



## Keyboard Shortcuts

CyberPilot Pro provides keyboard shortcuts for actions that otherwise require you to use the mouse. Where these keystrokes are equivalent to a menu command, they appear in the menu following the command name. In many cases there are three ways to access a menu command. For example, to display the Open File dialog box, you can do any of the following:

- Choose File|Open with the mouse.
- Press Alt+F to display the menu, and then press O to execute the command.
- Press Ctrl+O (the keyboard shortcut).

The following table lists the keystrokes that are in effect at all times.

<b><u>Menu command</u></b>	<b><u>Keystroke</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
File New Map	Ctrl+N	Opens the New Map dialog box where you can enter the URL of the site you want to map.
File Open	Ctrl+O	Opens the File dialog box where you can choose
File Save	Ctrl+S	Saves the current file
WebMap Explore	Ctrl+X	Opens the Explore dialog box where you can limit pages and levels to explore and verify links to other sites.
	Ctrl+H	Hides all routes to the selected object, whether or not you have the Properties dialog box displayed on your screen.
	Alt+R	Hides all routes to the selected object when the Properties dialog box is active.
	Alt+L	Hides all alternate routes to the selected when the Properties dialog box is active.



## Menu Commands

**Chose from the following list for information on a menu command:**

[File menu](#)

[View menu](#)

[WebMap menu](#)

[Object menu](#)

[Window menu](#)

[Help menu](#)

[Toolbar buttons](#)

[Shortcut menu](#)



## File menu commands

The File menu offers the following commands:

<b><u>Command</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
New Map	Creates a new NetCarta WebMap from a URL..
Open	Displays the Open dialog box where you can open an existing WebMap.file.
Close	Closes an opened WebMap file.
Save	Saves an opened WebMap using the same WebMap file name.
Save As	Saves an opened WebMap file to a specified file name.
Publish	Displays the Publish dialog box where you can publish WebMaps that you've created.
Recently opened WebMap file	Displays the most recently opened WebMap file.
Exit	Exits the CyberPilot Pro WebMap.



## View menu commands

The View menu offers the following commands:

<b><u>Command</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Display Options	Displays the Display Options dialog box where you can enter and change how objects are displayed in the NetCarta WebMap.
Labels	Displays the Labels dialog box where you enter and change how objects are labeled.
Browser Configuration	Displays the Browser Configuration dialog box where you enter your Browser of choice and can sync up the WebMap with the Browser.
Toolbar	Shows or hides the toolbar. When a checkmark is visible next to the Toolbar menu item, the Toolbar is displayed on the map window.
Status Bar	Shows or hides the status bar at the bottom of the map window. As you move the mouse pointer over the menu items, brief descriptions appear in the status bar. When a checkmark is visible next to the Status Bar menu item, the Status Bar information is displayed.
Expand	Expands the currently visible WebMap to the level of your choice, listed in a submenu.



## WebMap menu commands

The WebMap menu offers the following commands:

<b><u>Command</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Explore	Displays the Explore dialog box where you can set limit levels and verify links to other sites.
Search	Displays the Search dialog box where you enter criteria for searching through WebMaps.
Compare/Update	Displays the Compare/Update dialog box where you compare WebMaps to see what has changed.
Statistics	Displays the Statistics dialog box where you can view statistics about the WebMap.



## Object menu commands

The Object menu offers the following commands:

<b><u>Command</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Launch Browser	Opens your Browser and displays the page of the object you selected in the WebMap.
Expand from Here	Expands the WebMap from the selected object to the level of your choice, listed on a submenu.
Explore from Here	Explores the WebMap from the selected object.
Goto Main Route	Goes to the main route of the selected object.
Make Main Route	Makes the selected object become the main route.
Properties	Displays the Properties dialog.



## Window menu commands

The Window menu offers the following commands, which enable you to arrange multiple views of multiple documents in the application window:

<b><u>Command</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Cascade	Arranges map windows in an overlapped and diagonal fashion.
Tile	Arranges map windows in vertical, non-overlapped tiles.
Arrange Icons	Arranges icons of closed windows.
Close All	Closes all the open map windows.
<open windows>	Shows a list of all open map windows and has a check-mark next to the most recently-opened window.



## Help menu commands

The Help menu offers the following commands, which provide you assistance with the CyberPilot Pro application:

<b><u>Command</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Index	Offers you an index to topics on which you can get help.
Contents	Displays the CyberPilot™ Pro contents screen.
Using Help	Provides general instructions on using the CyberPilot Pro Help system.
About	Displays version and licensing information about CyberPilot™ Pro.





## Toolbar buttons

The Toolbar offers the following buttons:



Creates a new map file from a URL.



Opens an existing map file.



Saves the current map file with the current file name.



Changes which objects are displayed in the WebMap



Changes the labels used for the displayed objects.



Adds objects to the map.



Searches for specified objects in the WebMap.



Compares two maps or updates one map from another map.



Displays map statistics.



Shows properties of the selected object.



Displays the CyberPilot™ Pro contents screen.



## Shortcut menu

If you click the right mouse button on an object or link icon, a menu appears. This menu contains the same commands as the [Object menu](#):

<b><u>Command</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Launch Browser	Opens your Browser and displays the page of the object you selected in the WebMap.
Explore from Here	Expands the WebMap from the selected object to the level of your choice, listed on a submenu.
Expand from Here	Explores the WebMap from the selected object.
Goto Main Route	Goes to the main route of the selected object.
Make Main Route	Makes the selected object become the main route.
Properties	Displays the Properties dialog.



## Publishing NetCarta WebMaps

### ***Publish NetCarta WebMaps to share with others***

By publishing WebMaps of your favorite sites, you can share the maps with other CyberPilot Pro users. CyberPilot Pro helps people navigate quickly to the information they're looking for—they won't have to click through multiple levels of material and then click back again if they've taken the wrong route. For people who spend a lot of time browsing the Web, either as part of their jobs or for their own personal use, cutting down on their browsing time helps them be more productive.

### ***Publish WebMaps in a customized, compressed version***

You can specify what types of objects you want to publish so that your published map focusses on the area of the Web site that you want it to. Published NetCarta WebMaps are compressed and include, among other things, any notes you've entered. If you have your own Web site, you can easily incorporate NetCarta WebMaps into your Web site by adding WebMap icons and links to your HTML pages. You can even set up a default NetCarta WebMap that will automatically appear any time another CyberPilot Pro user tries to map your site.

### ***Publish multiple WebMaps for different users***

Most large Web sites contain information about multiple areas of interest. For example, a corporate site could have information about the company and its products, job listings, future trends, order entry, technical support, and so on. To help people navigate quickly to the information they're interested in, you could publish a WebMap for each area in a site, including links to other areas with related information.

### ***Submit your WebMaps to the NetCarta WebMap repository***

The NetCarta Web site includes a repository of WebMaps. Some of the maps have been created by the NetCarta *cyberspace cartographers*, but many have been created by enthusiastic CyberPilot Pro users. You can use any of the WebMaps in the repository, as well as submit WebMaps that you've created of your favorite sites. The map repository is growing daily, so check it often for new NetCarta WebMaps, and keep those WebMaps coming.

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[Publishing and sharing NetCarta WebMaps](#)

[Publishing tips and techniques](#)

[Charting new ground: Advanced map making](#)



## Publishing and sharing NetCarta WebMaps

Publishing NetCarta WebMaps lets you share the maps you create with friends, co-workers, or the Web community at large. A published WebMap contains only the parts of a site you choose, and it's compressed for easy transmission. You can send your NetCarta WebMaps to friends on a diskette or through e-mail, or put WebMaps on your department's internal Web server. You can even submit your maps for publication in NetCarta's WebMap repository, where any CyberPilot Pro user can have access to it.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To publish a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[To use NetCarta's WebMap repository](#)

[Charting new ground: Advanced map making](#)

[Publishing tips and techniques](#)

[What gets saved in a published NetCarta WebMap](#)



## To publish a NetCarta WebMap

When you publish a NetCarta WebMap, you create a customized, compressed version of the map. You use the [Publish dialog box](#) to set up the types of objects you want to include in the published version of the WebMap. Object types that you don't include are deleted from the published map.

Before publishing a WebMap, take a look at [Publishing tips and techniques](#), and [What gets saved in a published NetCarta WebMap](#).

### To publish a WebMap, do the following:

1. Open the WebMap that you want to publish.
2. Choose Publish from the File menu.. The Publish dialog box appears.
3. In the Publish To box, specify the path and file name for the published map. You can use the Browse button to help determine the path and file name. The WMP extension will be appended automatically to the file name.
4. Decide which types of objects you want to include in the published version of the map. By default, the settings in the Publish dialog box match the WebMap's current display options.
5. If you want to use the alternate default settings that you set up yourself (see the next step), or those that ship with CyberPilot Pro, click Load Default. The alternate default settings are different from the initial defaults (matching your current display options).
6. If you want to save the current settings as the alternate defaults, select Save As Default. Doing so overwrites the NetCarta alternate default settings. From now on, when you click Load Default, the Publish dialog box displays your saved settings.
7. Click OK. The WebMap is compressed and saved with the name you specified. You can now share the published WebMap with other CyberPilot Pro users or include it as part of your own Web site.

## RELATED TOPICS

[What gets saved in a published WebMap](#)

[To use NetCarta's WebMap repository](#)

[Publishing tips and techniques](#)



## What gets saved in a published NetCarta WebMap

The following chart describes which objects and notes are included in the published version of a NetCarta WebMap:

### **Saved in published map**

Specified object types in explored regions of the WebMap, regardless of whether objects are currently visible  
Label settings  
Display option settings  
Notes

### **Not saved in published map**

Objects filtered out due to the current publish options  
Objects that are individually hidden using the Properties dialog box

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

[Showing or hiding individual objects](#)

[To create and view notes](#)

[Display Options dialog box](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)

[Properties dialog box](#)

[Publishing and sharing NetCarta WebMaps](#)

[To use NetCarta's WebMap repository](#)

[Publishing tips and techniques](#)



## To use the NetCarta WebMap™ repository

The NetCarta Web site, at [www.netcarta.com](http://www.netcarta.com), includes a WebMap repository where you can find interesting maps for public use. If you've created a NetCarta WebMap that you'd like to share with others, you can submit it for publication to the repository.



To get a WebMap from the repository, click the Maps button on the NetCarta home page.

To submit a NetCarta WebMap for publication in the repository, e-mail a saved WebMap (rather than a published version) to [maps@netcarta.com](mailto:maps@netcarta.com). You should save the WebMap in such a way that at least one level beyond the home page is expanded.

If the map looks interesting, we'll publish it. NetCarta reserves the right to make any necessary changes to the WebMap before publishing it, including renaming it to conform to the MS DOS naming convention.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To publish a NetCarta WebMap](#)


[Charting new ground: Advanced map making](#)



## Publishing tips and techniques

CyberPilot™ Pro lets you customize a NetCarta WebMap™ before publishing it. This section describes some of the things you may want to consider before publishing a map. If you come up with some useful tips that aren't included here, we'd love to hear from you. You can e-mail your publishing tips to us at [maps@netcarta.com](mailto:maps@netcarta.com).


**Show few object types.** The easiest WebMaps to use are those that have the simplest appearance. For that reason, consider showing only pages, or pages with only one or two other object types. Use the [Display Options dialog box](#) to restrict the visible object types.

**Hide broken links.** Use the [Search dialog box](#) to search for broken links. Then use the [Properties dialog box](#) to hide the individual broken links. You should try clicking the question mark  icons of red objects at least once to verify that the links to these objects are truly broken.

**Hide unnecessary alternate routes, especially those to the home page.** Many Web sites are set up so that you can return to the home page from every page in the site. Because navigating is so easy using a WebMap, these alternate routes to the home page are unnecessary. Use the [Display Options dialog box](#) to hide alternate routes.

**If you do show alternate routes, consider setting them to unexpandable.** Doing so keeps WebMaps from becoming cluttered as users navigate through them. If users want to navigate through an unexpandable object, they can select the object and choose Goto Main Route from the Object menu. Use the [Display Options dialog box](#) to make alternate routes unexpandable.

**Hide objects that aren't useful for the intended user.** If you're creating separate WebMaps for different areas of a site, you should hide branches of the map hierarchy that aren't related to the specific topic areas. Use the [Properties dialog box](#) to hide objects.

**Hide unexplored objects.** If [unexplored](#) areas of the WebMap aren't important for your intended user, you may want to hide objects with question mark  icons. Use the [Properties dialog box](#) to hide unexplored objects.

**Use descriptive labels for objects.** Use the Properties dialog box to specify descriptive names in the Name fields of individual objects (the default name is the object's title, which may or may not be a useful description). Then use the [Labels dialog box](#) to set labels to the Name field.

**Use descriptive labels for objects.** Use the Properties dialog box to specify descriptive names in the Name fields of individual objects (the default name is the object's title, which may or may not be a useful description). Then use the Labels dialog box to set labels to the Name field.

**Set up preferred routes.** Determine if other routes to objects are more direct than the current main routes, and use the Make Main Route command to change those to be the main routes. You can then publish the WebMap without alternate routes. Use the [Publish dialog box](#) to eliminate alternate routes in the published map.

**Attach notes.** A brief synopsis of each object can help WebMap browsers decide whether or not they want to look at a particular object. By helping users be more selective about what they look at, notes help cut down Web server access-time even further. Use the Properties dialog box to create notes.

## RELATED TOPICS



[To make a map of NetCarta WebMaps](#)

[To create and view notes](#)

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

[Showing or hiding individual objects](#)

[Viewing and changing object properties](#)



## Charting new ground: Advanced map making

If you have your own Web site, you can make NetCarta WebMaps an integral part of the site. CyberPilot Pro includes WebMap icons that you can include as part of your home page, or any page in the site for that matter. CyberPilot Pro visitors to your site can click the WebMap icon to display your NetCarta WebMap. You can create simple WebMaps of your site, or you can create *maps of maps* that focus on content areas from any number of other Web sites. You can even set up your site so that any CyberPilot Pro user who tries to map your site will automatically get your customized NetCarta WebMap instead.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To add a NetCarta WebMap to your Web site](#)

[To make a map of NetCarta WebMaps](#)

[To add a default WebMap to your Web site](#)



## To add a NetCarta WebMap to your Web site

There are a variety of ways to incorporate NetCarta WebMaps into your own Web site. For example, you can have a single WebMap of your entire site, or you can have several maps for the various topic areas of your site. NetCarta provides WebMap icons that you can add to your HTML pages for linking to your WebMaps.

**Use these general instructions for incorporating a NetCarta WebMap into your Web site.** (These instructions are not intended as a lesson in building HTML pages.)

1. Locate the NetCarta WebMap icon files—called MAPICO12.GIF, MAPICO16.GIF, and so on—in your CyberPilot Pro installation directory. They should be in a subdirectory called PUBLISH. Alternatively, you can download the icons from the NetCarta Web site by clicking the Maps button on the NetCarta home page ([www.netcarta.com](http://www.netcarta.com)).
2. Copy the icon file you want to use into your Web site's equivalent of a graphics directory.
3. In your HTML page, create an image tag for the WebMap icon and a link from the icon to the actual WebMap. For example, the link from a NetCarta WebMap icon to the map "mymap.wmp" might look like this in your HTML page:

```
<A HREF="../maps/mymap.wmp"><IMG SRC="../icons/mapico16.gif" BORDER=0></A>
```

4. If you haven't done so yet on your server, configure WMP as the APPLICATION/WEBMAP MIME type. You only need to configure the MIME type once. See your server documentation for information on configuring MIME types.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To publish a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[To make a map of NetCarta WebMaps](#)

[To add a default WebMap to your Web site](#)



## To make a map of NetCarta WebMaps

If you have your own Web site, you can create a *map of maps* for people who visit your site. A map of maps is a NetCarta WebMap that includes other NetCarta WebMaps. These types of WebMaps are useful when you want to create a single WebMap of various sites that focus on some common area of interest—skiing, for example.

To make a map of maps, you create a Web site with a page (or pages) that references your published, subject-area WebMaps. Then, you map your site, creating a map of maps. If you include this *meta-WebMap* in your site, visitors can simply double-click the NetCarta WebMap icon to display the map of *other* WebMaps. You'll have made Web surfing (or skiing!) that much easier.

### Create the WebMaps:

Create and customize WebMaps of the sites you want to include in the meta-WebMap. Then publish each WebMap, assigning a descriptive name to each one. For example, skiing-related WebMaps could have names such as RESORTS.WMP, DOWNHILL.WMP, XCOUNTRY.WMP and so on.

### Create your Web site:

Depending on how complex your subject area is, you could reference all of the WebMaps from a single HTML page, or you could construct a multi-level site. Using the skiing example, you could have one page of WebMaps for downhill skiing, one for cross-country skiing, one for Swiss resorts, one for Colorado, and so on.

Because a WebMap's default label for an HTML page is the page's TITLE, give each page in the site a descriptive TITLE. That way, visitors to your site will have a good idea of what each map is about. (If you don't want to use the TITLE for the label, you can always change the Name field in the Properties dialog box for the individual pages and WebMap objects.)

For each WebMap you want to include in your meta-WebMap, put an HREF on the appropriate HTML page to link to the WMP file, followed by an IMG tag for the clickable WebMap icon. (WebMap icons were installed in the PUBLISH subdirectory of your CyberPilot Pro installation directory. Alternatively, you can download the icons from the NetCarta Web site by clicking the Maps button on the NetCarta home page.) For example, to reference a WebMap called DOWNHILL.WMP, the HTML code would look something like this:

```
<A>HREF="../maps/downhill.wmp"><IMG SRC="../icons/mapico16.gif" BORDER=0></A>
```

### Map the site:

Use the New Map command to map your site. This creates the [meta-WebMap](#). In the meta-WebMap, use the Display Options dialog box to turn on the display of WebMaps. If necessary, customize the labels in the meta-WebMap so that users can quickly find the WebMap they want.

To do so, use the [Properties dialog box](#) to specify descriptive names for the WebMaps, and then use the [Labels dialog box](#) to assign the Name label to objects of type Other.

### Publish the meta-WebMap:

Use the [Publish dialog box](#) to publish the meta-WebMap. In the Publish Only list, select WebMaps, leaving everything else deselected. You now have a map of maps.

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[To publish a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Creating a new WebMap](#)

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[To add a NetCarta WebMap to your Web site](#)

[To add a default WebMap to your Web site](#)

## To add a default WebMap to your Web site

If you have your own Web site, you can set it up so that your own NetCarta WebMap automatically appears whenever a CyberPilot Pro user tries to map the site. There are two reasons why you might want to do this. First, when CyberPilot Pro [explores](#) a Web site (by way of the Explore command ▶), it sends a [crawler](#) into the site to determine its structure and content. By creating a default NetCarta WebMap of your site, you prevent some of the traffic congestion that can occur when crawlers explore a site.

