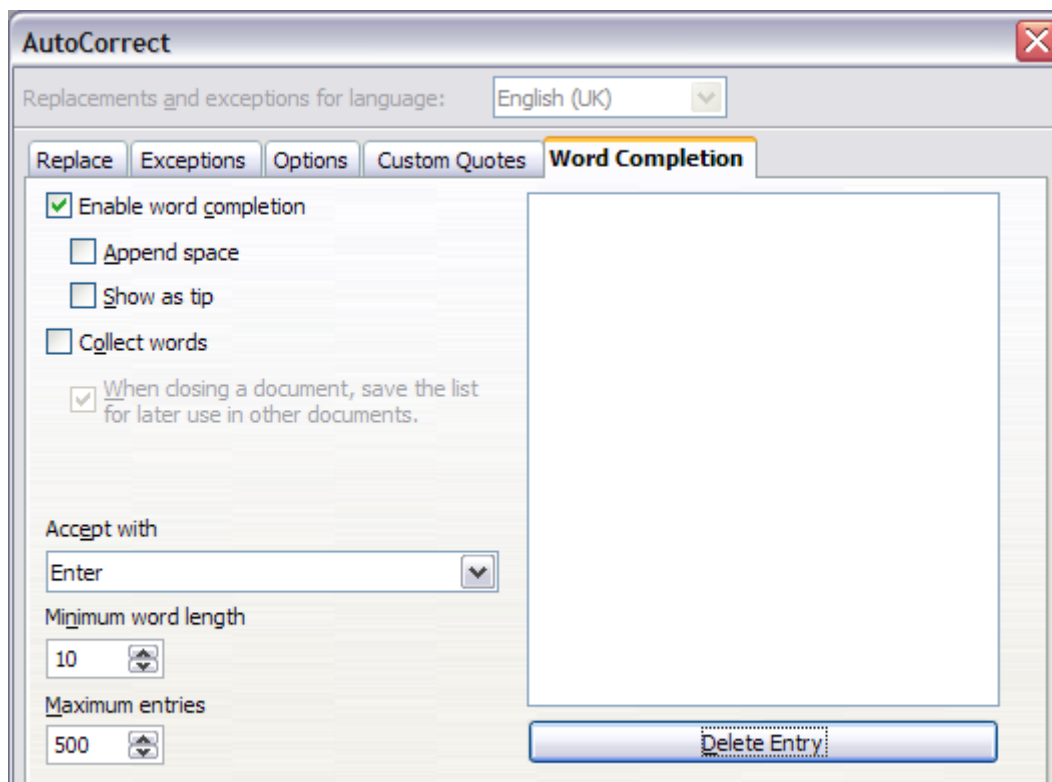


Figure 29: Customizing word completion

Note Automatic word completion only occurs after you type a word for the second time in a document.

Using AutoText

AutoText allows you to assign text, tables, graphics, and other items to a key combination. For example, rather than typing out “Senior Management”, you just have to type “sm” and press *F3*. Or you can save a formatted Tip (like the one on the next page) as AutoText and then inserting a copy by typing “tip” and pressing *F3*.

To insert AutoText, type the shortcut and press *F3*.

To assign some text to an AutoText shortcut:

- 1) Type the text into your document.
- 2) Select the text.
- 3) Go to **Edit > AutoText** (or press *Control+F3*).
- 4) Enter a name for your shortcut. Writer will suggest a one-letter shortcut, which you can change.
- 5) Click the **AutoText** button on the right of the AutoText dialog box and select **New (text only)** from the menu.
- 6) Click **Close** to return to your document.

Tip If the only option under the **AutoText** button is **Import**, either you have not entered a name for your AutoText or there is no text selected in the document.

AutoText is especially powerful when assigned to fields. See Chapter 14 (Working with Fields) for more information.

Line numbering

Line numbering puts line numbers in the margin. The line numbers are displayed on screen and are printed. Figure 30 shows an example with numbering on every line.

