

## HTML PowerSearch Help Contents

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## Introduction

Find and replace utilities, included in editors and word processors as well as stand-alone tools, abound. So why is HTML PowerSearch better?

First of all, HTML files are not text files, even though they are saved as text. HTML files follow a specific set of rules in how their content is read by an HTML browser, and standard find and replace tools do not take this into consideration. For example, in HTML a space, a tab, and a line break are all equivalent. Well-formatted HTML source that is easy to read and work with contains many tabs and line breaks that will never be rendered when the file is viewed in a browser. Your standard find tool will not know to find the search string "hello world" in the following example, yet in HTML it should be found.

**In this example we have the text "hello world" separated by a line break and a tab.**

HTML PowerSearch also recognizes [character entities](#) and that tags can appear in the middle of search text, so finding "a great day" is easy when the HTML source shows:

**I'm having a <B>great</B> day.**

Try that with your text editor or word processor! HTML PowerSearch is an HTML-specific tool that knows how to intelligently perform searches on HTML files.

Secondly, performing a search or search & replace across an entire Website using an editor or word processor can be very tedious. HTML PowerSearch handles entire Websites, stored in any number of subdirectories, with one button click.

Thirdly, HTML PowerSearch combines its HTML-specific searching with flexible [wildcard searching](#). You will never be able to return to working on your Websites without the aid of HTML PowerSearch.

### See also:

[Quick Start](#)

[Defining a Website Project](#)

[Performing a Search or Replace](#)

## Quick Start

### Step 1: Select a Website project to search

1. After starting the program, click [Select Project](#).
2. Click New to define a new Website project to be analyzed.
3. Enter the required [details](#). Click Help for information on any item.
4. Click OK.
5. Click Select.

### Step 2: Enter the criteria for the search or replace

1. Enter the Find and Replace text in the [main window](#).
2. Select the modes you wish to use (HTML, wildcards, etc.)

### Step 3: Perform the search or replace

1. Click Find or Replace.
2. Confirm that the file list shown is what you intend to search. To select a single file, click the Other button.
3. Click Proceed.

### Step 4: Examine the results

1. During (and after) the search, all results are shown in a convenient tree display.
2. Click on an item in the tree display to see more information in the Details pane.
3. Examine the search/replace [log](#), if you selected to create one in [Options](#).

## Defining a Website Project

Before performing a search or replace, you must define the Website to be processed. You do this by clicking [Select Project](#) in the main window, then New in the Project Manager window. After entering the required [details](#) that define a project, click OK, then Select.

You can now process all the files contained in your defined project.

You can define any number of separate projects. To select a project to be processed, simply select it in the [Project Manager window](#) and click Select.

**Note:** To search a single file, that is part of a defined project or not, you can click Other in the Project Window.

## Options

Program options are set in the HTML PowerSearch Options window, accessible by clicking Options from the [main window](#).

### Program Options

- Always confirm file list - Each time you run the program or select a new project, the file list to be searched (based on the current project's definition) must be refreshed (either by clicking Refresh File List or by performing an analysis). If this option is selected, you will be asked if you want to refresh to file list every time you click Find or Replace. If it is not selected, the file list will be automatically refreshed once, and then not again. If you will be making changes to the files contained in your site in between analyses, or if you want to exclude certain files for different analyses, select this option. Otherwise, it is less irritating to leave this option unselected.
- Audible alerts - If this is selected, then a beep will sound each time a confirmation dialog box is shown during a replace run.
- Never confirm replacements - If you never want to see the Replacement Confirmation dialog box, then select this option. Be aware that this carries a risk: erroneous search/replace texts will make undesired changes to your files with no chance to confirm those changes. It is advisable to select Backup Modified Files when using this option.
- Make backups of modified files - If this is selected, then all files modified by the program will be backed up in the directory specified in the project's [definition](#).
- Display - Selects how you wish to view search results. There are two choices:
  - Only files containing [hits](#) - The results pane in the [search results window](#) will only show files that contain the search text.
  - All files searched - The results pane in the [search results window](#) will show all files searched, whether the search text was found or not.
- File editor application - Enter the full path name of the text (or HTML) editor you wish to use to edit searched files. This allows you to use the Edit File button in the [search results window](#).

### Log Options

HTML PowerSearch provides optional logging of all search and replace operations to a disk file. This log file can be useful if you don't want to leave the [search results window](#) open, if you want to save results for later use, if you want to give the results to another person, or if you want to maintain a history of changes made to your files. See [About Search/Replace Logs](#) for more information about log files.

- Log search results - When selected, activates logging for all search operations initiated with the Find button on the [main window](#).
- Log replace results - When selected, activates logging for all replace operations initiated with the Replace button on the [main window](#).
- Append new entries to existing log file - When this option is selected, the log for each new search or replace run will be added at the end of the existing log file. When not selected, the log file will be erased at the start of each new search or replace run. This is ignored if neither Log search results nor Log replace results is checked.

