



# Voyager<sup>®</sup> 7.1

## WebVoyage Architecture Overview and Configuration Models

May 2009

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## About This Document

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### Purpose

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The purpose of WebVoyáge Architecture Overview and Configuration Models is to describe WebVoyáge files, their relationship, and configuration options by example.

Given the programming design used for the new user interface, there is considerable flexibility in customizing the online public access catalog (OPAC) to your preferences. Key to this customization is experience with coding cascading style sheets (CSS), XSL, XML, and/or JavaScript.

This guide implements a learn-by-example format. As a result, WebVoyáge Architecture Overview and Configuration Models incorporates several chapters of specific examples and “how to” instructions. Optionally, you may copy/paste examples as you choose.



#### **CAUTION:**

*Examples provided in this guide may require additional editing to meet your site-specific requirements. Long lines of code that wrap within the left/right edges of the illustration may contain line breaks resulting from the PDF build that need to be removed for successful processing.*

## Intended Audience

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This document is intended for programmers who are customizing WebVoyage in CSS, XSL, XML, and/or JavaScript.

## Reasons for Reissue

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This guide incorporates and is being reissued for the following reasons:

- Updated persistent link example. See [How Do I Build And Display A Persistent Link To A Bibliographic Record?](#) on [page 13-1](#).
- Information added for enable redirect on a field. See [Enable Redirect](#) on [page 3-3](#).
- Support for Mozilla Firefox 3. See [Before You Begin](#) on [page 1-2](#).

## Document Summary

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Chapter 1	<a href="#">“Getting Started”</a> Chapter 1 describes the prerequisites for working with and customizing Voyager WebVoyage 7.0.
Chapter 2	<a href="#">“Architecture”</a> Chapter 2 provides an overview of the WebVoyage architecture.
Chapter 3	<a href="#">“Display Codes”</a> Chapter 3 describes display codes used in Voyager WebVoyage 7.0.
Chapter 4	<a href="#">“How Do I Build A Separate Display For Serials?”</a> Chapter 4 describes how to build a separate display for serials.
Chapter 5	<a href="#">“How Do I Add Static Links To The Header Or Footer?”</a> Chapter 5 describes how to add static links to the header/footer area.
Chapter 6	<a href="#">“How Do I Remove Information From A Page?”</a> Chapter 6 describes how to remove information from a page.
Chapter 7	<a href="#">“How Do I Add A Map Or Other Information To A Location?”</a> Chapter 7 describes how to add a map or other information to a location.
Chapter 8	<a href="#">“How Do I Create An External Search From A Bibliographic Record Display?”</a> Chapter 8 describes how to create an external search.

Chapter 9	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Dynamically Disable Limits And Change Search Tips Based On The Selected Search Index?"</u></a> Chapter 9 describes how to dynamically disable limits and change search tips based on the selected search index.
Chapter 10	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Disable AutoComplete?"</u></a> Chapter 10 describes how to disable AutoComplete.
Chapter 11	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Display A Favicon?"</u></a> Chapter 11 describes how to create an icon for a browser tab or title bar display.
Chapter 12	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Hide Limits On The Advanced Search Page?"</u></a> Chapter 12 describes how to hide the limit options on an advanced search while, optionally, a user may click to see them.
Chapter 13	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Build And Display A Persistent Link To A Bibliographic Record?"</u></a> Chapter 13 describes how to dynamically build and display a persistent link to a bibliographic record.
Chapter 14	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Change The Format Of The Record Display Page?"</u></a> Chapter 14 describes how to add class attributes to the Detailed Display Page for improved formatting control.
Chapter 15	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Add Tracking Codes?"</u></a> Chapter 15 describes how to add tracking codes.
Chapter 16	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Implement Google Book Search?"</u></a> Chapter 16 provides instructions regarding the implementation of Google Book Search.
Chapter 17	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Display Cover Images From Services Like Amazon.com and Syndetics Solutions?"</u></a> Chapter 17 provides instructions for implementing Syndetics enhancements.
Chapter 18	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Implement Geospatial Search?"</u></a> Chapter 18 provides instructions for implementing geospatial search.
Chapter 19	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Enable External Authentication?"</u></a> Chapter 19 provides instructions for enabling external authentication.
Chapter 20	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Modify Page Messages?"</u></a> Chapter 20 provides instructions for modifying page messages.
Chapter 21	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Remove the Course Reserve Tab?"</u></a> Chapter 21 provides instructions for removing the Course Reserves tab.
Chapter 22	<a href="#"><u>"How Do I Add A New Search Tab?"</u></a> Chapter 22 provides instructions for adding a new search tab.

Chapter 23	<a href="#">“How Do I Add A New Header Tab?”</a> Chapter 23 provides instructions for creating a new header tab.
Chapter 24	<a href="#">“How Do I Create Additional Record Views?”</a> Chapter 24 provides instructions for creating additional record views such as brief and full.
Chapter 25	<a href="#">“How Do I Implement DOI and URN Handling?”</a> Chapter 25 provides instructions for DOI/URN handling.
Chapter 26	<a href="#">“How Do I Implement Hook to Holdings (Citation Server)?”</a> Chapter 26 provides instructions for implementing hook to holdings.
Chapter 27	<a href="#">“How Do I Implement HTTP Post to Link Resolver?”</a> Chapter 27 provides instructions for implementing HTTP POST to link resolver.
Chapter 28	<a href="#">“How Do I Display Media Bookings in MyAccount?”</a> Chapter 28 provides instructions for implementing media bookings.
Chapter 29	<a href="#">“How Do I Implement ImageServer in WebVoyage?”</a> Chapter 29 provides instructions for implementing ImageServer.
Chapter 30	<a href="#">“How Do I Implement Messages for Status Patron Groups?”</a> Chapter 30 provides instructions for implementing messages for Status Patron Groups.
Index	The <a href="#">Index</a> is an alphabetical, detailed cross-reference of topics.

## Conventions Used in This Document

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The following conventions are used throughout this document:

- Names of commands, variables, stanzas, files, and paths (such as `/dev/tmp`), as well as selectors and typed user input, are displayed in **constant width** type.
- Commands or other keyboard input that must be typed exactly as presented are displayed in **constant width bold** type.
- Commands or other keyboard input that must be supplied by the user are displayed in **constant width bold italic** type.
- System-generated responses such as error messages are displayed in **constant width** type.
- Variable *portions* of system-generated responses are displayed in **constant width italic** type.
- Keyboard commands (such as **Ctrl** and **Enter**) are displayed in **bold**.

- Required keyboard input such as “Enter **vi**” is displayed in **constant width bold** type.
- Place holders for variable portions of user-defined input such as **ls -l filename** are displayed in **italicized constant width bold** type.
- The names of menus or status display pages and required selections from menus or status display pages such as “From the **Applications** drop-down menu, select **System-wide**,” are displayed in **bold** type.
- Object names on a window’s interface, such as the **Description** field, the **OK** button, and the **Metadata** tab, are displayed in **bold** type.
- The titles of documents such as *Acquisitions User’s Guide* are displayed in *italic* type.
- Caution, and important notices are displayed with a distinctive label such as the following:

**NOTE:**

Extra information pertinent to the topic.



**IMPORTANT:**

*Information you should consider before making a decision or configuration.*



**CAUTION:**

*Information you must consider before making a decision, due to potential loss of data or system malfunction involved.*



**TIP:**

*Helpful hints you might want to consider before making a decision.*

**RECOMMENDED:**

*Preferred course of action.*

**OPTIONAL:**

*Indicates course of action which is not required, but may be taken to suit your library’s preferences or requirements.*

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## **Getting Started**

---

# **1**

<b>Purpose of this Chapter</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>Prerequisite Skills and Knowledge</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>Before You Begin</b>	<b>1-2</b>



### **Purpose of this Chapter**

---

The purpose of this chapter is to describe what you need to get started to effectively work with/customize WebVoyáge and use this guide.

### **Prerequisite Skills and Knowledge**

---

To use this document effectively, you should have a working knowledge of the following:

- Microsoft Windows operating environment.
- CSS.
- XML.
- XSL.
- JavaScript.
- Text editor(s) for working with CSS, XML, XSL, and so on.
- UNIX operating system commands and file system (depending on your environment).
- Basic MARC records formats.
- Local procedures.

## Before You Begin

---

Before you can begin, you need to do the following:

- Have the Voyager WebVoyáge 7.0 (and higher) and corresponding Voyager integrated library system software installed.
- Have access to an internet browser on your PC.  
See the *Road to Voyager* document on SupportWeb for Microsoft® and Mozilla browser support information.
- Obtain the URL and/or the IP and port address for accessing your instance of Voyager WebVoyáge 7.0 (and higher).
- Obtain your user ID and password for logging in to Voyager WebVoyáge 7.0 (and higher). For logon steps, refer to the *WebVoyáge Basic User's Guide*.
- Set up your PC to display Unicode-specific data as needed. See the *WebVoyáge Basic User's Guide* for instructions.

<b>WebVoyage Architecture Overview</b>	<b>2-1</b>
<b>Flowchart Example - myAccount Page</b>	<b>2-2</b>
• Flowchart Example Description	2-2
• .css Processing	2-4
<b>Page Components Example - Basic Search</b>	<b>2-5</b>



### **WebVoyáge Architecture Overview**

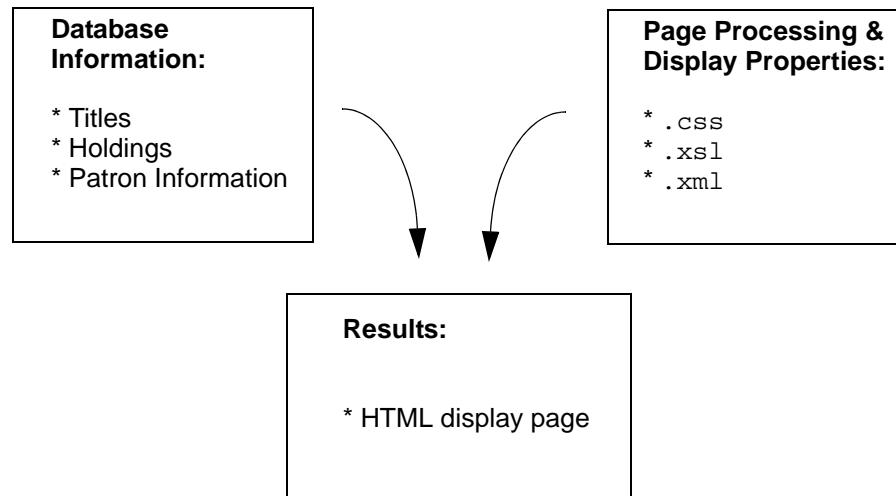
The purpose of this section is to provide an overview description of the architecture of WebVoyáge for displaying information.