Click **Tools > Line Numbering** and select the **Show numbering** checkbox in the top left corner. Then click **OK**.

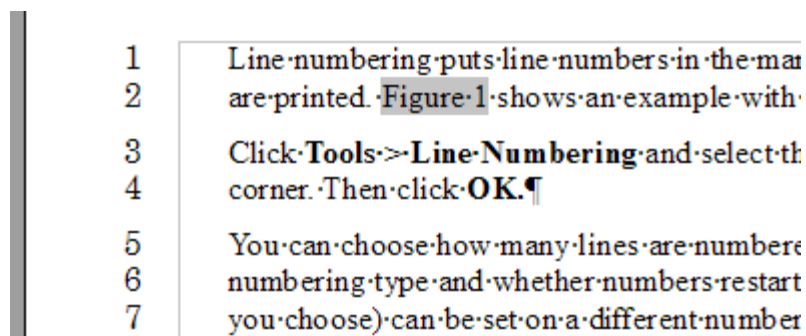


Figure 30: Line numbering example

You can choose how many lines are numbered (for example, every line or every tenth line), the numbering type and whether numbers restart on each page. In addition, a text separator (any text you choose) can be set on a different numbering scheme (one every 12 lines, for example). See Figure 31.

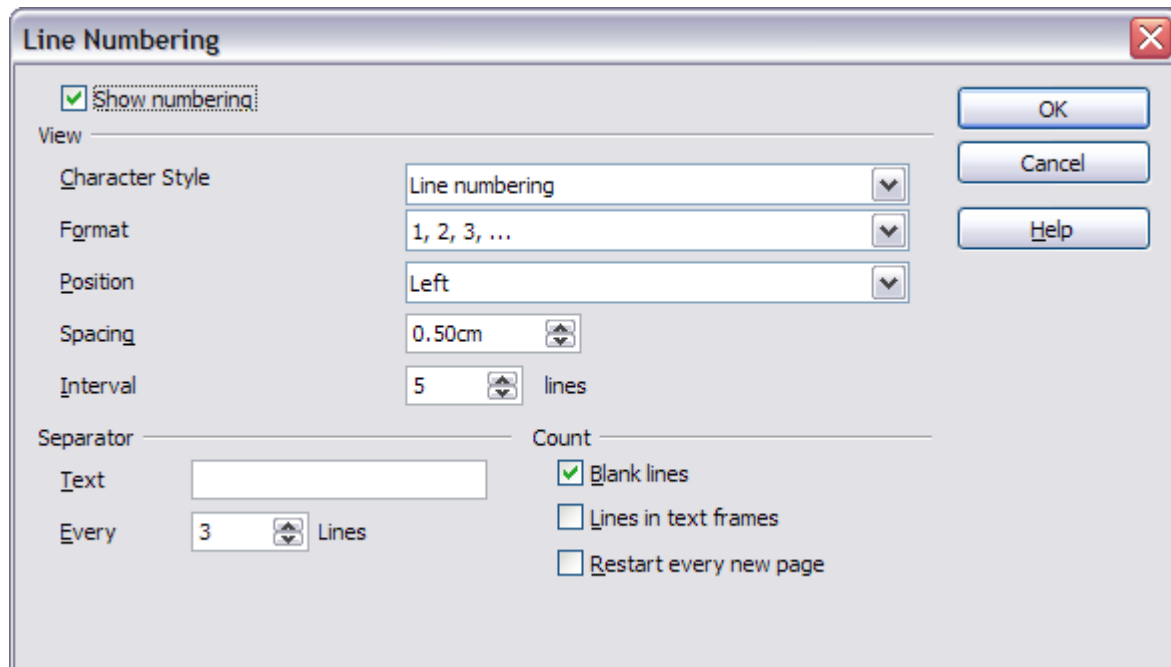



Figure 31: The Line Numbering dialog box

Undoing and redoing changes

To undo the most recent change, press *Control+Z*, click the **Undo** icon  on the Standard toolbar, or select **Edit > Undo** from the menu bar.