- Log file - Specify the full path name of the log file to use. This is ignored if neither Log search results nor Log replace results is checked.

## Performing a Search or Replace

Before performing a search or replace, you must:

1. [Define and select a project.](#)
2. [Set your preferred options.](#)
3. Enter the search/replace criteria in the [main window](#).
4. Click Find or Replace.

At this point, if the file list has not yet been refreshed, it will be automatically refreshed now. If it has already been refreshed and the [option](#) Always Confirm File List is selected, you will be given the chance to refresh it again. You can always manually refresh the file list before a search/replace by clicking Refresh File List in the [main window](#).

After refreshing the file list, you will see the list of selected files about to be searched. At this point you have four choices:

- You may click Proceed to accept the list and begin. (If you clicked the Refresh File List button, the Proceed button will instead be OK).
- You may choose to exclude certain files from the current run. To do this, click [Exclude Files](#) and use the four Include/Exclude buttons to make your selection. Note that this selection will only affect the current run and will not be saved. When done, click Proceed.
- You may change the permanent definition of the project. To do this, click [Modify Project](#) and make any desired changes. Note that this is the same as clicking Properties in the Project Manager window and that all changes are saved. When done, click Proceed.
- You may disregard the currently defined project and select a single file to search. To do this, click the Other button and select a file. When done, click Proceed. Note that this has no impact on the project definition, and is a one-time selection.

The search or replace [procedure](#) will now begin.

## Other HTML PowerTools

The HTML tools listed on this page are available from Talicom(R). All run in the Windows environment. Please visit our home page at [www.tali.com](http://www.tali.com) for more information.

### HTML PowerAnalyzer

HTML PowerAnalyzer is a sophisticated tool employing powerful algorithms to scan HTML files and alert the user to all errors contained within them. In addition, a comprehensive report is generated containing a wealth of useful information about each file, and the entire Website.

In addition to all types of HTML syntax errors, HTML PowerAnalyzer will catch invalid &character; entity codes, non-text characters, missing/invalid link references (i.e., files pointed to by HREF, SRC, etc.), missing anchors, and link references containing capital letters (which may cause problems on case-sensitive Unix servers).

In addition, HTML PowerAnalyzer builds a list of all files included in the project directories that are not included in the Web project and that are not referenced by any files in the Web project. This helps you weed out old and obsolete files that may still be taking up space unnecessarily.

HTML PowerAnalyzer supports the very latest HTML 4, Netscape 4 extensions, and Microsoft Internet Explorer 4 extensions, and can be completely customized. The user can even select which browser (or HTML standard) to analyze for: any proprietary HTML tags (or parameters within standard tags) not supported by the selected browser will be flagged.

HTML PowerAnalyzer's algorithms utilize databases containing all rules of the HTML language -- an HTML Rulebase. The HTML Rulebase Editor allows the advanced HTML user to freely modify any and all aspects of the HTML markup language for his particular purposes. This includes adding/deleting HTML tags and tag parameters, redefining language rules for all defined elements, adding/deleting browser definitions, and more. In other words, the user has the ability to totally customize the logic used in the analysis. Another advantage of the HTML Rulebase is that it can be updated by downloading up-to-date files from Talicom's website, [www.tali.com](http://www.tali.com), as they become available. Thus, no matter how quickly the HTML language evolves, HTML PowerAnalyzer will never become obsolete.

In today's rapidly changing WWW landscape, it is not enough to visually check a Website in one or two browsers -- you want to be certain that your markup is perfect and error-free. You also want to know for sure that every single image and hyperlink is perfect, without having to scour your site and test-click every link. HTML PowerAnalyzer will automatically provide you with the certainty you need -- with the click of a button.

### HTML Rulebase Editor

A great strength of HTML PowerAnalyzer (as well as some other HTML PowerTools) lies in the customizable HTML Rulebase files that contain the rules of the HTML markup language. Due to the many different implementations of HTML in the real world, and the rapid pace at which the language is presently evolving, it is an absolute necessity to be able to quickly and easily customize any software dealing with HTML.

The HTML Rulebase Editor allows you to do just that. No matter how quickly the vendors of HTML editors and other HTML programs react to changes in the language, they will never keep up. But you, the user, will always want to be at the forefront. Using the HTML Rulebase Editor, the HTML PowerTools toolkit can always be completely up-to-date.

The HTML Rulebase Editor features a professionally-designed user interface to allow you intuitive and



direct access to every relevant attribute of every HTML tag and tag parameter. You can define all aspects of tags and tag parameters for each specific browser (or HTML standard), and even add support for brand new browsers. For example, when Netscape Navigator 5 is released, you can immediately enter all of its new commands and specify them as valid only for that particular browser.

