HTML mode for Dana

"HTML mode for Dana" is an add-in application which helps you to create and maintain your own Home Pages with Dana.
It is not a WYSWYG type HTML editor, but if you have a WWW browser it should not be a problem. You can write HTML text with great ease because of the sofisticated user interface.

Use "HTML mode for Dana" for authoring your Home Pages.

Features
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Features

* HTML3.0 featured (not fully supported)
* Easy operation
* You can input every kinds of tags for the selected text.
* Intelligent Menu: a situation sensitive menu which is brought up when the
   caret is on a particular tag.
* You can create HTML template immediately.
* You can remove all the tags from the selected text.
* Of course, you can use all the edit functions of Dana.

"HTML mode for Dana" is actually written in "Dana Script": the script
language for Dana, so you can modify it easily.

I don't mention details on HTML syntax. You should see some books or
documents written about HTML. (Don't worry, very easy.)
FYI, I always refer the text file which I got from the following site.

http://www.access.digex.net/~werbach/barebone.html

This is a very compact reference. And it is also translated in six languages.
(Of course, I was very glad to find a Japanese version.<smile>)

And if you want more,

ftp://ftp.demon.co.uk/pub/doc/html/info/HTML.ZIP

is the perfect HTML guide with various samples. < Thanks to Sunil@UK for
the information :-) >

Anyway, you may get numerous kinds of information on HTML through
Internet.

Installation

You can setup "HTML mode for Dana" by the following procedures.

1) Put "HTMLMode.DAS" and "HTMLMode.HLP" in the directory where
   "Dana.EXE" exists.
2) Select the menu of Dana "Tool"->"Preferences". And activate "Addin"
   page.
3) Select a number for "Command Script" which is empty.
4) Input "HTMLMode" for the "Scirpt Name".
   I recommend to input the name as "HTMLMode.DAX" to run a executable
   (pre-compiled) file, which starts quickly. "*.DAX" file is updated when the
   source code has been changed or Dana's version is updated. If you register
   scripts as "*.DAS", Dana compiles this script each time and never make
   "*.DAX" file.
5) Check the "Register to the Tool Menu". And input "&HTML mode for Dana"
   for the "Menu Item".

6) Activate "Menu" page.
7) Select a number for "User Help" which is empty.
8) Input "&HTML mode for Dana Help" for "Menu Item".
9) Input "HTMLMode.HLP" for "File Name".

That's all.
You can select "HTML mode for Dana" from Tool menu.
Nothing is changed on the screen, but you can see the main menu of HTML
mode hitting ESC key.

*Tip.

If you think "It is bothering to bring up Tool menu for each time." or "Dana is
nothing but a HTML editor for me." (:-}), I recommend you to setup HTML
mode like this,

1) Open the Dana.DAS; the initial residential script for Dana.
2) Find the following lines.
Main ()
     Select Case .DanaState
     Case STATE_INIT
         StayResident()
3) Add the following statement.
Main ()
     Select Case .DanaState
     Case STATE_INIT
         Run("HTMLMode.DAX")   '<- this. I recommend to add ".DAX"

extention.
        StayResident()
4) Save Dana.DAS and restart Dana. Dana runs HTML mode when it is
   started.

HTMLMode.DAS is a huge script, so it takes several seconds to start unless
you are using a cool Pentium machine. Be patient, please. ;-)

Main Menu

You can bring up the main menu by hitting ESC key or clicking right mouse button with the caret is not located inside of a HTML tag (between "<" and ">").

Repeat
Characters
Font
Link
List
Paragraph
Special Characters
Table
Form
Others
Remove Tags
Template
Exit

Input a same tag as which is inputted previously.
You can also call this function by hitting the key which is assigned to "Repeat" command of Dana.

Characters

Add tags for the logical character appearances.