The other advantage of setting up a default NetCarta WebMap for your site is that you have more influence on your visitor's experience of the site. You control how objects are displayed in the WebMap; you can hide certain objects if you want to and set up the labels so they are as informative as possible. You can also include notes that help visitors choose what they want to see.

### To set up a default NetCarta WebMap for your Web site, do the following:

1. Make a copy of your published WebMap, and name the copy DEFAULT.WMP.
2. Put the DEFAULT.WMP file in the root directory of your site (the directory containing the home page).

When another CyberPilot Pro user explores the site, CyberPilot Pro first looks for a DEFAULT.WMP file in the root directory. If it finds one there, the explore operation does not occur and the default WebMap is displayed instead.

3. If you haven't done so yet on your server, configure WMP as the APPLICATION/WEBMAP MIME type. You only need to configure the MIME type once. See your server documentation for information on configuring MIME types.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[To publish a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[To add a NetCarta WebMap to your Web site](#)



## Searching and Comparing NetCarta WebMaps™

### ***Search for simple text strings or set up complex search criteria***

Searches of a NetCarta WebMap™ can be as simple as identifying all objects in the map with a particular text string in their names. Or, they can be as complex as searching for HTML pages in the currently visible map that have a particular modification date and a particular text string in their [URLs](#).

### ***You can specify advanced search criteria to further refine a search***

CyberPilot™ Pro lets you broaden or narrow the scope of a search. For example, you can broaden a search by identifying all files that have at least one of two text strings in their name. Conversely, you could narrow a search by looking for all files that were created before a certain date and have a particular text string in their notes field.

### ***Search the entire NetCarta WebMap or only what's currently visible***

CyberPilot Pro lets you search through the entire map for the specified criteria, or through only the parts of the map that are currently visible. You set up what's visible by expanding and collapsing areas of the WebMap, setting display options, and hiding individual objects.

### ***View information on reported objects or display them in your Web browser***

The results of a search are displayed in a results window. Results look similar to a NetCarta WebMap, and you can do most of the same things with the results that you can do with a WebMap. For example, you can select an object in a results window and display it in your Web browser or look at its properties.

### ***Compare WebMaps to keep your maps in sync with a Web site***

Keep your own NetCarta WebMaps, and those you're publishing for others, up-to-date with the latest version of a Web site. If the site has changed, you can quickly see everything that's been changed or added since you last visited. If you like, you can then update the new WebMap with any customizations you made in the old one.

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[Searching made simple](#)

[More simple searches](#)

[Setting up the Search dialog box](#)

[Comparing and updating WebMaps](#)



## Searching made simple

CyberPilot Pro lets you search a NetCarta WebMap for particular objects. For example, you may want to quickly find an object that has a particular text string in its name. When you perform a search, the results appear in a results window. Among other things, you can view information on reported objects or display them in your Web browser.

It's important to note that when CyberPilot Pro searches a NetCarta WebMap, it searches through fields in the map, *not* through the contents of the Web site objects themselves.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To perform a simple text search](#)

[To specify advanced search criteria](#)

[To get extra mileage from search results](#)





## To perform a simple text search

The simplest type of search that you can perform with CyberPilot Pro is to look for objects that have a particular text string in one of their WebMap text fields (not in the contents of the object itself). Text fields include such things as object labels and properties. The default text search locates all HTML pages in the entire map that have a specified text string in any text field. For a detailed description of the fields in the Search dialog box, see [Setting up the Search dialog box](#).

### To perform a simple text search, do the following:

1. Choose Search from the WebMap menu, or click ►. The Search dialog box appears.
2. In the Search drop-down list, choose Entire Map.
3. In the Object Type drop-down list, choose All Objects.
4. In the Field drop-down list, choose <all text fields>.
5. In the Modifiers drop-down list, choose Contains, which means that the text string can be anywhere in the field.
6. In the Text String box, type the word “NetCarta” (or the text string you want to search for).
7. Select Match Case if you want to search for the text string using the exact capitalization you type.
8. Click Search. All objects that have the specified text string in any of their fields are displayed in a [results window](#), in this case titled Search Results.

## RELATED TOPICS

[To get extra mileage from search results](#)

[To specify search criteria](#)



## To get extra mileage from search results

When you perform a search, the results appear in a results window, in this case called Search Results. Each map window can have a single associated results window, which displays either the results of a search or the results of a WebMap comparison.

Objects listed in a results window have the same [labels](#) as the corresponding objects in the NetCarta WebMap. If you change the labels in a results window, the labels will change in the map window also. For information on object labels, see [Changing how objects are labeled](#).

You can do many of the things in a results window that you can do in a map window: display an object in your Web browser, view an object's properties, and even search the results to further refine the list of objects.

**To select a reported object in the associated map window**, simply select the item in the results window. The object is automatically selected in the map window.

**To view a reported object in your Web browser**, double-click the object.

**To view information about a reported object**, right-click the item in the results window, and choose Properties from the shortcut menu. The Properties dialog box appears. Because the dialog box remains onscreen until you close it, you can continue selecting objects in the results window and viewing their properties.

**To perform a search in a results window**, make either the results window or its associated map window active, and click . In the Search dialog box, choose Current Results from the Search drop-down list. Specify the remaining criteria, and click Search.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Properties dialog box](#)

[Comparing and updating WebMaps](#)

[To perform a simple text search](#)



## More simple searches

CyberPilot Pro lets you search for other things besides text strings. Here are some more simple searches that you might want to perform. If you need more help, see [Setting up the Search dialog box](#) for descriptions of all the search criteria.

**Choose from the following list for information about each simple search:**

[To search for broken links](#)

[To search for links between sites](#)

[To search for and redisplay individually hidden objects](#)



## To search for broken links

A broken link occurs when the object that a link refers to is currently unreachable or has changed in some way (for example, it's been renamed, moved, or deleted from the site). A link could also be broken because of a typing error in the HTML code itself. CyberPilot Pro lets you search for broken links.

### To search for broken links to objects, follow these steps:

1. Choose Search from the WebMap menu, or click ►.
2. Choose Entire Map in the Search drop-down list.
3. Choose Links in the Object Type drop-down list.
4. Choose Broken in the Field drop-down list.  
The Modifiers drop-down list automatically displays Equals, and the Value drop-down list automatically displays True.
5. Click Search. All broken links appear in the [results window](#).

## RELATED TOPICS

[Link icons in search results](#)

[To perform a simple text string search](#)

[To get extra mileage from search results](#)

[To search for links between sites](#)


[To search for and redisplay individually hidden objects](#)



## To search for links between sites

Any link that points to another Web site is shown in blue in the NetCarta WebMap. CyberPilot Pro lets you search for these links between sites.

### To search for links between sites, do the following:

1. Choose Search from the WebMap menu, or click .
2. Choose Entire Map in the Search drop-down list.
3. Choose Links in the Object Type drop-down list.
4. Choose Between Sites in the Field drop-down list.  
The Modifiers drop-down list automatically displays Equals, and the Value drop-down list automatically displays True.
- 5 Click Search. All links that point to different Web sites appear in a [results window](#).

## RELATED TOPICS

[Link icons in search results](#)

[Setting up the Search Dialog box](#)

[To get extra mileage from search results](#)

[To perform a simple text search](#)

[To search for broken links](#)

[To search for and redisplay individually hidden objects](#)

## To search for and redisplay individually hidden objects

You can hide objects individually in the NetCarta WebMap by using the [Properties dialog box](#). When you select an object in the map and then check Hide All Routes on the Properties dialog box, the selected object and its alternate routes are hidden in the WebMap. For details about hiding objects, see [Showing or hiding individual objects](#).

When you want to see which objects have been individually hidden, CyberPilot Pro lets you search for them. Once located, you can redisplay any hidden object.

### To search for individually hidden objects, do the following:

1. Choose Search from the WebMap menu, or click ▶.
2. Choose Entire Map in the Search drop-down list.
3. Choose All Objects in the Object Type drop-down list.
4. Choose Hidden in the Field drop-down list.  
The Modifiers drop-down list automatically displays Equals, and the Value drop-down list automatically displays True.
5. Click Search. All individually hidden objects are displayed in a [results window](#).

**TIP:** If you select a hidden object in the results window, the object appears once again in the map window. The object is selected, but it's dimmed because it hasn't been "unhidden" in the Properties dialog box. If you then [collapse](#) the area of the WebMap containing the dimmed object, it will be hidden once again.

### To permanently redisplay a hidden object, do the following:

1. Right-click the object in the Search Results window.
2. Choose Properties from the shortcut menu. The Properties dialog box appears.
3. In the Properties dialog box, deselect Hide All Routes. The object reappears in the map window.

## RELATED TOPICS

[To perform a simple text search](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

[Properties dialog box](#)

[Setting up the Search Dialog box](#)

## Setting up the Search dialog box

To set up the Search dialog box, you specify search criteria as broadly or as narrowly as you want. For example, you can search for all objects that match your criteria, or only pages or images that do so. You can search for text that occurs anywhere in a text field or that occurs only at the beginning of the field.

Optionally, you can specify advanced search criteria to perform And searches (finds objects that meet both the primary and secondary criteria) and Or searches (finds matches that meet at least one of the two criteria).

### RELATED TOPICS

[To specify search criteria](#)

[To specify advanced search criteria](#)

[About searching for object versus links](#)

[Link icons in search results](#)

## To specify search criteria

The Search dialog box has options for specifying exactly what you want to search for. The search criteria you can specify includes the following:

The part of the map you want to search

The type of objects you want to search for

Which of the fields you want to search through

A search option such as where the text string is in the field or whether a numeric criteria is greater than or equal to

A text string, or a numeric or Boolean value.

### To specify search criteria, do the following:

1. Choose Search from the WebMap menu, or click ►. The Search dialog box appears.
2. In the Search drop-down list, choose which part of the map you want to search. The default is Entire Map.
3. In the Object type drop-down list, choose which type of objects you want to search through. The default is Pages.

**Note:** The Field drop-down list and the Object Type drop-down list are related in that the available Field options are determined by what you choose in the Object Type drop-down list. Most of the items in the Field drop-down list correspond to the labels you choose in the [Labels dialog box](#).

4. In the Field drop-down list, choose which field you want to search through.

**Note:** The available Field options are determined by what is chosen in the Object Type drop-down list. Many of the items in the Field drop-down list correspond to the labels in the Labels dialog box. When the chosen object type is anything but Links, the default field is <all text fields>.

5. In the Modifiers drop-down list, choose which search modifier you want to apply. The chosen Field option determines which modifiers are available. When you choose a text field, the default modifier is Contains. When you choose a numeric field, the default modifier is Equals.
6. In the Text String/Value text box, specify a keyword or phrase (if you are performing a text search) or a numeric value if you are performing a numeric search, or choose True or False. The title of this text box alternates between Text String and Value depending on the type of search.
7. Click Search. A Search Results window appears, displaying the results of the search.

## RELATED TOPICS

[To perform a simple text search](#)

[To specify advanced search criteria](#)

[Search dialog box](#)

[Link types and icons](#)

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)





## To specify advanced search criteria

The secondary search criteria area of the Search dialog box lets you set up *And* or *Or* searches. For example, you could narrow a search by looking for all files that were created before a certain date and have a particular text string in their notes field (an *And* search). Conversely, you could broaden a search by identifying all files that have at least one of two text strings in their name (an *Or* search).

### To specify advanced search criteria, do the following:

1. Choose Search from the WebMap menu, or click ▶. The Search dialog box appears.
2. Specify the first set of search criteria.
3. Click Advanced in the Search dialog box. The advanced search criteria area appears.
4. Choose whether you want the two sets of criteria to be related by an *And* or an *Or*.
5. Specify the advanced search criteria in the right side of the Search dialog box.

## RELATED TOPICS

Setting display options

[To perform a simple text search](#)

[To specify search criteria](#)

[To get extra mileage from search results](#)

[About searching for objects versus links](#)

[Link icons in search results](#)

## About searching for objects versus links

For any given object in a Web site—an HTML page for example—there may be multiple references (links) to that object, but there is only one object. When you search for a particular type of object, CyberPilot Pro finds that one instance of the object. When you search for links, CyberPilot Pro finds all references that match the search criteria, everywhere they occur.

As a practical example, you can search for unreachable objects or broken links, both of which occur when CyberPilot Pro [explores](#) a site and can't find an object that is being referenced somewhere. In a search, if you choose All Objects in the Object type drop-down list and Unreachable in the Field drop-down list, CyberPilot Pro will find the actual objects that were unreachable, no matter how many references to those objects there may be in the Web site.

On the other hand, if you choose Links in the Object type drop-down list and Broken in the Field drop-down list, CyberPilot Pro will find all references (links) that were made to unreachable objects.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To search for broken links](#)

[To search for links between sites](#)

[To specify search criteria](#)

[To specify advanced search criteria](#)

[Link icons in search results](#)

[Search dialog box](#)

[Properties dialog box](#)

## Link icons in search results

When you search for links, they appear in the Search Results window with link icons. Link icons function a little differently in the Search Results window than they do in a WebMap. In a WebMap, you can choose to [display alternate routes](#) (objects that have already been referenced elsewhere in the map) with link icons. But when you search for links, *all* reported items are represented by link icons.

In the Search Results window, objects that are [main-route](#) objects in the WebMap are represented by a hierarchical link icon:



Objects that are [alternate-route](#) objects in the WebMap are represented by the same link icon that you would see in the WebMap. For example, this icon represents a link to an object that is at the same level in the map hierarchy as the object containing the link:



### RELATED TOPICS

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

[To get extra mileage from search results](#)

[To search for broken links](#)

[To search for links between sites](#)

[To specify search criteria](#)

[To specify advanced search criteria](#)

[About searching for objects versus links](#)

## Comparing and Updating WebMaps

Busy Web sites tend to change frequently. When using NetCarta WebMaps to help manage an evolving site, you'll want to know that the WebMap you're using matches the current state of the site. CyberPilot Pro lets you compare an old version of a map to a new version of a map. If the site has changed, you can transfer customizations from the old map to the new one.

Comparing and updating is particularly useful for comparing a NetCarta WebMap to a changed site that has been copied to a CD, to another location in the file system, or from a file system to the Web (or vice versa).

### RELATED TOPICS

[To compare and update WebMaps](#)

[To work with comparison results](#)

[To get extra mileage from search results](#)

[Customizing a NetCarta WebMap](#)

## To compare and update WebMaps

CyberPilot Pro lets you compare two versions of a site's WebMap, usually an old one (the source map) and a new one (the target map). You decide whether or not you want to update the target map with the customizations of the source map.

When you update a WebMap, user-defined notes and names (defined in the [Properties dialog box](#)), swapped main and alternate routes, and individually hidden object settings are transferred from the source map to the target map.

### To compare and update WebMaps, do the following:

1. Open the two WebMaps that you want to compare.
2. So that CyberPilotPro will correctly detect all changed objects, use the Explore command ► to explore both WebMaps to the same level. If you explore individual objects using the question mark icon, CyberPilot Pro may not detect changed file-modification dates and, therefore, might not accurately report all changed objects.
3. Choose Compare and Update from the WebMap menu, or click ►. The Compare and Update dialog box appears.
4. Choose the maps you want to compare in the Source Map and Target Map drop-down lists. Only open WebMaps appear in the lists:

**Source Map**      The map with customizations that you may want to preserve, usually the older of the two maps.

**Target Map**      The map that you may want to update with the source map's customizations, usually the newer of the two maps.

5. If you want to generate comparison reports, select one or both of the options in the Generate Reports For area. You can generate comparison results for objects in the source map that aren't found in the target map (orphans) and a report on new and changed objects in the target map. (Note that objects with any change, no matter how small, are reported.)
6. If you want to update the target map with the customizations of the source map, select Update Annotations from Source Map to Target Map. If you'd like to see the results of the comparison before deciding whether or not to update the target map, see [Comparing before updating](#).
7. Click OK. If you selected either of the report options, the appropriate comparison results appear: the Orphaned Objects window and/or the Changed Objects window.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Narrowing the scope of comparison results](#)

[To work with comparison results](#)



## **Narrowing the scope of comparison results**

All orphaned or changed objects are included in the comparison results. If you want to narrow the contents of the results to certain types of objects—for example, just pages—use the Search command ▶ to search the results for the particular object types you're interested in.

### **RELATED TOPICS**

[Comparing before updating](#)

[To compare and update WebMaps](#)

[To work with comparison results](#)

## ▶ **Comparing before updating**

CyberPilot Pro lets you compare two WebMaps first, and then decide whether you want to update the target map. To do so, simply run the Compare and Update command ▶ twice. In the first run, select one or both of the Generate Reports options and deselect Update Annotations from Source Map to Target Map.

If, after checking the comparison results, you decide that you do want to update the target map, choose Compare and Update ▶ again, deselect the two report options and select Update Annotations from Source Map to Target Map.

### **RELATED TOPICS**

[To compare and update WebMaps](#)

[To work with comparison results](#)

[Narrowing the scope of comparison results](#)



## To work with comparison reports

▶ When you compare two NetCarta WebMaps, the results appear in one or two results windows, the number depending on what you chose to compare. These two results windows are the Changed Objects window, which is associated with the source map, and the Orphaned Objects window, which is associated with the target map. (Each map window can have a single associated results window, displaying either the results of a WebMap comparison or the results of a search. If you have multiple map windows open, you could have an equal number of results windows.)

Objects listed in a results window have the same [label](#) as the corresponding object in the NetCarta WebMap. If you change the labels in a results window, the labels will change in the associated map window also.

You can do many of the things in a results window that you can do in a map window: display an object in your Web browser, view an object's properties, and even search the results to further refine the list of objects.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[Viewing and changing object properties](#)


[To get extra mileage from search results](#)

[To compare and update WebMaps](#)

[Properties dialog box](#)



## Search dialog box

The Search dialog box is accessed from the WebMap menu, or by clicking . You use the Search dialog box to search for particular objects, for example, certain kinds of pages or images, and to search for links.

The Search dialog box contains drop-down list boxes and text boxes where you can specify the search criteria (choices) for customizing your search. The drop-down lists and buttons in the Search dialog box are listed here. Choose from this list for a detailed description of each item.