In addition to tag and parameter information, you can modify the lists of defined protocols (e.g., http://, ftp://) and character entity codes (e.g., &amp; &copy;).

The HTML Rulebase Editor is also an excellent online reference to the entire HTML language. Brief descriptions are included for every tag and tag attribute - and you can add your own.

The flexibility and power that the HTML Rulebase Editor provides for users of HTML PowerAnalyzer are unmatched in the HTML software available on the market today.

### **HTML Meta Manager**

HTML Meta Manager is the fastest, easiest, and cheapest way to guarantee that your Website appears in every major WWW search engine. It allows rapid insertion/editing of Description and Keyword META tags (and TITLE tags) for every page in a Website.

The major WWW search engines, including Alta Vista, Lycos, Infoseek, and WebCrawler, constantly scan the World Wide Web to automatically index every page they find -- including yours. In the absence of any special indicators as to the content of your page, they take a best guess at an accurate description and applicable search keywords. The result is often less than satisfactory, which is why (a) so many searches turn up garbage, and (b) why your site might not come up when someone is searching for it.

So what kind of special indicators can you use to improve the indexing of your Webpages in the search engines? Well, they're called META tags and they can be inserted into every HTML page in a Website. META tags explicitly define a description and keywords for every page in a Website. It is very much in your best interest to include these tags in your pages, if you want to guarantee that your site will come up when a potential visitor is using a search engine. And not just on your home page -- why not have every page in your Website come up separately in a search, improving the chances that someone will click on one of your pages, rather than the competition?

The problem is, adding the required HTML tags to every page in a Website can be a huge job. Some HTML editors (such as Netscape Navigator Gold 3) allow you to define a description and keywords while working on a page, but you still have to manually enter the information for every page separately. The result is that most Websites still do not have the required META tags entered on every page.

HTML Meta Manager is an elegant solution to this problem: it allows you to easily enter a description and keywords for every page in your Website in a single, easy-to-use window. You can enter separate information for each page, or add the same META information to every page in your Website with the click of a button. The program also allows you to easily edit each page TITLE, or to automatically insert the TITLE as the description for every page.

Regardless of the HTML editing environment you work in, HTML Meta Manager can quickly and easily ensure that all your Web pages are properly listed in the major search engines.

### **HTML PowerSpell**

HTML PowerSpell will allow you to quickly and easily spell-check entire Websites, regardless of what software you used to create them. This program is unique in its comprehensive understanding of HTML files to ensure that you spell-check everything you should while avoiding all the HTML code that you don't want to check.

Unlike the spell-checker that may be built into your HTML editor, you no longer have to laboriously check your work page-by-page. And unlike the spell-checker in your text editor, you no longer have to repeatedly hit Ignore to skip all the HTML elements that you don't want to check.

Advanced spell-checking features that you've come to expect from your software are all included, such as support for custom dictionaries, various options for customizing spell-checking, a context view of misspelled words, and support for multiple languages.

HTML PowerSpell fully understands your HTML files in order to thoroughly and correctly spell-check them. For example:

**<i>unbelievable really means unbelievable  
resum&eacute; really means resumé  
 should include Check this text  
etc.**

Typos and misspelled words in your Websites may leave doubt as to your level of professionalism or your attention to detail. Use HTML PowerSpell every time you make changes to your Websites to ensure that your pages are error-free!

## HTML PowerSearch

Find and replace utilities, included in editors and word processors as well as stand-alone tools, abound. So why is HTML PowerSearch better?

First of all, HTML files are not text files, even though they are saved as text. HTML files follow a specific set of rules in how their content is read by an HTML browser, and standard find and replace tools do not take this into consideration. For example, in HTML a space, a tab, and a line break are all equivalent. Well-formatted HTML source that is easy to read and work with contains many tabs and line breaks that will never be rendered when the file is viewed in a browser. Your standard find tool will not know to find the search string "hello world" in the following example, yet in HTML it should be found.

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world" separated by a line break and a tab.**

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## HTML Image Scanner

Experienced Web developers know -- and beginners will learn -- the value of using the WIDTH and

HEIGHT parameters of the IMG tag: much faster perceived loading of a Web page. When the browser is provided with these parameters, it can set aside a frame for the picture which it will load later, and immediately place all the text on the page.

Unfortunately, inserting these parameters into every IMG tag in a Website is terribly tedious and error-prone. First, you have to use some software to determine the width and height of every image you will use. Next, you have to search for every occurrence of an IMG tag in the site. Then, you have to manually type in the appropriate WIDTH=123 HEIGHT=123. Not only does this process take a very long time, it is irritating. Also, typos during this type of mundane, repetitive work are common, resulting in distorted images and more work.