WebVoyáge has a modular design to control formatting for the broadest number of page displays.

To display search results, patron information, and other dynamically generated information, WebVoyáge combines information from the Voyager database (or from an outside resource like Google™ Book Search) with formatting properties from the WebVoyáge .css, .xsl, and .xml files to render a display page in HTML. See [Figure 2-1 on page 2-2](#).

For a flowchart example of how these files work together, see [Flowchart Example - myAccount Page on page 2-2](#).

For an example and description of the HTML page components, see [Page Components Example - Basic Search on page 2-5](#).



**Figure 2-1. Display page build overview**

## **Flowchart Example - myAccount Page**

---

The purpose of this section is to describe and illustrate the relationship of the WebVoyage files used for building and displaying content using the myAccount page as an example.

### **Flowchart Example Description**

---

The content of this section describes the flowchart example highlighted in [Figure 2-2 on page 2-4](#).

To build the display page for myAccount page, the primary .xsl file is used. For this example, it is the myAccount.xsl file that is used. The name of the .xsl file used for this process generally represents the page being built such as displayRecord.xsl. See the .xsl files located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/.

#### **NOTE:**

Directory path references to xxxdb implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where [skin] is referenced, substitute the path name

that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is en\_US as in the following:

/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en\_US/

The `myAccount.xsl` imports the following:

- `stdImports.xsl`.  
This is an important part of the page processing. Every page uses it. It imports `frameWork.xsl`.
- `cl_myAccount.xsl`.  
This is a key component. The `cl` stands for content layout.
- `myAccountLinks.xsl`.
- `myAccount.css`.

**NOTE:**

The file naming convention used is intentional to show relationships between files used to build the HTML page as with `myAccount.xsl`, `myAccountLinks.xsl`, `cl_myAccount.xsl`, and `myAccount.css`.

The `myAccount.xsl` calls the following templates which are used to construct every page:

- `buildHtmlPage`.
- `buildContent`.

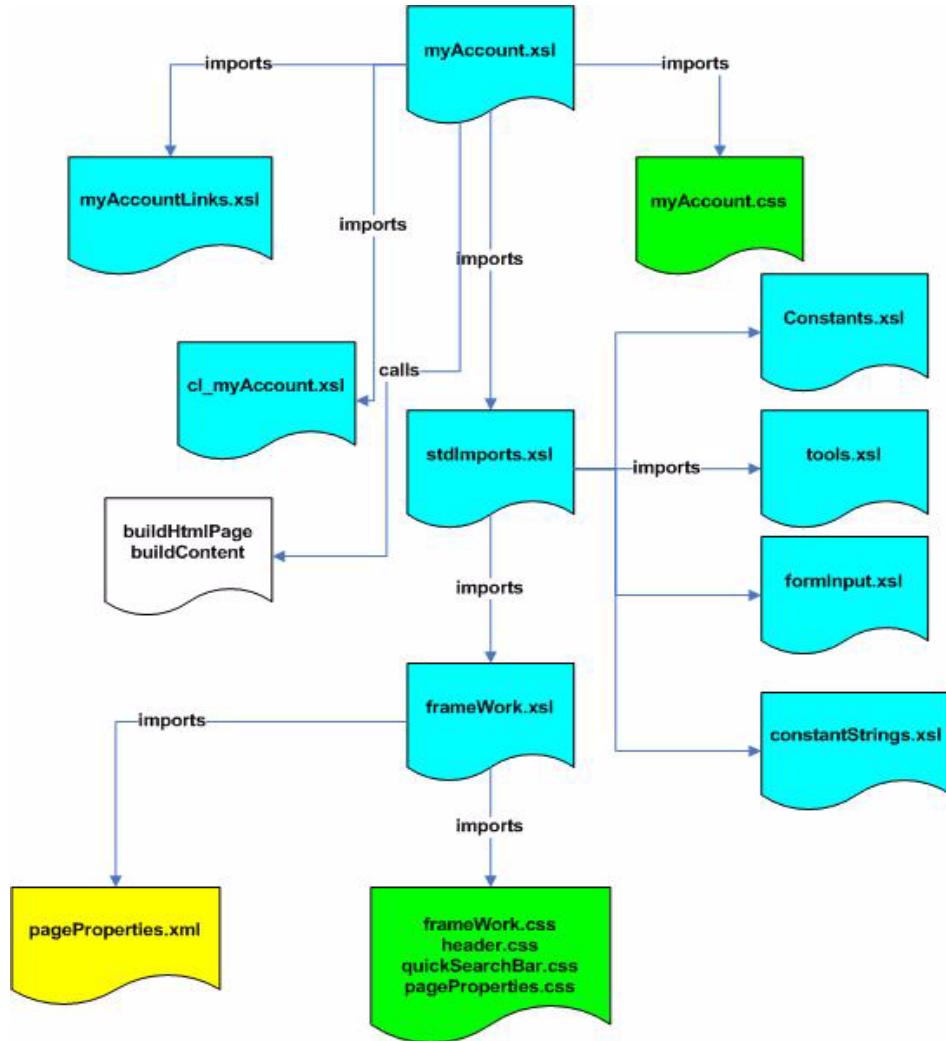
The `frameWork.xsl` takes input from the following components:

- .xml files.
- .js files.
- .css files.
- `buildHtmlPage` template.
- Timeout mechanism.

And subsequently, the `frameWork.xsl` generates HTML output with the following page components:

- Header.
- Main content based on the `buildContent` template.
- Footer.

For more information regarding page components, see [Page Components Example - Basic Search](#) on [page 2-5](#).



---

Figure 2-2. Flowchart example for myAccount page

---

### .css Processing

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document. CSS is commonly used to apply style to web pages or more specifically colors, fonts, layout, and other aspects of document presentation. These are processed in a specified priority scheme or hierarchy that determines which style rules apply. As a result, pieces of one stylesheet may be overridden by another stylesheet.

In WebVoyáge, the baseline defaults are provided by the following .css files that are used by almost every page that is generated:

1. pageProperties.css.
2. quickSearchBar.css.
3. header.css.
4. frameWork.css.

This list illustrates the order of precedence for each of these .css files. In this hierarchy, pageProperties.css provides overriding characteristics to #2 through #4. Specific page .css files like myAccount.css always override the baseline defaults.

Variations in a specific page .css file only apply to that page. For more global changes like a font change for all pages, the files controlling the baseline defaults need to be modified.



**TIP:**

*A tool like Mozilla® Firebug enables you to view these variations/ interactions and edit/debug CSS, JavaScript, and so on live in any web page.*

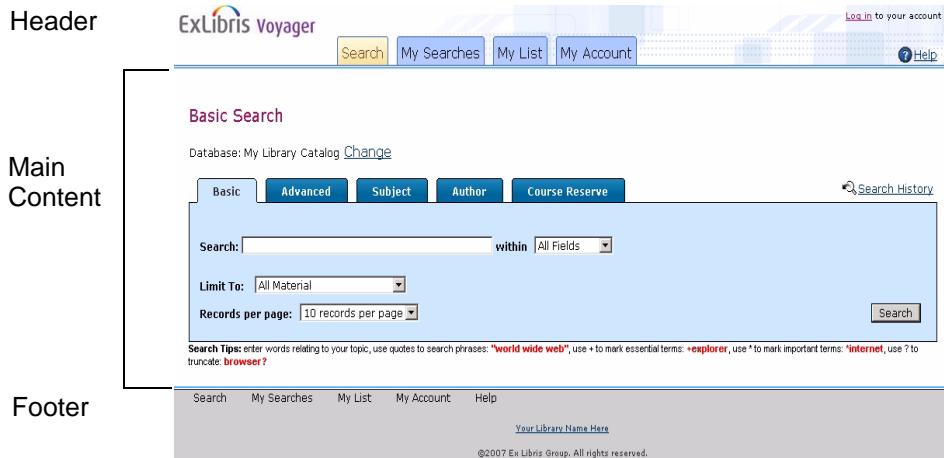
## Page Components Example - Basic Search

---

As described, each page includes the following major components:

- Header.
- Footer.
- Main content.

See [Figure 2-3](#).



**Figure 2-3. Page components**

Any element of WebVoyage that is used by multiple pages such as the footer component, the search navigation bar, or the login link is defined independently of the pages on which it appears. An independent definition allows the element to be called by any and every page. This provides greater flexibility; but as a result, there isn't a single .xsl stylesheet for each page that WebVoyage renders.

The page shown in [Figure 2-3](#) is built with the following files that are used by all pages.

- framework.xsl.
- constants.xsl.
- tools.xsl.
- formInput.xsl.
- constantStrings.xsl.
- framework.css.
- header.css.
- quickSearchBar.css.
- pageProperties.css.

In addition, the **Basic Search** page uses the following:

- cl\_searchBasic.xsl.

- `searchFacets.xsl`.
- `searchPages.css`.
- `searchBasic.css`.
- `pageInputFocus.js`.

Specific to the **Basic** tab, it uses the following:

- The font family is from `frameWork.css`.
- The font size, color, weight, and alignment of the tab label are from the `searchPages.css`.
- The font size, color, weight, and alignment of the tab contents such as Limit To are from `frameWork.css`.
- The font family, size, color, weight, and alignment of the search tips are from `pageProperties.css`.
- The text values are from `webvoyage.properties`.
- The images that make up the **Basic** tab are from the `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/images/` directory.
- The cursor placement is determined by `pageInputFocus.js`.

In summary, this example illustrates the hierarchy described in [Flowchart Example - myAccount Page](#) on [page 2-2](#) where baseline defaults are used in combination with page-specific, overriding controls for formatting that includes the following:

- Fonts.
- Color.
- Images.
- Content placement on the page.
- And so on.



---



## Display Codes

---

# 3

<b>displaycfg.xml</b>	<b>3-1</b>
<b>displayHoldings.xml</b>	<b>3-2</b>
<b>Enable Redirect</b>	<b>3-3</b>
<b>display.xsl</b>	<b>3-3</b>
<b>Quick Limits</b>	<b>3-4</b>



### **displaycfg.xml**

---

The codes described in [Table 3-1](#) may be used to format the display of information through the `displaycfg.xml` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/contentLayout/configs/`.