[Search](#)

[Object Type](#)

[Field Type](#)

[Modifiers](#)

[Text String/Value](#)

### RELATED TOPICS

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[To perform a simple text search](#)

[To specify advanced search criteria](#)

[About searching for objects versus links](#)

[Link icons in search results](#)

## Search drop-down list (Search dialog box)

Use the Search drop-down list to specify what part of the WebMap you want to search. The Search choices are described in the following table:

<u>Search options</u>	<u>Description</u>
Entire Map	Searches the entire WebMap, regardless of what's currently displayed.
Currently Visible Map	Searches only those parts of the WebMap that are currently displayed.
Current Results	Searches the objects contained in the active results window (search or WebMap comparison results), or the results window associated with the active map window.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Setting up the Search dialog box](#)

## Object Type drop-down list (Search dialog box)

Use the Object Type drop-down list to specify whether you want to search for all objects that match the criteria or for a particular object type. You can also choose to search for links. The Object Type choices are described in the following table:

<b><u>Object type</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
All Objects	All of the items in the list except links.
Pages (default)	HTML pages.
Images	Graphic images.
Gateways	A server-executed program associated with an HTML form.
Internet Services	Services such as Mailto, FTP, Gopher, and so on.
Other	Audio and video files, PostScript and Java files, NetCarta WebMaps, applications, and so on. Unrecognized object types are also included.
Links	Links such as the ANCHOR tag (A), the IMAGE tag (IMG), and so on.

### **RELATED TOPICS**

[About searching for objects versus links](#)

## Field Type drop-down list (Search dialog box)

Use the Field drop-down list to specify what WebMap field you want CyberPilot Pro to search in.

The available fields are determined by what you choose in the [Object Type drop-down list](#). Many of these items correspond to the label options in the Labels dialog box. When you choose anything but Links as the Object type, the default is <all text fields>.

**Choose from the following list to see the available fields in the Field Type drop-down list in the Search dialog box:**

[Fields for All Objects](#)

[Additional fields for Pages](#)

[Additional fields for Images](#)

[Additional fields for Gateways](#)

[Additional fields for Internet Services](#)

[Additional fields for Other](#)

[Fields for Links](#)

### RELATED TOPICS

[Labels dialog box](#)

## Fields for All Objects (Search dialog box)

If you choose All Objects as the object type, the following options are available in the Field drop-down list. These options are also available for the other items in the Object Type list (except for links).

<b>Fields</b>	<b>Description (searches for)</b>
<all text fields>	Objects with the specified string in any text field.
<none>	Objects of the specified type. You don't need to enter any other search criteria.
Full URL	Objects with the specified text string in their fully-resolved URL.
Hidden	Objects that are not visible because of the Hide All Routes option in the Properties dialog box.
Hidden Alternate Routes	Alternate routes that are not visible because of the Hide All Alternate Routes option in the Properties dialog box.
Hierarchy Level	Objects at the specified level in the WebMap hierarchy. The home page is considered level 1, its children are level 2, and so on.
HTTP status	Objects with the specified return value from the server (404, for example, which means the object was not found).
Hyperlink Text (on main route)	Objects that contain the specified text string in their hyperlink text (the text you would click to activate the link).
MIME Type	Objects of the specified file type, such as video/mpeg or image/gif.
Modification Date	Objects with the specified last-modification date. (Specify dates using the format set up in your Regional Settings control panel.)
Name	Objects with the specified text string in their name (displayed in the Properties dialog box). If the WebMap publisher did not change the name, the default name for pages is the HTML TITLE tag text.
Notes	Objects with the specified text string in their <a href="#">notes</a> .
Unreachable	Objects that couldn't be reached when CyberPilot Pro explored the site.



## Additional fields for Pages (Search dialog box)

If you choose Pages as the object type, the following fields become available in addition to the fields listed for [All Objects](#). CyberPilot Pro will search only for pages matching the search criteria.

<b><u>Field</u></b>	<b><u>Description (searches for)</u></b>
Broken Link Count	Pages that contain the specified number of broken links.
Headings	Pages that contain the specified text string in their headings (tagged by H1, H2, H3, and so on).
Load Size	Pages that have the specified load size in bytes. Load size is the file size of the page itself plus the sizes of all inline resources.
Size	Pages with a particular size, specified in bytes.
Title	Pages that have the specified text string in their HTML TITLE tag (the first TITLE tag, in the event a page accidentally has more than one).



## Additional fields for Images (Search dialog box)

If you choose Images as the object type, the following fields become available in addition to the fields listed for [All Objects](#). CyberPilot Pro will search only for images matching the search criteria.

<b><u>Field Type</u></b>	<b><u>Description (searches for)</u></b>
Alt String	Images that have the specified Alt String, which is an optional text string included with the IMG tag (to accommodate people who don't have a graphical browser or who have turned off graphics downloading).
Image Map	Image maps (images with an ISMAP attribute) that have the specified text string in the full URL of their associated gateway.
Inline Image	Images that are "embedded" in the displayed HTML (as opposed to images that are displayed alone).
Size	Images of a particular size, specified in bytes.

## Additional fields for Gateways (Search dialog box)

If you choose [Gateways](#) as the object type, the following fields become available in addition to the fields listed for [All Objects](#). CyberPilot Pro will search only for gateways matching the search criteria.

<b><u>Field Type</u></b>	<b><u>Description (searches for)</u></b>
Method	Gateways that use either the POST or GET. method for handling input from a form (a special type of HTML home page). POST uses standard input. GET puts parameters into environment variables.

## Additional fields for Internet Services (Search dialog box)

If you choose Internet Services as the object type, no fields become available in addition to the fields listed for [All Objects](#). CyberPilot Pro will search only for Internet services that match the search criteria.

## Additional fields for Other (Search dialog box)

If you choose Other as the object type, no fields become available in addition to the fields listed for [All Objects](#). CyberPilot Pro will search only for other objects, such as audio files, PostScript files, NetCarta WebMaps, and so on, that match the search criteria.

## Fields for Links (Search dialog box)

If you choose Links as the object type, only the following fields are available:

<b><u>Field Type</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<all text fields>	Links with a text field that contains the specified string.
<none>	All links. You don't need to enter any other search criteria.
Between Sites	Links that point to an object in another Web site.
Broken	Links that point to an object that could not be found during <a href="#">exploration</a> .
Hyperlink Text	Links with the specified text string in their hyperlink text, which is the text you click in the Web page to activate the link.
Link URL	Links whose associated URL contains the specified text string.

## Modifiers drop-down list (Search dialog box)

The Modifiers options are determined by what you choose in the Field drop-down list.

<u>Field Type</u>	<u>Search Modifier</u>	<u>Description</u>
<b>Text</b>	Contains	The string is anywhere in the text field. This is the default.
	Starts with	The string is at the beginning of the text field.
	Ends with	The string is at the end of the text field.
	Matches Exactly	The string is the entire text field.
<b>Numeric</b>	Equal To	The field is equal to the specified value (in the Value box). This is the default.
	Not Equal To	The field is not equal to the specified value.
	Greater Than	The field is greater than the specified value.
	Less Than	The field is less than the specified value.
	Greater Than or Equal To	The field is greater than or equal to the specified value.
	Less Than or Equal To	The field is less than or equal to the specified value.
<b>Boolean</b>	Equals (cannot be changed)	The field is equal to the specified value of TRUE or FALSE. The default is TRUE.



## **Text string/value box**

In the Text String/Value text box, specify a text string if you're performing a text search, specify a numeric value if you're performing a numeric search, or choose True or False. The title of this box alternates between Text String and Value depending on the type of search.



## Customizing a NetCarta WebMap

### ***Customize your WebMaps***

You can make Web browsing easier for yourself--and others who might use your WebMaps--by customizing your maps. You can collapse or expand the WebMap hierarchy, or hide certain pages to put the spotlight on particular areas of a site.

### ***Customize labels for WebMap objects***

Every object in a WebMap is accompanied by a descriptive text label. You can make custom labels for individual objects, or choose a different label for each object type. For instance, you could draw attention to a particularly interesting page by changing its label to "Great waterfall image here!"

### ***Add more information to your WebMap***

You can attach notes to any object in your WebMap. If you publish the map, the notes will be there to inform people about interesting parts of a Web site (as well as being available for your own reference).

### ***Change the navigation route through a site***

Most Web sites contain multiple hyperlinks pointing to the same resource. For instance, there are often several hyperlinks that point to the home page. You decide whether to show only one instance of an object in a WebMap--the main route--or all the times the object is pointed to by a hyperlink--"alternate routes." You can also swap the main route with an alternate route, to emphasize a different way of traveling through a site.

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[Beyond pages: Other WebMap objects](#)

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

[Showing or hiding individual objects](#)

[Viewing and changing object properties](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)





## Beyond pages: Other WebMap objects

Although you'll often see only pages in many WebMaps, there are lots of other resources that might exist in a Web site. For instance, there could be some GIF images, shown with the Mona Lisa icon.



Or perhaps there's a fancy new Java applet, or a video file. Every resource in a Web site translates into an object type in the WebMap, and it is represented by a unique icon.

Besides different object icons, you may also see some chain-link icons in the WebMap.



These represent different hyperlink types. You'll only see these icons if you've changed your [display option settings](#) so that [alternate routes](#) to objects are displayed with these special link icons.

### RELATED TOPICS




















[WebMap object types](#)

[Link types and icons](#)



## WebMap object types

The following table shows the object types, with associated icons, that you may see in a WebMap. Of course, many of these object types may not exist at all in a particular Web site. Or they may exist, but be currently hidden. (In new WebMaps, only pages and embedded NetCarta WebMaps are shown by default.) You can change that with the [Display Options dialog box](#). And you can change how object types are labeled with the [Labels dialog box](#).

<b>Icon</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">HTML page</a>
	<a href="#">HTML page w/ form</a>
	<a href="#">Page with Netscape Navigator 2.0 frame</a>
	<a href="#">NetCarta WebMap</a>
	<a href="#">Mailto</a>
	Image
	Audio
	Video
	<a href="#">Gateway</a>
	<a href="#">Java applet</a>
	<a href="#">Application</a>
	<a href="#">PDF file</a>
	Microsoft Word file
	<a href="#">PostScript file</a>
	Text
	<a href="#">FTP</a>
	<a href="#">Gopher</a>
	<a href="#">WAIS</a>
	<a href="#">NNTP</a>



[Telnet](#)



[Generic Internet Service](#)



Unknown object type.

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[Link types and icons](#)



## Using link icons for alternate routes

CyberPilot Pro lets you decide how to portray a Web site: as a collection of objects, or as the relationships *between* the objects. It's all in how you look at it. There may be times when you'll prefer to focus on WebMap relationships, and others when you'll be more interested in the types of objects in the map.

If you like, you can depict [alternate routes](#) to objects with link icons. You might want to do this when you're interested in looking more closely at the relationships between Web objects; that is, you want to focus on the hyperlinks between objects, rather than the objects themselves.

So, you can choose to display alternate routes as the object they point to; for example, this icon for images:



When you show alternate routes with object icons, you get a better look at exactly which resources are available in the site, as well as the context in which they're pointed to. For instance, if there is more than one hyperlink pointing to one particular image, you can see at a glance what pages contain those hyperlinks, and thus get an idea of why it's referred to so often.

Alternatively, you can choose to portray alternate routes as a link type that represents the relationship between objects. For example, this link points to an object higher in the hierarchy than the page the hyperlink resides on:



### RELATED TOPICS

[Link types and icons](#)


[More on alternate routes](#)

[To show or hide all alternate routes](#)



## To display alternate routes with link icons

To display alternate routes with link icons, do the following:

1. Choose Display Options from the View menu, or click . The Display Options dialog box appears.
2. Select Display[Alternate Routes] As Link Icons, and click OK. For information on setting the other options in the Display Options dialog box, see [Showing or hiding types of objects.](#)

### RELATED TOPICS

[Display Options dialog box](#)

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

[Link types and icons](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)

[To show or hide all alternate routes](#)



## Link types and icons

Link icons let you quickly see where a hyperlink points in the map hierarchy: within the same page, higher in the hierarchy, lower in the hierarchy, or the same level in the hierarchy.

Note that only [alternate routes](#) can be displayed with link icons. Main route objects are always depicted with their object icons. For instance, the main route to an image will always show the Mona Lisa icon. Remember, too, that you can choose to display alternate routes with object icons instead of the link icons shown in the following table.

<b><u>Link type</u></b>	<b><u>Icon</u></b>	<b><u>Label Color</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Higher in hierarchy		Green	Points to an object higher in the map hierarchy than the page on which the link resides.
Lower in hierarchy		Green	Points to an object lower in the map hierarchy than the page on which the link resides.
Same level in hierarchy		Green	Points to an object at the same level in the hierarchy as the page on which the link resides.
Within page		Green	Points to an object on the same page.
Offsite		Blue	Points to an object in a different Web site.
Search Results		Black	Appears in <a href="#">Search Results window</a> when a <a href="#">main-route</a> hyperlink is found.
Broken	None	Red	Points to an unreachable object.

### RELATED TOPICS

[More on alternate routes](#)

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

[Link types and icons](#)

[To show or hide all alternate routes](#)

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)



## Changing how objects are labeled

You can change the descriptive labels for any object in the WebMap. For instance, in all new WebMaps, pages are labeled with their Name field (by default, the [HTML TITLE](#) tag). If you wanted to see the [full URL](#) instead, you could change the label with the Labels dialog box. Any changes you make to labels will appear in the WebMap itself, as well as in the [Properties window](#) and results window.

Depending on which object type you've selected, different labels are available. See [Object types in the Labels dialog box](#) for details.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To change the label for an object type](#)

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[To change the name of an object](#)

[Labels available for all object types](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[WebMap object types](#)





## To change the label for an object type

You can change the descriptive labels for any object type in the WebMap.

**To change how object types are labeled in the WebMap, the Properties dialog box, and the results window, do the following:**

1. Choose Labels from the View menu, or click . The Labels dialog box appears.
2. If you want to use the same labels for all object types, select the Apply to All Object Types checkbox. If you want to use different labels for each object type, select an object type from the list. The labels available for that type are shown in a drop-down list.
3. Choose a First Choice for the label; this will be the default for the selected object type.
4. You can select an alternate choice for the label (if your first choice for the display label is not available for a particular object). For example, some images might not have an [ALT string](#), which is descriptive text the Webmaster can include with the image. So for images, you might want to specify ALT string as the First Choice, and Hyperlink text as the alternate choice. If you don't specify an alternate choice, and the first choice isn't available for an object, the [Link URL](#) will be used as the label.
5. Click Apply to see how your label choices are affecting the map window. You can keep adjusting the labels until you're happy with them.
6. If you want to save your label settings as the default to be used with all *new* maps (*existing* maps use the label settings you set for them), click Save As Default. Anytime you want to use these label settings on an existing map, choose Load Default.
7. When you're ready to accept the changes you've made, click OK.

Note that if neither your first nor alternate choices are available for a particular object, the object will be automatically labeled with the Link URL.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Labels available for all object types](#)

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[To change the name of an object](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

## To change the label for a particular object

The Labels dialog box lets you change the label for any object *type*. But if you want to change the label for one particular object, you'll need to use the [Properties dialog box](#).

For example, in your WebMap, you might like to draw attention to a few pages by giving them attention-grabbing labels. **Here's how:**

1. In the WebMap, right-click the page you want to make a new label for.
2. From the shortcut menu, choose Properties. The Properties dialog box appears.
3. In the Name field, type whatever you like. Click OK.
4. If it isn't already, make Name the First Choice for page labels. (See [To change the label for an object type](#) if you don't know how to do this.)
5. Repeat these steps for each page whose label you want to change.

If you change the name of a page and decide you want page labels to revert back to **TITLE**, go back to the Labels dialog box and choose Title for the First Choice for pages.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Labels available for all object types](#)

[To change the label for an object type](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)

[Viewing and changing object properties](#)

## Object types in the Labels dialog box

The available object types are shown in the following table, along with the default label settings that come with CyberPilot Pro. (If you're using a WebMap published by someone else, the defaults may have been changed by the WebMap publisher.) Note that not all [MIME types](#) are available as a separate choice, but are part of a larger object-type category.

If you want to change the label for an individual object--such as a particular audio file--see [To change the label for a particular object](#).

<b><u>Object Type</u></b>	<b><u>Included MIME Types</u></b>	<b><u>Default First Choice Label</u></b>	<b><u>Default Alternate Choice Label</u></b>
Pages	<a href="#">HTML</a> pages, HTML pages with data-entry form	Name <a href="#">TITLE</a> by default)	<a href="#">Hyperlink Text</a>
Images	GIF, JPEG, BMP, and other types of images	<a href="#">ALT String</a>	<a href="#">Link URL</a>
Gateways	<a href="#">CGI</a> script files, which may be written in C, PERL, or some other programming language	Hyperlink Text	Link URL
Internet Services	<a href="#">FTP</a> , <a href="#">telnet</a> , <a href="#">mailto</a> , <a href="#">WAIS</a> , <a href="#">NNTP</a> , <a href="#">gopher</a> , and all other Internet services.	Hyperlink Text	Link URL
Other	All other object types and applications that aren't included in other object categories, including NetCarta WebMaps, audio and video files, text files, PostScript, <a href="#">Java applets</a> and other applications, and <glossary>PDF files.	Hyperlink Text	Link URL
<a href="#">Alternate routes</a>	All secondary occurrences of objects in the WebMap (green labels).	Hyperlink Text	<a href="#">Corresponding Object Label</a>

## RELATED TOPICS

[Labels available for all object types](#)

[To change the label for an object type](#)

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)



## Labels available for all object types

Depending on which object type you've selected, different labels are available. Choose from this list for information on the different labels that are available:

[Labels available for alternate routes](#)

[Additional labels for HTML pages](#)

[Additional labels for images](#)

[Additional labels for gateways](#)

**The following labels are available for all object types:**

Label types	Description
Name	For pages, this is the <a href="#">HTML TITLE</a> text by default. (There is no default for other object types.) If you prefer, you can enter anything you want in an individual object's Name field (in the <a href="#">Properties dialog box</a> ) so that your labels are customized to your liking.
Full URL	<a href="#">Full URL</a> , with <a href="#">protocol</a> , <a href="#">domain</a> , directory, and file name.
Full Path	The complete directory path and file name for the object.
Link URL	The URL associated with the link on the object's <a href="#">parent page</a> . The Link URL can be absolute (the full Internet address) or relative (the path name relative to the site's home page directory).
Hyperlink Text	The text (if any) used in the hyperlink reference on the object's parent page.
ModificationDate	The date the object was last changed, if known. (Some servers may not return this information.)
MIME Type	The object's specific <a href="#">MIME type</a> . For example, a GIF image would be labeled image/gif.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Object types in the Labels dialog box](#)

[To change the label for an object type](#)

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)

## Labels available for alternate routes

[Alternate routes](#) have three label choices available:

<b>Label Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Hyperlink Text	The text (if any) used in the hyperlink reference on the <a href="#">parent page</a> .
Link URL	The <a href="#">URL</a> associated with the link on the object's parent page. The Link URL can be absolute (the full Internet address) or relative (the path name relative to the site's home page directory).
Corresponding Object Label	The same label that was chosen for the object type on the <a href="#">main route</a> . For example, if the link points to an image and you've chosen size as the label for images, any alternate routes to images will also be labeled with the size.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Object types in the Labels dialog box](#)

[Labels available for all object types](#)

[To change the label for an object type](#)

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)

## Additional labels for HTML pages

In addition to the label choices available for all objects, you can choose one of the following labels for HTML pages:

<b><u>Label Type</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Title	The text string in the <a href="#">HTML TITLE</a> tag. (By default, the Name label choice is the same as the Title for HTML pages.)
First Heading	The text in the first HTML <a href="#">heading</a> (H1, H2, H3...) found on the page.
Size	The size of the HTML page itself, not including any external <a href="#">inline objects</a> (such as images).
Load Size	The full loading size (when loaded by a Web browser) of the page, including inline images, audio and video files, and so on.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Object types in the Labels dialog box](#)

[Labels available for all object types](#)

[To change the label for an object type](#)

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)

## Additional labels for images

In addition to the label choices available for all objects, you can choose one other label for images:

<b><u>Label Type</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
ALT String	The optional text string included with the HTML IMG tag (to accommodate people who have a non-graphical browser or who have turned off graphics downloading).