HTML Image Scanner solves this problem once and for all. With the click of a button it will scan every IMG tag and every referenced image in an entire Website and automatically insert the correct WIDTH and HEIGHT parameters. A number of customizable parameters let you decide, for example, whether to alter an existing parameter (that may intentionally be different from the actual image size) or to leave it alone. You can even enter a list of image filenames which you want HTML Image Scanner to ignore.

Another important attribute in the IMG tag is ALT. This attribute specifies text to be displayed in place of the picture in cases where the picture has not yet been loaded, when the browser is unable to display pictures, when the user has selected not to display pictures, and when Web pages are accessed by the blind. HTML Image Scanner alerts you to every missing ALT attribute, and lets you insert it on-the-fly, complete with the ability to show you the picture then and there.

If you have many images spread across many pages, or if you frequently modify the images included in your pages or add new ones, HTML Image Scanner is an absolute necessity.

## HTML to Text Converter

Web authors work with HTML. Even if your source files came from another source, once they have been marked up using HTML, they are no longer viewable without an HTML browser. However, it is often necessary to convert an HTML document back to plain text.

A simple approach would be to simply remove all the HTML markup from a file. This would leave a rather ugly, unformatted text file containing many extra spaces, tabs, and line breaks. A better approach would be to interpret the HTML tags contained in the document, much as an HTML browser does, and create a text file containing some of the formatting from the original. HTML PowerTools' HTML to Text Converter takes this improved approach.

The formatting available in a text file is limited, but HTML to Text Converter maintains many of the important aspects such as headings, titles, bulleted/numbered lists (even multi-level numbered lists), paragraph breaks (differentiating between <BR> and <P> tags), horizontal rules (<HR> tags), and more. Of course, all spaces, tabs, and line breaks used to format the HTML source are dealt with intelligently to eliminate extraneous spaces and line breaks in the converted text file.

Unlike other approaches for converting files, HTML to Text Converter saves time and effort by running in batch mode, converting some or all of the files in a Web project with one button click.

Customizable options allow some control of the how the text file is rendered, including choosing word-wrap, setting maximum line length, and choosing to render horizontal rules (<HR> tags) or not. If you ever need to convert HTML documents to text files, HTML PowerTools' HTML to Text Converter will be a very valuable utility in your HTML developer's toolkit.

## HTML Date Stamper

Not only is it customary on the Web to include a "last modified on" date in Websites, it is an important

indicator to those viewing your pages that the pages are recent and up-to-date. One thing sure to convince a browser not to return to your pages is if they are not updated frequently.

The amount of time and effort required to go into your home page and modify the date is not extreme. However, wouldn't it be beneficial to include a "this site last modified on" date stamp on the bottom of every page in your site? With the Web's new and more powerful search engines (Digital's Alta Vista is a prime example), more and more users will be entering your sites at individual pages and not through your home page. Thus, if you want to show your audience that the site is up-to-date (even if that individual page has not been recently changed), you should have a date stamp on each and every page.

The amount of time and effort to insert the current date into every page, though, is not negligible. HTML PowerTools' HTML Date Stamper will do this for you automatically, on some or all of your Website's pages, with the click of a button.

You provide a simple set of rules that tells the program where to insert the current (or some other) date in any files that you want to be affected. For example, you could define a rule as, "replace all text between the words 'Last modified: ' and the next period with today's date." A number of date and date/time formats are available to choose from.

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## Project Window

The Project Window, which initially displays all files included the current project, is displayed when clicking Refresh File List from the [main window](#). This window is also displayed automatically when clicking Find or Replace if the file list has not yet been refreshed.

**Note:** You can skip this window when clicking Find or Replace by holding down Shift or Ctrl when clicking the button.

If you are satisfied with the file list after refreshing it, simply click OK (to return to the main window, if you clicked Refresh File List to get here) or Proceed.

Alternatively, you have three other options:

- The Modify Project button takes you straight to the [Project Properties](#) window to make changes to the current project's definition. When returning to this window, the file list will be refreshed based on your changes to the definition.
- The Exclude Files button allows you to temporarily exclude certain files from processing. After clicking this button, the Project window will contain two lists: one showing all files to be included in the run, and one showing all those excluded. Use the Exclude and Include buttons to move a single file from one list to the other, and use the Exclude All and Include All buttons to rapidly move all files from one list to the other.

**Hint:** double-clicking a file name will move it to the other list.

- The Other button provides a dialog box for selecting a single file to be analyzed. This file may be part of a defined project, but it does not have to be. Note that this has no impact on the project definition, and is a one-time selection.

## Main Window

From the main window of HTML PowerSearch you can navigate to the [Project Manager](#) and [Options](#) windows by clicking the appropriate buttons. The name of the currently selected project is displayed at the top of the window, as well as the number of files currently selected. If you used the [Project window](#) to temporarily exclude any files from the run, the number of files displayed will indicate this fact.