**Table 3-1. displaycfg.xml display codes**

Code	Description
2000	Table of Contents (505 subfields a, r, t, g).
3000	856 links (linked resources from the 856 field).
4000	MARC record.
5000	Database name of the bibliographic record.
6000, 6010	Electronic resource information.
7000	Format.
7106	Includes.
7107	Physical description.
9000	Holdings information that is defined in <code>displayHoldings.xml</code> .
9500	Display holdings summary information.

Many of these codes are defined in `displaycfg.xml`. Comment out the lines of code that you do not want to use for display formatting.

## **displayHoldings.xml**

---

When the 9000 code is specified in `displaycfg.xml`, the codes described in [Table 3-2](#) may be used to format the display of holdings information through the `displayHoldings.xml` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/contentLayout/configs/`.

**Table 3-2. `displaycfg.xml` display codes**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
1000	OPAC display name for the location.
1002	Database name for the item.
1005	OPAC display name for the temporary location (only). This is used in combination with the 1000 code.
1010	Number of items linked to the MARC holdings record.
1012	Item status from the item record. If there is only one existing item, its status always displays. If there is more than one item linked to the MARC holdings record, only the items with exceptional statuses (charged, lost, in bindery, and so on) have their statuses displayed. (Exceptional statuses are any status except for Available and Not Charged.)
1020	Recent issues from serials.
1022	Supplemental issues from serials.
1024	Indexes from serials.
1030	Order status as shown in the line items of purchase orders.
1040, 1042, 1044	Compressed serials information.
1050	E-item information. This includes enumeration, chronology, year information, and caption linked to the e-item.
3000	856 links (linked resources from the 856 field).

Many of these codes are defined in `displayHoldings.xml`. Comment out the lines of code that you do not want to use for display formatting.

**NOTE:**

The XML display for serials functionality is the default functionality.

## Enable Redirect

---

In order to enable a redirect on any field in WebVoyáge, you must add redirect information such as the following to a `displayTag` in either the `displaycfg.xml` or `displayHoldings.xml` files.

```
redirect="callnumber" redirectOn="hi"
```

See [Figure 3-1](#) for an example from the `displaycfg.xml`.

---

```
<displayTags label="Title:>
<!--
    <displayTag field="130" indicator1="X" indicator2="X"
        subfield="aplskfmnor" redirect="title" redirectOn="apl"/>
    <displayTag field="240" indicator1="X" indicator2="X"
        subfield="aplskfmnor" preText="[" postText="]" redirect="title"
        redirectOn="apl"/>
    <displayTag field="730" indicator1="X" indicator2="X"
        subfield="aplskfmnor" redirect="title" redirectOn="apl"/>
-->
    <displayTag field="245" indicator1="X" indicator2="X"
        subfield="abcfknps"/>
</displayTags>
```

---

**Figure 3-1. Example of redirect**

---

## display.xsl

---

The `display.xsl` template identifies all the display codes that can be processed. Locate the lines of code beginning with the code shown in [Figure 3-2](#) to view this information.

```
<!-- ##### -->

<xsl:template name="processDisplayTags">
<xsl:param name="mfhdID"/>
<xsl:param name="recordType"/>
<xsl:for-each select="displayTag">

    <xsl:choose>
        <xsl:when test="@field < '1000'>
            <xsl:call-template name="BMDProcessMarcTags">
                <xsl:with-param name="field" select="@field"/>
                <xsl:with-param name="indicator1" select="@indicator1"/>
                <xsl:with-param name="indicator2" select="@indicator2"/>
                <xsl:with-param name="subfield" select="@subfield"/>
                <xsl:with-param name="mfhdID" select="$mfhdID"/>
                <xsl:with-param name="recordType" select="$recordType"/>
            </xsl:call-template>
        <xsl:otherwise>
            <xsl:copy/>
        <xsl:otherwise/>
    </xsl:choose>
</xsl:for-each>
</xsl:template>
```

---

**Figure 3-2. Example display.xsl code**

The display.xsl file is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/contentLayout/display/.

---

## Quick Limits

You can define quick limits in the webvoyage.properties file that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en\_US/. See [Table 3-3](#) for a list of limit types.

**Table 3-3. Limit types**

Code	Type	Description
LANG	Language	Refer to limits.xml for a list of limit codes such as ENG for English.
MEDI	Medium	This identifies the format such as video. Refer to limits.xml for a list of limit codes such as v for video.

**Table 3-3. Limit types**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
PLAC	Place	Refer to limits.xml for a list of limit codes such as hiu for Hawaii.
STAT	Status	Refer to limits.xml for a list of limit codes such as d for ceased publication.
TYPE	Item Type	Refer to limits.xml for a list of limit codes such as jm for musical recording.
DATE	Date	Enter dates in the following format: DATE=1990-2000 (between 1990 and 2000) DATE=-1990 (before 1990) DATE=1990- (after 1990) Dates must use the 4-digit format YYYY.
LOCA	Location	The list of Location limits comes from the <b>System &gt; Location Limit Groups &gt; [group] &gt; Name</b> in the System Administration module. Any limit groups in the list that do not have the <b>Suppress in OPAC</b> button pressed are available to select as limits.

**NOTE:**

The limits.xml file is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/userTextConfigs/.



---

---

## **How Do I Build A Separate Display For Serials?**

---

# **4**

<b>Description For “How Do I Build A Separate Display For Serials?” Example</b>	<b>4-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>4-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>4-1</b>



---

## How Do I Build A Separate Display For Serials?

# 4

---

### Description For “How Do I Build A Separate Display For Serials?” Example

By default, WebVoyage uses a single `displaycfg.xml` file to display all MARC bibliographic records.

The instructions for this example allow you to create and use a separate configuration file for serials based on the MARC leader value.

This model can also be used to create different MARC views for any material type.

---

### Files

The example in this chapter uses the following files:

- `sdisplaycfg.xml` (new for this example).
- `cl_displayRecord.xsl`.

---

### Instructions

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 4-1. Build Separate Display for Serials

---

Use the following procedure to build a separate display for serials.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Create and save a new file in the `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/configs/` directory named `sdisplaycfg.xml` to be used to specify the display fields for your serials records. Use the sample lines of code shown in [Figure 4-1](#) for this example.

```
#(c)=====
#(c)#
#(c)#      Copyright 2008 ExLibris Group
#(c)#          All Rights Reserved
#(c)#
#(c)=====

-->

<!--

**      Product : WebOpac : displaycfg
**      Version : 7.0
**      Created : 17-OCT-2007
**      Orig Author :
**  Last Modified : 11-APR-2008
**Last Modified By: ASP

-->

<display>
    <titleTags>
        <displayTag field="245" indicator1="X" indicator2="X" subfield="ab"/>
    </titleTags>

    <displayTags label="Title:>
        <displayTag field="245" indicator1="X" indicator2="X" subfield="abcfknps" />
    </displayTags >

    <displayTags label="Also Called:>
        <displayTag field="246" indicator1="X" indicator2="X" subfield="abfnnp" />
    </displayTags >

    <displayTags label="Continues:>
        <displayTag field="780" indicator1="0" indicator2="0" subfield="at" />
        <displayTag field="780" indicator1="0" indicator2="1" subfield="at" />

    </displayTags >
    <displayTags label="Supersedes:>
        <displayTag field="780" indicator1="0" indicator2="2" subfield="at" />
```

Figure 4-1. Sample line of code for sdisplaycfg.xml

```
<displayTag field="780" indicator1="0" indicator2="3" subfield="at" />
</displayTags >

<displayTags label="Publisher:>
    <displayTag field="260" indicator1="X" indicator2="X" subfield="abc"/>
</displayTags>

<displayTags label="ISSN:>
    <displayTag field="022" indicator1="X" indicator2="X" subfield="a"/>
</displayTags>

<displayTags label="Format:>
    <displayTag field="000" indicator1="0" indicator2="6" subfield="2"/>
</displayTags>

<displayTags label="Subjects:>
    <displayTag field="600" indicator1="X" indicator2="X"
    subfield="abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz">
        <subfield value="v" preText="--"/>
        <subfield value="x" preText="--"/>
        <subfield value="y" preText="--"/>
        <subfield value="z" preText="--"/>
    </displayTag>
</displayTags>

<displayTags label="Online Journal:>
    <displayTag field="3000"/>
</displayTags>

<displayTags label="Holdings Information" notFound="No holdings available -- check at
the Circulation Desk.">
    <displayTag field="9000"/>
</displayTags>

</display>
```

---

**Figure 4-1.** Sample line of code for sdisplaycfg.xml (Continued)

2. Make a backup copy of cl\_displayRecord.xsl that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/.

3. Edit cl\_displayRecord.xsl.

- a. Locate the XSL stylesheet element that contains namespace declarations and begins with the following:

```
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
```

- b. Add two namespace declarations for hol and slim as shown in [Figure 4-2](#).

```
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
    xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
    xmlns:page="http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/voyager/webvoyage/page"
    xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format">
    xmlns:hol="http://www.endinfosys.com/Voyager/holdings"
    xmlns:slim="http://www.loc.gov/MARC21/slim"
```

**Figure 4-2. New namespace declarations example**

- c. Locate <!-- ## Our Document Holders ## -->. See [Figure 4-3](#).  
d. Change the variable name Config to MConfig. See [Figure 4-3](#).  
e. Add a document holders declaration for the serial configuration display for SConfig and recType as shown in [Figure 4-3](#).

```
<!-- ## Our Document Holders ## -->
<!-- Config changed to MConfig below -->
<xsl:variable name="MConfig" select="document('./configs/displaycfg.xml')"/>
<xsl:variable name="holdingsConfig" select="document('./configs/displayHoldings.xml')"/>
<!-- added for serial config display -->
<xsl:variable name="SConfig" select="document('./configs/sdisplaycfg.xml')"/>
<xsl:variable name="recType" select="substring($bibRecord/hol:marcRecord/slim:leader,8,1)"
/>
<!-- end of add for serial config display -->
<!-- ##### -->
<!-- ## buildRecordForm ## -->
<!-- ##### -->
```