### RELATED TOPICS

[Object types in the Labels dialog box](#)

[Labels available for all object types](#)

[To change the label for an object type](#)

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)



## Additional labels for gateways

In addition to the label choices available for all objects, you can choose one other label for [gateways](#):

<b><u>Label Type</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Method	POST or GET. This is the method by which data entered in a form is passed to the <a href="#">CGI</a> script for processing. If you don't know what POST or GET mean, don't worry--you don't need to know, unless you're a database programmer and therefore have reason to use this label choice. (For more information about POST and GET, refer to an HTML reference manual.)

### RELATED TOPICS

[Object types in the Labels dialog box](#)

[Labels available for all object types](#)

[To change the label for an object type](#)

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)

## Showing or hiding types of objects

Although it's sometimes useful to see all Web site resources in your WebMap, you'll often want to reduce clutter and conceal objects that are not particularly useful to you. For example, you might not want to see any images at all in your WebMap. Or you might want to hide all alternate routes, so that each object is shown once and only once in the WebMap.

You use the [Display Options dialog box](#) to determine which object types you want to view while using CyberPilot Pro. To hide an individual object (such as one particular image), see [Showing or hiding individual objects](#).

When you save a WebMap, any display options you've changed are saved with the map. The next time you open the WebMap, any hidden objects will still be hidden, but you can see them again by changing the display options.

If you want to customize your WebMap to share with other people, you can permanently hide certain types of objects in the WebMap using publish options, and then publish the map so that any hidden objects are actually removed from the WebMap; they can't be retrieved. However, any objects you've hidden only with the Display Options dialog box will still be available in the published map. For more information about publishing options, see [Publishing NetCarta WebMaps](#).

### RELATED TOPICS

[WebMap object types](#)

[Display Options default settings](#)

[Object types in the Display Options dialog box](#)

[To show or hide object types](#)

[To show or hide all alternate routes](#)

## Display Options dialog box

Choose Display Options from the View menu, or click ► to see the Display Options dialog box, which contains the options shown in the following table:

<b><u>Option Name</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Show All Objects	Shows all objects in the WebMap. When you select this checkbox, all listed objects are dimmed, indicating they will all be shown in the WebMap.
Show Only	Shows the objects you choose in the WebMap. Available only when Show All Objects is deselected.
Select All	Selects all the objects.
Clear All	Deselects all the objects.
Show Alternate Routes	Shows <a href="#">alternate routes</a> to objects.
Within Page	Shows alternate routes that are on the same page.
Allow Expansion	Allows alternate routes to be <a href="#">expanded</a> .
Display As	Displays alternate routes with either object icons (the default) or link icons.
Load Default	Loads the default display options.
Save As Default	Saves the current display options as the default. Note: If you change the default settings and save them, you override the settings that come with CyberPilot Pro. To return to the original settings, set them manually and click Save As Default.

## Display Options default settings

CyberPilot Pro comes with these default display options. If you're using a WebMap published by someone else, the default display options may have been changed by the WebMap publisher.

Note that pages are always shown in a WebMap. You can't hide them, since do so would mean that nothing would be visible in the WebMap, including the home page.

<b><u>Display Option</u></b>	<b><u>Default Setting</u></b>
Show All Objects	Deselected
WebMaps	Selected

Show Alternate Routes	Deselected
Allow Expansion	Selected
Display [Alternate Routes] As Objects	Selected

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[WebMap object types](#)

[Object types in the Display Options dialog box](#)

[To show or hide object types](#)

[To show or hide all alternate routes](#)

[More about alternate routes](#)

[If the site already contains a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[To allow or disable expansion of alternate routes](#)

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

## To change the default display options

CyberPilot Pro comes with [default display options](#). You can change these settings for the current map and then save your changes as the default for new maps. (*Existing* maps retain the settings you've created for them. If you want to use default settings on an existing map, click Load Default.)

**To change the default display options, do the following:**

1. Choose Display Options from the View menu, or click ▶.
2. Change the settings as you like.
3. Click Save As Default to save your new defaults for the current WebMap and for all new maps you create. Click OK.

**Note:** When you change the default settings and save them, you override the default settings that come with CyberPilot Pro. You cannot recover the original default settings, unless you enter them manually and then click Save As Default.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To load default settings](#)


[Display Options dialog box](#)



## To load default settings

You can load the default display options into any WebMap by clicking Load Default. (New maps automatically use the default settings.) If you haven't changed the default settings, you can use Load Default to use the settings that came with CyberPilot Pro.

### To load your default settings, do the following:

1. Choose Display Options from the View menu, or click .
2. Click Load Default.

## RELATED TOPICS

[To change the default display options](#)

[Display Options dialog box](#)

## Object types in the Display Options dialog box

You can choose to show only certain object types by selecting them from the Show Only list in the Display Options dialog box. Not all the [MIME types](#) you see in a WebMap are listed in the Show Only list, but may be included in a more general category. For example, the gopher object type is a subtype of the Internet Services type in the Show Only list.

Note that pages are always displayed in a WebMap. You cannot hide them, since to do so would mean that nothing would be visible in the WebMap, including the home page.

<u>Object Type</u>	<u>Included MIME Types</u>	<u>Default Setting</u>
Pages	HTML pages, HTML pages with data-entry form	Shown.
WebMaps	NetCarta WebMaps	Shown
Applications	<a href="#">Java applets</a> , EXE files, <a href="#">PDF files</a> , Microsoft Word documents, and other applications	Hidden
Audio	WAV, AIFF, AU, and other audio files	Hidden
Gateways	<a href="#">CGI</a> script files, which may be written in C, PERL, or some other programming language	Hidden
Images	GIF, JPEG, BMP, and other types of images	Hidden
Internet Services	<a href="#">FTP</a> , <a href="#">telnet</a> , <a href="#">mailto</a> , <a href="#">WAIS</a> , <a href="#">NNTP</a> , <a href="#">gopher</a> , and all other Internet services	Hidden
Text	Text files (other than HTML pages), including plain text and <a href="#">PostScript</a> files	Hidden
Unrecognized	Any object that CyberPilot Pro can't identify	Hidden
Video	MPEG and other video file types	Hidden

### RELATED TOPICS

[WebMap object types](#)

[To change the default display options](#)

[To show or hide object types](#)

[To show or hide all alternate routes](#)


[Showing or hiding individual objects](#)



## To show or hide object types

You use the [Display Options dialog box](#) to show and hide objects. The Show Only list shows all the object types that can be present in a WebMap. Of course, not all Web sites contain all object types, so some of the checkboxes may be irrelevant to the WebMap you're working with right now. For a list of the object types, see [Object types in the Display Options dialog box](#).

### To show or hide objects, do the following:

1. Choose Display Options from the View menu, or click .
2. If you want to show all objects, select the Show All Objects checkbox. All other checkboxes under Show Only will be dimmed and not selectable.
3. If you want to show only particular object types, select the object types you want to show in the Show Only list.
4. If you want to show most (but not all) object types, click Select All and then deselect the one or two object types you don't want to show. If you want to show just a few object types, choose Clear All and select the object types you want to show. If you later choose Show All Objects, your checkbox settings will be dimmed but will remain as you set them.
5. When you're satisfied with your settings, click OK.

If you want to hide *individual* objects, see [Showing or hiding individual objects](#).

## RELATED TOPICS

[WebMap object types](#)

[To change the default display options](#)

[To show or hide all alternate routes](#)

## To show or hide all alternate routes

When the Show Alternate Routes checkbox (in the [Display Options dialog box](#)) is deselected, only the main route to an object appears in the map window. This can be useful when you want to navigate around a site, but you may want to view alternate routes if you're interested in seeing the different ways a site is connected by hyperlinks. If you select this checkbox, the alternate routes can be [expandable](#), and you can show them as either object or link icons.

**To show alternate routes to an object, do the following:**

1. Choose Display Options from the View menu, or click ▶.
2. Select Show Alternate Routes.
3. If you want to show [alternate routes](#) within the same page, select the Within Page checkbox.
4. If you want to see alternate routes represented as link icons in the map window, select Link Icons under the Display As area.
5. If you want alternate routes to be expandable, select the Allow Expansion checkbox.
6. Click OK.

**Note:** You can hide alternate routes to a particular object using the [Properties dialog box](#).

### RELATED TOPICS

[More on alternate routes](#)

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

[To allow or disable expansion of alternate routes](#)

[To change the default display options](#)

[Showing or hiding individual objects](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)

[To show or hide object types](#)

## Showing or hiding individual objects

You can customize a NetCarta WebMap by hiding individual objects. This is particularly useful when you are preparing to publish a map for use by others; individually hidden objects are not saved with published maps. You can choose to hide all routes to an object in the WebMap--the [main route](#), and all [alternate routes](#). Or you can hide only the alternate routes to an object, so that only the main route is showing.

**Note:** You cannot hide just one alternate route to an object; you must hide all or none of them.

If you've hidden an object, you can locate and redisplay it. See [To locate and redisplay individually hidden objects](#).

### RELATED TOPICS

[To hide all routes to an object](#)

[To hide all alternate routes to an object](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)

## To hide all routes to an object

You can hide the main route to one particular object, as well as all alternate routes, even if you've included all objects of its type. For instance, in the [Display Options dialog box](#), you may have specified that images should be shown, but you can hide a particular GIF image (for example, a frequently used navigation icon) by checking the Hide All Routes checkbox in the Properties dialog box (when that image is selected in the map window).

### To hide all routes to an object, do the following:

1. Right-click the object you want to hide from view. You can select either the main route or any alternate route to the object.
2. Choose Properties from the shortcut menu. The Properties dialog box appears.
3. Select Hide All Routes, and click OK.

**Shortcut:** In the WebMap, select the object you want to hide and press Ctrl+H.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Properties dialog box](#)

[To hide all alternate routes to an object](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)

## To hide all alternate routes to an object

You may have used the [Display Options dialog box](#) to specify that all alternate routes should be included, but you can hide alternate routes to a *particular* object. For example, you might want to exclude all alternate routes to the home page to avoid clutter in the WebMap. Note that you *cannot* hide one specific alternate route to a particular object; you can only hide *all* alternate routes to the object.

### To hide all alternate routes to an object, do the following:

1. Right-click the object for which you want to hide alternate routes. You can select either the main route or an alternate route to the object.
2. Choose Properties from the shortcut menu. The Properties dialog box appears.
3. Select Hide All Alternate Routes, and click OK. The main route to the object will appear in the map window, but all alternate routes will be hidden.

**Note:** Any objects you've hidden using the Properties dialog box will not be shown in the map window. However, you can easily locate hidden objects (see [To locate and redisplay individually hidden objects](#)).

## RELATED TOPICS

[Properties dialog box](#)

[To hide all routes to an object](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)

## To locate and redisplay individually hidden objects

If you hide individual objects in a WebMap, you may eventually want to find or redisplay one or more of them. You can search for individually hidden objects using the Search dialog box.

### To locate and redisplay individually hidden objects, do the following:

1. Choose Search from the WebMap menu, or click ►. The Search dialog box appears.
2. Set up the rest of the dialog box to define where and how you want to search. For example, to search for hidden images, select Images in the Object Type drop-down list. (See [To specify search criteria.](#))
3. Choose Hidden from the Field drop-down list.
4. Click Search. A Search Results window appears, listing all individually hidden objects that meet your search criteria.
5. To redisplay a hidden object, select it in the Search Results window. The object appears—dimmed and selected—in the map window.
6. To "un-hide" a hidden object so that it shows up in the WebMap again, right-click it and choose Properties.
7. Deselect Hide All Routes or Hide All Alternate Routes, and click OK.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Properties dialog box](#)

[To hide all routes to an object](#)

[To hide all alternate routes to an object](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)

[To publish a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Search dialog box](#)

## Viewing and changing object properties

You can view an object's properties with the [Properties dialog box](#) Properties dialog box.

### To view properties, do the following:

1. Select an object in the WebMap.
2. Choose Properties from the Object menu, or click ►. Alternatively, choose Properties from the right-click menu.

Each object you select in the WebMap has properties associated with it: the full URL, name of the object, and a notes section where you can enter annotations about the object. There is also information about the object's [MIME type](#), service type, whether the object has been explored, and if it was successfully reached when CyberPilot Pro made the map. You can also hide an object individually or hide alternate routes to the selected object using this dialog box.

### RELATED TOPICS

[WebMap object types](#)

## To display the Properties dialog box

The Properties dialog box contains the properties of the object that you've selected in the WebMap. You can keep this dialog box open at all times on your screen. As you click different objects, you'll see the properties change.

### There are three ways to display the Properties dialog box:

▶ Click the Properties icon on the Toolbar.

Right-click the object whose properties you want to view and choose Properties from the shortcut menu.

Choose Properties from the Object menu.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Full URL	The <a href="#">full URL</a> (Uniform Resource Locator) or Internet address for an object, including the <a href="#">protocol</a> and <a href="#">domain name</a> . For example, <a href="http://www.netcarta.com">http://www.netcarta.com</a> .
Name	By default, this is the HTML <a href="#">TITLE</a> tag for pages. (There is no default for other objects.) You can change the Name to anything you like.
Notes	You can enter notes about any object. If you've entered no other notes, the <a href="#">hyperlink</a> text appears in the Notes field.
Hide All Routes and Hide All Alternate Routes	These checkboxes let you hide all routes to an object or just the alternate routes. For example, you might have a customized WebMap that shows all images, but decide you want to hide a particular GIF. You can choose Hide All Routes, and all instances of that GIF object will be hidden.
Service Type	The application protocol, such as http, ftp, mail, news, gopher, wais, unknown.
MIME Type	The major and minor <a href="#">MIME types</a> , for example, image/gif.
Status	Indicates if the object is <a href="#">explored</a> or unexplored. If an object was <a href="#">unreachable</a> , there is also a code number and description explaining why it was unreachable.

## RELATED TOPICS

[To create and view notes](#)

[Showing or hiding individual objects](#)

[To hide all alternate routes to an object](#)

[To change the name of an object](#)

[To determine why an object was unreachable](#)



## To determine why an object was unreachable

In the bottom part of the Properties dialog box, there is status information about the selected object next to the word "Status." You'll either see "Explored" or "Unexplored," indicating whether or not CyberPilot Pro has fully explored the object.

If the object was unreachable--that is, if its label is red in the WebMap--you'll also see a number and message about why the object was unreachable.

### To see why an object is unreachable, do the following:

1. Right-click an object with a red label, then choose Properties.
2. Look at the information under "Status" at the bottom of the dialog box.
3. If you see status codes 403 or 404, the object is truly unreachable; you probably won't succeed in reaching it if you try again.
4. If you see a status code of 500, you might want to try reaching the object again. Try double-clicking the icon or label at a later time.

### The status code numbers and messages are described in the following table:

Status #	Message	Description
403	Forbidden	The object was found on the server, but CyberPilot Pro's request to access the object was denied. Usually this is because you need a password or some other security code to gain access to the site or the specific object. Unless you <i>do</i> have the password for the resource, you probably won't be able to reach this object if you try again.
404	Not Found	This represents a truly "broken" link. The page or other resource either isn't on the server, or it exists at a different <a href="#">URL</a> than is specified in the <a href="#">Link URL</a> on the object's parent page. Until and unless the site's Webmaster fixes the broken link, you won't have any success in trying to reach this object again.
500	Internal Server Error	When CyberPilot Pro tried to locate the page or other object, it was unable to establish communication with the server. The server was down or having other technical difficulties, or there was some problem with Internet traffic or connections. In this case, you may want try to reach the object again later, since such technical problems are often temporary.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

Properties dialog box

Unreachable objects (red labels)

## To change the name of an object

You may want to add more information to your WebMap by creating your own descriptive labels for individual objects. You do this by editing the Name field in the Properties dialog box:

**To change the name of an object, do the following:**

1. Select the object you want to rename in the WebMap.
2. Click ►, or right-click the object and choose Properties from the shortcut menu.
3. In the Name field, enter anything you want. For instance, for an image of a horserace, you might type "Bold Lightning's last race." Click Apply.
4. You'll now need to change the label for images to Name, using the Labels dialog box.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[Labels available for all objects](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)


[Properties dialog box](#)



## To create and view notes

You can add notes to a specific page or other object. Notes let you give people additional information about pages and other objects. You can view the notes yourself, and they are also included if you publish your WebMap. People who use your published map can view the notes (in the Properties dialog box) to see if they're interested in browsing a particular object.

### To create and view notes for an object, do the following:

1. Select an object in the WebMap.
2. Click , or right-click the object and choose Properties from the shortcut menu.
3. View existing notes, or enter anything you want in the Notes area of the dialog box. Notes can be as long as you like.
4. Click OK.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Properties dialog box](#)

[To publish a NetCarta WebMap](#)

## More on alternate routes

The more deeply you probe into WebMaps, the more you'll want to know about alternate routes. Understanding alternate routes--and then deciding whether or not to display them--can be a key part of the customization process. This section takes a closer look at alternate routes and some of the things you can do with them.

### Take the main highway...

When CyberPilot Pro explores a site, the first time a hyperlink to a particular page or other object is found, the object is displayed with a black label in the WebMap (or blue if it's an object on another site). This is the *main route* to the object. No matter how it's built, the WebMap hierarchy depicts one and only one main route.