Clicking Refresh File List will re-scan your hard disk to find all files included the project's definition. The resulting list is displayed in the Project window. There, you can temporarily exclude certain files from the run, or jump directly to the [Project Properties window](#), or select a single file to be fixed instead of the entire project.

Note that it is not necessary to click Refresh File List to perform a search or replace. Clicking Find or Replace will automatically cause a refresh and provide you with the opportunity to exclude files or select a single file not in the current project.

**Hint:** if you do not wish to see the Project window before performing a search, you can hold down Shift or Ctrl when clicking Find or Replace to automatically proceed straight to the run itself.

## Defining a Search or Replace

You define a search or replace by setting the search criteria and then clicking either the Find or Replace button. The following criteria are available:

- Find - Enter the text to search for (this field is always required). When Use wildcards is selected, special rules apply to the Find text (see [Wildcard Searches](#) for details).
- Replace with - Enter the text to replace the Find text with. This field is ignored when the Find button is clicked to perform a search.
- HTML mode - When selected, the search/replace will be performed in HTML mode. See [Using HTML Mode](#) for details.
- Use wildcards - Performs the search in wildcard mode. See [Wildcard Searches](#) for more information.
- Whole words only - Forces the search to only find matching occurrences that are bracketed on both sides by a word break character. These include spaces, punctuation, line breaks, and tabs. Note: When Whole words only is selected and [HTML Mode](#) is **not** selected, the find text "tre" will find a [hit](#) in "raison d'&ecirc;tre " (rendered as "raison d'être "), whereas in HTML mode, this does not count as an occurrence because the semicolon in &ecirc; is not punctuation but rather part of a [character entity](#).
- Case-sensitive - Forces the search to only find occurrences that match the exact case of the find text. For example, when this option is selected, searching for "The" will **not** find "the" or "THE".

## Performing the Search or Replace

Click Search to begin the search, or click Replace to begin the search and replace. See [Performing a Search or Replace](#) for further information.

## Saving a Search Profile for Later Use

You can save a search/replace profile for later use by first defining it, and then clicking the Save button.

Enter a name for the search profile. You can overwrite a previously-saved search profile by selecting its name from the pull-down list in the Save dialog box.

To later retrieve a saved search, simply select its name from the Saved Searches list on the main window.

To delete a saved search profile, select it from the list and click Delete.

## Project Manager Window

This window, accessible by clicking Select Project from the main window, shows a list of all currently defined Website projects. To select one for analysis, click its name and click OK.

To add a new Website project to the list, click New. The [New Project](#) window will appear.

To modify an existing project's definition, select it and click Properties. The [Project Properties](#) window will appear.

To remove a project from the list, select it and click Remove.

Note that the Cancel button in this window will not undo changes made in the Project Property window.



## Project Properties

The Project Properties window appears after clicking New or Properties in the Project Manager window.

After entering all the required details, click OK. To ignore all changes made (and to cancel the addition of a new project), click Cancel.

- **Project Name** - Enter a descriptive name for the project up to 20 characters in length. You will use this name to identify the project. It will also appear in reports.
- **Project Code** - Enter a code for the project, up to five characters in length.
- **Directory** - Enter the full path of the project's root directory. Click Browse button to browse your hard disk for the correct directory.
- **Include Subdirectories** - If the project's HTML files occupy subdirectories below the specified directory, make sure this check box is checked.
- **Backups To** - Enter the full path of a directory to use for backing up files modified by the program. If project files residing in subdirectories of the project's root directory are modified, they will be backed up in corresponding subdirectory names under the backup directory. Tip: to avoid unintentionally modifying backed up files, don't specify a backup directory that is below the project's root directory if you have selected Include Subdirectories.
- **HTML File Mask** - Here, specify one or more DOS-style file masks for your files. Generally, this will be simply \*.htm. You may specify multiple file masks by separating them with semicolons, e.g. \*.htm;\*.shtml.
- **Refresh** - Click this button to ensure that your other entries specify the files that you expect. This button is located here for your convenience only, and its use is not required.
- **Files in Project** - Here, you can review the files included in your project definition. After changing any of the entries in the Project Location frame, the list will be cleared. Click Refresh to re-scan the indicated files.

## Search Results Window

This window is slightly different for the 16-bit and 32-bit versions. Please refer to one of the following:

- [Search Results Window \(16-bit Version\)](#)
- [Search Results Window \(32-bit Version\)](#)

## **About HTML PowerSearch**

HTML PowerSearch is one of Talicom's HTML PowerTools. To see which version you are using, right-click on the main window's Help button.

Please refer to <http://www.tali.com> for complete information about Talicom's line of HTML PowerTools for Windows.

## HTML Rulebase

An HTML Rulebase is a file containing all relevant facts about the HTML markup language, and is the logical basis for all of HTML PowerAnalyzer's decisions. Rulebase files have an HRB extension and are located in the directory where the HTML PowerTools programs reside.