**Figure 4-3. Our Document Holders example**

- f. Add logic for looking at the record leader by replacing the lines of code seen in [Figure 4-4](#) with the example lines of code in [Figure 4-5](#).

```
<!-- ## Bibliographic Data ## -->
<xsl:for-each select="$Config">
    <div class="bibliographicData">
        <xsl:call-template name="buildMarcDisplay">
            <xsl:with-param name="recordType" select="'bib'"/>
        </xsl:call-template>
    </div>
</xsl:for-each>
```

---

**Figure 4-4. Lines to be replaced**

```

<!-- ## Bibliographic Data ## -->
<xsl:choose>

    <xsl:when test="$recType='s'">
        <xsl:for-each select="$SConfig">
            <div class="bibliographicData">
                <xsl:call-template name="buildMarcDisplay">
                    <xsl:with-param name="recordType" select="'bib'"/>
                </xsl:call-template>

                <br />Record type:&#160;<xsl:value-of select="$recType"/>

            </div>
        </xsl:for-each>
    </xsl:when>

    <xsl:otherwise >
        <xsl:for-each select="$MConfig">
            <div class="bibliographicData">
                <xsl:call-template name="buildMarcDisplay">
                    <xsl:with-param name="recordType" select="'bib'"/>
                </xsl:call-template>

                <br />Record type:&#160;<xsl:value-of select="$recType"/>

            </div>
        </xsl:for-each>
    </xsl:otherwise>
</xsl:choose>

```

**Figure 4-5.** Replacement lines of code

- g. Locate <!-- ## Holdings Data ## -->. See [Figure 4-6](#).
- h. Change the variable \$Config to \$MConfig as shown in [Figure 4-6](#).

```
<!-- ## Holdings Data ## -->
<xsl:for-each select="$MConfig">
    <div class="holdingsData">
        <xsl:call-template name="buildMarcDisplay">
            <xsl:with-param name="recordType" select="'mfhd' />
        </xsl:call-template>
    </div>
</xsl:for-each>
```

---

**Figure 4-6. Holdings Data example**

4. Save and test the changes you made to cl\_displayRecord.xsl.

**OPTIONAL:**

5. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of cl\_displayRecord.xsl.*
-

---

---

## **How Do I Add Static Links To The Header Or Footer?**

---

# **5**

<b>Description For “How Do I Add Static Links To The Header Or Footer?” Example</b>	<b>5-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>5-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>5-2</b>



---

## **How Do I Add Static Links To The Header Or Footer?**

---

# **5**

### **Description For “How Do I Add Static Links To The Header Or Footer?” Example**

---

Both the header and footer page elements can accommodate links to external web sites, web applications, and so forth.

In this chapter, the header example demonstrates hyperlinks; and the footer example demonstrates adding a new tab.

### **Files**

---

The examples in this chapter use the following files:

- `header.xsl`.
- `footer.xsl`.

## Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the examples described in this chapter.



### Procedure 5-1. Create Header Links

---

Use the following procedure to create header links.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Make a backup copy of the `header.xsl` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageFacets/`.
2. Edit the `header.xsl` file to add a new template.
  - a. Add your template (see [Figure 5-1](#)) immediately before the `<xsl:stylesheet>` element at the bottom of the file.

```
<!-- ######-->
-->
<!-- ## buildHeaderLinks ##-->
<!-- ######-->
<xsl:template name="localHeaderLinks">
<div id="headerLinks" style="font-family:Arial;font-size:.70em;">
<span style="color:#9F175E;padding: 0 .20em;margin:0 .2em;">University Library Catalog</span>
<a href="#" style="padding: 0 .20em;margin:0 .2em;">My library</a>
<a href="#" style="padding: 0 .20em;margin:0 .2em;">SFX</a>
<a href="#" style="padding: 0 .20em;margin:0 .2em;">Primo</a>
<a href="#" style="padding: 0 .20em;margin:0 .2em;">Chat with a librarian</a>
</div>
</xsl:template>
<!-- ######-->
<!-- ###### -->
```

---

**Figure 5-1.** Header links template

- b. Call the template that you created in Step [a](#) by adding the instruction (see [Figure 5-2](#), line 7) to the `buildHeader` section located at the top of the `header.xsl` file.

---

Line#

```
1 <!-- ##### -->
2 <!-- ## buildHeader ## -->
3 <!-- ##### -->
4
5 <xsl:template name="buildHeader">
6   <xsl:for-each select="/page/page:pageHeader">
7     <xsl:call-template name="localHeaderLinks" />
8     <div id="headerRow">
9       <div id="logo" title="${headerText/logo}">
```

---

**Figure 5-2. Call instruction**

---

3. Save and test your changes to header.xsl.

**OPTIONAL:**

4. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of header.xsl.*
- 



**Procedure 5-2. Create Footer Tabs**

---

Use the following procedure to create a footer tab.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to xxxdb implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where [skin] is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is en\_US as in the following:

/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en\_US/

1. Make a backup copy of the footer.xsl file that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageFacets/.

- 
2. Edit the footer.xsl file to add a new tab by adding the new tab code (see [Figure 5-3](#), lines 15 -19) after the `<ul class="navbar">` in the buildFooter section in the file.
- 

Line#

```
1      <!-- ##### -->
2      <!-- ## buildFooter ## -->
3      <!-- ##### -->
4
5      <xsl:template name="buildFooter">
6
7          <xsl:for-each select="/page:page/page:pageFooter">
8              <div id="pageFooter">
9                  <xsl:for-each select="page:tabs[@nameId='page.footer.buttons']">
10
11                  <div id="footerTabs" title="${footerText/footerTabs}">
12                      <a name="navFooter"></a>
13                      <h2 class="navFooter"><xsl:value-of select="$footerText/
14                          footerTabs"/></h2>
15                      <ul class="navbar">
16                      <!-- extra footer tabs -->
17                      <li>
18                          <a href="http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/" target="_newWin">Ex Libris</a>
19                      </li>
20                      <!-- end extra footer tabs -->
21                      <xsl:for-each select="$Configs/pageConfigs/
22                          footerTabDisplayOrder/tab">
```

---

**Figure 5-3. Footer tab code example**

---

3. Save and test your changes to footer.xsl.

**OPTIONAL:**

4. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of footer.xsl.*
-



---

---

## **How Do I Remove Information From A Page?**

---

# **6**

<b>Description For “How Do I Remove Information From A Page?” Example</b>	<b>6-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>6-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>6-1</b>



---

## How Do I Remove Information From A Page?

---

# 6

### Description For “How Do I Remove Information From A Page?” Example

There may be some page elements you want to disable or prevent from displaying. This example describes how to remove the **Item Type** column from the **Charged Items** table on the **My Account** page.

**NOTE:**

It's important to remove all the relevant pieces of a page element. In this example, the instructions comment out both the heading and table cell pieces of the **Item Type** column. Commenting out only one isn't sufficient.

### Files

---

The example in this chapter uses the `cl_myAccount.xsl` file.

### Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for completing the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 6-1. Remove Information From a Page

---

Use the following procedure to remove information from a page.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to xxxdb implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where [skin] is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is en\_US as in the following:

/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en\_US/

1. Make a backup copy of cl\_myAccount.xsl that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/.
2. Edit cl\_myAccount.xsl.
  - a. Find the displayChargedItems template section marked by the comment shown in [Figure 6-1](#).

```
<!-- ##### -->
<!-- ## displayChargedItems ## -->
<!-- ##### -->
<xsl:template name="displayChargedItems">
```

---

**Figure 6-1. Section comment to locate**

- b. Comment out the table heading and table cell lines of code relevant to item type. See [Figure 6-2](#) and [Figure 6-3](#).

```
<!-- <th id="cellChargedType"><xsl:value-of select="page:element/
page:heading[@nameId='type']"/></th> -->
```

---

**Figure 6-2. Table heading example**

```
<!-- <td id="tableCell" headers="cellChargedType"><xsl:value-of select="page:itemType" />&#160;</td> -->
```

---

**Figure 6-3. Table cell example**

3. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

4. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of cl\_myAccount.xsl.*
-



---

---

## **How Do I Add A Map Or Other Information To A Location?**

---

# **7**

<b>Description For “How Do I Add A Map Or Other Information To A Location?” Example</b>	<b>7-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>7-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>7-1</b>



---

## How Do I Add A Map Or Other Information To A Location?

---

7

### Description For “How Do I Add A Map Or Other Information To A Location?” Example

---

This example allows you to direct your patrons to add a map to a location and/or other applicable information like the hours of the reading room. The information offered is based on the MFHD location (852 |b).

### Files

---

The example in this chapter uses the following files:

- local\_locMapLink.xsl (new for this example).
- display.xsl.

### Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### **Procedure 7-1. Add a Map to a Location and/or Other Applicable Information**

---

Use the following procedure to add a map to a location and/or other applicable information.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to xxxdb implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where [skin] is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is en\_US as in the following:

/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en\_US/

1. Create and save a new file in the /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/ directory named local\_locMapLink.xsl to define how to build the hyperlink. Use the sample lines of code shown in [Figure 7-1](#) for this example.