Typically, when you're browsing a site with your Web browser, the main route is the most direct route, because each object is reached the first time via the shortest number of hyperlinks from the site's home page. For example, a hyperlink on the home page that points to a particular GIF image is the main route to that image. If that same GIF is pointed to by a hyperlink on another page deeper in the site, it's not the shortest route to that object.

When CyberPilot Pro builds a WebMap automatically (via the Explore command), it reflects this typical way of browsing a Web site: hierarchically, beginning with the site's home page, then the hyperlinks on the home page, then the hyperlinks on *those* pages, and so on and on, working down through the site a level at a time.

### ...Or the scenic route

But the hierarchical view you see in the map window is just one way of representing a Web site. In fact, a Web site is just that: it's a *web* of objects, not a linear hierarchy. When you're surfing the Web, there are often hyperlinks in many places in the site that allow you to jump to the same page. Our term for these multiple jumping-off places is *alternate routes*, and they're displayed in green in the WebMap. So, the second time (and all subsequent times) that CyberPilot Pro discovers an object via a hyperlink, it displays it in green.

To sum up: CyberPilot Pro represents each linked object *only once* in black. If an object is referenced again by a hyperlink, it appears in green. Since there's no limit on how many hyperlinks point to the same object, there may be many alternate routes to the same object.

## RELATED TOPICS

[To change the main route to an object](#)

[To allow or disable expansion of alternate routes](#)

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

[A note on the WebMap hierarchy](#)

## To change the main route to an object

Since a Web site is a web of resources, not an orderly hierarchy, you may want to reorganize the layout of your WebMap so that a particular alternate route becomes the main route. This is particularly useful if you're publishing your WebMap for others to use and want to emphasize a different navigation route through the site.

The only restriction on swapping routes is that you can't designate an alternate route that is in the same "branch" of the hierarchy as the current main route.

**To change the main route to an alternate route, do the following:**

1. Select the alternate route you want to swap.
2. Click the right mouse button, or choose the Object menu.
3. Choose Make Main Route.

The main route and alternate route will swap positions. Any [children](#) of the two instances will move with their parent object, so that the hierarchy is rearranged.

### RELATED TOPICS


[To allow or disable expansion of alternate routes](#)


[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

[A note on the WebMap hierarchy](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)

## To allow or disable expansion of alternate routes


By default, objects that are on the [main route](#) and [alternate routes](#) are expandable. You can click the plus  and minus

 icons to view the same part of the hierarchy from multiple locations in the map, rather than having to keep track of where the main route is.

Sometimes you may find it more convenient to allow expansion of only the main route; this keeps your WebMap more compact, and prevents you from going around in circles (by expanding the hierarchy under the same object multiple times).

On the other hand, you may want to allow expansion of alternate routes if you like to use the WebMap in much the same way as you browse: following hyperlinks around the site as the mood strikes you, which sometimes involves clicking the same link more than once.

### To make only the main route expandable, do the following:

1. Choose Display Options from the View menu, or click .
2. Deselect Allow Expansion.
3. Click OK. Any pages shown in green that have "child" objects (that is, the page contains hyperlinks) will no longer have a plus or minus icon next to them.

Alternate routes can *only* be expanded one at a time, by clicking individual plus icons. To save time, the Expand and Expand From Here commands don't expand alternate routes, since it could take a long time to expand multiple instances of the same object.

## RELATED TOPICS

[To change the main route to an object](#)

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

[A note on the WebMap hierarchy](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)



## Glossary

{button A,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','A')}{button B-C,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','B\_C')}{button D-E,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','D\_E')}{button F,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','F')}{button G,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','G')}{button H,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','H')}{button I,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','I')}{button J-L,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','J\_L')}{button M,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','M')}{button N-O,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','N\_O')}{button P-Q,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','P\_Q')}{button R-S,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','R\_S')}{button T-U,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','T\_U')}{button V-W,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','V\_W')}{button X-Z,JI('PILOTPRO.HLP','X\_Z')}

### A

[ALT string \(for images\)](#)

[alternate route](#)

[application](#)

### B - C

[between-site object](#)

[broken hyperlink](#)

[broken link](#)

[CGI \(Common Gateway Interface\) script](#)

[child](#)

[collapse](#)

[corresponding object label](#)

[crawler](#)

### D - E

[default.wmp](#)

[domain name](#)

[expand](#)

[explore](#)

### F

[frame](#)

[FTP \(File Transfer Protocol\)](#)

[full path](#)

[Full URL](#)

### G

[gateway](#)

[gopher](#)



## **H**

[heading](#)

[helper application](#)

[hierarchy](#)

[home page](#)

[HTML \(Hypertext Markup Language\)](#)

[HTTP \(Hypertext Transfer Protocol\)](#)

[hyperlink](#)

[hyperlink text](#)

## **I**

[imagemap](#)

[inline](#)

[Internet service](#)

[IP address](#)

[ISMAP](#)

## **J - L**

[Java™](#)

[label](#)

[link](#)

[Link URL](#)

## **M**

[mailto](#)

[main route](#)

[map window](#)

[meta-WebMap](#)

[MIME type](#)

## **N - O**

[Name field](#)

[NetCarta WebMap™](#)

[NetCarta WebMap™ publisher](#)

[NNTP \(Network News Transfer Protocol\)](#)

[Notes](#)

[object](#)

[offsite object](#)

[onsite object](#)

## **P - Q**

[page](#)

[parent page](#)  
[PDF \(Portable Document Format\) file](#)  
[PostScript™ file](#)  
[Properties dialog box](#)  
[protocol](#)  
[published WebMap](#)

## **R - S**

[robot](#)  
[robot exclusion protocol](#)  
[root directory](#)

## **T - U**

[telnet](#)  
[TITLE](#)  
[unexplored object](#)  
[unreachable object](#)  
[URL \(Uniform Resource Locator\)](#)  
[Usenet news](#)

## **V - W**

[WAIS \(Wide Area Information Server\)](#)  
[.WMP file](#)  
[WebMaster](#)

## **X-Z**

**ALT string (for images)**

An optional text string that a Webmaster may include with an HTML IMG tag, used to describe the associated image. For example, for an image of a waterfall, the ALT string might read: "GIF image of waterfall." The ALT string allows people who use text-only browsers, or who have chosen not to download images, to know what the image depicts.

**alternate route**

A secondary occurrence of a page or other object in a NetCarta WebMap™, shown with a green label. When you see an alternate route to an object, it means the object is pointed to by more than one hyperlink.

**application**

In a NetCarta WebMap™, Java™ applets, EXE files, PDF files, Microsoft™ Word documents, and other applications.

**between-site object**

An object that is on a different site than its parent page. Between-site objects have blue labels.

**broken hyperlink**

A hyperlink URL that CyberPilot™ Pro cannot locate, because the URL is not valid, the object the hyperlink points to doesn't exist, or the server containing the object is busy or having other technical difficulties.

**broken link**

A link URL that CyberPilot™ Pro cannot locate, because the URL is not valid, the object the link points to doesn't exist, or the server containing the object is busy or having other technical difficulties.



**CGI (Common Gateway Interface) script**

A program that allows a server to communicate with users on the Internet. For example, when you enter information in a form on a Web page, a CGI script interprets the information you enter and communicates it to a database program on the server.

**child**

An object that appears *below* the selected object in the WebMap hierarchy. For example, any objects pointed to by hyperlinks on the home page are represented in the NetCarta WebMap™ as "children" of the home page.

**collapse**

To hide from view all children of the selected object, either by clicking the minus control icon, or by using the Expand command.

**corresponding object label**

Label choice for alternate routes to an object that uses the same label as for the main route to the same object.

**crawler**

A fast, automated program—such as a search engine, indexing program, or cataloging software—that requests Web pages much faster than human browsers can. When CyberPilot™ Pro automatically explores a Web site, it operates as a crawler. Other commonly-used terms for crawler include "robot" and "spider."

**default.wmp**

A NetCarta WebMap™ of a site, placed in the site's root directory by the Webmaster. When you first attempt to create a WebMap with the New Map command, CyberPilot™ Pro checks to see if there is already a default.wmp file on the site.

**domain name**

A text representation of an object's IP address, using the unique name of the server computer, plus the kind of operation it's involved in—such as .com for a business or .edu for an academic institution. Domain names may have several parts, separated by periods. For example, *www.netcarta.com* is the domain name for the NetCarta site, where *www.netcarta* is the unique name for NetCarta's server on the World Wide Web, and *com* is the type of activity the company is involved with (in this case, a commercial business).

**expand**

To show all immediate children of the selected object, either by clicking the plus icon, or by using the Expand command.



**explore**

To look up the URL of an object. If the object is a page that contains links to other objects, exploring the page also looks up the URLs for those linked objects. CyberPilot™ Pro explores an object when you click its question mark icon, or when you use the Explore command.

**frame**

Netscape Navigator 2.0 extension to HTML that allows Webmasters to subdivide a site into two or more windows. Frames can be linked to another URL. Commonly, frames are used to create a non-scrolling area of the screen, such as a company banner that stays onscreen at all times, or for navigation buttons that work only within the site.

**FTP ( File Transfer Protocol)**

A protocol used for transferring files across the Internet. FTP is often used for anonymous downloading of text files, software, audio or video files, and other information.

**full path**

The directory and file name for an object, including the root directory.

**Full URL**

The complete Internet address for an object, including the protocol and domain name. For example, the Full URL for NetCarta's site is <http://www.netcarta.com>. The Full URL can be used as a label for WebMap objects.

**gateway**

In a WebMap, a representation of a *CGI script*.

**gopher**

A menu-driven, browseable index of servers, sites, directories, and file information available on the Internet.

**heading**

On an HTML page, text that has been formatted with one of several header tags: H1, H2, H3, and so on. You can use the first heading encountered on HTML pages as a label for pages.



**helper application**

An application that can be used in conjunction with your browser to view or access WebMap objects. For example, an audio player is a helper application for listening to certain audio files. CyberPilot™ Pro is your browser's helper application for viewing NetCarta WebMaps™.

**hierarchy**

The relationship between objects in the map window, determined by the links between the objects. CyberPilot™ Pro creates the hierarchy by first looking up the URL for the home page, then the links on that page. Objects pointed to by links are shown as children of the home page.

**home page**

The page from which you want to begin mapping a Web site. This could be the home page for the site, or any other page in the site.

**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)**

A formatting language for documents (pages) on the World Wide Web. HTML files are plain text files with formatting codes that tell Web browsers how to display text, graphics, and hyperlinks.

**HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)**

The protocol used to transfer Web pages and other objects between computers and servers on the World Wide Web.

**hyperlink**

The "clickable" area on a Web page that allows you to jump from one Web object to another. Hyperlinks are created by an HTML code called HREF.

**hyperlink text**

The text string associated with a hyperlink on an object's parent page. In CyberPilot™ Pro, you can use the hyperlink text as the label for an object (by choosing it in the Labels dialog box). The hyperlink text is often what you click to jump to another page when you're browsing a Web page.

**imagemap**

A bitmapped graphic image that links to multiple URLs. In a Web site, imagemaps are often used as navigational tools: users can click different regions of an imagemap to jump to different objects in the site.



**inline**

An attribute of an image or other object, indicating that the image is to be downloaded and displayed in the Web page and is not an imagemap.

**Internet service**

Any protocol for transferring information over the Internet, *except* HTTP. The protocol is the first part of the full URL for an object. Internet service types include gopher, telnet, WAIS, NNTP, and FTP.

**IP address**

Internet Protocol address. A unique series of numbers that identifies a computer on the Internet.

**ISMAP**

An attribute of an image (shown in the Properties dialog for that image), indicating that the image is an *imagemap*.

## Java™

An object-oriented programming language, developed by Sun Microsystems Inc., that allows developers to create mini-programs (called *applets*) that can be embedded in Web pages and used across the Internet. Java programs are platform-independent, and feature real-time updating and interactivity—for example, stock quote "ticker tapes" that are updated every few minutes, interactive games, and animation.

**label**

In the map window, the Properties dialog box, and the results window, the text describing an object or link. By default, the label for pages is the text in the TITLE tag. The default for all other objects is the Link URL.

**link**

On an HTML page, the code that links the page to another object. Different HTML tags are used to link different types of objects. For example, the IMG tag links to an image, the FORM tag links to a CGI script, and the APPLET tag links to a Java™ applet.

**Link URL**

The URL associated with the link on an object's parent page. The Link URL can be absolute (the full Internet address) or relative (the path name relative to the site's home page directory).



**mailto**

An electronic mail address, often in the form *name@domainname.com*.

**main route**

The first occurrence of a page or other object in a NetCarta WebMap™, displayed in black (if the object is onsite) or blue (if the object is offsite). The main route represents the first time a hyperlink points to the object.

**map window**

The portion of the computer screen that contains the NetCarta WebMap™ of a site.

**meta-WebMap**

A NetCarta WebMap™ you create that consists of a collection of other WebMaps.

**MIME type**

The file type of an Internet resource. The MIME type has two parts: the general format of the file (the "major" type), and the more specific format (the "minor" type). For example, an image could have the MIME type image/gif or image/jpeg.

**Name field**

In the Properties dialog box, the place where you can enter a descriptive name for an object. You can then choose Name as the first choice for that object type in the Labels dialog box. (For HTML pages, the HTML TITLE text is used as the default Name.)

**NetCarta WebMap™**

A hierarchical representation of the objects and links in a Web site. The NetCarta WebMap™ is displayed in the map window.

**NetCarta WebMap™ publisher**

A person who creates WebMaps to share with others, using the Publish command.



**NNTP (Network News Transfer Protocol)**

A protocol that transfers Usenet news to Web sites on request.

**Notes**

In the Properties dialog box, optional annotations you can add to an object. Notes are saved with a published map, and are thus viewable by anyone who uses the map.

**object**

A page, image, audio or video file, mailto, gateway, application, or other resource in a Web site.  
All NetCarta WebMap™ objects are represented by icons and a text label.

**offsite object**

An object on a different site than the one that was originally mapped.

**onsite object**

An object that is part of the site that was originally mapped.

**page**

An HTML document.

**parent page**

The page *above* the selected object in the map hierarchy. The parent page contains links that point to its "children."

**PDF (Portable Document Format) file**

File type developed by Adobe™ Systems, Inc. that allows users to exchange and read files created with different software and/or on different computer systems. You need Adobe™ Acrobat™ to read PDF files.



**PostScript™ file**

A type of text file developed by Adobe™ Systems, Inc. PostScript files contain text and instructions to printers that understand the PostScript "page description" language.

**Properties dialog box**

Dialog box where you can view or change information about the selected WebMap object.

**protocol**

The method by which computers communicate on the Internet. The most common protocol for the World Wide Web is HTTP. Other Internet protocols include FTP, gopher, and telnet. The protocol is part of the full URL for an object.

**published WebMap**

A WebMap that has been customized and saved to share with other CyberPilot™ Pro users. You use the Publish dialog box to determine which objects are saved with the published WebMap. Published WebMaps are compressed for faster transmission over the Internet.

**results window**

A type of CyberPilot™ Pro window that contains the results of a search or of a WebMap comparison. Each open map window can have a single results window. You can perform most of the same CyberPilot Pro operations in a results window as you can in a map window.

**robot**

A fast, automated program—such as a search engine, indexing program, or cataloging software—that requests Web pages much faster than human browsers can. When CyberPilot™ Pro automatically explores a Web site, it operates as a robot. Other commonly-used terms for robot include "crawler" and "spider."

**robot exclusion protocol**

A "code of behavior" that is generally adhered to by robots (such as CyberPilot™ Pro when it automatically explores a site) when they attempt to access Web pages. Robot protocol usually involves restrictions on certain parts of a site, in order to avoid tying up the server with too many, too fast accesses.

**root directory**

For a Web site, the directory on the site's server that contains the home page.



**telnet**

Internet protocol that allows a user to log in to a remote computer, using a public or private account.

**TITLE**

On an HTML page, a text string at the top of the page that usually gives a descriptive name for the page. For WebMap pages, the Title text is used by default as the Name label.

**unexplored object**

An object whose URL has not yet been found by CyberPilot™ Pro. An object gets explored when you click its question mark icon, or when you use the Explore command.

**unreachable object**

A page or other object that CyberPilot™ Pro cannot locate, because the URL is not valid, the object doesn't exist, or the server containing the object is busy or having other technical difficulties.

**URL (Uniform Resource Locator)**

The Internet address for an object. A URL can be absolute (the full Internet address) or relative (the path name relative to the site's home page directory).

**Usenet news**

News articles and information shared by Internet users. Usenet URLs are in the form *news:name\_of\_newsgroup* or *news:message-id*.

**WAIS (Wide Area Information Server)**

A method for searching and retrieving information from textual databases available on the Internet.

**.WMP file**

The file name extension of a saved Webmap.



**Webmaster**

The person who manages a Web site.



## CyberPilot™ Pro Basics

### ***A NetCarta WebMap™ gives you a graphical view of a Web site***

You can use a WebMap as a table of contents for your favorite Web sites. Instead of wasting time clicking hyperlinks to move from page to page, you can find what you're looking for right away by looking at a WebMap. Just as you'd refer to a road map while you're touring a city, you can look at WebMaps as you journey on the Web.

### ***Use CyberPilot Pro and your Web browser together***

CyberPilot Pro works side-by-side with your browser. Double-click a page or other object on the WebMap, and you'll see the page in the Web browser of your choice.

### ***Cut down on server access***

A WebMap lets you scan a site contents without having to "hit" the Web itself. Particularly if you have a slower connection to the Internet, you'll save valuable browsing time by hitting only the pages you're really interested in. Not only will you waste fewer hours of your own time, but you'll cut down on Internet traffic in general and save *everyone* time.

### ***Use ready-made WebMaps or create your own***

Use the WebMaps available from NetCarta's site--as well as from Lycos™, Point Communications™, and other WebMap repositories--or map any site on the World Wide Web. You can choose to build maps of a whole site, or only the parts you're interested in.

### ***Customize your view of the WebMap***

Design your WebMaps the way you like them. You can choose to hide or show particular site objects (for example, images or audio files), change the descriptive labels associated with objects, or even alter the navigation path through a site.

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[Where to find NetCarta WebMaps](#)

[What is a NetCarta WebMap?](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)

[How CyberPilot Pro works with your browser](#)

[Creating a new NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Getting WebMap statistics](#)



## Where to find NetCarta WebMaps™

You can make WebMaps of your own, and you can use WebMaps created by other CyberPilot Pro users and WebMap publishers. Some Web sites feature ready-to-use WebMaps; just look for this icon on a Web page:



Click the NetCarta WebMap icon to load the map into CyberPilot Pro, and you're ready to start browsing the site using the WebMap and your favorite Web browser. (If you haven't already, you'll need to configure CyberPilot Pro as your Web browser's [helper application](#) for WebMaps.)