The Edit menu shows the latest change that can be undone, as shown in Figure 32.

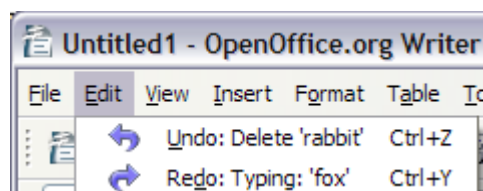


Figure 32: *Edit > Undo last action*

Click the small triangle to the right of the **Undo** icon to get a list of all the changes that can be undone (Figure 33). You can select multiple changes and undo them at the same time.

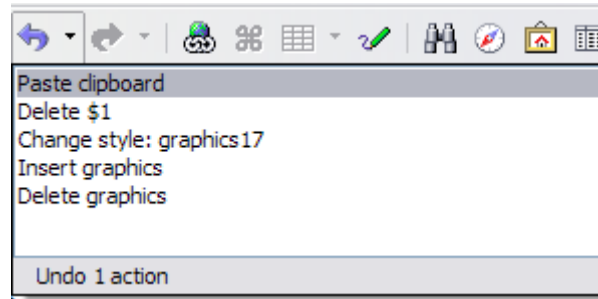



Figure 33: List of actions that can be undone

After changes have been undone, **Redo** becomes active. To redo a change, select **Edit > Redo**, or press *Control+Y* or click on the **Redo** icon . As with **Undo**, click on the triangle to the right of the arrow to get a list of the changes that can be reapplied.

To modify the number of changes OpenOffice.org remembers, select **Tools > Options > OpenOffice.org > Memory** and change **Undo: Number of steps**. Be aware that asking OOO to remember more changes makes it consume more memory.

Tracking changes to a document

You can use several methods to keep track of changes made to a document.

- Make your changes to a copy of the document (stored in a different folder, under a different name, or both), then use Writer to combine the two files and show the changes you made. Click **Edit > Compare Document**. This technique is particularly useful if you are the only person working on the document, as it avoids the increase in file size and complexity caused by the other methods.
- Save versions that are stored as part of the original file. However, this method can cause problems with documents of nontrivial size or complexity, especially if you save a lot of versions. Avoid this method if you can.
- Use Writer's change marks (often called "redlines" or "revision marks") to show where you have added or deleted material or changed formatting. Later, you or another person can review and accept or reject each change.

Tip Not all changes are recorded. For example, changing a tab stop from align left to align right and changes in formulas (equations) or linked graphics are not recorded.

Preparing a document for review

When you send a document to someone else to review or edit, you may want to prepare it first so that the editor or reviewer does not have to remember to turn on the revision marks. After you have protected the document, any user must enter the correct password in order to turn off the function or accept or reject changes.

- 1) Open the document. To check whether it contains multiple versions, click **File > Versions**. If multiple versions are listed, save the current version as a separate document with a different name and use this new document as the review copy.

- 2) With the review copy open, make sure that change recording is turned on. The **Edit > Changes > Record** menu item has a check mark next to it when recording is turned on.
- 3) Click **Edit > Changes > Protect Records**. On the Enter Password dialog box, type a password (twice) and click **OK**.

Note Passwords must contain at least five characters. It is not necessary to password protect the document while preparing it for review.

Recording changes

See Chapter 2 (Setting up Writer) for instructions on setting up how your changes will be displayed.

- 1) To begin tracking (recording) changes, click **Edit > Changes > Record**.

To show or hide the display of changes, click **Edit > Changes > Show**.

Tip Hold the mouse pointer over a marked change; you will see a *Help Tip* showing the type of change, the author, date, and time of day for the change. If *Extended Tips* are enabled, you will also see any comments recorded for this change.

- 2) To enter a comment on a marked change, place the cursor in the area of the change and then click **Edit > Changes > Comment**. (See Figure 34.) In addition to being displayed as an extended tip, the comment is also displayed in the list in the Accept or Reject Changes dialog box.

