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Introduction

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>un</i>believable` really means `unbelievable`
`resumé`; 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!

See also:

[Quick Start](#)

[Defining a Website Project](#)

[Spell-checking Files](#)

[How HTML Files are Spell-checked](#)

Quick Start

Step 1: Select a Website project to spell-check

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

Step 2: Begin the spell-check

1. Click Spell Check.
2. Confirm that you wish to check all the files shown, click Exclude to exclude files, or click Other to select a single file that does not have to be part of the currently selected project.
3. Click Proceed.

Defining a Website Project

Before spell-checking any files, you 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 spell-check a single file, that is part of a defined project or not, you can click Other in the Project Window.

Options

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

Dictionary Options

- Dictionary language - Select the primary language of the HTML pages you will be checking. HTML PowerSpell is supplied with the universal English dictionary; see [Install Additional Dictionary Languages](#) for information on obtaining and using others.
- Secondary language - Optionally, select a second dictionary to be active during the spell-check. This is useful if, for example, you are checking pages that contain more than one language. If the selected secondary dictionary is the same as the main dictionary language, then the secondary dictionary selection will be ignored. Note that on systems with limited memory resources, it may not be possible to load a second dictionary.
- Custom dictionary file to use - Specify here the file to use as your custom dictionary. To use an existing one, select it from the list. To create a new one, simply type in its name. See [Custom Dictionaries](#) for more information.
- Edit - Opens the specified custom dictionary for editing in Windows Notepad. See [Custom Dictionaries](#) for more information.

Spelling Options

- Check ALT attributes of IMG tags - If selected, text found in all occurrences of IMG tags' ALT attributes will be spell-checked as regular text. For details, please see [ALT attribute of IMG tags](#).
- Ignore words in UPPERCASE - If selected, words containing only capital letters will be ignored, e.g., NASA.
- Ignore words with numbers - If selected, words containing digits will be ignored, e.g., H2O.
- Suggest alternatives - If selected, the program will attempt to display a list of suggested alternative spellings for each misspelled word.
- Alert to unrecognized Replace words - If selected, the program will alert you to unknown words entered in the Replace To box of the [Word Not in Dictionary window](#) (after you click [Change](#) or [Change All](#)). You will be asked to confirm that you actually do want to use the unrecognized word. If not selected, unrecognized Replace To words will be accepted without asking for your confirmation.
- When adding capitalized words to the custom dictionary - This allows you to customize how capitalized words (i.e., words beginning with an upper-case letter followed by only lower-case letters) are added to the dictionary. For more information on the following three options, see [Adding Capitalized Words](#):
 - Ask if word is always capitalized - You will be asked which way to add each new word to the current [custom dictionary](#).
 - Add as "always capitalized" - The word will only be recognized in the future if it is found capitalized.

- Add as "not always capitalized" - The word will be recognized in the future if it is capitalized or not.

Program Options

- Always confirm file list - Each time you run the program or select a new project, the file list to be spell-checked (based on the current project's definition) must be refreshed (either by clicking Refresh File List or by clicking Spell Check in the main window). If this option is selected, you will be asked if you want to refresh the file list every time you click the Spell Check button. 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 spell check runs, select this option. Otherwise, it is less irritating to leave this option unselected.
- Audible alert - If selected, a beep will sound when a misspelled word is displayed requiring your action.
- Make Backups - If this is selected, then all files modified by the program will be backed up in the directory specified in the [project's definition](#).

Spell-checking Files

After [defining and selecting a project](#) and [setting preferred options](#), click Spell Check in the main window.

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 spell-check run 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 processed. 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 spell-check. 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.

All selected files will now be [spell-checked](#).

HTML PowerTools for Windows

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 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 be 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, 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., & and ©).

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>un</i>believable really means unbelievable
resumé; 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.

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

HTML PowerSearch also recognizes &entity; codes 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 great 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.

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
 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.

