

Notes on XRefHTML.EXE.

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The Anchor List

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Each anchor in the Anchor List consists of a Name and a Term. The Name typically consists of the name and extension of a file, a "#", and the identifier of the anchor within the file. The Term is a key word, phrase, or other character string associated with the anchor.

The Anchor List box displays the number of anchors currently stored in the Anchor List.

An example of an anchor in comma-delimited format might be:

"goodhtml.htm#textform","Text formatting"

Between the Anchor File and Anchor List boxes

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Load >

This function loads anchors from a file that you specify and adds them to the end of the Anchor List. The file should be in comma-delimited form.

Any line in which both the Name and the Term are empty will be ignored.

< Save

This function saves the anchors in comma-delimited form in a file that you specify.

Between the Clipboard and the Anchor List boxes

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Paste >

This function converts the text on the clipboard into anchors and adds them to the end of Anchor List. It will attempt to interpret the clipboard text as being in comma-delimited format.

Extract >

This function extracts anchors from any text on the clipboard and adds them to the end of the Anchor List.

You will be prompted for the part of the Name to precede the "#" in all anchors added to the list. If the Viewer is Netscape, XRefHTMLW will attempt to present, as the default value, the URL of the file currently being viewed in the viewer.

The part of the Name following "#" in each anchor in the list will be the value specified following "ANAME=" in the text. The Term will consist of all text included in the anchor, up to the terminating ""; if no text is included in the anchor, the Term will be empty.

< Copy

This function copies the Anchor List to the clipboard in comma-delimited format.

Between the Clipboard and the Viewer boxes

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< Source

If the viewer setup is correct, this function copies to the clipboard the whole source for the file currently being viewed, whether remote or local. Use the Source function as a shortcut just before the Extract function.

Buttons attached only to the Anchor List box

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View >

This function copies the Anchor List to the clipboard in comma-delimited format, creates an instance of NOTEPAD, and pastes the anchor list into NOTEPAD's edit window. It also displays the "Transfer to XRefHTML" button.

Transfer to XRefHTML

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This button appears on top of other windows when viewing the Anchor List. Clicking on it has the same effect as choosing Edit|Select all and Edit|Copy in the NOTEPAD window and then choosing Paste in the XRefHTML window.

Sort

This function sorts the anchors by Term, using the basic ASCII sequence. If two anchors have the same Term, they will be subsorted by Name.

Delete

This function clears the Anchor List.

Buttons attached only to the Viewer box

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When the viewer is running, its icon will appear in the Viewer box.

Setup

This function allows you to change settings for the viewer, including its pathname.

Between the Anchor List and HTML file boxes

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To HTML >

This function saves the Anchor List as an unordered HTML list of links in a file that you specify.

The Auto- buttons

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These functions use the Anchor List to add HTML tags to existing text files according to various rules. In each case, you specify the source file and the destination file, which may be the same.

The maximum length for a source file is 65527 characters.

Autoanchor

This function uses the Anchor List to add anchors automatically. An anchor is added wherever the Term of an anchor in the list occurs in the source file. For the first occurrence of a given Term, the Name of the anchor added is the part of the Name after the "#" of the anchor in the Anchor List. For later occurrences, unique names are generated automatically for the anchors added, and the Terms are not included in the anchors.

If there is more than one occurrence of a given Term in the source file, Autoanchor also makes links from one occurrence to the next. Each such link contains the same text, which you specify.

Autolink

This function uses the Anchor List to add links automatically. A link is added wherever an anchor's Term occurs in the source file. Each link includes the same text, which you specify, but its URL is copied from the corresponding anchor Name.

If an anchor's Term is empty, no links will be added for it.

< Headings

This function creates anchors from headings in a file that you specify and adds them to the end of the Anchor List.

You specify the number of heading levels, which may be from 0 to 9. Headings to the number of levels specified will be extracted as anchors. The Term will be the same as the heading, but with embedded tags omitted; the part of the Name following the "#" will be the same as the Term, but with any spaces changed to underlines.

< Anchors

This function extracts anchors from a file that you specify and adds them to the end of the Anchor List.

The part of the Name following "#" in each anchor in the list will be the value specified following "ANAME=" in the file. The Term will consist of all text included in the anchor, up to the terminating ""; if no text is included in the anchor, the Term will be empty.

Between the Viewer and the HTML file boxes

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< Switch To

This function runs the viewer if it is not already running and activates the first parent window associated with the viewer, if any. If the XRefHTMW viewer setup is correctly

configured for the viewer, the Switch To function will automatically transmit additional commands to the viewer: if a new version of the same file is to be viewed again, the Switch To function will tell the viewer to reload the file; otherwise, it will tell the viewer to load the file.