Header
Division
Pre Formatted
Center
Blink
Emphasis
Strong
Citation
Code
Sample
Keyboard
Variable
Comment

Specify the size of the characters from one<H1> to six<H6>. <H1> is the biggest.

Input a division<DIV> tag.

Add pre formatted tag<PRE> for the text whose spacing should be seen as-is.

Locate the selected text centered.<CENTER>

Let the selection blink.<BLINK>

Emphasize the selection.<EM> Usually displayed as italic.

Emphasize the selection strongly.<STRONG> Usually displayed as bold.

Add the citation tag. <CITE>

Add the code tag <CODE> to the selection. For source codes.

Add the sample tag <SAMPLE> to the selection.

Add the keyboard tag<KBD> to the selection.

Add the variable tag<VAR> to the selection.

Make the selection a comment. It can't be seen in browser.

Font

Input tags for fonts.
Character tags are kind of semantical and those appearances depends on each browser's implementation. On the other hand, font tags are more physical and independent of each browser's implementation.

Size
Color
Bold
Italic
Typewriter
Underline
Strikeout
Subscript
Superscript
Small Font
Large Font
Base Size

Specify the size of the font from one to seven. <FONT SIZE=?>

Specify the color of the font.<FONT COLOR=#$$$$$$> It is the NetScape2.0 extention.

Display the selection in bold font. <B>

Display the selection in italic font. <I>

Display the selection in fixed pitch font. <TT>

Display the selection in underlined font. <U>

Display the selection in strikeout font. <S>

Display the selection in subscript font. <SUB>

Display the selection in superscript font. <SUP>

Display the selection in small size font.<SMALL>

Display the selection in large size font.<BIG>

Specify the base font size.<BASEFONT SIZE=?>

Link

Add links to other URL or images to the selection.

HTTP
FTP
File
Inline Image
Inline Source

Specify the link to the other HTTP. <A HREF="http://....">

Specify the link to the other FTP.<A HREF="ftp://....">

Specify the link to the local file.<A HREF="....">

Specify the file name for a inline image from a file open dialog box.<IMG SRC="....">

Specify the file name or the URL for a inline image. You can use some characters which are illegal for DOS files(like '?', ':') in it. <IMG SRC="....">

List

Create list tags.

[Normal](#)
[Numbered](#)
[Menu](#)
[Directory](#)
[Defined](#)
[List Items](#)

Create a ordinary list for the selected lines.
<UL>
<LI>Item1
<LI>Item2
<LI>Item3
</UL>

Create a numbered list for the selected lines.
```
<OL>
<LI>Item1
<LI>Item2
<LI>Item3
</OL>
```

Create a menu-type list for the selected lines.
<MENU>
<LI>Item1
<LI>Item2
<LI>Item3
</MENU>

Create a directory-type list for the selected lines.
<DIR>
<LI>Item1
<LI>Item2
<LI>Item3
</DIR>

Create a defined list for the selected lines which has a following format.

Title

      Content should begin with tab codes or
      whitespaces.

<div align="center">�«</div>

```
<DL>
<DT>Title
<DD>Content should begin with tab codes or
<DD>whitespaces.
</DL>
```

Make the selected lines or the current line list items.<LI>

Paragraph

Input tags for paragraph.

Break
Paragraph
Horizontal Line

Add <BR> at the end of the selection or the end of the line.
You can also input this tag hitting Shift+Enter key.

Add <P> at the end of the selection or the end of the line.
You can also input this tag hitting Ctrl+Enter key.

Input a tag for a horizontal line.<HR>

Special Characters

Input the special characters which is not allowed to input into HTML source directly.

<u><</u>
<u>></u>
<u>Ampersand</u>
<u>"</u>
<u>Space</u>
<u>Registered Trademark</u>
<u>Copyright</u>

Input <.

Input >.

Input ampersand(&).

Input double quote(").

Input whitespace. It must be obsolete. :-)

Input Registered trademark (R).

Table

Create Tables.