**NOTE:**

Notice the template name locMapLink in this example.

```
<!--
**
Note: sample link to map based on loc code
**
Version : 1.0
**
Created : 16-Nov-2007
**
Created By :

-->

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
    xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
    xmlns:page="http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/voyager/webvoyage/page"
    xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format">

<!-- ##### -->

<xsl:template name="locMapLink">
<xsl:param name="mfhd"/>
<xsl:variable name="locCode">
    <xsl:call-template name="BMDProcessMarcTags">
        <xsl:with-param name="field" select="'852'"/>
        <xsl:with-param name="indicator1" select="'X'"/>
        <xsl:with-param name="indicator2" select="'X'"/>
        <xsl:with-param name="subfield" select="'b'"/>
        <xsl:with-param name="mfhdID" select="$mfhd"/>
        <xsl:with-param name="recordType" select="'mfhd'"/>
    </xsl:call-template>
</xsl:variable>

<!-- you must create your web site to display maps -->
<xsl:variable name="baseURL">http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/?loc=</
xsl:variable>

<div class="locationMap">
    Show me a&#160;<a id="locMap" href="{$baseURL}{$locCode}"
target="_new">map</a>.
</div>
```

---

**Figure 7-1. Example code for building hyperlink**

```
</xsl:template>

<!-- ##### -->

</xsl:stylesheet>
```

---

**Figure 7-1. Example code for building hyperlink (Continued)**

2. Make a backup copy of `display.xsl` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/display/`.
3. Edit `display.xsl`.
  - a. Add a statement at the top of the `display.xsl` file that contains the path to the `local_locMapLink.xsl` file. See [Figure 7-2](#).

```
<xsl:import href="../display/marc21slim.xsl"/>
<xsl:import href="../configs/104X_display.xsl"/>
<xsl:import href="../local_locMapLink.xsl"/>
```

---

**Figure 7-2. Example code for adding path statement**

- b. Call the `locMapLink` template from within the `BMD100` template. See [Figure 7-3](#).

```
<!--#####
<xsl:template name="BMD1000">
<xsl:param name="mfhdID"/>

<xsl:for-each select="$HoldXML/hol:holdingsRecord/hol:mfhdCollection/
mfhd:mfhdRecord[@mfhdId = $mfhdID]/mfhd:mfhdData[@name='locationDisplayName']">
<xsl:if test="string-length(.)">
<xsl:value-of select="."/>
<!-- ## add a map link ## -->
<xsl:call-template name="locMapLink" >
<xsl:with-param name="mfhd" select="$mfhdID" />
</xsl:call-template>
<br/>
</xsl:if>
</xsl:for-each>
</xsl:template>

<!-- ##### -->
```

---

**Figure 7-3. Example of call for locMapLink**

4. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

5. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of display.xsl.*
-



---

---

## **How Do I Create An External Search From A Bibliographic Record Display?**

---

# **8**

<b>Description For “How Do I Create An External Search From A Bibliographic Record Display?” Example</b>	<b>8-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>8-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>8-2</b>



---

## **How Do I Create An External Search From A Bibliographic Record Display?**

---

# **8**

---

### **Description For “How Do I Create An External Search From A Bibliographic Record Display?” Example**

---

It is common to use the ISBN as a parameter to a new search in a different application such as Amazon.com®, WorldCat®, and so on.

The instructions in this chapter describe how to parse out the ISBN from a bibliographic record display and insert it into a URL.

The URL is displayed in the Action Box on the item display page.

This model can also be used to extract different pieces of the MARC record and construct different or multiple URLs.

---

### **Files**

---

The example in this chapter uses the following files:

- `isbnSearch.xsl` (new for this example).
- `displayFacets.xsl`.

## Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 8-1. Create External Search From Bibliographic Record Display

---

Use the following procedure to create an external search from a bibliographic record display.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Create and save a new file in the `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageFacets/` directory named `isbnSearch.xsl` to be used to specify how to extract the ISBN from the bibliographic record. Use the sample lines of code shown in [Figure 8-1](#) for this example.

**NOTE:**

Notice the template name `recordISBNSearch` in this example.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<!--
** Note: Creates a link to WorldCat using the ISBN
** Version : 1.0
** Created : 15-APR-08
** Created By :
-->

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
    xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
    xmlns:page="http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/voyager/webvoyage/page"
    xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format">

<!-- ##### -->

<xsl:template name="recordIsbnSearch">
    <xsl:variable name="isbn">
        <xsl:call-template name="BMDProcessMarcTags">
            <xsl:with-param name="field" select="'020'"/>
            <xsl:with-param name="indicator1" select="'X'"/>
            <xsl:with-param name="indicator2" select="X'"/>
            <xsl:with-param name="subfield" select="a'"/>
            <xsl:with-param name="mfhdID" select="$bibID"/>
            <xsl:with-param name="recordType" select="bib'"/>
        </xsl:call-template>
    </xsl:variable>

    <a target="_blank">
        <xsl:attribute name="href">http://worldcatlibraries.org/XXXX/isbn/<xsl:value-of
            select="$isbn"/>&loc=united+states</xsl:attribute>
        Check Other Local Libraries</a>
    </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

---

**Figure 8-1.** Sample code to extract ISBN from bibliographic record

2. Make a backup copy of `displayFacets.xsl` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageFacets/`.
  3. Edit `displayFacets.xsl`.
    - a. Define where the `isbnSearch.xsl` can be found with a line of code immediately after the namespace declarations. See [Figure 8-2](#).
- 

```
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
    xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
    xmlns:page="http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/voyager/webvoyage/page"
    xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format">

    <xsl:include href=".//isbnSearch.xsl"/>
```

---

**Figure 8-2. Define isbnSearch.xsl location example**

- b. Call the template defined in `isbnSearch.xsl`.

For this example, it is added to the bottom of the Action Box.

Working from the end of the file, add the call before the final `</div>`. See [Figure 8-3](#).

```
<!--/ul-->
<!-- ## add the other libraries search ## -->
<xsl:call-template name="recordIsbnSearch" />

</div>
</xsl:for-each>

</xsl:template>

<!-- ##### -->

</xsl:stylesheet>
```

---

**Figure 8-3.** Call for isbnSearch.xsl in displayFacets.xsl

4. (Optional) Set up trimData XSL code. See [Figure 17-3 on page 17-4](#).

The trimData template resides in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/sandbox/xsl/pageTools/tools.xsl`.

This template strips out non-numerical data including punctuation and parenthetical references for Web Services or APIs that require number-only input.

5. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

6. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of displayFacets.xsl.*
-



---

---

## **How Do I Dynamically Disable Limits And Change Search Tips Based On The Selected Search Index?**

---

# **9**

**Description For “How Do I Dynamically Disable Limits  
And Change Search Tips Based On The Selected Search  
Index?” Example** 9-1

**Files** 9-1

**Instructions** 9-2



---

## How Do I Dynamically Disable Limits And Change Search Tips Based On The Selected Search Index?

---

# 9

### Description For “How Do I Dynamically Disable Limits And Change Search Tips Based On The Selected Search Index?”

#### Example

---

The **Basic Search** page includes a **Limit To** dropdown list that is compatible with keyword searches. The instructions in this chapter explain how to install a JavaScript that disables the **Limit To** dropdown list when you select an index that is incompatible with limits such as headings and call number.

The JavaScript also changes the search tips displayed to the user based on the index selected. This provides you with the option to offer hints on improving search strategies.

#### Files

---

The example in this chapter uses the following files:

- `searchBasic.js` (new for this example).
- `cl_searchBasic.xsl`.
- `pageProperties.xml`.

## Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 9-1. Disable Limits and Change Search Tips

---

Use the following procedure to disable limits and change search tips dynamically based on the selected search index.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Create and save a new JavaScript file in the `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/jscripts/` directory named `searchBasic.js` to be used to disable the quick limits dropdown list. Use the sample lines of code shown in [Figure 9-1](#) for this example.

```
/*
#(c)=====
#(c)#
#(c)# Copyright 2007 ExLibris Group
#(c)# All Rights Reserved
#(c)#
#(c)=====

** Product : WebVoyage :: disable/enable limits on basic search, adjust search tips
** Version : 7.0
** Created : 23-JAN-2008
** Orig Author :
** Last Modified : 18-APR-2008
** Last Modified By : ASP
*/
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
function updateSearchTip ()
{
    // added to searchCode.onchange to customize search tip based on index

    // save the default search tip the first time through
    defaultTip = window.defaultTip || document.getElementById('customSearchTip').innerHTML;

    currentSearchCode = document.getElementById('searchCode').value

    switch (currentSearchCode)
    {
        case 'CMD':
        case 'CMD*':
            document.getElementById('customSearchTip').innerHTML = "build a simple
Boolean search: <span class=\"example\">(cats or dogs) and therapy</span>"
            break;

        case 'NAME+':
        case 'AUTH+':
```

---

**Figure 9-1.** Example code for searchBasic.js

```
document.getElementById('customSearchTip').innerHTML = "search by
personal or corporate author: last name first <span class=\"example\">pessl
marisha</span>, or company name <span class=\"example\">jung seed</span>"  
break;  
  
case 'CALL+':  
    document.getElementById('customSearchTip').innerHTML = "enter as much of
the call number that you know: <span class=\"example\">PR 1297</span>"  
break;  
  
default:  
    // use the default tip if not otherwise overridden  
    document.getElementById('customSearchTip').innerHTML = defaultTip;  
}  
  
}  
  
function searchCodeChanged ()  
{  
/*  
** Disable the limits drop for searches that do not support it.  
*/  
  
currentSearchCode = document.getElementById('searchCode').value.substring(0,4);  
  
if (!document.getElementById('limitTo').disabled) {  
currentLimit = document.getElementById('limitTo').value;  
}  
  
switch(currentSearchCode)  
{  
// OPAC HEADING INDEXES  
case 'SUBJ':  
case 'TITL':  
case 'NAME':  
case 'AUTH':  
// MAIN CALL NUMBER INDEX
```

---

**Figure 9-1. Example code for searchBasic.js (Continued)**

```
case 'CALL':
    // JOURNAL INDEX WITH PRELIMITS
case 'JKEY':
case 'JALL':

    document.getElementById('limitTo').value="none";
    document.getElementById('limitTo').disabled=true;
    break;

default:
    document.getElementById('limitTo').disabled=false;
    document.getElementById('limitTo').value=currentLimit;
}

}

function addSearchCodeChanged ()
{
    document.getElementById('searchCode').onchange = function()
    {searchCodeChanged(); updateSearchTip();}

        // run the script to catch default index doesn't support limits or edit search
        searchCodeChanged ();
        updateSearchTip();
}

function addLoadEvent(func) {
    var oldonload = window.onload;
    if (typeof window.onload != 'function') {
        window.onload = func;
    } else {
        window.onload = function() {
            if (oldonload) {
                oldonload();
            }
            func();
        }
    }
}
```

---

**Figure 9-1.** Example code for searchBasic.js (Continued)

```
    }
}
}

addLoadEvent(addSearchCodeChanged);
```

**Figure 9-1. Example code for searchBasic.js (Continued)**

2. Make a backup copy of pageProperties.xml that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/userTextConfigs/.
3. Edit pageProperties.xml.

Locate the comment <!-- ## Start Search Tips ## --> and identify the <page name="page.searchBasic" position="belowContent"> element.

Add a <div> element as in [Figure 9-2](#).

```
<page name="page.searchBasic" position="belowContent">
  <div class="searchTip">
    <span class="label">Search Tips: </span>
    <!-- special div to enable javascript to swap out help text -->
    <div id="customSearchTip" style="display:inline">
      enter words relating to your topic, use quotes to search phrases: <span
      class="example">"world wide web"</span>,
      use + to mark essential terms: <span class="example">+explorer</span>,
      use * to mark important terms: <span class="example">*internet</span>,
      use ? to truncate: <span class="example">browser?</span>
    </div>
  </div>
</page>
```

**Figure 9-2. Example <div> element**

4. Save your changes.

5. Make a backup copy of `cl_searchBasic.xsl` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/`.
6. Edit `cl_searchBasic.xsl`.