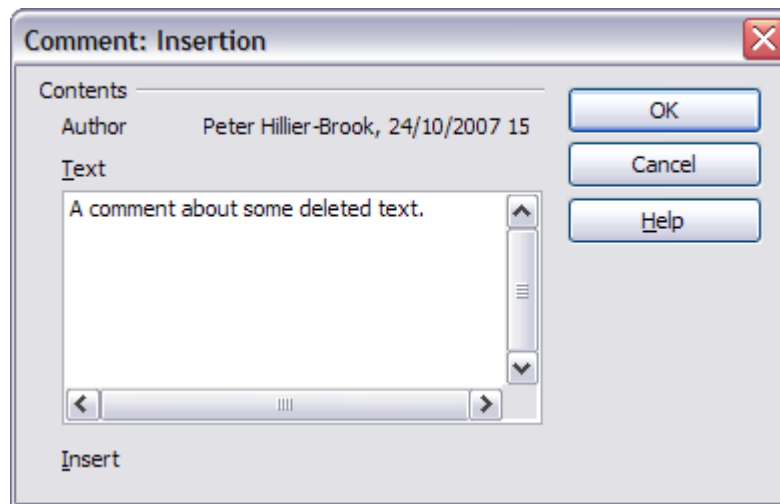


Figure 34: Inserting a comment during change recording

To move from one marked change to the next, use the arrow buttons. If no comment has been recorded for a change, the *Text* field is blank.

- 3) To stop recording changes, click **Edit > Changes > Record** again.

Inserting notes

To insert a note that is not associated with a recorded change:

- 1) Place the cursor at the text you want to comment on, then click **Insert > Note**.
- 2) On the Insert Note dialog box (Figure 35), type your note. Click the **Author** button to insert your initials and the date and time.

To view a note, move the mouse pointer over the note marker (displayed as a small yellow rectangle). Writer displays the note in a Tip above the text. You can also double-click on the note to see it inside the Edit Note dialog box. If you have trouble viewing or selecting notes this way, you can use the Navigator instead: expand the list of notes, select the one you want, right-click on it, select **Note**, and then select **Edit** to display the Edit Note dialog box.

The Edit Note dialog box looks much like the Insert Note dialog box, with the addition of forward and back arrow buttons if the document contains more than one note.

Tip You can change the color of the note marker using the **Tools > Options > OpenOffice.org > Appearance** dialog box. (In the *Text Document* section — *Note Indicator*.)

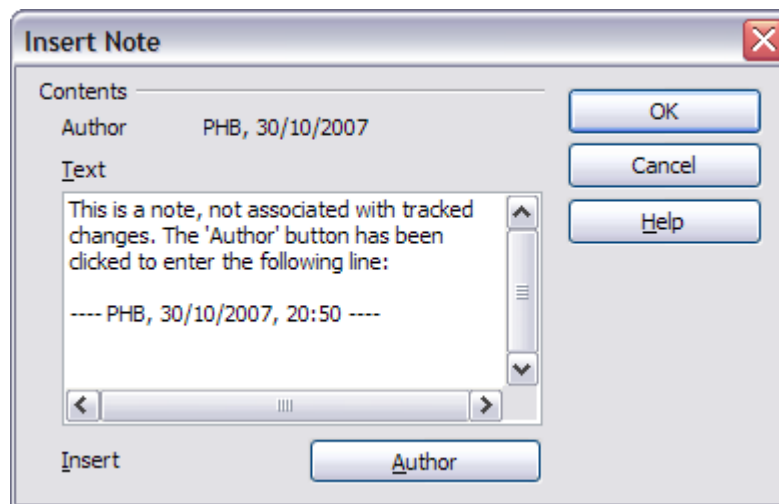


Figure 35: Inserting a note

Accepting or rejecting changes and comments

- 1) Click **Edit > Changes > Accept or Reject**. The Accept or Reject Changes dialog box (Figure 36) opens.
- 2) When you select a change in the dialog box, the actual change is highlighted in the document, so you can see what the editor changed.
- 3) Click **Accept** or **Reject** to accept or reject the selected change. You can also click **Accept All** or **Reject All** if you do not want to review the changes individually.