The contents of an HTML Rulebase can be customized using the [HTML Rulebase Editor](#), available separately. Up-to-date Rulebase files can also be downloaded from [www.tali.com](http://www.tali.com).

## Confirm Replace, HTML Tag Included in Search Text

This window appears during an HTML-mode Replace if the text found by the search contains HTML tags. The top frame shows you the text that was found in the context of the HTML file, and reports the line in the file where the text was found. The bottom frame takes your decision.

HTML tags in the found text is a special case since replacing the text may result in lost HTML tags which could render an HTML file in error. HTML PowerSearch handles this case by always alerting you, and allowing you to decide on a case-by-case basis:

- Do not replace - This option skips this occurrence of the found text, making no changes.
- Replace it with this text - Make the replacement with the text selected in the combo-box. Note that you can edit the text on a case-by-case basis to properly insert any HTML tags that should be in the Replace text. To select a previously-edited version of the Replace text, simply select it from the list.

**Hint:** The program does not allow a "replace all" option in this case because of the danger involved in removing HTML tags. If you need the functionality of a Replace All option, you should re-run the search not in HTML mode, specifying the exact text to be replaced (including its HTML tags), and the exact replacement text.

## Confirm Replace Window

This window appears during a Replace run to get your confirmation of a particular replacement. Note that this dialog box will not appear if you selected Never Confirm Replacements in [Options](#), or after you select one of the No to All options (see below).

The frame shows you the text that was found in the context of the file, and reports the line in the file where the text was found.

Below the frame, are a set of buttons used to make your choice about the pending replacement.

### Confirmation Options

- Yes - Make the replacement this one time only. Ask me for confirmation next time.
- No - Do not make the replacement this one time only. Ask me for confirmation next time.
- Yes to All - Make the replacement this time and every subsequent time the Find text is found, for the rest of this run. Do not display this dialog box again for the rest of this run.
- No to All - Do not make the replacement this time, nor any subsequent time the Find text is found, for the rest of this run. Do not display this dialog box again for the rest of this run.
- Yes to all in this file - Make the replacement this time and every subsequent time the Find text is found, for the rest of the current file. Do not display this dialog box again for the rest of this file, but display it again if the Find text is found in subsequent files.
- No to All in this file - Do not make the replacement this time, nor any subsequent time the Find text is found, for the rest of the current file. Do not display this dialog box again for the rest of this file, but display it again if the Find text is found in subsequent files.
- Skip the rest of this file - Do not make the replacement this time and don't bother searching for the Find text in the rest of this file: skip to the next file. Display this dialog box again if the Find text is found in subsequent files.

## About Search/Replace Logs

If selected in [Options](#), HTML Power Search generates a simple log of its activity during a search or replace run. The log can contain the following types of entries:

### Start of Report

- Session started: - Indicates the date and time at which the operation commenced.
- HTML PowerSearch - Indicates the operation performed. There are three possible displays:
  - Searching for "find text" - Indicates a search run for the text displayed.
  - Replacing "find text" with "replace text" - Indicates a replace run, replacing find text with replace text.
  - Search Profile - Indicates the name of the saved search being conducted..

### Start of File

At the start of each file, the full path of the filename appears.

### Lines with Hits

- Found at line line#, position position# - Indicates the line number within the file and the character position within the line where a hit was found. In a replace run this indicates an occurrence that was not replaced.
- Line line#: x replaced - Indicates the number of replacements made on the specified line number.

### End of File

At the end of each file, the following status and error messages may appear:

- File modified - Changes were written to the file. A backup of the file was not made.
- File backed up and modified - Changes were written to the file. A backup of the file was made.
- File not modified - No changes were made to the file.
- All or part of this file was skipped - You clicked "Skip the rest of this file" in the [Replace Confirmation](#) dialog box.
- Could not back up file. (error code) - For some reason, a backup could not be created. Make sure that you enough room on the disk and that the backup file was not open by another program. This will always be accompanied by the "File not modified" message (when a backup cannot be made, the original file is never modified).
- The file could not be overwritten. (error code) - An error occurred preventing modification of the file. Make sure that the file was not open by another program, and that you are not out of disk space.
- The file could not be accessed. (error code) - Suggests that the file was open by another program, the file was deleted since the last file list refresh, or that a disk error occurred.
- An error occurred while reading the file. (error code) - Suggests that the file was open by another program, or that a disk error occurred.
- An error occurred while writing to the file. (error code) - Suggests that the file was open by another

- program, or that a disk error occurred.
- An unexpected error occurred while processing the file. (**error code**) - Indicates a serious error. Report the code to Talicom technical support.

**Note:** if you cannot determine the cause of one of the above error messages, please contact Talicom technical support at [support@tali.com](mailto:support@tali.com) with the error code reported. If possible, also send the file that was being searched when the error occurred.