You can also find ready-to-use WebMaps in the "WebMap Repository" section of NetCarta's Web site ([www.netcarta.com](http://www.netcarta.com)) You'll also see links to other sites that have WebMaps. If you use the Lycos<sup>a</sup> Web search engine ([www.lycos.com](http://www.lycos.com)), you'll find WebMaps on the Lycos site. Other sources of WebMaps include the Point Communications<sup>a</sup> site ([www.pointcom.com](http://www.pointcom.com)) and the GeoCities<sup>a</sup> site ([www.geocities.com](http://www.geocities.com))

**Note:** NetCarta's WebMap repository is a handy place to make your own WebMaps available to others. If you'd like NetCarta to publish your WebMaps for you, submit them to NetCarta's Webmaster (**e-mail them to [maps@netcarta.com](mailto:maps@netcarta.com)**) in saved format (not published).

### RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a new NetCarta WebMap](#)

[How CyberPilot Pro works with your browser](#)

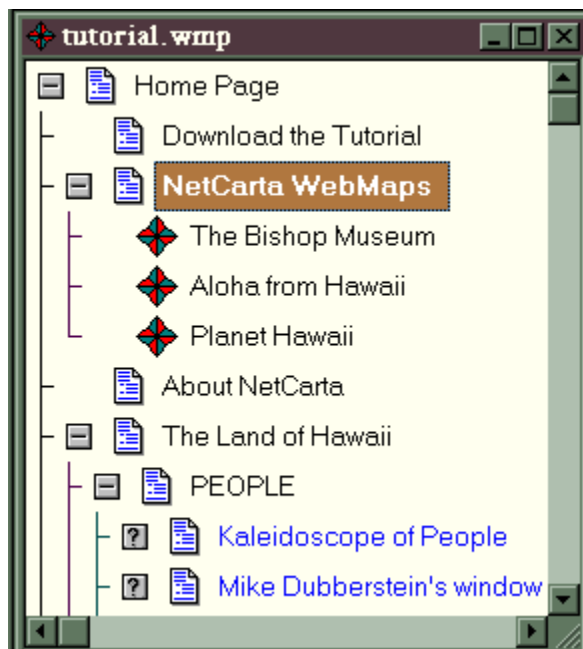
[Publishing NetCarta WebMaps](#)



## What is a NetCarta WebMap™

A Web *site* consists of pages and other resources—such as images—and the hyperlinks (cross-references on Web pages) that connect them. A *WebMap* displays all resources in the site in a tree-like hierarchy, which depicts how those resources are related to each other. Throughout the Help system, we refer to Web site resources as *objects* in the WebMap.

Often, only pages are displayed in a WebMap, but there might also be other objects—such as images—in a Web site. These objects can be displayed in the WebMap, or they can be hidden. You can change what's displayed by adjusting CyberPilot Pro's display options.



### RELATED TOPICS

[WebMap object types](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

[A note on the WebMap hierarchy](#)



## The Map window

A WebMap appears in a CyberPilot Pro *map window*, which can be controlled and manipulated like any other window in the Microsoft Windows™ environment. You can minimize the window so that it appears as an icon, and you can double-click to reopen it. You can also move and resize the window, or open multiple map windows to show different WebMaps.

### RELATED TOPICS

[How pages are shown in the WebMap](#)

[What the plus, minus, and question icons mean](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)



## How pages are shown in the WebMap

Each page in a WebMap is depicted by an icon like this:



Some WebMaps contain other object types, such as images or audio files. See [WebMap object types](#) for more information.

To the right of the page icon is a [label](#) describing the page. You can accept the default label setting, change the default, or edit the settings to your liking using the Labels command on the View menu.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[The map window](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)



## What the plus, minus, and question icons mean

Pages in a WebMap might be preceded by one of three smaller icons: plus, minus, or question mark.

The icons have the following meanings:



**Plus:** The page contains [hyperlinks](#) to other objects that are not shown; the hierarchy is collapsed at this point. If you click the plus, those objects lower in the hierarchy appear directly beneath the [parent page](#), and the plus changes to a minus. The page is now fully expanded.



**Minus:** The page contains hyperlinks to other pages, and those pages appear directly beneath it. You can click the minus icon to collapse the page so its children are no longer in view, and the minus changes to a plus.



**Question mark:** The page has not been [explored](#); that is, CyberPilot Pro has not yet looked up any hyperlinks on the page. If you click a question mark icon, CyberPilot Pro looks up the page and examines it for hyperlinks.

If there is no icon, the page has been fully explored and contains no hyperlinks to other pages. (There might be hyperlinks to other types of objects that are currently hidden, however; see [Showing or hiding types of objects](#) for more information.)

### RELATED TOPICS

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[How pages are shown in the WebMap](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)



## What the label colors mean

The different colored labels you might see in a WebMap are not there for decorative reasons. They're a way to help you quickly recognize what kind of object you're looking at:

**Black:** Onsite, main routes through the site.

**Blue:** Between-site objects and links.

**Green:** Onsite, alternate routes to an object.

**Red:** Any unreachable object (broken hyperlink). Red overrides any other color assignments.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Main and alternate routes \(black and green labels\)](#)

[Between-site objects \(blue labels\)](#)

[Unreachable objects \(red labels\)](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)





## Main and alternate routes (black and green labels)

Every object in the mapped site is represented exactly once in the hierarchy, with a black label. However, there may be more than one [alternate route](#) to the same object--that is, several hyperlink references to that object. These alternate routes are shown with a green label. Multiple routes to the same object are what makes the World Wide Web a web: there can be many cross-connections between resources. So while there is only one instance of a particular object in a Web site, there may be several hyperlink references to the same object.

**A note about the green label:** In new WebMaps, alternate routes are hidden by default, so you often won't see them unless you change [display options](#). Also, alternate routes have green labels only if they're onsite--part of the site you originally mapped. But if an alternate route is to a between-site object, its label will be blue, like other [between-site objects](#).

There are several things you can do with alternate routes: you can change an alternate route into the main route, display alternate routes with link icons, or prevent alternate routes from being [expanded](#).

### RELATED TOPICS

[How pages are shown in the WebMap](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)

[To show or hide all alternate routes](#)

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

[Labels available for alternate routes](#)



## Between-site objects (blue labels)

Many Web sites contain [hyperlinks](#) that point to other sites. Any hyperlink that points to an object on a site *other* than the parent page is a *between-site* object. CyberPilot Pro displays between-site objects in blue.

### RELATED TOPICS

[How pages are shown in the WebMap](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[Automatically verify between-site pages](#)

## Unreachable objects (red labels)

When CyberPilot Pro can't reach a page or other object, it displays it with a red label. An object can be unreachable for several reasons:

The object no longer exists on the server, or the hyperlink is incorrect (an [HTTP 404](#) error); the hyperlink is truly "broken."

The server on which the object resides is down; it has lost power or been disconnected.

The server is busy; there's a lot of Internet traffic going in and out of the site right now.

Your connection to the Internet is faulty.

The object requires a password (or other security procedure) for access.

Sometimes a page or other object is unreachable due to heavy traffic at a site or some other network problem. If an object is displayed in red for this reason, you can often wait for the traffic to subside and then successfully click the question icon to explore the object. If CyberPilot Pro is able to reach the object this time, the label will no longer be red.

A hyperlink is truly broken if the object the hyperlink refers to has changed in some way. For example, the object may have been renamed, moved, or deleted from the site. Or the hyperlink itself may be incorrect. In that case, you might want to remap the site later to create a more accurate map (assuming the site's Webmaster has taken steps to fix the broken links!)

**To see why a particular page or other object is unreachable, do the following:**

Right-click it and check the status area of the [Properties dialog box](#).

### RELATED TOPICS

[To determine why an object was unreachable](#)

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[WebMap object types](#)

## Expanding or collapsing pages

In the map window, any pages that contain [hyperlinks](#) to other pages are shown with either a plus or minus icon to the left. There are three ways to expand or collapse a page:

- ▶ Manually, by clicking plus or minus icons one at a time.

- ▶ Automatically, with the Expand command.

- ▶ Automatically, but for only part of the WebMap, with the Expand from Here command.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To expand or collapse a page manually](#)

[To expand or collapse pages with the Expand command](#)

[To expand or collapse a particular region of a WebMap](#)



## To expand or collapse a page manually

To expand or collapse any a page, just click the plus ► or minus ◀ icons. Click plus to expand the page, click minus to collapse it. If you've used the Microsoft Windows 95™ Explorer or Microsoft Windows™ File Manager, you're familiar with how such a hierarchy works.

### RELATED TOPICS

[What the plus, minus, and question icons mean](#)

[How pages are shown in the WebMap](#)

[To expand or collapse pages with the Expand command](#)

[To expand or collapse a particular region of a WebMap](#)

## To expand or collapse pages with the Expand command

As an alternative to clicking the plus ▶ and minus

▶ icons one at a time, you can expand or collapse all or part of the map [hierarchy](#) with the Expand command on the View menu. And you can expand or collapse the hierarchy to a specified number of depth levels.

**For example, to collapse a fully expanded view to two levels, do the following:**

1. Choose Expand from the View menu.
2. Choose 2 from the submenu.

The WebMap hierarchy collapses to show all objects two levels deep. Any objects below that level will not be shown, but their parent page will have a plus icon on the left.

Expand All fully expands the WebMap hierarchy. If your WebMap is big, you probably don't want to choose Expand All. This would make your map very large and difficult to use.

**Note:** Expanding the view does *not* explore (look up [URLs](#) for) Web objects. If you expand the view, question mark icons will appear next to pages that have not yet been explored. To explore, use the Explore command on the WebMap menu, or click question marks individually.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To expand or collapse a page manually](#)

[To expand or collapse a particular region of a WebMap](#)

[How pages are shown in the WebMap](#)

## To expand or collapse a particular region of a WebMap

You can expand or collapse the hierarchy in a particular region of a site. You may find this particularly useful with large sites, when you don't want to view the entire map in expanded form, but want a deeper look at just a part of it.

**To expand or collapse a particular region of a WebMap, do the following:**

1. Select the object from which you'd like to start expanding.
2. Click the right mouse button, or choose the Object menu.
3. Choose Expand From Here.
4. Choose how many levels you want to expand, then click OK.

### RELATED TOPICS

[How pages are shown in the WebMap](#)

[To expand or collapse a page manually](#)

[To expand or collapse pages with the Expand command](#)

[Showing or hiding types of objects](#)

## To open an existing WebMap

As with most programs that run under Microsoft Windows, there are several ways to open a WebMap. Once opened, the WebMap appears with the same display and label settings that were in effect when it was last saved or published. Use one of the following methods to open a WebMap:

### **Choose Open from the File menu.**

The standard Windows File Open dialog box appears. Enter (or browse for) the name of the WebMap you want to open. The default file extension is WMP.

**From the Desktop, Windows Explorer, or File Manager, drag any WMP file to the CyberPilot Pro icon or into the map window. Or just double-click any WMP file.**

CyberPilot Pro launches and opens the WMP file you selected.

If you're browsing a Web site and see the WebMap icon, click it. CyberPilot Pro launches and displays the WebMap associated with the icon (usually a map of the site you were browsing). If you haven't already, you'll need to configure CyberPilot Pro as your Web browser's [helper application](#) for WebMaps.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a new NetCarta WebMap](#)

[To change the default Web browser](#)

[To save a WebMap](#)

[Display Options dialog box](#)

[Labels dialog box](#)



## To save a WebMap

After creating or customizing a WebMap, you can save it to disk. Later, you can open the map from disk, and you won't have to spend time remapping the site. (If you created the map some time ago and think the site may have changed, you can use the Compare and Update command to compare your saved map to the current site.)

### To save a WebMap, do the following:

1. ▶ Choose Save or Save As (to save the map under a new name) from the File menu. The standard Windows Save dialog box appears, suggesting the default WebMap file extension WMP.
2. Specify a file name and click Save.

The WebMap is saved with the display and label settings you are currently using.

If you intend to share your WebMap with other people, you may want to customize it for a particular browsing audience before saving it. For example, you could remove everything except pages about a particular subject.

## RELATED TOPICS

[To open an existing WebMap](#)

[Compare and Update dialog box](#)

[Display Options dialog box](#)

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[Where to find NetCarta WebMaps](#)

[To publish a NetCarta WebMap](#)

## How CyberPilot Pro works with your browser

You can use a WebMap to quickly and efficiently travel within and between Web sites. When used in conjunction with your Web browser, WebMaps can save you a lot of browsing time.

You can also just move around the WebMap, without accessing the Web site itself. This is handy when you want to familiarize yourself with the structure and general content of a site, and don't want to take the time right now to browse the Web—just as you might study a road map before actually setting out on a journey. By using a WebMap, you'll cut down on Internet traffic, and pinpoint just the Web pages you most want to explore. You'll spend less time checking your watch, and more time browsing the most interesting areas of a Web site. If you want to view a particular page in your browser at any point, just double-click the icon or label next to the object you're interested in visiting.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To view a page with your Web browser](#)

[To change the default Web browser](#)

[To desync the WebMap and your Web browser](#)

## To view a page with your Web browser

As you use CyberPilot Pro to look at pages in a WebMap, you'll frequently want to see the page you're jumping to in your Web browser window. When you double-click a page in the WebMap, CyberPilot Pro launches your Web browser and displays the page. If your browser is already launched, CyberPilot Pro sends it the [URL](#) for the selected page.

### To view a page with your Web browser, do the following:

1. Double-click the WebMap page you'd like to view in your Web browser. Your Web browser will look up the URL for the selected page and display it.
2. If you like, rearrange the windows on your screen so that your browser and CyberPilot Pro are working side-by-side.
3. Continue double-clicking pages to browse the Web directly from your WebMap.
4. If there are other objects--such as audio or video files--in your WebMap, you can double-click them also. Depending on how your browser is configured, it either tries to view the object, or asks you to configure another [helper application](#).

## RELATED TOPICS

[To change the default Web browser](#)

[To desync the WebMap and your Web browser](#)

## To desync the WebMap and your Web browser

When you navigate on the Web with your Web browser, the WebMap stays in sync with your browser; the selected [object](#) changes in the WebMap to reflect the page you've traveled to with your browser. So you can use the WebMap to track your progress through the site.

However, you might prefer to keep your WebMap and browser activity separate. This way, you keep your context in the WebMap while you [explore](#) further in the site with your browser. You won't lose your place in the WebMap.

**If you want to desynchronize the WebMap and your browser, do the following:**

1. Choose Browser Configuration from the View menu.
2. Deselect the synchronizing checkbox.
3. Click OK.

**Note:** Of course, if the page you've traveled to in your browser is not an explored object in the active map window, it can't be selected (because CyberPilot Pro didn't map that particular page).

### RELATED TOPICS

[To view a page with your Web browser](#)

[To change the default Web browser](#)

## To change the default Web browser

When you double-click a WebMap [object](#), CyberPilot Pro displays the corresponding object in your Web browser. CyberPilot Pro always launches the most recently installed browser. If you have more than one Web browser on your computer, or if you want to change the default, you can configure another browser to use with CyberPilot Pro.

### To change the default Web browser, do the following:

1. Choose Browser Configuration from the View menu.
2. Enter the path and name of the browser you want to use as the default in the Browser box. If you prefer, you can use the Browse button to locate the application.
3. Select the synchronizing checkbox if you want the objects to which you navigate in the browser to be simultaneously selected in the WebMap.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Browser Configuration dialog box](#)



## Creating a new NetCarta WebMap

You can use WebMaps created and published by others, and you can make your own. Making a new WebMap is a two step process: First, you give CyberPilot Pro the [URL](#) of the site you want to map. Then, you build the WebMap by clicking the question mark icons or by using the Explore commands.

You can map an entire site, starting from the home page, or you can map part of a site. This strategy is particularly useful if the site you want to map is very large; it's quicker to map portions of a large site rather than the whole thing at once.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To create a new WebMap](#)

[What the question mark icon means](#)

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Tips for mapping a large site](#)

## To create a new WebMap

To create a new WebMap, do the following:

1. Choose New Map from the File menu, or choose ▶. The New Map dialog box appears.
2. Enter the [URL](#) of the site's [home page](#) in the Home Page Address box. Be sure to include the [domain](#), but you don't need to precede it with http:\\. For example, to map NetCarta's site, you'd enter **www.netcarta.com**.

**Shortcut:** If your Web browser is open, you can copy a URL from your browser's Location box and paste it to CyberPilot Pro's Home Page Address box.

**TIP:** If you like, you can begin mapping the site on a page other than the site's top-level home page. In that case, enter the URL of the page from which you want to start mapping in the Home Page Address box. For example, if you wanted to start mapping the NetCarta site from the Products area, you'd enter [www.netcarta.com/prod/](#).

3. Click OK. A "Creating New Map..." status box appears. CyberPilot Pro looks up the URL you specified, and also checks to see if there is a [default WebMap](#) already on the site.
4. If you want to stop the creation process, click Cancel or press the Esc key. You would probably only want to cancel creation if the site is very busy. Normally, the "Creating" status box should only appear for a very brief time.

CyberPilot Pro displays a label and an icon for the home page in the map window. If the page was found, the label is black. If CyberPilot Pro couldn't locate the page, the label is red.

If the home page contains any links to other objects (and most home pages do), you'll also see a ▶ plus icon next to the label. You can click the plus to expand the home page and show its child objects. Since CyberPilot Pro has only located the home page so far, these child objects will have

▶ question mark icons next to them. To begin building the WebMap, click the question marks or choose the Explore command from the WebMap menu.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[What the question mark icon means](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[If the site already contains a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[To build a WebMap with the Explore command](#)

[Explore dialog box](#)



## If the site already contains a NetCarta WebMap

At times, you may try to create a WebMap for a site that already has one. Some Webmasters have created WebMaps of their sites for your convenience. If a site contains a default WebMap (default.wmp) in the site's root directory, CyberPilot Pro detects it and displays it in the map window. Often this will be a complete map of the Web site. You can then use this prebuilt WebMap for browsing the site. Note that CyberPilot Pro only stops mapping if it finds this default WebMap; WebMaps deeper in the site will be shown as another object in the WebMap.

If there are any ► question mark icons in the WebMap, you can continue exploring the site.