At the end of the `buildBasicSearch` template (see [Figure 9-3](#)), load the `searchBasic.js` JavaScript file you created.

```
<!-- ##### -->
<!-- ## buildSearchForm ## -->
<!-- ##### -->

<xsl:template name="buildBasicSearch">

    <div id="searchParams">
        <div id="searchInputs">
            <xsl:call-template name="buildFormInput">
                <xsl:with-param name="eleName" select="'searchArg'"/>
                <xsl:with-param name="size" select="'51'"/>
                <xsl:with-param name="accesskey" select="'s'"/>
            </xsl:call-template>
            <xsl:call-template name="buildFormDropDown">
                <xsl:with-param name="eleName" select="'searchCode'"/>
            </xsl:call-template>
        </div>
        <div id="quickLimits">
            <xsl:call-template name="buildFormDropDown">
                <xsl:with-param name="eleName" select="'limitTo'"/>
            </xsl:call-template>
        </div>

        <!-- load javascript file for handling limits enable/disable -->
        <script type="text/javascript" src="${jscript-loc}searchBasic.js"/>

    </div>

    <xsl:call-template name="buildSearchButtons"/>

</xsl:template>

<!-- ##### -->
```

---

**Figure 9-3. Locate buildBasicSearch template**

7. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

8. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copies of pageProperties.xml and cl\_searchBasic.xsl.*
-



---

## **How Do I Disable AutoComplete?**

# **10**

---

### **Description For “How Do I Disable AutoComplete?”**

<b>Example</b>	<b>10-1</b>
----------------	-------------

<b>Files</b>	<b>10-1</b>
--------------	-------------

<b>Instructions</b>	<b>10-1</b>
---------------------	-------------



---

**Description For “How Do I Disable AutoComplete?” Example**

---

AutoComplete is a feature of certain web browsers that stores information on the computer's hard drive that a user types into web page forms. When you begin filling in another form, the browser suggests possible answers from information stored on the hard drive.

Particularly at public workstations, you may want to disable the browser's AutoComplete capability. This is a feature of both Internet Explorer® and Firefox®.

---

**Files**

---

The example in this chapter uses the following files:

- `login.xsl`.
- `searchFacets.xsl`.

---

**Instructions**

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 10-1. Disable AutoComplete

---

Use the following procedure to disable AutoComplete.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to xxxdb implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where [skin] is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is en\_US as in the following:

/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en\_US/

1. Make a backup copy of searchFacets.xsl that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageFacets/.
2. Edit searchFacets.xsl.
  - a. Locate the buildTheSearchForm section near the top of the file.
  - b. Add autocomplete="off" to the <form action> element. See [Figure 10-1](#).

```
<form action="{$formAction}" method="GET" accept-charset="UTF-8" id="{$formName}"  
autocomplete="off">
```

---

**Figure 10-1. Example of autocomplete="off" code**

3. Save your changes.
4. Make a backup copy of login.xsl that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/.
5. Edit login.xsl.
  - a. Locate the buildContent section.
  - b. Add autocomplete="off" to the <form action> element. See [Figure 10-2](#).

```
<form action="/page/page//page:element[@nameId='page.logIn.logIn.button']/page:buttonAction" method="GET" accept-charset="UTF-8" name="selectDatabases" autocomplete="off">
```

**Figure 10-2. Additional example of autocomplete="off" code**

6. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

7. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copies of searchFacets.xsl and/or login.xsl.*



---

---

## **How Do I Display A Favicon?**

# **11**

---

<b>Description For “How Do I Display A Favicon?” Example</b>	<b>11-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>11-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>11-2</b>



---

### Description For “How Do I Display A Favicon?” Example

---

In Internet Explorer and Firefox, a favicon (favorite icon) displays in the address bar, the favorites menu, bookmarks, and page tabs.

A favicon is a way to brand your catalog for your patrons.

**NOTE:**

There are multiple methods for installing a favicon. The method described in this chapter is specific to WebVoyage and allows you to use any type of image files such as .jpg, .gif, or .png in addition to favicon .ico files.

For further information regarding favicons, see the following sites:

- <http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms537656.aspx>.
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shortcut\\_icon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shortcut_icon).

---

### Files

---

The example in this chapter uses the `frameWork.xsl` file.

## Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 11-1. Display favicon

---

Use the following procedure to display your favicon.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Create a 16x16 pixel icon.
2. Save the icon to the `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/images/` directory.
3. Make a backup copy of `frameWork.xsl` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageTools/`.
4. Edit `frameWork.xsl`.
  - a. Locate the `buildHtmlPage` template.
  - b. Insert the example code shown in [Figure 11-1](#) after the `<head>` element.

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="${image-loc}favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
<link rel="icon" href="${image-loc}favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon " />
```

---

**Figure 11-1. Example favicon code for frameWork.xsl**

- c. Replace `favicon.ico` with the name of the icon file that you created at the beginning of this procedure and saved in `.../images/`.

**NOTE:**

By default, the {\$image-loc} notation is a path to the /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/images/ directory. This path is defined in constants.xsl.

5. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

6. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of framework.xsl.*
-



---

---

## **How Do I Hide Limits On The Advanced Search Page?**

---

# **12**

<b>Description For “How Do I Hide Limits On The Advanced Search Page?” Example</b>	<b>12-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>12-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>12-1</b>



---

## How Do I Hide Limits On The Advanced Search Page?

# 12

---

### Description For “How Do I Hide Limits On The Advanced Search Page?” Example

---

This chapter describes how to hide the various limits options on the **Advanced Search** page until a user clicks a **More** link to display them.

### Files

---

The example in this chapter uses the following files:

- `searchAdvanced.js` (new for this example).
- `searchAdvanced.css`.
- `cl_searchAdvanced.xsl`.

### Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 12-1. Hide Limits on the Advanced Search Page

---

Use the following procedure to hide limits on the **Advanced Search** page.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Create and save a new JavaScript file in the `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/jscripts/` directory named `searchAdvanced.js` to be used to hide limits on the **Advanced Search** page. Use the sample lines of code shown in [Figure 12-1](#) for this example.

```
/*
#(c)=====
#(c)#
#(c)# Copyright 2007 ExLibris Group
#(c)# All Rights Reserved
#(c)#
#(c)=====

** Product : WebVoyage :: disable/enable limits on advanced search
** not an accessible technique
** Version : 7.0
** Created : 23-JAN-2008
** Orig Author :
** Last Modified : 23-JAN-2008
** Last Modified By :
*/

// hide the limitList div
function hideLimits() {
    document.getElementById('limitList').style.display='none';
}

// display the limitList div
function showLimits() {
    document.getElementById('limitList').style.display='';
}

// toggle the limitList div
// we'll check the class of the toggle switch
function toggleLimits () {
    showLimits();
    document.getElementById('limitToggle').style.display='none';
}

function addLoadEvent(func) {
```

Figure 12-1. Example code for searchAdvanced.js

```
var oldonload = window.onload;
if (typeof window.onload != 'function') {
    window.onload = func;
} else {
    window.onload = function() {
        if (oldonload) {
            oldonload();
        }
        func();
    }
}

addLoadEvent(
    function () {
        // hide the the limits on page load and show the toggle switch
        hideLimits();
        document.getElementById('limitToggle').style.display='';
    });
}
```

---

**Figure 12-1. Example code for searchAdvanced.js (Continued)**

2. Make a backup copy of searchAdvanced.css that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/css/.
3. Edit searchAdvanced.css.

Go to the end of the file and add the example code shown in [Figure 12-2](#).

```
/* display link to show limits */
#limitToggle {
    font-size: smaller;
    font-family: Verdana;
    margin:10px 10px 0.5em;
}
```

---

**Figure 12-2. Example code for searchAdvanced.css**

4. Save your changes.

5. Make a backup copy of `cl_searchAdvanced.xsl` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/`.
6. Edit `cl_searchAdvanced.xsl`.
  - a. Locate the `buildSearchForm` section.
  - b. Add a call to the `searchAdvanced.js` file immediately before the `<!-- line 6 - year label, radio button & selection box -->` comment. See [Figure 12-3](#).

```
<!-- add java script to hide/show limits on page -->
<script type="text/javascript" src="${jscript-loc}searchAdvanced.js"/>

<div id="limitToggle" class="limitsOff" style="display:none"><a href="javascript:toggleLimits();">more</a></div>
<div id="limitList">
<!-- end - other end of limitList div was added below -->
```

**Figure 12-3. Example coding change for cl\_searchAdvanced.xsl**

- c. Add the closing `</div>` element above the `buildSearchButtons` template at the bottom of the file. See [Figure 12-4](#).

```
</xsl:for-each>
</div>

<xsl:call-template name="buildSearchButtons"/>

</div>
<!-- search advanced form - end -->
</xsl:template>

</xsl:stylesheet>
```

**Figure 12-4. Additional coding change to cl\_searchAdvanced.xsl**

7. Save your changes and test.

8. Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copies of `searchAdvanced.css` and `cl_searchAdvanced.xsl`.

---

---

## **How Do I Build And Display A Persistent Link To A Bibliographic Record?**

---

# **13**

<b>Description For “How Do I Build And Display A Persistent Link To A Bibliographic Record?” Example</b>	<b>13-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>13-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>13-1</b>



---

## **How Do I Build And Display A Persistent Link To A Bibliographic Record?**

---

# **13**

---

### **Description For “How Do I Build And Display A Persistent Link To A Bibliographic Record?” Example**

---

Patrons can use the persistent link to bibliographic records for bookmarking, tagging, emailing, blogging, and so forth.

---

### **Files**

---

The example in this chapter uses the following files:

- local\_PersistentLink.xsl (new for this example).
- cl\_displayRecord.xsl.
- displayCommon.css.

---

### **Instructions**

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 13-1. Build Persistent Link to Bibliographic Record

---

Use the following procedure to create a persistent link to a bibliographic record.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Create and save a new file in the `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageFacets/` directory named `local_PersistentLink.xsl` to store the template that defines how to build the hyperlink. Use the sample lines of code shown in [Figure 13-1](#) for this example.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<!--
#(c)=====
#(c)#
#(c)#      Copyright 2007-2009 Ex Libris (USA) Inc.
#(c)#      All Rights Reserved
#(c)#
#(c)=====

-->

<!--
**           Note: create persistent link based on bib ID
**           Product : WebVoyage :: local_PersistentLink
**           Version : 7.1.0
**           Created : 16-Nov-2007
**           Orig Author : Eric
**           Last Modified : 04-MAY-2009
**           Last Modified By : Mel Pemble
-->

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
    xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
    xmlns:page="http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/voyager/webvoyage/page"
    xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format">

<!-- ##### -->

<xsl:template name="persistentLink">
<xsl:param name="bibID"/>

    <!-- :doc: you must set this to match your public URL
        where  xxx = the ip
        and pppp = the port
    -->
    <xsl:variable name="baseURL">http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:pppp/vwebv/
holdingsInfo?bibId=</xsl:variable>
```

---

**Figure 13-1.** Sample code for local\_PersistentLink.xsl

```
<div class="persistentLink">
    <a id="persistentLink" href="{$baseUrl}{$bibID}" target="_new">Persistent Link</a>
</div>
</xsl:template>

<!-- ##### -->

</xsl:stylesheet>
```

---

**Figure 13-1. Sample code for local\_PersistentLink.xsl (Continued)**

2. Make a backup copy of cl\_displayRecord.xsl that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/.
3. Edit cl\_displayRecord.xsl.
  - a. Locate the namespace declarations at the top of the file and include a reference to the local\_PersistentLink.xsl file after the <xsl:stylesheet> element. See [Figure 13-2](#).