At the end of each file, a hit summary is reported:

- For a Find run: the total number of [hits](#) found in the file.
- For a Replace run: the total number of [hits](#) found in the file, and the number of those hits that was replaced.



## Wildcard Searches

When Use wildcards is selected, the Find text can include a number of special characters that provide great searching flexibility.

### Special Wildcard Characters

The following characters have special meanings and are not treated literally in a wildcard search.

?	Any single character
*	Zero or more characters
#	Any single digit (0 through 9)
[characters]	Any single character contained in the text between the square brackets
[!characters]	Any single character <b>not</b> contained in the text between the square brackets

The special characters left bracket ([), question mark (?), number sign (#), and asterisk (\*) can be used to match themselves directly only by enclosing them in brackets, e.g. [\*]. The right bracket (]) can't be used within a group to match itself, but it can be used outside a group as an individual character.

### Using Wildcard Ranges

A group of one or more characters (**characters**) enclosed in square brackets ([ ]) can be used to match any single character and can include almost any character code, including digits.

In addition to a simple list of characters enclosed in brackets, **characters** can specify a range of characters by using a hyphen (-) to separate the upper and lower bounds of the range. For example, [A-Z] results in a match if the corresponding character position in the Find text contains any of the uppercase letters in the range A through Z. Multiple ranges are included within the brackets without any delimiters, e.g. [A-CX-Z] includes A, B, C, X, Y, and Z. If Case-sensitive is selected, then the range [A-C] matches only A, B, and C. If Case-sensitive is not selected, then this range includes in addition, a, Å, à, b, and c.

An exclamation point (!) at the beginning of **characters** means that a match is made if any character except the ones in **characters** is found in string. When used outside brackets, the exclamation point matches itself.

The hyphen (-) can appear either at the beginning (after an exclamation point if one is used) or at the end of **characters** to match itself. In any other location, the hyphen is used to identify a range of characters.

When a range of characters is specified, they must appear in ascending sort order (from lowest to highest). [A-Z] is a valid pattern, but [Z-A] is not.

The character sequence [] is ignored (this is [ and ] with nothing in between).

### Language Issues

In some languages, there are special characters in the alphabet that actually represent two separate characters. For example, several languages use the character "æ" to represent the characters "a" and "e" when they appear together. Wildcard mode recognizes that the single special character and the two individual characters are equivalent.

When a language that uses one of these special characters is specified in the system locale settings, an occurrence of the single special character in either pattern or string matches the equivalent 2-character sequence in the other string. Similarly, a single special character in pattern enclosed in brackets (by

itself, in a list, or in a range) matches the equivalent 2-character sequence in the Find text.

## Using HTML Mode

HTML PowerSearch is a versatile search and replace program because it can function in two entirely different modes. When HTML Mode is **not** selected in the [main window](#), then HTML PowerSearch operates in a manner similar to the familiar search functions of word processors and text editors.

However, when HTML Mode is selected, you have the unparalleled ability to work with HTML files without any regard for the fact that they are different from regular text files. This difference in functionality intelligently takes into account the following unique features of HTML files:

- **White space** - In HTML files, tabs and line breaks are equivalent to spaces. Also, sequences of spaces, tabs, and line breaks--in any combination--are always equivalent to a **single** space. This, of course, allows the HTML author to aesthetically format the HTML source for easy editing and maintenance, while providing a document that will appear as desired when viewed in an HTML browser. The result of this, is that standard search and replace programs will miss many occurrences of find texts that really should be found. As an illustration, HTML PowerSearch will find the text "hello world" in the following example, even though the words "hello" and "world" are separated by a line break and a tab:

**In this example we have the text "hello world" separated by a line break and a tab.**

- **HTML Tags** - In HTML Mode, only actual document text is included in the search. HTML tags themselves, and their entire contents, are ignored by the search. For example, in HTML Mode the contents of HTML comment tags (`<!-- -->`) are completely ignored. You can think of this as a search on the text that appears in your HTML browser while viewing a document. Note that certain HTML tags are treated as a space in a search, while others are not. Examples of the former are `<P>`, `<BR>`, `<HR>`, and `<IMG>`. Examples of the latter are `<B>`, `<I>`, `<A ...>`, and `<SUB>`. As an illustration, HTML PowerSearch will find the text "click here" in the following example, even though there is a tag between the two words:

**For more information,click `<A HREF="info.html">here</A>`.**

- **Character Entities** - In HTML Mode, [character entities](#) in an HTML file are treated as the characters that they represent. Searching for "this & that" will find "this & that" (as well as "this & that", if it existed so in the HTML file). Likewise, when performing a replace, all characters in the replace text that should, according to SGML rules, be represented as a character entity, are automatically converted to the proper character entity when being written to the file. For example, the replace text "x > y" will be written to the file as "x &gt; y".

## **Hit**

A hit is an instance where the search text specified in the Find field was found in a file.

