

## WebWorks® Publisher & WordHelp Tips & Tricks

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### WELCOME

## What are we doing here?

- **Most authoring tools ...**
  - Are not integrated with FrameMaker
  - Offer limited support for producing printed materials
  - Do not support true single sourcing
- **Many authors ...**
  - Write content in FrameMaker
  - Need to provide the same (or similar) content online
- **FrameMaker and WebWorks Publisher are best-of-breed tools**
- **WebWorks Publisher WordHelp brings the power of WebWorks to users of MS Word**



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### WELCOME

## What we'll cover today

- **Hypertext links**
- **Notes, cautions, warnings**
- **Breadcrumbs**
- **Customizing WebWorks Help**
- **Automating conversions**



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### WELCOME

## Tools I'll be using today

- **FrameMaker 7**
- **WebWorks Publisher Professional 7.0.5**
- **WebWorks Publisher WordHelp 1.0**
- **WebWorks Help 3.0 output**



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### HYPERTEXT LINKS

## HYPERTEXT LINKS

- **Goal**
  - Links that work in FrameMaker or Word, PDF, and your chosen output format(s)
- **Create links in FrameMaker by:**
  - Using FrameMaker cross-references OR
  - Combining a character tag and a hypertext marker
- **Create links in Word by:**
  - Using Word's Insert>Hyperlink command OR
  - Using Word's Insert>Reference>Cross-reference OR
  - Typing a valid URL or e-mail address



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### HYPERTEXT LINKS

## Link with cross-references

- **Cross-references are automatically converted to hyperlinks in the output**
- **In Frame, use Special>Cross-Reference**
- **In Word, use Insert>Reference>Cross-reference**
- **You control the conversion of these links on the XREFs tab in the Project Properties dialog box**
- **Simplest, easiest way to create hypertext links**



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## HYPERTEXT LINKS



## Link with hypertext links

- **In Word, just use Insert>Hyperlink**
- **To create a link:**
  - Apply a character tag to the link text
  - Insert a hypertext marker within the link text
- **Most common types of hypertext markers:**
  - Go to URL (a.k.a. message URL)
  - Specify Named Destination (a.k.a. newlink)
  - Jump to Named Destination (a.k.a. gotolink)

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## HYPERTEXT LINKS



## Link to a web site

- **In Word, you can just type the URL**
- **Apply a character tag to the link text**
- **Within the link text:**
  - Insert a "Go to URL" (a.k.a. message URL) marker
  - Use an http URL in the marker text
- **Example:**
  - message URL `http://www.knopf.com`

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## HYPERTEXT LINKS



## Link to an e-mail address

- **In Word, you can just type the e-mail address**
- **Apply a character tag to the link text**
- **Within the link text:**
  - Insert a "Go to URL" (a.k.a. message URL) marker
  - Use a mailto URL in the marker text
- **Example marker text:**
  - message URL `mailto:info@knopf.com`

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## HYPERTEXT LINKS



## Link to another location in your document

- **At the target location, insert a "Specify Named Destination" (a.k.a. newlink) marker**
- **Apply a character tag to the link text**
- **Within the link text, insert a "Jump to Named Destination" (a.k.a. gotolink) marker**
- **Example marker text:**
  - gotolink contact
  - newlink contact
- **In Word, you can just use Insert>Hyperlink**

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## HYPERTEXT LINKS



## Force hypertext links to open a new window

- **Requires editing a building block**
- **Add `target="_blank"` in the BP70Marker\_LinkAttrs building block**
- **This change affects all hypertext links created with "Go to URL" markers**

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## NOTES



## HANDLING NOTES

- **Notes in Frame are:**
  - Auto-numbered paragraphs
  - Two-column tables
- **Notes in output should be:**
  - Paragraphs with boldfaced run-in head
  - Two-column tables
- **In Word, best practice is to avoid placing notes in tables and instead format them as paragraphs**