Changes that have not yet been accepted or rejected are displayed in the list. Accepted changes are removed from the list and appear in the text without any marking.

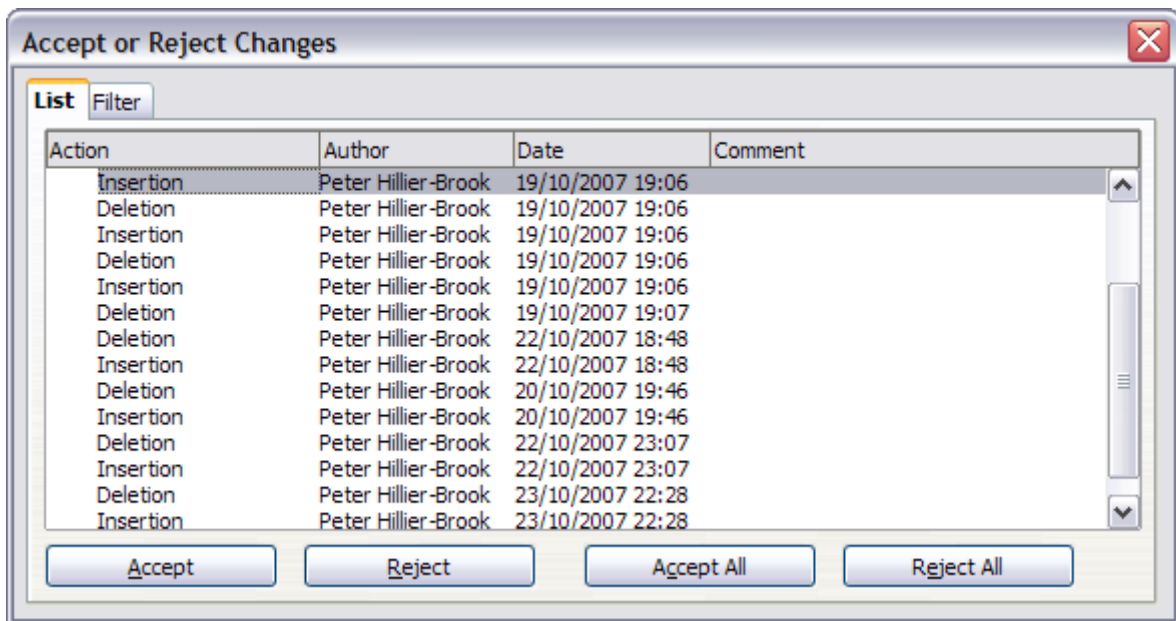


Figure 36: The List tab of the Accept or Reject Changes dialog box

To show only the changes of certain people or only the changes on specific days or various other restrictions, use the *Filter* page (Figure 37) on the Accept or Reject Changes dialog box. After specifying the filter criteria, return to the *List* page to see those changes that meet your criteria.