Visit our Website at <http://www.tali.com>

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 Spell Check if the file list has not yet been refreshed. (Note: you can skip this window when clicking Spell Check by holding down Shift or Ctrl when clicking that 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 two 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 spell-checked. 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 PowerSpell you can navigate to the [Project Manager](#) and [Options](#) windows by clicking the appropriate buttons. You can also begin a spell-check run by clicking the Spell Check button in the center of the window.

The name of the currently selected project is displayed at the top of the window, as well as the number of files currently selected for spell-check. If you used the [Project window](#) to temporarily exclude any files from the spell-check 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 spell-check, jump directly to the [Project Properties window](#), or select a single file to be spell-checked instead of an entire project.

Note that it is not necessary to click Refresh File List to perform a spell-check. Clicking Spell Check will automatically cause a refresh and provide you with the opportunity to exclude files or select a single file not in the current project.

Tip: if you do not wish to see the Project window before running a spell-check, you can hold down Shift or Ctrl when clicking Spell Check to automatically proceed straight to the spell-check itself.

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 spell-checking, 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. This code is used to uniquely identify a project.
- Directory - Enter the full path of the project's root directory. Click Browse 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 Directories - 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.

Spell-check Window

This window is displayed while a spell-check run is in progress.

- The Progress frame indicates which file is currently being checked, as well as the progress of the current file.
- The Report frame displays file-related information, including summaries of changed words and file error reports, if any.
- Click the Pause button at any time to pause the check. When in pause mode, this button will become Continue, used for continuing the run (ending pause mode). When in pause mode, you can click Close to abort the spell-check.
- Click Close to close the window after a spell-check run. If clicked while in pause mode, the spell-check will be aborted. If clicked while in the middle of processing a file and any changes were made to the file, the changes will not be written and the current file will remain unmodified.

When an unrecognized word is found, the [Word Not in Dictionary](#) window will appear.

About HTML PowerSpell

HTML PowerSpell is created and marketed by Talicom.

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 on all of Talicom's products.

HTML Rulebase

An HTML Rulebase is a file containing all relevant facts about the HTML markup language, and is the logical basis for the decisions made by some HTML PowerTools. 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.

Word Not in Dictionary Window

This window pops automatically when a misspelled word is found during a spell-check. Note that you can enlarge the window sideways (by dragging its border) to see more of the Context View.

Fields

- Not in Dictionary - Display of the unrecognized (misspelled) word. You can click the word to copy it to the Change To box.
- Change To - The word that will be used in Change and Change All operations (see below). You can manually edit this field, or click a suggestion in the Suggestions list to fill it automatically. To look up suggestions for any word, you can type it in here and click the Suggest button.
- Suggestions - Either when an unrecognized word is found or after clicking the Suggest button, this list will include possible alternative spellings. If the program is unable to make suggestions, this list will appear disabled and will contain only the text "[No suggestions]". To select a word from the list, simply click on it. **Tip:** to select a word and use it for a Change in one step, simply double-click the word.
- Context View - Display of the unrecognized (misspelled) word in context of its surroundings in the HTML file. In the case of an unrecognized word which appears in the [ALT value of an IMG tag](#), only the IMG tag will be shown. Enlarge the window sideways (by dragging its border) to expand the Context View.

Commands

- **Ignore** this occurrence of the word, and continue checking.
- **Ignore All** occurrences of the word in all files, and continue checking.
- **Change** the original to the word in the Change To box, and continue checking. **Tip:** double-clicking a word in the Suggestions list selects that word and activates the Change in one step. **Note:** If the Change To field is empty, then all occurrences of the word will be erased. **Note:** if a word containing embedded HTML tags is being replaced, the [Changing Word Containing Embedded HTML Tags](#) window will appear.
- **Change All** occurrences of the word to the word in the Change To box, and continue checking. **Note:** If the Change To field is empty, then all occurrences of the word will be erased. **Note:** if a word containing embedded HTML tags is replaced at any time during a spell-check as the result of a Change All command, the [Changing Word Containing Embedded HTML Tags](#) window may appear.
- **Add** the original to the current [custom dictionary](#), and continue checking. The word will never be considered misspelled again while the current [custom dictionary](#) is active.
- **Suggest** other words similar to the one in the Change To box. This button is disabled until you modify the Change To word.
- **Skip File** halts the spell-check on the current file. If changes have already been made to the file, you will be given the opportunity to save the current changes. You will be

returned to the [Spell Check window](#) where you can click Close to end the run or Continue to continue processing with the next file.