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NOTES

**Convert note paragraphs to note paragraphs**

- Create a Note style by duplicating **BodyRelative**
- Apply a regular expression to the **\$BP70ParaMacroContent** building block:
 

```
$BP70ParaMacroBegin;
$BP70ParaMacroContent["^Note", "<b>Note</b>"];
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

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NOTES

**Convert note paragraphs to two-column tables**

- Create a Note style by duplicating **BodyRelative**
- Embed HTML table markup in the new Note style

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NOTES

**Convert note tables to note tables**

- For FrameMaker only
- Create a table style for your note tables
- Map the cell contents appropriately

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NOTES

**Converting note tables to note paragraphs**

- For FrameMaker only
- Create a table style for your note tables
- Map the cell contents appropriately
- Add a regular expression to the Table macro for the table style you created for your note tables

More

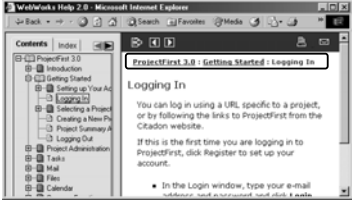
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BREADCRUMBS

**BREADCRUMBS**

- Breadcrumbs are a navigational device that constantly show the user's position within an information hierarchy



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BREADCRUMBS

**Breadcrumbs in four steps**

1. Identify your information hierarchy
2. Map each level of heading to a different WebWorks heading style
3. Modify the WebWorks heading styles to define global attributes and output the current breadcrumb trail
4. Modify document.css to establish a format for your breadcrumbs

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## BREADCRUMBS



## Identify your hierarchy

- What heading levels do you want to include in your breadcrumbs?

- We'll use:

Chapter Title > Heading 1 > Heading 2

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## BREADCRUMBS



## Map your heading styles

- Map each of the heading styles in your source documents to a different WebWorks style in your project
- We'll use the following mappings:
  - Chapter Title *mapped to* Title
  - Head1 *mapped to* Heading1
  - Head2 *mapped to* Heading2

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## BREADCRUMBS



## Modify your WebWorks heading styles [1]

- Modify the Title, Heading1, and Heading2 styles to:
  - Define a global attribute
  - Output a paragraph containing the current breadcrumb trail

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## BREADCRUMBS



## Modify your WebWorks heading styles [2]

- Here is the code for the Title style:

```
@SET_GLOBAL (Title, \
<a href="$PAGE (html, name) ;">$DATA;</a>); \
<p class="breadcrumb">$DATA (raw) ;</p>
$BP70ParaMacroBegin;
$BP70ParaMacroContent;
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

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## BREADCRUMBS



## Modify your WebWorks heading styles [3]

- Here is the code for the Heading1 style:

```
@SET_GLOBAL (Heading1, \
<a href="$PAGE (html, name) ;">$DATA;</a>); \
<p class="breadcrumb">$GET_GLOBAL (Title); \
&gt; $DATA (raw) ;</p>
$BP70ParaMacroBegin;
$BP70ParaMacroContent;
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

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## BREADCRUMBS



## Modify the document.css file

- Add a class definition to control the format of your breadcrumbs. For example:

```
.breadcrumb {
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
font-size: 12px;
background: #E0FFFF;
padding-bottom: 8px;
padding-left: 8px;
padding-right: 8px;
padding-top: 8px;
}
```

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WEBWORKS HELP

**CUSTOMIZING WEBWORKS HELP**

- Customizing colors
- Enabling and disabling buttons
- Enabling and disabling navigation tabs
- Using custom icons in the navbar
- Adding a title to the navbar
- Removing the splash screen

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WEBWORKS HELP

**Basic customizations**

- A quick tour of settings.xml

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WEBWORKS HELP

**Adding a title to the navbar**

- Edit the title.htm file in your project's  
Support\wwhelp\wwhimpl\common\html  
directory
- Enclose your title between `<p>` and  
`</p>` tags just after the `<body>` tag

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WEBWORKS HELP

**Removing the splash screen**

- Delete your project's Output directory
- Add a Filename marker/WebWorks field at the beginning of the first source file in your project; use first as the marker text/field value
- Edit default.htm in your project's  
Support\wwhelp\wwhimpl\common\html directory
- Delete the reference to splash.jpg:  
``
- Add a `<meta>` tag in the `<head>` section that redirects to the first output page:  
`<meta http-equiv="refresh"  
content="0;URL=../../first.html"`

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**Questions & Answers**



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# WebWorks Publisher and WordHelp Tips & Tricks

## Supplemental Handouts

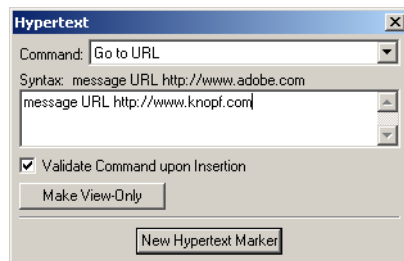
### Slide # 8 Link to a web site

Notes

#### *In FrameMaker*

Use a character tag and a “Go to URL” hypertext marker.

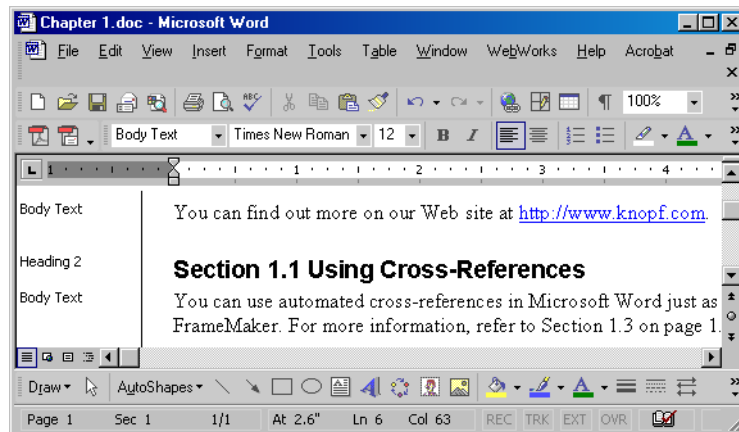
- 1 Apply a character tag to the link text.
- 2 Click somewhere within the link text.
- 3 Choose **Special ▶ Hypertext**.
- 4 From the **Command** list, choose **Go to URL**.
- 5 After the text `message URL` that appears in the text box, type an http URL, as shown in the following illustration:



- 6 Click **New Hypertext Marker** to insert the new marker.

#### *In Microsoft Word*

- Type a valid URL. Word will format it as a hyperlink automatically.

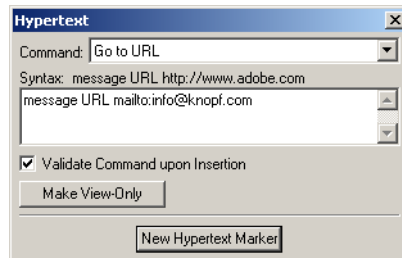


## Slide #9 Link to an e-mail address

### In FrameMaker

Use a character tag and a “Go to URL” hypertext marker.

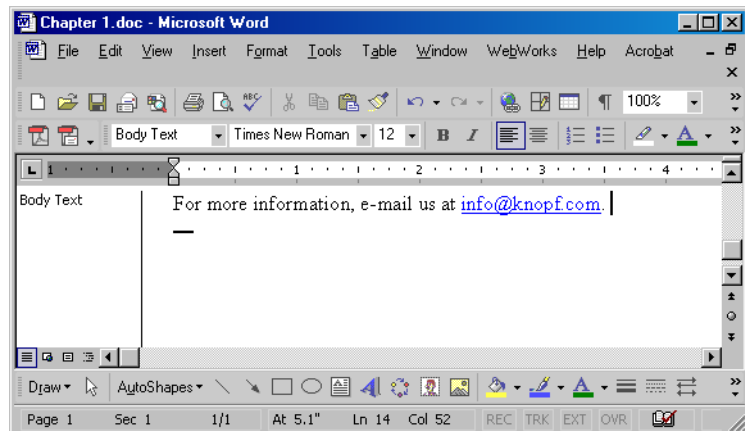
- 1 Apply a character tag to the link text.
- 2 Click somewhere within the link text.
- 3 Choose **Special ▶ Hypertext**.
- 4 From the **Command** list, choose **Go to URL**.
- 5 After the text message URL that appears in the text box, type a mailto URL, as shown in the following illustration:



- 6 Click **New Hypertext Marker** to insert the new marker.

### In Microsoft Word

- Type a valid e-mail address. Word will format it as a hyperlink automatically.

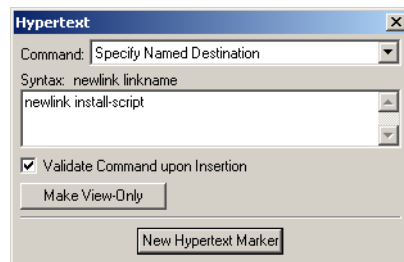


## Slide #10 Link to another location in your document set

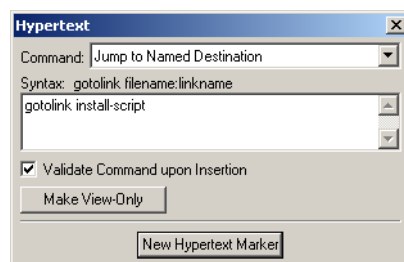
### *In FrameMaker*

Use a character tag along with “Specify Named Destination” and “Jump to Named Destination” hypertext markers.

- 1 Set up the link target:
  - a Click at the link target location.
  - b Choose **Special ▶ Hypertext**.
  - c From the **Command** list, choose **Specify Named Destination**.
  - d After the text `newlink` that appears in the text box, type a unique name for the target location, as shown in the following illustration:



- e Click **New Hypertext Marker** to insert the new marker.
- 2 Create the hypertext link itself:
  - a Select the link text and apply a character tag to it.
  - b Click somewhere within the link text.
  - c Choose **Special ▶ Hypertext**.
  - d From the Command list, choose **Jump to Named Destination**.
  - e After the text `gotolink` that appears in the text box, type the unique name you assigned to the target location, as shown in the following illustration:



- f Click **New Hypertext Marker** to insert the new marker.

### *In Microsoft Word*

- 1 Choose **Insert ▶ Hyperlink**.
- 2 Under **Link to**, choose **Place in This Document**.
- 3 Choose a destination.
- 4 Click **OK**.



## Notes

**Slide #11 Force hypertext links to open in a new window**

Modify the \$BP70Marker\_LinkAttrs building block. The steps are the same whether you use Word or FrameMaker.

- 1 On the Building Blocks tab in the Style Designer, choose BP70Marker\_LinkAttrs from the Name list.

- 2 On the Macro subtab, locate the following code:

```
$IF_EQUAL($DATA["^message URL"];, message URL,
\ href="$DATA["^message URL ",""];",
```

- 3 Modify this code by adding the `target` attribute shown here in bold:

```
$IF_EQUAL($DATA["^message URL"];, message URL,
\ href="$DATA["^message URL ",""];" target="_blank",
```

**Slide #13 Convert note paragraphs to note paragraphs**

Add a regular expression to the \$BP70ParaMacroContent building block call in the paragraph style you use for note paragraphs. The steps are the same whether you use Word or FrameMaker.

- 1 In the Style Designer, duplicate the BodyRelative paragraph style, naming the duplicate Note.
- 2 Modify the macro for the Note style by adding a regular expression like the one shown here in bold:

```
$BP70ParaMacroBegin;
$BP70ParaMacroContent["^Note: ", "<b>Note:</b>"];
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

This regular expression finds every occurrence, at the beginning of a line, of the word “Note” followed by a colon (the autonumber specified for the Note tag in FrameMaker) and converts it to the HTML code, `<b>Note:</b>`, which displays the word Note in bold.

**Note:** The syntax of the regular expression you should use depends on the exact definition of your paragraph style for notes. The example assumes a FrameMaker paragraph tag with an autonumber format consisting of the word “Note” followed by a colon, or a Word paragraph style applied to paragraph that begin with the word “Note” followed by a colon. If your note paragraphs use a different format, you will have to modify the regular expression to account for the actual format.