---

```
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
    xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
    xmlns:page="http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/voyager/webvoyage/page"
    xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format">

    <!-- ## Include Persistent Link template ## -->
    <xsl:include href="../pageFacets/local_PersistentLink.xsl"/>
```

---

**Figure 13-2. Include file reference example**

- b. Call the persistent link template from the Bibliographic Data section. See [Figure 13-3](#).

```
<!-- ## Bibliographic Data ## -->
<xsl:for-each select="$Config">
    <div class="bibliographicData">
        <xsl:call-template name="buildMarcDisplay">
            <xsl:with-param name="recordType" select="'bib'"/>
        </xsl:call-template>
        <!-- ## Use persistentLink template to display the persistent link ## -->
        <xsl:call-template name="persistentLink" >
            <xsl:with-param name="bibID" select="$bibID"/>
        </xsl:call-template>
    </div>
</xsl:for-each>
```

---

**Figure 13-3.** Persistent link template call in Bibliographic Data section

4. Make a backup copy of `displayCommon.css` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/css/`.
5. Add the code in [Figure 13-4](#) to `displayCommon.css`.

```
#persistentLink
{
    clear:both;
}
```

---

**Figure 13-4.** Sample `displayCommon.css` code

6. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

7. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of `cl_displayRecord.xsl` and `displayCommon.css`.*
-



---

**How Do I Change The Format Of  
The Record Display Page?**

---

**14**

<b>Description For “How Do I Change The Format Of The Record Display Page?” Example</b>	<b>14-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>14-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>14-2</b>



---

## How Do I Change The Format Of The Record Display Page?

# 14

---

### Description For “How Do I Change The Format Of The Record Display Page?” Example

---

For greater formatting control of elements on the record display page, class attributes may be added to the XML and subsequently adjusted in the appropriate style sheet. This allows you, for example, to change the font characteristics of the Title and Author lines without affecting other data on the page.

See [Procedure 14-1, Add Class Attributes For Formatting](#), on page [14-2](#) for instructions regarding class attributes.

### Files

---

The example in this chapter uses the following files:

- `displaycfg.xml`.
- `display.xsl`.
- `displayCommon.css`.

## Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 14-1. Add Class Attributes For Formatting

---

Use the following procedure to implement class attributes for formatting.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Make a backup copy of `displaycfg.xml` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/configs/`.
2. Edit `displaycfg.xml`.
  - a. Locate the `displayTag` to which you want to apply formatting.
  - b. Add a class attribute after the `label=` string. Use a name of your own choosing. See [Figure 14-1](#) for examples.

```
<displayTags label="Title:" localcssclass="tagTitle">
<displayTags label="Author:" localcssclass="tagAuthor">
```

---

**Figure 14-1. Class attribute creation example**

3. Save your changes to the `displaycfg.xml`.
4. Make a backup copy of `display.xsl` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/display/`.
5. Edit `display.xsl`.

- a. Locate the template for buildMarcDisplay.
- b. Add the lines shown in [Figure 14-2](#) to assign one of two classes to the bibliographic tag data.

```
</a><br/>

</xsl:for-each>
</div>
</li>
</xsl:if>
</xsl:if>

<!-- assign class-->
<li>
    <xsl:attribute name="class">
        <xsl:choose>
            <xsl:when test="string-length(@localcssclass)">
                <xsl:value-of select="@localcssclass" />
            </xsl:when>
            <xsl:otherwise>bibTag</xsl:otherwise>
        </xsl:choose>
    </xsl:attribute>
    <xsl:copy-of select="$bibTag"/>
</li>
<!-- assign class dinking -->

<!-- comment out these lines if using localcssclass
     <li class="bibTag">
         <xsl:copy-of select="$bibTag"/>
     </li>
-->
</xsl:if>
```

---

**Figure 14-2.** Example code to add to buildMarcDisplay

```
</xsl:for-each>

</ul>
</div>
</xsl:when>
```

---

**Figure 14-2.** Example code to add to buildMarcDisplay (Continued)

6. Save your changes to `display.xsl`.
7. Make a backup copy of `displayCommon.css` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/css/`.
8. Add style directives to the `localcssclass` tags that you defined in `displaycfg.xml` and place at the bottom of the `displayCommon.css` file.

See example code in [Figure 14-3](#).

---

```
.tagTitle, .tagAuthor
{
    margin-bottom: .75em;
    font-size: larger;
    color: #ff0000;
}
```

---

**Figure 14-3.** Example code for `displayCommon.css`

9. Save and test your changes.
  10. Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copies of `displaycfg.xml`, `displayRecord.xsl`, and `displayCommon.css`.
-



---

---

## **How Do I Add Tracking Codes?**

# **15**

---

**Description For “How Do I Add Tracking Codes?” Example 15-1**

**Files** **15-1**

**Instructions** **15-2**



---

### Description For “How Do I Add Tracking Codes?” Example

---

Various companies offer web page tracking/analytic services such as Google Analytics. The general practice is to include tagging on all the pages you want tracked.

The instructions in this chapter may be used to add the relevant code to one of two .xsl files that are called by all WebVoyage pages.

**NOTE:**

You must establish a relationship with the tracking service first and consider use of such a tool in relationship to your institution's privacy policy.

---

### Files

---

The example in this chapter can apply to either of the following files:

- frameWork.xsl.
- footer.xsl.

## Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the example described in this chapter.



### Procedure 15-1. Add tracking codes

---

Use the following procedure to add tracking codes (in coordination with an outside service).

Specifically, this example inserts the Google Analytics tracking code into the `footer.xsl`. Coordinate with other services regarding their specific instructions.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Make a backup copy of `footer.xsl` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageFacets/`.
2. Edit `footer.xsl`.
  - a. Copy the script snippet the third-party vendor generated for you upon signup. This example uses a Google Analytics script snippet.
  - b. Paste the script snippet into the `buildFooter` template. See [Figure 15-1](#).

```
<!-- ##### -->
<!-- ## buildFooter ## -->
<!-- ##### -->

<xsl:template name="buildFooter">

    <xsl:for-each select="/page:page/page:pageFooter">
        <div id="pageFooter">
            <xsl:for-each select="page:tabs[@nameId='page.footer.buttons']">

                <div id="footerTabs" title="${footerText/footerTabs}">
                    <a name="navFooter"></a>
                    <h2 class="navFooter"><xsl:value-of select="$footerText/footerTabs"/></h2>
                    <ul class="navbar">
                        <xsl:for-each select="$Configs/pageConfigs/footerTabDisplayOrder/tab">
                            <xsl:variable name="tempName" select="@name"/>
                            <xsl:variable name="newWin" select="@clickOpensNewWindow"/>
                            <xsl:call-template name="buildFooterTab">
                                <xsl:with-param name="displayTab" select="$tempName"/>
                                <xsl:with-param name="newWin" select="$newWin"/>
                            </xsl:call-template>
                        </xsl:for-each>
                    </ul>
                </div>

            </xsl:for-each>

            <div id="libraryLink">
                <span>
                    <xsl:call-template name="buildLinkType">
                        <xsl:with-param name="eleName" select="'page.footer.library.link'"/>
                    </xsl:call-template>
                </span>
            </div>
        </div>
    </xsl:for-each>

```

**Figure 15-1.** Example of script snippet add to buildFooter template

```
<div id="copyright" title="${footerText/copyright}"><span><xsl:value-of  
select="page:element[@nameId='page.footer.copyright.message']/page:messageText"/  
></span></div>  
  
</div>  
</xsl:for-each>  
  
<!-- Google Analytics snippet -->  
<script type="text/javascript">  
var gaJsHost = (("https:" == document.location.protocol) ? "https://ssl." : "http://www.");  
document.write(unescape("%3Cscript src='" + gaJsHost + "google-analytics.com/ga.js'  
type='text/javascript'%3E%3C/script%3E"));  
</script>  
<script type="text/javascript">  
var pageTracker = _gat._getTracker("UA-xxxxxx-x");  
pageTracker._initData();  
pageTracker._trackPageview();  
</script>  
  
</xsl:template>
```

---

**Figure 15-1. Example of script snippet add to buildFooter template (Continued)**

3. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

4. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of footer.xsl.*
-

---

## **How Do I Implement Google Book Search?**

# **16**

---

<b>Description For “How Do I Implement Google Book Search?”</b>	<b>16-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>16-1</b>
<b>Google Book Search Implementation</b>	<b>16-2</b>
• googleBooksAvail.js	16-2
• local_googleBooksAvail.xsl	16-2
• displayFacets.xsl	16-3
• displayGoogleBooks.css	16-3
<b>Disable Google Book Search</b>	<b>16-3</b>



---

## How Do I Implement Google Book Search?

# 16

---

### **Description For “How Do I Implement Google Book Search?”**

---

The Voyager 7.0 version of WebVoyage provides code to interface with the Google Book Search API. This enables users of WebVoyage to display Google Book Search information.

This feature is enabled at installation. To disable it, see [Procedure 16-1, Disable Google Book Search Feature](#), on page [16-3](#).