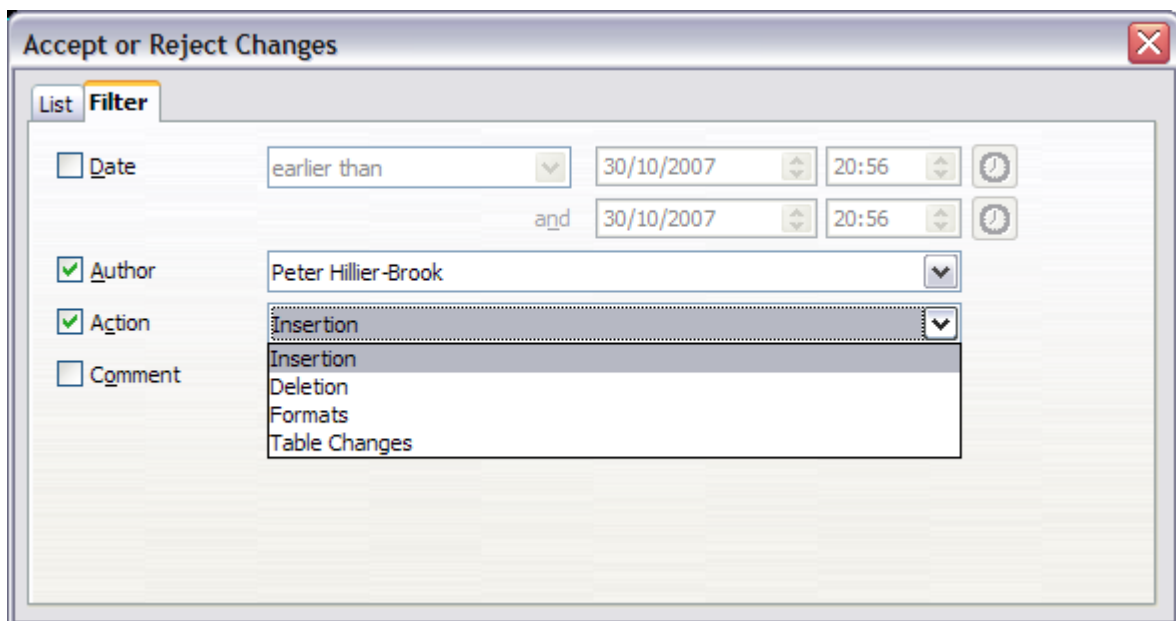


Figure 37: The Filter page of the Accept or Reject Changes dialog box

Merging modified documents

The processes discussed to this point are effective when you have one reviewer at a time. Sometimes, however, multiple reviewers all return edited versions of a document at the same time. In this case, it may be quicker to review all of these changes at once, rather than one review at a time. For this purpose, you can merge documents in Writer.

To merge documents, all of the edited documents need to have recorded changes in them.

- 1) Open one copy.
- 2) Click **Edit > Changes > Merge Document** and select and insert another copy of the document to be merged with the first.
- 3) After the documents merge, the Accept or Reject Changes dialog box opens, as in Figure 36, showing changes by more than one reviewer. If you want to merge more documents, close the dialog box and then repeat step 2.
- 4) Repeat until all copies are merged.

All recorded changes are now included in the open copy. Save this file under another name.

Comparing documents

Sometimes reviewers may forget to record the changes they make. This is not a problem with Writer because you can find the changes if you compare documents.

In order to compare documents, you need to have the original document and the one that is edited. To compare them:

- 1) Open the edited document. Select **Edit > Compare Document**.
- 2) The Insert dialog box appears. Select the original document and click **Insert**.

Writer finds and marks the changes and displays the Accept or Reject Changes dialog box. From this point, you can go through and accept or reject changes procedure as described earlier.

Linking to another part of a document

If you type in references to other parts of the document, those references can easily get out of date if you reorganize the order of topics, add or remove material, or reword a heading. OOo provides two ways to ensure that your references are up to date, by inserting links to other parts of the same document or to a different document: *hyperlinks* and *cross-references*.

The two methods have the same result if you *Control+click* the link when the document is open in OOo: you are taken directly to the cross-referenced item. However, they also have two major differences:

- The text in a hyperlink does **not** automatically update if you change the text of the linked item (although you can change it manually), but changed text does automatically update in a cross-reference.
- When using a hyperlink, you do not have a choice of the content of the link (for example text or page number), but when using a cross-reference, you do have several choices, including bookmarks.