**Slide #14 Convert note paragraphs to two-column tables**

Create a paragraph style that emits the appropriate HTML table code. The steps are the same whether you use Word or FrameMaker.

- 1 In the Style Designer, duplicate the BodyRelative paragraph style, naming the duplicate Note.
- 2 On the Basic subtab for the Note style, type `table` in the Markup Tag box.

- 3 Replace the macro for the Note style with something like this:

```
$BP70ParaMacroBegin;  
  <tr valign="top">  
    <td>  
      <b>Note</b>  
    </td>  
    <td>  
      $BP70ParaMacroContent;  
    </td>  
  </tr>  
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

If you want to include a note icon instead of the word “Note,” use a macro something like this instead of the one shown above:

```
$BP70ParaMacroBegin;  
  <tr valign="top">  
    <td>  
        
    </td>  
    <td>  
      $BP70ParaMacroContent;  
    </td>  
  </tr>  
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

If you use a note icon, be sure to place the image file (`note.gif` in this example) in your project’s `Support/images` directory.

**Note:** Both of the above examples produce HTML with a simple `<table>` tag with no attributes, like this:

```
<table>
```

If you want to add attributes to the table tag—for example, `width`, `border`, or `cellpadding`—add a regular expression to the `$BP70ParaMacroBegin` building block, like this:

```
$BP70ParaMacroBegin["<table ", "<table width=\"80%\"  
border=\"0\" cellpadding=\"5\" "];  
  <tr valign="top">  
    <td>  
        
    </td>  
    <td>  
      $BP70ParaMacroContent;  
    </td>  
  </tr>  
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

**Slide #15 Convert note tables to note tables**

Create a table style in WWP for your note tables. This procedure works only with FrameMaker.

- 1 In the Style Designer, duplicate the Default table style and name the duplicate NoteTable. Assign style properties to the NoteTable style as you wish.
- 2 In the Project Properties dialog box, do the following:
  - a Map the FrameMaker table style for your note tables to the WWP NoteTable style.
  - b Map the style for the left cell of your note tables (NoteInTable in the presentation example) to Body.
  - c If a character style has been applied to the word “Note,” map the character style to Bold.

**Slide #16 Convert note tables to note paragraphs**

Create a table style in WWP for your note tables; modify the table style so that it looks like a paragraph. This procedure works only with FrameMaker.

- 1 In the Style Designer, duplicate the Default table style and name the duplicate NoteTablePara.
- 2 In the Project Properties dialog box:
  - a Map the FrameMaker style for your note tables to the NoteTablePara style.
  - b Map the paragraph style for the left cell of your note tables (NoteInTable in the presentation example) to NoOutput.
- 3 In the Style Designer, add a regular expression to the Table Macro for the NoteTablePara table style, like this:

```
$BP70TableMacro["<td>&#160;</td>", ""][ "<div
class=\"pCellBody\">", "<div
class=\"pCellBody\"><b>Note:</b>" ];
```

**Slides 19ff Create breadcrumbs for a project**

Determine which heading levels you want to include in your breadcrumbs, ensure that the styles for these headings are mapped to unique WebWorks styles, customize the heading styles in WebWorks or WordHelp, and finally define a CSS class for your breadcrumbs in your project's `document.css` file. The steps are the same whether you use Word or FrameMaker.

- 1 Determine which levels of headings you want to include in your breadcrumbs. Typically, you will include each heading in your hierarchy that you have mapped to start a new output page. For example, if you start a new page for each ChapterTitle, Heading1, and Heading2 paragraph, you typically include these three heading levels in your breadcrumbs.
- 2 Ensure that each of the heading styles in your source documents is mapped to a unique WebWorks style. For example, map your top level heading style to Title, your second level heading style to Heading1, your third level heading style to Heading2, and so forth.

**Note:** This example assumes you want to include three levels in your breadcrumbs, using the following source and WebWorks styles:

These source styles are mapped to...	These WebWorks styles
Chap Title	Title
Heading 1	Heading1
Heading2	Heading2

3 In your WebWorks project, open the Style Designer and make the following modifications to the definitions of the Title, Heading1, and Heading2 styles.

a Modify the macro for the Title style to read as follows:

```
@SET_GLOBAL(Title,\  
<a href="$PAGE(html,name);">$DATA;</a>)\  
<p class="breadcrumb">$DATA(raw);</p>  
$BP70ParaMacroBegin;  
$BP70ParaMacroContent;  
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

b Modify the macro for the Heading1 style to read as follows:

```
@SET_GLOBAL(Heading1,\  
<a href="$PAGE(html,name);">$DATA;</a>)\  
<p class="breadcrumb">$GET_GLOBAL(Title);\  
&gt; $DATA(raw);</p>  
$BP70ParaMacroBegin;  
$BP70ParaMacroContent;  
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

c Modify the macro for the Heading2 style to read as follows:

```
@SET_GLOBAL(Heading2,\  
<a href="$PAGE(html,name);">$DATA;</a>)\  
<p class="breadcrumb">$GET_GLOBAL(Title);\  
&gt; $GET_GLOBAL(Heading1); &gt; $DATA(raw);</p>  
$BP70ParaMacroBegin;  
$BP70ParaMacroContent;  
$BP70ParaMacroEnd;
```

4 Open the `document.css` file in your project's Support directory, and locate the following code:

```
/* Default style */  
body  
{  
    background-color: #FFFFFF;  
}
```

## Notes

- 5 Just below this block of code, using standard CSS syntax, add a definition for the “breadcrumb” style. For example, you might add CSS code like this:

```
.breadcrumb {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  font-size: 12px;
  background: #E0FFFF;
  padding-bottom: 8px;
  padding-left: 8px;
  padding-right: 8px;
  padding-top: 8px;
}
```

- 6 Save and close the `document.css` file.
- 7 Generate your output.

### Slide #27 Add a title to the navbar in WebWorks Help 3.0

Edit one of the support files to include your title and specify formatting characteristics.

- 1 Using your preferred HTML editor or text editor, open the `title.htm` file in your project’s `Support\wwhelp\wwhimpl\common\html` directory.
- 2 Just after the `<body>` tag, add your title, enclosed between `<p>` and `</p>` tags. You can include a `style` attribute in the `<p>` tag to control the appearance of your title. To prevent a long title from wrapping, you can use the `&nbsp;` HTML entity instead of pressing the space bar. In the following example, the added code is shown in boldface:

```
<body bgcolor="#FFFFFF"
background="../images/divider.gif" leftmargin="2"
rightmargin="2" topmargin="2" bottommargin="0"
marginwidth="2" marginheight="2"
onLoad="WWHTitleFrame_HandleLoad();">
  <p style="color: white; font-weight: bold; text-align:
center; font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
font-size: 12px; margin-top:
6px">Your Title Here</p>
</body>
```

- 3 Save and close the `title.htm` file.
- 4 Generate your output.

### Slide #28 Remove the splash screen from WebWorks Help 3.0

Add Filename markers (if you use FrameMaker) or WebWorks fields (if you use Word) in your source documents, and then edit one of the support files to remove the reference to the splash screen graphic and to add a `<meta>` tag.

- 1 In WebWorks Publisher or WordHelp, double-click the first document listed under **Source + Generated Files** on the Files tab in the project window.
- 2 In the first paragraph of the document, do one of the following:
  - If you are using FrameMaker, insert a Filename marker and, as the marker text, type `first`

- If you are using Microsoft Word, insert a Filename WebWorks field and, as the field value, type `first`

**3** Using your preferred HTML editor or text editor, open the `default.htm` file in your project's `Support/wwhelp/wwhimpl/common/html` directory.

**4** Locate and delete the following code:

```

```

**5** Toward the top of the file, locate the following code:

```
<head>
  <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html">
  <meta http-equiv="charset" content="UTF-8">
```

**6** Add the following code after the two `<meta>` tags shown above:

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh"
content="0;URL=../../first.html">
```

**7** Save and close the `default.htm` file.

**8** Generate your output.