Embedded HTML Tags

What is a single word for the purposes of spell-checking might include HTML tags which cause it to be broken into pieces in the source file. These "non-word-break" HTML tags can be referred to as "embedded HTML tags".

For example, the word `<I>un</I>believable` contains the embedded HTML tags `<I>` and `</I>`.

How HTML Files are Spell-checked

Note: This information is not required to use the program and is supplied here for the interest of more advanced users.

HTML files differ from standard text files in many respects. These differences are accounted for by HTML PowerSpell to ensure the most logical spell-checking of an HTML file. Some examples:

Example 1: Embedded HTML tags

The program recognizes HTML tags and works with them in a manner suitable for spell-checking an HTML file. Thus, the program will determine what a complete word is regardless of the presence of [embedded HTML tags](#). This can affect words in two different ways:

To display the word **Internet** in blue and red in an HTML page, the HTML code might appear as:

```
<font color="blue">Inter</font><font color="red">net</font>
```

HTML PowerSpell will identify the complete word "Internet" and check only that against its dictionaries.

In the following HTML code, the words "blue", "green", and "red" would be displayed each on a separate line in a browser:

```
<P>blue<P>green<P>red
```

HTML PowerSpell knows this and will **not** attempt to spell-check this as a single word "bluegreenred" -- as would be the case if the program simply stripped off all HTML tags in order to perform the check.

Example 2: Character entity codes

HTML PowerSpell will automatically convert character entity codes (e.g., **é**; represents **é**) on-the-fly, both for words found in the source HTML file and for entries made in the Change To field. Thus, **resumé** would be recognized as **resumé** for the purpose of spell-checking the word. Also, if you type **resumé** in the Change To field of the speller, the text **resumé** will be written to the file when it is saved.

Example 3: The ALT attribute of IMG tags

HTML PowerSpell knows that the value of the ALT attribute of IMG tags is also text that is displayed on-screen and should thus be spell-checked. In the following HTML tag, the word "Check" is spelled incorrectly. The program will catch this misspelling (even though it is inside an HTML tag) and allow you to correct it on-the-fly.

```

```

Note that this feature can be deactivated in [Options](#).

Example 4: HTML <!-- comments -->

HTML PowerSpell recognizes the HTML <!-- comment --> tag: since no text within comments will be seen on-screen, it is not spell-checked. IMG tags containing the ALT attribute are not checked if they happen to be located inside an HTML comment tag, e.g.,

```
<!-- temporarily removed code  
<P><IMG SRC="pic.gif" ALT="Don't check me!"><P>  
-->
```

Changing Word Containing Embedded HTML Tags

This dialog is displayed when HTML PowerSpell has been asked to change the spelling of a word containing **embedded HTML tags**, and the program cannot be certain that it will re-insert the embedded tags correctly in the new word.

In such a case, you are presented with the original HTML code surrounding the word in question, along with a text box with which you can indicate the proper placement of tags within the word.

Window elements

- Original Word - Display of the unrecognized (misspelled) word.
- Changed Word - Display of the corrected word you used to issue a **Change** or **Change All** command.
- Original HTML - Display of the word as it appears in the original HTML file, including all **embedded HTML tags**.
- Change To - The program will display an initial "guess" at the correct HTML code to write to the file in place of the code displayed in Original HTML. If you are satisfied with the program's guess at the placement of HTML tags within/around the word, then simply click OK. Otherwise, make the changes here. **Note:** In the case of a **Change All** command, each unique Original HTML "configuration" of tags within this word will only be displayed here once. All later changes will use your entry here.