[Table](#)
[Table Row](#)
[Caption](#)
[Table Header](#)
[Table Data](#)

Table

Create a table from the following format.

Caption
Header1
Item1
Item2

Header2
Item3
Item4

One text block, which is devided by an empty line, is set to a row of the table.
If you answer "Yes" to the first message box which appeares during creating the table, you can make top of the selection as a caption of the table. Then if you answer "Yes" to the second question, you can make top of each text block as a header of a row of the table.
This is an example of a result when you answer "Yes" to the both questions.

<TABLE BORDER>
<CAPTION>Caption</CAPTION>
<TR>
<TH>Header1</TH>
<TD>Item1</TD>
<TD>Item2</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TH>Header2</TH>
<TD>Item3</TD>
<TD>Item4</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>

If you want border lines, add "BORDER" keyword inside the tag or put caret on the <TABLE> tag and open the menu. Then you can see "Border" in it. Select it and answer "Yes" to the message box.

Make the selection a row of the table. <TR>

Make the selection a caption of the table.

Make the selection a row header. <TH>

Make the selection a table data.

Form

Create input forms.

Form
Submit
Reset
Text Box
Password
Check Box
Radio Button
Selection Box
Text Area

Make the selection a form. Controls (text box, button, etc.) should be inside of the form block. (between <FORM> and </FORM>)

Create a submit button. When it is pushed, the action which is defined for the form is executed.

Create a reset button. When it is pushed, all the input in the form is cleared.

Create a text box.

Create a text box whose content cannot be seen. (display each character as '*' mark)

Create a check box.

Create a radio button; option button which can be selected only one in the form.

Create a selection box. If you define the visible item count one, it is a combo box. Defining greater than one makes it a list box.
You can specify the visible item count putting the caret on the <SELECT> tag and open the menu.

Create a multi line text box. You can specify vertical or horizontal characters putting the caret on <TEXTAREA> tag and open the menu.

Others

Input tags which is not classified above.

[Mail Address](#)
[Head](#)
[Title](#)
[Body](#)
[Input Tag](#)

Create a mail address tag which includes the "mailto:" action. When it is clicked, the browser opens the mail sending form usually.

Define the selection as a header<HEAD> of the page.

Title
Define the selection as a title<TITLE> of the page.

Define the selection as a body<BODY> of the page.

Input a tag which you specify. for instance, if you specify "XYZ", the selected string is sandwiched with <XYZ> and </XYZ>.

Remove all the tags in the selection. you can see only the content of the page using this function. Use undo command twice to get back the original page.

Create a new HTML page with template.

Exit HTML mode.

Intelligent menu.

HTML mode for Dana not only supports to input tags but helps you maintain your home pages. put the caret on a certain tag and open menu hitting ESC or clicking right mouse button, you can see the appropriate menu for the tag. If nothing is happened, which means the tag has no properties to specify or the tag is not supported by "HTML mode for Dana".(sorry)

For example, Hit ESC key putting the caret on <BODY> tag, you can see the menu for specifying colors of the page. Plus, if the tag has already been specified the value like <BODY BACKGROUND="...">, The property is taken place by a new value.
Some properties which have no values, like <HR NOSHADE> can be specified just answer Yes or No to the message box which is broght up when you select the property from the menu.

This user interface is very convenient, so you can't go back to the other HTML editor. :-)

View on the Browser

The HTML text itself is a piece of complexity. :-)
You can see the whole image of the HTML text only in a WWW browser. So
you should keep running your WWW browser during editting. You can open
local file by "Open File" command.

If you want to see the image which you are editting now, save the text and
execute "Reload" command of your browser.

Notations

"HTML mode for Dana" is an add-in application for Dana. You cannot run this program without the text editor "Dana".

"HTML mode for Dana" is a free software: free of charge, free of distribution and free of modification. However, if you want to redistribute this program which you have changed, you should write information on the modification with your name in the source code(or in the additional document).