Using hyperlinks

To insert a cross-reference as a hyperlink in your document, use the Navigator:

- 1) Open the documents containing the items you want to cross-reference.
- 2) Open the Navigator (by clicking its icon, choosing **Edit > Navigator**, or pressing *F5*).
- 3) Click the arrow next to the **Drag Mode** icon, and select **Insert as Hyperlink**.
- 4) In the list at the bottom of the Navigator, select the document containing the item that you want to cross-reference.
- 5) In the Navigator list, select the item that you want to insert as a hyperlink.
- 6) Drag the item to where you want to insert the hyperlink in the document. The name of the item is inserted in the document as an active hyperlink.

Using cross-references

To ensure that references update if you reword a heading, caption, or other linked item, use automatic cross-references. See “Using automatic cross-references” in Chapter 14 (Working with Fields) for details.

Using bookmarks

Bookmarks are listed in the Navigator and can be accessed directly from there with a single mouse click. In HTML documents, bookmarks are converted to anchors that you can jump to by hyperlink. For more about bookmarks, see “Using bookmarks” in Chapter 14 (Working with Fields).


Working with hyperlinks

When you type text (such as a website addresses or URL) that can be used as a hyperlink, OOO formats it automatically, creating the hyperlink and applying to the text a color and underlining. If this does not happen, you can enable this feature using **Tools > AutoCorrect > Options** and selecting the **URL Recognition** checkbox.

Tips If you do not want OOO to convert a specific URL to a hyperlink, select **Edit > Undo Insert** from the menu bar or press *Control+Z* immediately after the formatting has been applied.

To change the color of hyperlinks, go to **Tools > Options > OpenOffice.org > Appearance**, scroll to *Unvisited links* and/or *Visited links*, select the checkboxes, pick the new colors and click **OK**. Caution: this will change the color for all hyperlinks in all components of OpenOffice.org—this may not be what you want.

In Writer and Calc (but not Draw or Impress), you can also change the *Internet link* character style or define and apply new styles to selected links.

You can also insert and modify links using the Hyperlink dialog (Figure 38). To display the dialog, click the **Hyperlink** icon  on the Standard toolbar or select **Insert > Hyperlink** from the menu bar. To turn existing text into a link, highlight it before opening the Hyperlink dialog.