Clicking Cancel in this window

If you click Cancel in this window, then the change you made to the misspelled word will not be written to the file. In the case of a **Change All** command, Cancel will only affect the current occurrence.

When Change All encounters a word with embedded HTML tags

If you selected to perform a **Change All** on a given word, and another occurrence of that word is later found containing **embedded HTML tags** (whether or not it contained tags in the word's first occurrence), then this dialog may appear. However, each original word "configuration" will only be displayed once per spell-check run: once you have confirmed proper tag placement, repeated changes will be made automatically.

Installing Additional Dictionary Languages

HTML PowerSpell is supplied with only the universal English dictionary, which contains spellings for both American English and British English.

The other languages available in Options are available for downloading from Talicom's Website.

For complete information on obtaining and installing additional dictionary languages, please point your browser to

<http://www.tali.com/speller.html>

See also:

- [Using Microsoft Word Custom Dictionaries](#)
- [Custom Dictionaries](#)

Custom Dictionaries

While performing a spell-check you are given the option to add words to a custom dictionary (using the [Add](#) button in the [Word Not in Dictionary](#) window). This will prevent the word from being considered misspelled as long as the same custom dictionary is in use.

Custom dictionaries are actually text files with the filename extension .VTC that exist in the program's installation directory. You can have any number of custom dictionaries, but only one can be used during a given spell-check run.

The custom dictionary to use during a spell-check run is selected in [Options](#). To use an existing one, select it from the list. To create a new one, simply type in a new filename (which must have a .VTC extension).

You can freely edit custom dictionary files to add or remove words from them. To do this, open the appropriate .VTC file in any text editor for editing. For your convenience, an Edit button is provided in [Options](#) to launch the currently selected custom dictionary in Windows Notepad.

Internal Custom Dictionary

HTML PowerSpell uses an internal "custom dictionary" named internal.vtc. This custom dictionary file contains two types of words: HTML character entity codes that the speller treats as OK, and Internet-related words not contained in the primary dictionary. If this file is missing or corrupted, the program will create it anew before spell-checking any files. It is not recommended to make changes to this file.

See also:

- [Options Window](#)
- [Install Additional Dictionary Languages](#)
- [Using Microsoft Word's Custom Dictionaries](#)

Add Capitalized Word

This window is displayed when you add a capitalized word to a custom dictionary (using the [Add](#) button in the [Word Not in Dictionary](#) window) and "Ask if word is always capitalized" is selected in [Options](#).

A capitalized word is a word that begins with an upper-case letter and whose remaining letters are all lower-case.

This question is required because the speller does not know if the word you are adding is a proper noun (generally a name) which must always be capitalized, or if it is a word that just happens to be capitalized this time but does not always need to be (such as any word at the beginning of a sentence or in a title).

Do not ask me again

If you do not want to be bothered with this question every time you add a word, check the "Do not ask me again" checkbox before selecting Yes or No. The choice you make will be used for all future words. You can change this back in the future by selecting "Ask if word is always capitalized" in [Options](#).

Using Microsoft Word's Custom Dictionaries

Microsoft Word, the widely-used word processor, also uses [custom dictionaries](#). Word's dictionaries end in the file suffix .DIC and are located in different places depending on the version, installation, and configuration of the program.

If you use Word and wish to incorporate one or more custom dictionaries that you have already compiled using Word, you may do so as follows:

1. Locate the .DIC file that you wish to use.
2. Copy the .DIC file to the HTML PowerSpell installation directory.
3. Rename the .DIC file such that its extension is .VTC instead of .DIC.

The next time you start HTML PowerSpell, you will be able to select the new .VTC custom dictionary in [Options](#).

See also:

- [Options Window](#)
- [Custom Dictionaries](#)