## Character Entities

Character entities are HTML representations of reserved SGML characters (e.g., < and & are represented by &lt; and &amp;), characters with ASCII codes above 127 (e.g., © and ® are represented by &copy; and &reg;), control characters (e.g., non-breaking space is &nbsp;), and any other character when using its ASCII code (e.g., A is &#65;).

## Search Results Window (32-bit Win 95/NT Version)

This window is displayed during and after a search/replace run. The window is resizable; that is, you can drag its borders out or maximize it to show more information on the screen.

### Progress Frame

This area indicates which file is currently being searched, as well as the progress of the current run.

### Results

This area contains a hierarchical display with details about the current search/replace operation. There are three controls at the top of the panel. They are:

- Expand All (+) - Click this small button to expand every branch of the display tree so that all information is visible. Note that there is no keyboard access to this button.
- Collapse All (-) - Click this small button to collapse the entire tree so that only the search summary item is displayed. Note that there is no keyboard access to this button.
- Show full paths - When selected, all filenames in the tree display with include full path names. When not selected, only actual filenames are displayed. You can change this setting at any time.

The tree display itself can contain the following items:



Folder - Indicates a folder containing files that are searched. Summary search/replace details are displayed for all files in the folder. (Will be



when files in the folder's branch are not displayed, i.e. the branch is collapsed.)



File with [hits](#) - Indicates a file that was searched and contained at least one [hit](#).



File with no hits - Indicates a file that was searched but contained not [hits](#). This item will only be displayed if All files searched is selected in [Options](#).



Partially skipped file - Indicates a file that, during a replace run, you clicked "Skip the rest of this file" in the [Replace Confirmation](#) dialog box. Contains at least one hit. One or more replacements may have been made.



File with error - Indicates that an error occurred while trying to access this file.



Line containing a [hit](#) - Indicates a line in a file containing an occurrence of the Find text. During a replace run, this indicates that there was a hit, but that it was not replaced. Note that only the first 100 characters of the line are shown in the Results display.



Line containing a replacement - Indicates a line in a file in which a replacement was made. The text displayed in this line is the original text that was found in the file. To see the replaced version, click the line and see the Details area, below. Note that only the first 100 characters of the line is shown in the Results display.

### Details

This area shows selected details of the currently selected object in the results display. When a folder or file is selected, information about that item, as well as summary statistics on the search/replace, is shown.

When a [hit](#) is selected in the results display, the found/replaced text is displayed (and highlighted) in the context of the file where it was found.

Note that during a replace run, file contents cannot be shown while the file is still being processed.

### Command Buttons

- Edit File - This button is available when a file item is selected in the results display. Click this button to load the selected file into the editor defined in [Options](#).
- Pause - Click this button at any time to pause the search in progress. When in pause mode, this button will become Continue, used for continuing a search (ending pause mode). When in pause mode, you can click Close to abort the search.

**Note:** Any file in which replacements were made will be modified on disk. Backups of modified files will be made if so selected in [Options](#). Note: it is always advisable to maintain backups when working on important files.

**Note:** It is not advisable to have any of the files to be searched open by another program during a run. Results may be unpredictable.

## Search Results Window (16-bit Win 3. x Version)

This window is displayed during and after a search/replace run. The window is resizable; that is, you can drag its borders out or maximize it to show more information on the screen.

### Progress Frame

This area indicates which file is currently being searched, as well as the progress of the current run.

### Results

This area contains a hierarchical list with details about the current search/replace operation. There are three controls at the top of the panel. They are:

- Expand All (+) - Click this small button to expand every branch of the display tree so that all information is visible. Note that there is no keyboard access to this button.
- Collapse All (-) - Click this small button to collapse the entire tree so that only the search summary item is displayed. Note that there is no keyboard access to this button.
- Show full paths - When selected, all filenames in the tree display with include full path names. When not selected, only actual filenames are displayed. You can change this setting at any time.

The tree display shows all files with [hits](#) (or all files searched if Display All Files Searched is selected in [Options](#)) and the directories in which they exist. Each file item displays the number of [hits](#) (and replaces during a replace run) found within it. Each directory item displays the number of [hits](#) (and replaces during a replace run) for all of its branches.

### Details

This area shows selected details of the currently selected object in the results display.

### Command Buttons

- Edit File - This button is available when a file item is selected in the results display. Click this button to load the selected file into the editor defined in [Options](#).
- Pause - Click this button at any time to pause the search in progress. When in pause mode, this button will become Continue, used for continuing a search (ending pause mode). When in pause mode, you can click Close to abort the search.

**Note:** Any file in which replacements were made will be modified on disk. Backups of modified files will be made if so selected in [Options](#). Note: it is always advisable to maintain backups when working on important files.

**Note:** It is not advisable to have any of the files to be searched open by another program during a run. Results may be unpredictable.