If you manage a Web site and want to create your own default WebMaps, see [Publishing NetCarta WebMaps](#) for more information.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)



## Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap

With CyberPilot Pro, you can discover the structure of as much (or as little) of the site as you like. That is, you can have CyberPilot Pro look up the [URLs](#) for all pages and other objects linked to them in the site, or you can choose to look up (explore) only some of them.

If you let CyberPilot Pro explore the entire site and build a complete WebMap, you'll be able to view and work with all objects and links in the site. If the site is very large, however, you may want to limit exploration, since it could take a long time to build a complete map, especially if your connection to the Internet is slow. Also, a WebMap of a big site can be very large and unmanageable. See [Tips for mapping a large site](#) for more details.

**There are three ways to explore a site—or part of a site:**

[Click the question mark icon next to any unexplored page](#)

[Choose Explore from the WebMap menu](#)

[Right-click a page in the WebMap and choose Explore from Here](#)

Depending on how you build the WebMap--manually or automatically--the WebMap hierarchy may be built differently. See [A note on the WebMap hierarchy](#).

### RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a new NetCarta WebMap](#)

[What the question mark icon means](#)

[Exploring sites that restrict robots \(crawlers\)](#)

## What the question mark icon means

A page that is accompanied by a ▶ question mark icon is *unexplored*—that is, CyberPilot Pro has not looked up its [URL](#) and does not yet know anything about it.

When you click a page's question mark icon, or use the Explore command to build the WebMap automatically, **the question mark icon will do one of the following:**

- ▶ Disappear, if the page was accessed and contains no [hyperlinks](#).
- ▶ Turn into a ▶ minus, if the page was accessed and contains one or more hyperlinks.
- ▶ Remain a question mark, if CyberPilot Pro couldn't access the page (because its URL isn't valid, or there are problems with the server or Internet connection). In this case, the label turns red, indicating that the page is [unreachable](#).

If any objects (such as images or audio files) have been hidden from view, there may be no plus or minus sign, even though those objects are actually contained in the WebMap. See [Showing or hiding types of objects](#) for more information.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To create a new WebMap](#)

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)

[Unreachable objects \(red labels\)](#)

## To build a WebMap with the Explore command

As an alternative to clicking the ▶ question mark icons for individual pages, you can use the Explore command on the Toolbar to automatically look up [URLs](#) in a WebMap.

### To automatically look up URLs in a WebMap, do the following:

1. Choose Explore from the WebMap menu, or click ▶. The Explore dialog box appears.
2. Set up the Explore options as you want them.
3. Click OK.

A status box appears, showing a running count of all objects and hyperlinks in the site. The list is dynamically updated as objects are found by CyberPilot Pro. You can click Stop or press Esc to halt exploration at any time; the resulting WebMap will contain all objects and hyperlinks found so far.

**Choose from this list for information about each of the options in the Explore dialog box:**

[Automatically verify between-site pages](#)

[Limit the number of pages to explore](#)

[Limit the explore level](#)

### RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[To map a particular region of a site](#)

[To create a new WebMap](#)

[Tips for mapping a large site](#)

## Automatically verify between-site pages (Explore dialog box)

Most Web sites contain [hyperlinks](#) to pages on other sites. CyberPilot Pro displays these between-site links in blue, with a ► question mark icon. You can click question marks individually to look up the URLs for pages on another site. When exploring a site, CyberPilot Pro does not automatically look up the URLs for between-site objects. That's because it can take a long time to verify the existence of between-site objects, particularly if the site you're mapping is large and has many links to other sites.

However, if the site isn't too large, you might want to have CyberPilot Pro look up all between-site pages as it explores. To do so, select the Verify Links to Other Sites checkbox in the Explore dialog box. CyberPilot Pro will then try to look up hyperlinks to other sites. Depending on network traffic and the speed of your Internet connection, this may take some time. Any [unreachable objects](#) will appear in red.

**Note:** CyberPilot Pro only verifies that each *first-level*, [offsite object](#) exists. That is, it doesn't look up any of the hyperlinks on an offsite page, so a ► question mark still appears next to the offsite object. This prevents CyberPilot Pro from infinitely exploring every object in other sites, which could also be linked to yet *other* sites. You can click question marks for offsite pages individually to explore further.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Tips for mapping a large site](#)

[Between-site pages \(blue labels\)](#)

[Unreachable objects \(red labels\)](#)

## Limit the number of pages to explore (Explore dialog box)

To save time, you can tell CyberPilot Pro to automatically map only so many pages in a site. This is useful if a site is large, or if you prefer to explore parts of the site manually by clicking individual question marks. By default, the Page Limit is set to 100 pages. You can enter a different number if you want CyberPilot Pro to map more or less of the site. You cannot leave this box blank; you must enter some limit.

However, if you enter a number greater than 500, a warning message appears, recommending that you enter a smaller limit. It takes a long time to map a site greater than 500 pages, and such large WebMaps are unwieldy and difficult to use and publish. Also, automatic exploration of such a large site can bog down the server hosting the site. It's better to create several smaller WebMaps of a large site instead of attempting to map the whole thing at once. See [Tips for mapping a large site](#) for more large-site strategies.

**Some notes about the page limit:** The Page Limit setting is incremental: Each time you use the Explore command and specify a number for the Page Limit, CyberPilot Pro adds the specified number of pages to those already explored in the map. For example, if you click question mark icons, or use the Explore command to explore 50 pages, then use the Explore command *again* and specify 100 pages, those 100 pages will be added to the 50 that have been explored.

Note that the total number of pages explored may be fewer than you expect. That's because CyberPilot Pro adds a page to your WebMap when it finds a [hyperlink](#) that points to that page. This means it will only request enough pages from the server as needed to find the number of hyperlinks that meet the page limit you've set. And since most pages contain multiple hyperlinks, CyberPilot Pro will usually retrieve far fewer pages than the number you specify as the limit. For example, say you set your Page Limit to 100. CyberPilot Pro could reach the 100 page limit after examining only the first 5 pages it retrieves (if those pages contain 20 hyperlinks each), or the first 20 (if those pages contain 5 hyperlinks each). CyberPilot Pro will not normally have to access the server 100 times.

Once CyberPilot Pro has begun exploring a page, it must explore every hyperlink on the page; it can't stop part way through a page. This means that CyberPilot Pro may sometimes slightly exceed the Page Limit. For example, if CyberPilot Pro examines 4 pages, each containing 22 hyperlinks, it will then go on to examine the next page (since it has only mapped 88 pages so far). If that page also contains 22 hyperlinks, CyberPilot Pro will add those 22 hyperlinks to the WebMap, for a grand total of 110 pages.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[A note on the WebMap hierarchy](#)

[To map a particular region of a site](#)

[Tips for mapping a large site](#)



## Limit the Explore Level (Explore dialog box)

► In the Explore dialog box, select the Limit Levels checkbox to limit the exploration to a particular level in the WebMap hierarchy. You can enter any number, though you may want to limit exploration to 2 or 3 levels. Otherwise, it may take a long time to build the WebMap, particularly if your Internet connection is slow or network traffic is heavy.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Tips for mapping a large site](#)

## To map a particular region of a site

If you're interested in exploring only a particular region of a site more deeply, or if the site you're mapping is large, you may want to map only a portion of the site.

**To map a particular region of a site, do the following:**

1. Select the page in the map from which you want to start exploring.
2. Click the right mouse button, or choose the Object menu.
3. Choose Explore From Here. The [Explore dialog box](#) appears.
4. Set the Explore dialog box options as you like them, then click OK.

CyberPilot Pro looks up the URLs for all [onsite objects](#) from this point forward. You may find this particularly useful with large sites, when you don't want to spend the time required to explore the entire site, but want to quickly analyze part of it. Note that, to save time, any objects in another site--shown in blue in the WebMap--will not be automatically verified unless you select the Verify Links to Other Sites checkbox.

**Note:** Because you are exploring only part of a site and leaving other regions unexplored, CyberPilot Pro builds the WebMap hierarchy differently than it does when it explores the whole site at once. See [A note on the WebMap hierarchy](#) for more information.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)

[To create a new WebMap](#)

## A note on the WebMap hierarchy

► When you build a map with the [Explore command](#), CyberPilot Pro locates the home page you specified and displays it. Next, CyberPilot Pro looks up all [hyperlinks](#) on the home page and displays them. It then looks up the hyperlinks on those "child" pages and displays them, and so on. This process of building a hierarchy (sometimes called a tree) is known as breadth-first: objects are explored and displayed one level at a time.

The result is the hierarchical view of the site you see in the map window—a linear, visual outline of the site's structure. But the WebMap hierarchy isn't set in stone. It all depends on whether it's built automatically or manually. For instance, you might want to look more deeply at a region that is not yet explored. So, instead of using the Explore command to automatically build the hierarchy, you could click ► question marks individually to build the WebMap. You could choose to explore a page that would have been three levels down in the hierarchy if CyberPilot Pro had built the WebMap automatically. As a result, the WebMap hierarchy could look quite different.

So, despite the structured way a WebMap is built, the same Web site could spawn multiple WebMaps with very different structures!

### RELATED TOPICS

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[What the question mark icon means](#)

[Exploring sites that restrict robots \(crawlers\)](#)

[The map window](#)

[Creating a new NetCarta WebMap](#)



## Exploring sites that restrict robots (crawlers)

When CyberPilot Pro explores an entire site, it operates as an automated [robot](#)—that is, it requests many Web pages in a very short period of time, far faster than you could do by clicking question marks. (Robots are also sometimes called crawlers in Internet parlance.) When exploring a site automatically, CyberPilot Pro obeys any [robot exclusion protocol](#) that has been enabled for a site. Robot exclusion protocol prevents the site's server from becoming bogged down with too many "hits" (accesses). This can be a real problem with popular sites, which may receive hundreds of thousands of hits per day.

When CyberPilot Pro encounters a site with an area that restricts robots, it stops exploring that region of the map. When the WebMap appears in the map window, any object that could not be accessed because of the site's robot exclusion protocol is shown with this Robot icon:



CyberPilot Pro is affected by robot protocol *only* when you choose to explore the site automatically (with either the Explore or Explore From Here command). If you explore a site "manually" by clicking question mark icons individually, any robot protocol for the site will be ignored by CyberPilot Pro (since you aren't operating as an automated robot). So if you've used the Explore command, and see Robot icons in your WebMap after exploration, you can always click the question mark(s) later to explore that area of the site.

**Note:** In general, you can help prevent server overload and practice good "netiquette" by not automatically exploring large sites (over 500 pages). Instead, try creating several WebMaps for different regions of the site.

### RELATED TOPICS

[What the question mark icons mean](#)

[To build a WebMap with the Explore command](#)

[Limit the number of pages to map](#)

[The map window](#)

[Tips for mapping large sites](#)

## Tips for mapping a large site

Depending on the speed of your network connections and the load on the server where the site resides, it can take a long time to explore a large, complex site. If the site you want to map is quite large--say, more than 500 pages--consider these recommendations to save time and cut down on Internet and server traffic:

**Make separate WebMaps for different areas of the site.** Try creating several WebMaps of one site, each starting at a different point. Rather than generating a WebMap from the site's home page, you can begin mapping at any page. For instance, for a large corporate site that covers many different products, you could create a map for each different product area. Just enter the URL for any page in the Home Page Address box in the [New Map dialog box](#). You can then save the WebMaps under different names and use them later to browse areas of the site.

**After creating the map with the New Map command, explore the rest of the site manually.** When creating a WebMap, CyberPilot Pro looks up the URL for the home page and presents it with a ▶ plus icon next to it. If you click the plus, you'll see any hyperlinks CyberPilot Pro found on the home page, with question marks next to them. Instead of using the Explore command, you can click question marks individually to explore the areas of the site you're most interested in.

**Limit exploration of the site.** If you do explore the site automatically, be sure to define limits in the [Explore dialog box](#). You can enter a number in the Page Limit box to set a maximum number of pages to explore. If you enter a number greater than 500, CyberPilot Pro displays a warning message. You can also choose to limit the explore level. As an alternative, use the Explore from Here command on the Object menu to begin exploration from a certain point in the WebMap.

**Click individual question marks to verify links to other sites.** In the Explore dialog box, make sure that the Verify Links to Other Sites checkbox is deselected. Verifying links to other sites creates more Internet traffic. If the network is busy, this process can be time-consuming. You can always explore the [offsite objects](#) manually by clicking ▶ question marks later.

**Test a large site to see if you've mapped far enough.** For your initial exploration of the site, in the Explore dialog box, set the Limit Levels To checkbox to 3 levels. Then, in the [Search dialog box](#), search for all objects at Level 3. If you see mostly green labels for objects in the Search Results window (that is, [alternate routes](#)), you've probably mapped most of the new material in the site.

**Save large maps.** If you've taken the time to map and fully explore a large site, you'll probably want to save the WebMap to disk so you can use it again later (rather than spending time remapping the site).

## RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a new NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

## Getting WebMap statistics

When CyberPilot Pro first explores a site, it gathers information about the site: the site's URL, and how many pages and other objects were found when CyberPilot Pro mapped the site. For a quick overview of the site, you can view this data in the [Statistics dialog box](#). All of the fields are read-only; you can't edit any of the information.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Viewing and changing object properties](#)

## Statistics dialog box

► To see the Statistics dialog box, choose Statistics from the WebMap menu. The dialog box contains two tabbed pages: General and Object Count.

### General tab (Statistics dialog box)

The fields in the General tab are described in the following table:

<b><u>Field Name</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Domain	The unique name of the server computer for the mapped site. The file extension represents the type of operation the site is involved in; for instance, .COM for business or .EDU for an academic institution. For example, NetCarta's domain is www.netcarta.com.
Root Path	The directory path of the site's home page (on the server computer).
Home Page	The page from which you began mapping a Web site. This is often the site's home page, but could be any page in the site.

### Object Count tab (Statistics dialog box)

The Object Count tab displays the number of objects and links in the WebMap: pages, hyperlinks, images, gateways, audio or video files, Internet services, text files, other applications, and any unrecognized MIME types.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a new NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Viewing and changing object properties](#)



Displays the New Map dialog box where you can enter a URL name to create a new NetCarta WebMap™.

Displays the Open dialog box where you can open an existing map file.

Closes an opened map file.



Closes all the opened map files.

Saves the current map file with the current file name.

Displays the Save As dialog box where you can save the current map file with a specified file name.

Displays the Publish dialog box where you can specify a map file to publish.

Opens the most recent map file you worked in.

Exits the CyberPilot™ Pro application.

Displays the Display Options dialog box where you can show or hide objects in the WebMap hierarchy and where you can display objects as link icons.

Displays the Labels dialog box where you can change how objects are labeled in the WebMap hierarchy.



Displays the Browser Configuration dialog box where you can change your default Web browser and desync your Web browser from the WebMap.

Shows or hides the Toolbar.

Shows or hides the Status Bar.

Expands the current WebMap one level.

Expands the current WebMap two levels.

Expands the current WebMap three levels.

Explands the current WebMap to as many levels as exist.

Displays the Explore dialog box where you can have CyberPilot™ Pro look up URLs automatically and where you can narrow the scope of exploration.



Displays the Search dialog box where you can enter search criteria to look for particular objects in a Web site.

Displays the Compare and Update dialog box where you can compare two WebMaps on a site.

Displays the Statistics dialog box where you can view information about the objects in the WebMap.

Launches your Browser.

Expands the WebMap one level from the selected object.

Expands the WebMap two levels from the selected object.

Expands the WebMap three levels from the selected object.

Expands the WebMap to as many levels as exist for the selected object.



Explores the WebMap from the selected object.

Takes you to the main route of the selected object.

Makes the route of the selected object the main route.

Displays the Properties dialog box where you can view property information about the selected object and where you can hide an object individually and hide alternate routes to an object.

Arranges the windows in a overlapped, diagonal manner.

Arranges the windows in a vertically-tiled manner.

Automatically arranges the icons to a pre-set position.

A dynamic list of all open windows.



Displays the Help Topics dialog box, which contains the Contents tab, the Index tab, and the Find tab.

Displays the CyberPilot™ Pro Help screen where you can click the icons next to each major section and automatically jump to that section in the Help system.

Displays the Microsoft™ Windows Help, which describes how to use Windows 95 Help.

Displays a window that contains version information and licensing information about CyberPilot™ Pro.



## Open dialog box

The Open dialog box is accessed from the File menu. Use this dialog box to open an existing NetCarta WebMap™.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Look in	Select the directory in which you want to open a map file.
Name	Select the map file name of the map you want to open. When you select the map file name, that name appears in the File name box. If you double-click the map file name, CyberPilot Pro opens that map file.
File name	Enter the map file name that you want to open.
Files of type	A drop-down list of the types of files available to you.



## Save As dialog box

The Save As dialog box is accessed from the File menu. Use this dialog box to save a NetCarta WebMap™.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Save in	Select the directory in which you want to save a map file.
Name	Select the map file name of the map you want to save. When you select the map file name, that name appears in the File name box. If you double-click the map file name, an information window appears asking if you want to overwrite the existing file name.
File name	Enter the map file name that you want to save.
Files of type	A drop-down list of the types of files available to you.



## Map window

The CyberPilot™ Pro *map window* can be controlled and manipulated like any other window in the Microsoft Windows™ environment. The map window can contain a NetCarta WebMap™, a search results window, and a comparison results window.

You can minimize the window so that it appears as an icon, and you can double-click to reopen it. You can also move and resize the window, or open multiple map windows to show different WebMaps.

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[How pages are shown in the WebMap](#)

[What the plus, minus, and question icons mean](#)

[What the label colors mean](#)

[Expanding or collapsing pages](#)

## New Map dialog box

The New Map dialog box is accessed from the File menu. You use the New Map dialog box to create a new NetCarta WebMap.

<b><u>Field</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Home Page Address (URL)	Enter the URL of the site's home page, including the domain. You don't need to include http:\.

**Shortcut:** Ctrl+N

**TIP:** If your Web browser is open, you can copy a URL from your browser's Location box and paste it to CyberPilot Pro's Home Page Address box.

**If you want to stop the creation process, click Cancel or press the Esc key.**

### RELATED TOPICS

[To create a new WebMap](#)

[To open an existing WebMap](#)

[To save a WebMap](#)

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Unreachable objects \(red labels\)](#)

## Explore dialog box

The Explore dialog box is accessed from the WebMap window. Use the Explore dialog box to automatically look up URLs in a WebMap and to narrow the scope of exploration.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Page Limit	Limits the number of pages that will be explored in the WebMap hierarchy. The default is 100 pages.
Limit Levels to:	Limits the number of levels that will be explored in the WebMap hierarchy. You can enter any number, but limiting to 2 or 3 levels is the most efficient.
Verify Links to Other Sites	When checked, CyberPilot Pro looks up hyperlinks to other sites.