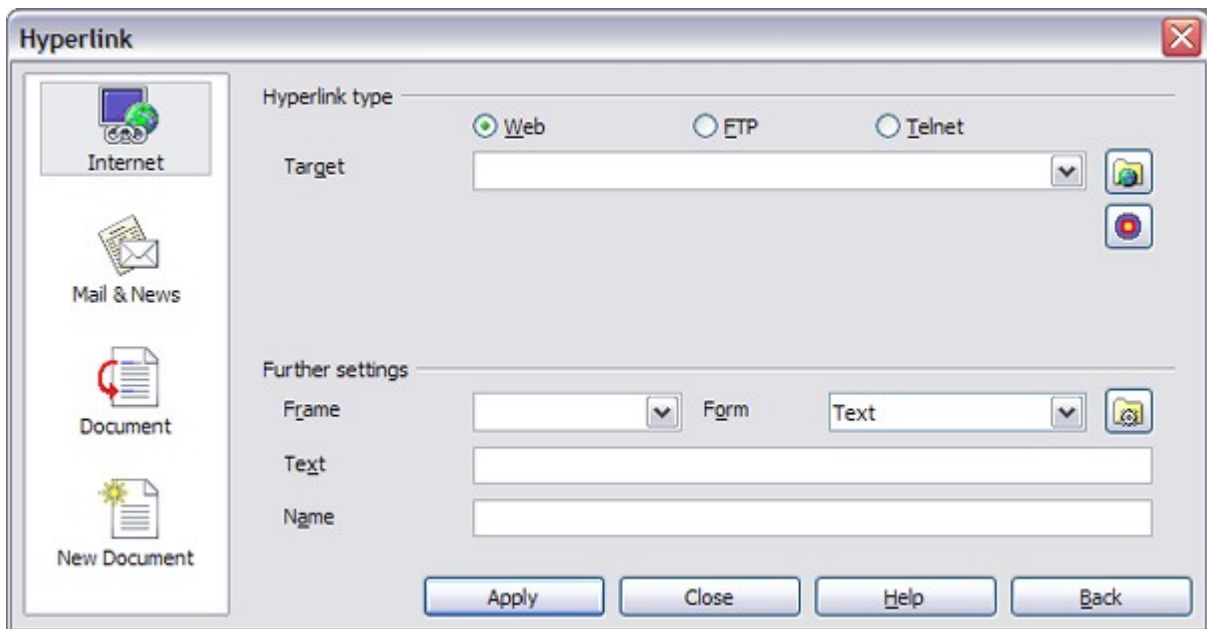


Figure 38. Hyperlink dialog showing details for Internet links

On the left hand side, select one of the four types of hyperlink:

- **Internet:** a web address, normally starting with `http://`
- **Mail & News:** for example an email address.
- **Document:** the hyperlink points to another document or to another place in the presentation.
- **New document:** the hyperlink creates a new document.

The top right part of the dialog changes according to the choice made for the hyperlink type. A full description of all the choices, and their interactions, is beyond the scope of this chapter. Here is a summary of the most common choices used in presentations.

For an *Internet* type hyperlink, choose the type of hyperlink (choose between Web, FTP or Telnet), and enter the required web address (URL).

For a *Mail and News* type hyperlink, specify whether it is a mail or news link, the receiver address and for email, also the subject.

For a *Document* type hyperlink, specify the document path (the **Open File** button opens a file browser); leave this blank if you want to link to a target in the same presentation. Optionally specify the target in the document (for example a specific slide). Click on the **Target** icon to open the Navigator where you can select the target, or if you know the name of the target, you can type it into the box.

For a *New Document* type hyperlink, specify whether to edit the newly created document immediately or just create it (**Edit later**) and the type of document to create (text, spreadsheet, etc.). For a presentation, **Edit now** is the more likely choice. The **Select path** button opens a directory picker.

The *Further settings* section in the bottom right part of the dialog is common to all the hyperlink types, although some choices are more relevant to some types of links.

- Set the value of **Frame** to determine how the hyperlink will open. This applies to documents that open in a Web browser.
- **Form** specifies if the link is to be presented as text or as a button.
- **Text** specifies the text that will be visible to the user.
- **Name** is applicable to HTML documents. It specifies text that will be added as a `NAME` attribute in the HTML code behind the hyperlink.
- **Event** button: this button will be activated to allow OOo to react to events for which the user has written some code (macro). This function is not covered in this book.

Editing hyperlinks

From **OOo 2.3**, to edit a hyperlink, you can either click anywhere in the link text, or position the cursor in the link text using the arrow keys, and then open the Hyperlink dialog by clicking the **Hyperlink** icon on the Standard toolbar or selecting **Edit > Hyperlink** from the menu bar. (To activate a hyperlink, it is now necessary to hold down the *Ctrl* key while clicking on the link.)

With **OOo 2.2.1** and earlier, clicking on a hyperlink activates the link. Therefore, to edit a link, either move the cursor into the link using the keyboard arrow keys, or change the status of the link by clicking on the acronym *HYP* (hyperlink) in the Status bar to change it to *SEL* (select), then open the Hyperlink dialog as described above.

Tip If you need to edit several hyperlinks, you can leave the Hyperlink dialog open until you have edited all of them. Be sure to click **Apply** after each one. When you are finished, click **Close**.

Switching between insert and overwrite mode

With the keyboard, press *Insert* to toggle between overwrite mode and insert mode. In insert mode, any text after the cursor position moves forward to make room for the text you type; in overwrite mode, text after the cursor position is replaced by the text you type. The current mode is displayed on the Status Bar.

With the mouse, click in the area on the Status Bar that indicates the current mode in order to switch to the other mode.

Counting the words in a selection

Select a block of text and choose **Tools > Word Count**. OOo displays the number of words and characters in the selection as well as the number of words in the document. You can also see the number of words and characters (and other information) in the entire document in **File > Properties > Statistics**.