Between the Text file and HTML file boxes

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These functions add HTML tags to existing text files according to various rules, without using the Anchor List. In each case, you specify the source file and the destination file, which may be the same.

The maximum length for a source file is 65527 characters.

Indented >

This function converts a file to use HTML head and list codes in place of indentations.

You specify the number of head levels, which may be from 0 to 9. Lines indented within this range will be tagged as heads. Lines indented beyond this range will be tagged as items in unordered lists.

Indentation in the source file may be by tabs or double spaces.

The Convert Indented function is suitable for initial conversion to HTML format of files created by the TEXNET print function. You can also use it to convert files created by the THSRS Print Tree function, though you will get better results if you first delete the "Term trees" page headers.

Index >

This function converts an indented index display file with URLs as locators into an HTML file. Head and list codes will be substituted for indentations.

You specify the URL tag, which must be a single character. The portion of each line following the last URL tag character will be treated as the URL. A line without a URL tag character will be assumed to give just a heading or subheading without a locator.

You specify the number of head levels, which may be from 0 to 9. Lines indented within this range will be tagged as heads. Lines indented beyond this range will be tagged as items in unordered lists.

Indentation in the source file may be by tabs or double spaces.

Notes

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The Convert Index function does not recognize wrapped lines. Before producing a source file with a package such as CINDEX, you should set column width to a sufficiently high value to avoid line wrapping.

The Convert Index function does not translate double quotes, ampersands, and angular brackets into the corresponding HTML codes """, "&", "<", and ">". Avoid using these characters in the source file.

Thesaurus >

This function translates a thesaurus file with lines in the form

Term1!Relation!Term2

into a single HTML file for an alphabetical thesarus display. For example, the line

ANIMALS!NT!CATS

would be translated into

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<A NAME="ANIMALS"><H1>ANIMALS</H1></A>
<H2>RT</H2>
<A HREF="#CATS">CATS</A>
<BR>
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The function makes a link for Term2 only when Relation is 'USE', 'UF', 'BT', 'NT', or 'RT'.

If Relation is not 'USE', 'UF', 'BT', 'NT', or 'RT', Term2 may contain a preformatted HTML link. In this way, the thesaurus can double as a hypertext index.

The Convert Thesaurus function does not translate double quotes, ampersands, and angular brackets into the corresponding HTML codes """, "&", "<", and ">". Avoid using these characters in the source file.

The Convert Thesaurus function does not automatically reciprocate relations. To reciprocate the relations in a file created by the 'Write' option in THSRS, first use the program THRECIPR.EXE.

To obtain a file in the required format from a Stride batch input file format, first use the program STRITOTH.EXE.

Buttons attached only to the HTML file box

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Anchor Headings

This function automatically makes all headings into anchors. It also adds these new anchors to the end of the Anchor List.

The Anchor Headings function is suitable for adding anchors to a main thesaurus HTML file created by applying the Convert Indented function to an indented thesaurus file. You can then apply the resulting Anchor List to each of the thesaurus HTML files in turn.

Latest file name

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The pathname of the file most recently created or read is displayed below the HTML file box.

View

This function creates an instance of NOTEPAD containing the text of the latest file whose pathname is displayed.

Creating HTML thesaurus files

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To create a set of HTML files for a thesaurus, follow these steps:

- o Use your thesaurus or other software to create one or more related indented text thesaurus files.
- o Use the XRefHTMW Convert Indented function to convert each of these files to HTML; use head levels = 1 for the main thesaurus file (e.g., the alphabetical listing).
- o Use the XRefHTMW Anchor Headings function to add anchors to the main HTML thesaurus file and derive an Anchor List.
- o With the Anchor List from the previous step, use the XRefHTMW Autolink function to add links to each of the HTML thesaurus files.
- o Edit the resulting HTML thesaurus files to remove any undesirable links.

Configuration file

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Customized settings are stored in an XREFHTMW.INI configuration file. This file may be edited directly or the settings may be changed with the XRefHTMW Viewer Setup function.

XRefHTMW will normally expect the configuration file to be stored in the Windows directory. To specify a different directory for the configuration file, append the directory name as the first parameter in the command line. For example, if XRefHTMW is installed on a network directory v:\htmlapps and individual users store their configurations on the root directory of drive A, the command line should read

v:\htmlapps\xrefhtm.exe a:

In the absence of customized configuration settings, XRefHTMW defaults to settings for Netscape with the pathname v:\winsock\netscape\netscape.exe.

Windows NT

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XRefHTMW will run under Windows NT, but the following functions involving dynamic communication with other applications will generally not operate correctly: Anchor List View, Switch To, and Source.