**Shortcut:** Ctrl+X

### RELATED TOPICS

[To build a WebMap with the Explore command](#)

[To map a particular region of a site](#)

[A note on the WebMap hierarchy](#)

[Exploring further: Building a NetCarta WebMap](#)



## Publish dialog box

The Publish dialog box is accessed from the File menu. You use the Publish dialog box when you want to publish a map that you have created.

<b><u>Field</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Publish To	Enter the path and file name for the published map. Use the Browse button to help determine the path and file name. The .WMP extension is appended automatically to the file name.
Publish All Objects	Select this option to include all object types. All the choices are dimmed; you cannot individually deselect any options. Only main-route objects are included unless you select Publish Alternate Routes.
Publish Only	Select object types individually to publish. By default, the settings in this list match the WebMap's current display options. Only main-route objects are included unless you select Publish Alternate Routes. "Pages" are not included in this list because they're always published with a map.
Select All	Click this button to select all the objects. You can then deselect one or two objects if you want to.
Clear All	Click this button to clear all the options.
Publish Alternate Routes	Select this option to include alternate routes to the selected object types.
Load Default	Click this button if you want to use the alternate default settings that ship with CyberPilot Pro or that you set up yourself with the Save As Default button.
Save As Default	Click this button if you want to change the NetCarta alternate default settings to the way you currently have the dialog box set up. From this point on, when you click Load Default, the Publish dialog box displays these settings.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To publish a NetCarta WebMap](#)

[To use NetCarta's WebMap repository](#)

[Charting new ground: Advanced map making](#)



## Display Options dialog box

The Display Options dialog box is accessed from the View menu or by clicking the ...icon on the Toolbar. Use this dialog box when you want to show or hide objects in the WebMap hierarchy, and when you want to display objects as link icons.

<u>Option Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Show All Objects	Shows all objects in the WebMap. When you select this checkbox, all listed objects are dimmed, indicating they will all be shown in the WebMap.
Show Only	Shows the objects you choose in the WebMap. Available only when Show All Objects is deselected.
Select All	Selects all the objects.
Clear All	Deselects all the objects.
Show Alternate Routes	Shows <link>alternate routes to objects.
Within Page	Shows alternate routes that are on the same page.
Allow Expansion	Allows alternate routes to be <a href="#">expanded</a> .
Display As	Displays alternate routes with either object icons (the default) or link icons.
Load Default	Loads the default display options.
Save As Default	Saves the current display options as the default. Note: If you change the default settings and save them, you override the settings that come with CyberPilot Pro. To return to the original settings, set them manually and click Save As Default.

## Display Options default settings

<u>Display Option</u>	<u>Default Setting</u>
Show All Objects	Deselected
WebMaps	Selected
Show Alternate Routes	Deselected

Allow Expansion Selected

Display [Alternate Routes] As Objects Selected

## **RELATED TOPICS**

[WebMap object types](#)

[To show or hide object types](#)

[To show or hide all alternate routes](#)

[More on alternate routes](#)

[To allow or disable expansion of alternate routes](#)

[Using link icons for alternate routes](#)

## Search dialog box

The Search dialog box is accessed from the WebMap menu. You use the Search dialog box to search for particular objects, for example, certain kinds of pages or images, and to search for links. For a detailed description of all the fields in the Search dialog box, see [Setting up the Search dialog box and all the related topics from that topic](#).

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Search	Specifies which part of the WebMap you want to search.
Object Type	Specifies whether you want to search for all objects that match the criteria for a particular object type. You can also search for links.
Field Type	Specifies what WebMap field you CyberPilot Pro to search in. The available field options are determined by what you choose in the Object Type list.
Modifiers	Specifies which search modifier you want to apply. The Field Type option determines which modifiers are available.
Text String/Value	Specifies a text string if you're performing a text search, a numeric value if you're performing a numeric search, or TRUE or FALSE.
Advanced button	Expands the Search dialog to include the additional search criteria. You can then click the Basic button to redisplay the basic, single search criteria.
Match case	When checked, searches for the text string using the exact capitalization you type.

### RELATED TOPICS

[To perform a simple text search](#)

[To get extra mileage from a results window](#)

[To specify advanced search criteria](#)

[About searching for objects versus links](#)

[Link icons in search results](#)

## Labels dialog box

The Labels dialog box is accessed from the View menu or by clicking the >>> icon on the Toolbar. You use this dialog box to change how objects are labeled in the WebMap and to save your label settings as the defaults.

<b><u>Field</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Apply to All Object Types	Uses the same labels for all object types
Object Type	Specifies a specific object type. The labels available for each object type are shown in the First Choice drop-down list.
First Choice	Shows the labels available for the specified object type.
If First Choice not Available	An alternate label choice for the specified object type if the first one is not available.
Load Default button	For existing maps, click this button to use the default settings you saved.
Save As Default button	Saves the label settings as the default to be used with all new maps. Existing maps use the label settings you set for them.

### **RELATED TOPICS**

[Changing how objects are labeled](#)

[To change the label for an object type](#)

[To change the label for a particular object](#)

[Object types in the Labels dialog box](#)

## Browser Configuration dialog box

The Browser Configure dialog box is accessed from the View menu. Use this dialog box to change the default Web browser and to desynchronize the WebMap from your browser.

<b><u>Field</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Browser	Path and name of the browser you want to use as the default. You can use the Browse button to locate the application.
When browsing, synchronize WebMap to browser location	When checked, the WebMap stays in sync with your browser; the selected object changes in the WebMap to reflect the page you've traveled to with your browser. When unchecked, the WebMap and browser are no longer in sync.

### **RELATED TOPICS**

[How CyberPilot Pro works with your browser](#)

[To view a page with your Web browser](#)

[To desync the WebMap and your Web browser](#)

[To change the default Web browser](#)

## Compare and Update dialog box

The Compare and Update dialog box is accessed from the WebMap menu or by clicking the ..... icon on the Toolbar. Use this dialog box when you want to ensure that the WebMap you're using matches the current state of the site.

<b><u>Field</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
Source WebMap	The map with customizations you want to preserve, usually the older of the two maps.
Target WebMap	The map that you may want to update with the source map's customizations, usually the newer of the two maps.
Report on Changed and New Objects in Target WebMap	Generates a comparison result for objects in the source map that aren't found in the target map.
Report on Orphaned Objects in Source WebMap	Generates a comparison result for new and changed objects in the target map.
Update annotations from Source WebMap to Target WebMap	Updates the target map with the customizations of the source map.

### **RELATED TOPICS**

[Comparing and updating WebMaps](#)

[Comparing before updating](#)

[Narrowing the scope of comparison results](#)

[To work with comparison results](#)



## General tab (Statistics dialog box)

The Statistics dialog box is accessed from the WebMap menu or by clicking the .....icon on the Toolbar. Use this dialog box when you want to see information about the site. There are 2 tabs: General and Object Count.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Domain	The unique name of the server computer for the mapped site. The file extension represents the type of operation the site is involved in; for instance, .com for business or .edu for education.
Root Path	The directory path of the site's home page (on the server computer).
Home Page	The page from which you start mapping a Web site. Usually the home page, but can be any page in the site.
CGI Bin Directory	The directory on a server where Common Gateway Interface script programs are stored.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Getting WebMap statistics](#)

[Creating a new NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Viewing and changing object properties](#)

## **Object Count tab (Statistics dialog box)**

The Statistics dialog box is accessed from the WebMap menu or by clicking the .....icon on the Toolbar. Use this dialog box when you want to see information about the site. There are 2 tabs: Object Count and General.

The Object Count tab displays the number of objects and links in the WebMap: pages, hyperlinks, images, gateways, audio or video files, Internet services, text files, other applications, and any unrecognized MIME types.

### **RELATED TOPICS**

[Getting WebMap statistics](#)

[Creating a new NetCarta WebMap](#)

[Viewing and changing object proerties](#)

## Properties dialog box

The Properties dialog box is accessed from the Object menu, or from the shortcut menu (select the object, right-click, and then select Properties), or by clicking the ...icon on the Toolbar. Use this dialog box to view an object's properties, to hide an object individually, or to hide alternate routes to an object.

The Properties dialog box can stay on your screen at all times, and it changes dynamically; as you select each object, the properties change accordingly.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Full URL	The full <a href="#">URL</a> (Uniform Resource Locator) or Internet address for an object, including the <a href="#">protocol</a> and <a href="#">domain</a> name. For example, <a href="http://www.netcarta.com">http://www.netcarta.com</a> .
Name	By default, this is the HTML <a href="#">TITLE</a> tag for pages. (There is no default for other objects.) You can change the Name to anything you like.
Notes	You can enter notes about any object. If you've entered no other notes, the <a href="#">hyperlink text</a> appears in the Notes field.
Hide All Routes and Hide All Alternate Routes	These checkboxes let you hide all routes to an object or just the alternate routes. For example, you might have a customized WebMap that shows all images, but decide you want to hide a particular .gif. You can choose Hide All Routes, and all instances of that gif object will be hidden.
Service Type	The application protocol, such as <a href="#">http</a> , <a href="#">ftp</a> , mail, news, <a href="#">gopher</a> , <a href="#">wais</a> , unknown.
MIME Type	The major and minor <a href="#">MIME types</a> , for example, image/gif.
Status	Indicates if the object is <a href="#">explored</a> or unexplored. If an object was <gloss>unreachable, there is also a code number and description explaining why it was unreachable.

## RELATED TOPICS

[Viewing and changing object properties](#)

[Showing or hiding individual objects](#)

[To hide all alternate routes to an object](#)

[To change the name of an object](#)

[To create and view notes](#)

## Empty Properties page

The Empty Properties page appears when you have selected an object that has no properties. Select an object with properties to display the Properties dialog box.

### RELATED TOPICS

[Properties dialog box](#)

[Viewing and changing object properties](#)

[Showing or hiding individual objects](#)



## About CyberPilot™ Pro

CyberPilot™ Pro is the advanced navigation tool for mapping the World Wide Web and for introducing you to the world of cyberspace cartography. When you use CyberPilot Pro with your favorite Web browser, you find information more quickly because you can see the entire Web site at a glance and can choose exactly what you want to see in your browser.

For more information on our exciting product, see [Take off with CyberPilot™ Pro](#).



## CyberPilot™ Pro Contents



**Enter the world of *cyberspace cartography* with CyberPilot™ Pro, the advanced navigation tool from NetCarta Corporation for mapping the World Wide Web.**

**Choose from the following topics to explore the world of cyberspace cartography:**



[Take off with CyberPilot Pro](#): Overview of NetCarta WebMaps, and introduces the features and concepts of NetCarta WebMaps.

- ▶ [CyberPilot™ Pro Basics](#): Introduces the elements of a NetCarta WebMap, how to navigate the World Wide Web using CyberPilot Pro, and how to make your own WebMaps.
- ▶ [Customizing a NetCarta WebMap™](#): Presents in detail how objects are labeled, which labels are available, and how to change object properties.
- ▶ [Searching and Comparing NetCarta WebMaps™](#): Details simple keyword search instructions, how to set search criteria and work with search results, and how to compare and update WebMaps.
- ▶ [Publishing NetCarta WebMaps™](#): Explains how to publish a NetCarta WebMap, how to add a published WebMap to your Web site; and presents publishing tips and techniques.



[Glossary](#): Definitions of terms, in alphabetical order.



[Keyboard Shortcuts](#): Lists the menu equivalents of menu commands.

- ▶ [Menu Commands](#): Descriptions of each menu command.



## Take Off with CyberPilot™ Pro

Welcome to the world of *cyberspace cartography* with CyberPilot™ Pro, the advanced navigation tool for mapping the World Wide Web. CyberPilot Pro, together with your favorite Web browser, lets you see the entire Web site at a glance and choose exactly what you want to see in your browser.

Choose from these topics to read about the exciting features of CyberPilot™ Pro and what it can do for you and your Web site:

[Take a trip to Hawaii with CyberPilot™ Pro \(our tutorial!\)](#)

[Enter the NetCarta WebMap™](#)

[Save valuable browsing time](#)

[Choose what you want to see, when you want to see it](#)

[Search NetCarta WebMaps and get there even faster](#)

[Customize NetCarta WebMaps™ for browsing and publication](#)

[Keep your NetCarta WebMaps™ up-to-date](#)

[NetCarta WebMaps™ are popping up all over the Web](#)



## Take a trip to Hawaii with CyberPilot™ Pro (our tutorial!)

Before you take off with CyberPilot Pro on your own, you may want to work through the brief tutorial *A Trip to Hawaii with CyberPilot Pro*, located in the following directory, **netcarta\pilotpro\tutorial**, on your disk. The tutorial shows you how to use the basic features of CyberPilot Pro. After working through the tutorial, use the Help system to learn more about CyberPilot Pro and its advanced features.

Welcome to the world of *cyberspace cartography*.





## Enter the NetCarta WebMap™

A NetCarta WebMap shows you an entire Web site in an easy-to-understand, visual format. A WebMap includes graphical representations of the objects in a Web site, such as HTML pages and graphic images; audio, video, and program files; Java, PDF, or Word files; Internet services such as gopher and FTP; and so on. A WebMap displays the objects in a hierarchical view that represents the relationships between the objects.

With CyberPilot Pro, not only can you create your own WebMaps of favorite sites, but you can also use the WebMaps that are integrated into the sites you visit. If a site includes hyperlinks to other sites on the Web, you can use the same WebMap to explore those sites too. There's virtually no limit to how far you can explore using a NetCarta WebMap.



## Save valuable browsing time

CyberPilot™ Pro saves you valuable browsing time. No more guessing where to go when you arrive at a site. No more wading through multiple levels of pages that take forever to load only to find that you're not where you wanted to be after all. With CyberPilot Pro, you create NetCarta WebMaps™ of the sites that interest you, use the maps to quickly find what you're looking for, and load only those items into your browser. Whether you browse the Web as part of your job or just for fun, you'll be amazed at how efficient and frustration-free browsing can be when you use NetCarta WebMaps to help you navigate.

As you use CyberPilot Pro to map your favorite Web sites, you may want to publish your WebMaps to share with other Web users. As CyberPilot Pro users share more and more of their WebMaps, you won't have to create as many yourself.

If you manage a Web site, you can include NetCarta WebMaps to maximize your user's experience of the site. Visitors find what they're looking for quickly with less fuss, so they're more likely to visit again. And, because WebMap users look only at the specific pages they're interested in, the Web server takes fewer hits. Traffic congestion at your site is greatly reduced, so more people can visit.



## Choose what you want to see, when you want to see it

*Power-browsing* is as simple as examining a WebMap to pinpoint what you want to see, double-clicking the map object, and watching that page or image appear in your browser. Many WebMaps even include notes to help you decide what you really want to see.

Unlike navigating with a Web browser alone, CyberPilot Pro helps you understand where you are, no matter how far you've wandered in a Web site. With just a browser, it's easy to get lost in a complicated browsing session, but with CyberPilot Pro, you always have your WebMap to guide you.



## Search NetCarta WebMaps™ and get there even faster

To find information even faster, you can do a search of your NetCarta WebMaps. For example, let's say you've mapped your favorite Web site. You know that one of the pages in the site describes how to order season tickets for the opera, but you can't remember where the page is. To quickly find the information you want, you could search for the word "ticket," and jump right to the page you're looking for.

Similarly, you might be trying to download a company's product for evaluation. In that case, you could search the site's WebMap for all FTP services. You can even search the results of a search to narrow the findings even further.

CyberPilot Pro lets you search WebMaps for specific object types (graphics or program files, for example), for text strings, for file sizes or modification dates, or for any combination of properties. For example, you could search for all HTML pages that contain the word "download" in their title tag and that were modified after a certain date.



## Customize NetCarta WebMaps™ for browsing and publication

When you're using a NetCarta WebMap with your Web browser, you can look at the entire map to get an overview of a site, or you can hide certain parts of the map to focus on a particular area. You can change the labels that accompany map objects to see different information: their hyperlink text or their URLs, for example.

If you've mapped a site that you visit often, you may want to create notes about particular map objects for future reference. When you visit the site the next time, you can search for the notes or view a note as part of an object's properties.

Customizing becomes even more useful when you publish a WebMap, either for incorporation into your own Web site or for sharing with others. You can include exactly the areas of the site you want to highlight; you can create descriptive names for objects and include informative notes; and you can hide individual *branches* of the map hierarchy, especially those that have appeared elsewhere in the WebMap. You can even publish multiple maps of a site, with each one focusing on a different area of interest.



## Keep your NetCarta WebMaps™ up-to-date

Let's say you visit a particular site quite often, so you've created a NetCarta WebMap of the site, customizing it with notes about some of the objects. Perhaps you've even changed the names of some of the objects to be more descriptive. Because large Web sites tend to change often, you'll want to see what's new in the site without losing your WebMap customizations. CyberPilot Pro lets you do just that. You can create a new WebMap whenever you like, generating reports that let you know what's changed in the site since the last time you mapped it. In the process, you can update the new map with the customizations from the old one.

## NetCarta WebMaps™ are popping up all over the Web

Many popular Web sites are beginning to feature NetCarta WebMaps. For example, check out the Lycos Web site—a popular search site that has cataloged over 92% of the Web—at **www.lycos.com**. (You can also get to the Lycos site from the Net Search area of the Netscape home page.) The Lycos site includes a wide variety of NetCarta WebMaps.

The NetCarta Web site, **www.netcarta.com**, includes a WebMap repository that features a large collection of WebMaps; go ahead and download maps you'd like to use. To visit the repository, click the Maps button on our home page.

If you'd like to join NetCarta's hardworking group of cyberspace cartographers and submit some of your saved WebMaps to the repository, **e-mail them to maps@netcarta.com**. If we think other CyberPilot Pro users would like to use your WebMaps, we'll publish them. (Of course, we reserve the right to spiff them up a bit if necessary.)

Finally, if you have your own Web site, we encourage you to incorporate NetCarta WebMaps into your site. Other CyberPilot Pro users will be pleased with the enhanced browsing experience provided by your WebMap, and will be more likely to visit your site frequently. We've even set up a way that you can automatically display your customized WebMap when CyberPilot Pro users come along and try to explore your site. This saves your Web server from being frequently re-mapped by other CyberPilot Pro users.

## NetCarta Technical Support

There are a several way to get help on CyberPilot™ Pro from the Technical Support group at NetCarta.

### **NetCarta Web site**

The NetCarta Web site is located at [www.netcarta.com](http://www.netcarta.com). Click the Help button on the home page to reach the NetCarta Help Desk.

### **E-mail**

Send questions to [support@netcarta.com](mailto:support@netcarta.com).

### **Fax**

Fax questions to **1+ 408-461-2044**