### **Files**

---

The Google Book Search feature uses the following files:

- `googleBooksAvail.js`.
- `local_googleBooksAvail.xsl`.
- `displayFacets.xsl`.
- `displayGoogleBooks.css`.

## Google Book Search Implementation

---

This section describes the WebVoyage implementation for displaying Google Book Search information in Voyager 7.0.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/.`

### googleBooksAvail.js

---

The `googleBooksAvail.js` script in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/jscripts/` executes the call to the Google Book Search service. (This service is transparent to the user.)

The lines shown in [Figure 16-1](#) define the text that displays in the Action Box.

```
function listBookEntries(booksInfo)
{
    var bookPreviewFull = 'Full text available';
    var bookPreviewPartial = 'Limited Preview';
    var bookPreviewNoView = '"About This Book"';
}
```

---

**Figure 16-1. Action Box text**

### local\_googleBooksAvail.xsl

---

The `local_googleBooksAvail.xsl` file in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/` defines a template named `googleBooksAvail`. This template describes how to identify the ISBN, LCCN, or OCLC numbers which are the standard numbers used to do the lookup executed with `googleBooksAvail.js`.

### **displayFacets.xsl**

---

The `displayFacets.xsl` file in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/pageFacets/` calls the `googleBooksAvail` template. See [local `googleBooksAvail.xsl`](#) on [page 16-2](#).

### **displayGoogleBooks.css**

---

The `displayGoogleBooks.css` file in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/css/` manages the display of the Google information within the Action Box.

## **Disable Google Book Search**

---

This section provides the instructions for disabling Google Book Search described in this chapter.



### **Procedure 16-1. Disable Google Book Search Feature**

---

Use the following procedure to disable Google Book Search.

#### **NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `{skin}` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`.

1. Make a backup copy of `displayFacets.xsl` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/pageFacets/`.
2. Edit `displayFacets.xsl`.
  - a. Locate the line of code near the bottom of the file as shown in [Figure 16-2](#).

```
## mdp add the google book template ##
```

---

**Figure 16-2.** Line of code to locate

- b. Comment out the lines of code as shown in [Figure 16-3](#).
- 

```
<!-- ## mdp add the google book template -->
<div id="googleBooksRow">
    <xsl:call-template name="googleBooksAvail"/>
</div>
-->
```

---

**Figure 16-3.** Comment out code to disable Google Book Search

3. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

4. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of displayFacets.xsl.*
-

---

## **How Do I Display Cover Images From Services Like Amazon.com and Syndetics Solutions?**

---

# **17**

<b>Description For “How Do I Display Cover Images From Services Like Amazon.com and Syndetics Solutions?”</b>	<b>17-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>17-1</b>
<b>Syndetic Solutions Implementation</b>	<b>17-2</b>
• pageProperties.xml	17-2
• resultsFacets.xsl	17-3
• resultsTitles.xsl	17-4
• imageUtils.js	17-5
• displaycfg.xml	17-6
• display.xsl	17-6
• displayRecord.xsl	17-7
<b>Syndetic Solutions Information</b>	<b>17-7</b>
• What is a Query String?	17-7
• Sample URLs	17-8



---

## **How Do I Display Cover Images From Services Like Amazon.com and Syndetics Solutions?**

---

# **17**

---

### **Description For “How Do I Display Cover Images From Services Like Amazon.com and Syndetics Solutions?”**

---

WebVoyage is preconfigured with the capability to display cover images on the results and holdings pages.

The ISBN or ISSN is generally used to do the lookup at the remote service.

**NOTE:**

You must have a pre-existing relationship or agreement with a service that provides this cover art.

---

### **Files**

---

The Syndetics example described in this chapter uses the following files:

- `pageProperties.xml`.
- `resultsFacets.xsl`.
- `resultsTitles.xsl`.
- `imageUtils.js`.
- `displaycfg.xml`.

- display.xsl.
- displayRecord.xsl.

## Syndetic Solutions Implementation

---

This section describes, as an example, the WebVoyage implementation of displaying Syndetics Solutions cover images for results and holdings pages in Voyager 7.0.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`.

### pageProperties.xml

---

The `pageProperties.xml` file located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/userTextConfigs/` defines how the URL to the cover image for the titles results page is built to include the pre- and post-link text and the alternate name for the image. See [Figure 17-1](#).

```
<!-- each library is responsible for creating a relationship with a provider of cover images
-->

<!-- these options should not be enabled by default -->

<!-- <resultsCoverTag nameIdMatch="page.searchResults.item.type.isbn" linkPRE_TEXT="http://
     /images.sample.com/images/" linkPOST_TEXT=".gif" altText="Cover Image"/> -->

<!--resultsCoverTag nameIdMatch="page.searchResults.item.type.isbn" linkPRE_TEXT="http://
     www.syndetics.com/hw7.pl?isbn=" linkPOST_TEXT="/SC.gif" altText="Cover Image"/ --
-->
```

---

**Figure 17-1. Example of pageProperties.xml**

The `/SC.gif` in [Figure 17-1](#) is the Syndetics Solutions syntax for small cover (SC). If you prefer a medium or large cover image, use MC or LC, respectively.

### resultsFacets.xsl

---

The `resultsFacets.xsl` file located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/pageFacets/` defines a template named `buildResultsCoverImage`. See [Figure 17-2](#).

This template builds on the URL components defined in `pageProperties.xml`.

```
<!-- ##### -->
<!-- ## buildResultsCoverImage ## -->
<!-- ###### -->

<xsl:template name="buildResultsCoverImage">
<xsl:param name="tag"/>
<xsl:param name="tagType"/>

    <xsl:for-each select="$Configs/pageConfigs/
resultsCoverTag[@nameIdMatch=$tagType]">
        <div class="resultListCoverImageCell">
            
        </div>
    </xsl:for-each>
</xsl:template>
```

---

**Figure 17-2.** Example of `buildResultsCoverImage` template in `resultsFacets.xsl`

The `buildResultsCoverImage` template is used later in the file for constructing the URL with an ISBN or ISSN.

The `trimData` template strips parenthetical references from the standard numbers. See [Figure 17-3](#).

```
<!-- ## cover image ## -->
<xsl:choose>
    <xsl:when test="string-length(page:option/
page:element[@nameId='page.searchResults.item.type.isbn']/page:value)">
        <!-- ## cover image from isbn ## -->
        <xsl:call-template name="buildResultsCoverImage">
            <xsl:with-param name="tag">
                <xsl:call-template name="trimData">
                    <xsl:with-param name="sData" select="page:option/
page:element[@nameId='page.searchResults.item.type.isbn']/page:value"/>
                </xsl:call-template>
            </xsl:with-param>
            <xsl:with-param name="tagType"
select="'page.searchResults.item.type.isbn'"/>
        </xsl:call-template>
    </xsl:when>
    <xsl:when test="string-length(page:option/
page:element[@nameId='page.searchResults.item.type.issn']/page:value)">
        <!-- ## cover image from issn ## -->
        <xsl:call-template name="buildResultsCoverImage">
            <xsl:with-param name="tag">
                <xsl:call-template name="trimData">
                    <xsl:with-param name="sData" select="page:option/
page:element[@nameId='page.searchResults.item.type.issn']/page:value"/>
                </xsl:call-template>
            </xsl:with-param>
            <xsl:with-param name="tagType"
select="'page.searchResults.item.type.issn'"/>
        </xsl:call-template>
    </xsl:when>
</xsl:choose>
```

---

**Figure 17-3.** Example of trimData template call in resultsFacets.xsl

---

### resultsTitles.xsl

The resultsTitles.xsl file located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/ builds the titles results page. It uses a JavaScript file named imageUtils.js.

### imageUtils.js

---

The `imageUtils.js` file located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/jscripts/` performs the functions shown in [Figure 17-4](#).

```
var setDefaultErrImg="" // Default image to be displayed on error
var setDefaultErrTxt="" // Default text to be displayed on error

///////////////////////////////
function checkImage(obj)
{
    if(obj.complete==true)
    {
        if(obj.width < 2)
        {
            obj.src=setDefaultErrImg;
            obj.setAttribute("alt",setDefaultErrTxt);
            obj.setAttribute("style","display:none");
        }
        else
        {
            obj.setAttribute("style","display:block");
        }
    }
}

/////////////////////////////
```

---

**Figure 17-4.** Example of `imageUtils.js`

The Syndetics service (and possibly other remote cover services) does not allow you to pre-check whether an image exists before you build the link. Therefore, `imageUtils.js` checks to see if the image has been retrieved and loaded. If not, nothing displays.

## displaycfg.xml

---

The displaycfg.xml file located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/contentLayout/configs/ defines how the URL to the cover image for the record display page is built that includes the pre- and post-link text and the bib field used to build the link. See [Figure 17-5](#).

The infoPRE\_TEXT and infoPOST\_TEXT syntax build a link to more information about the record. This is used to make the cover image a hyperlink.

```
<!-- Cover Tags for MARC Display

Uncomment the <coverTags> block below to add cover graphics and title info link to the
MARC display.

Be sure to replace "ENTER_YOUR_CLIENT_ID" below with your Syndetics Client ID.

-->
<!--
<coverTags altText="Cover Image" linkPRE_TEXT="http://www.syndetics.com/hw7.pl?isbn="
linkPOST_TEXT="/MC.jpg" infoPRE_TEXT="http://syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn="
infoPOST_TEXT="/index.html&client=ENTER_YOUR_CLIENT_ID&type=rn12"
singleInstance="true">
    <displayTag field="020" indicator1="X" indicator2="X" subfield="a"/>
</coverTags>
-->
```

---

**Figure 17-5. Example displaycfg.xml code**

The singleInstance="true" syntax indicates that the first ISBN or ISSN found is used for building the link.

**NOTE:**

The displaycfg.xml file includes a comment reminder to remove the comment markers surrounding coverTags to enable cover graphics.

## display.xsl

---

The display.xsl file located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/contentLayout/display/ defines the following templates for retrieving cover images:

- buildCoverImage.

- buildCoverImageLinks.

These templates provide function similar to the templates described in [resultsFacets.xsl](#) on [page 17-3](#).

### **displayRecord.xsl**

---

The `displayRecord.xsl` file located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/{skin}/xsl/` uses the JavaScript file named `imageUtils.js` while building the record display page.

## **Syndetic Solutions Information**

---

Syndetic Solutions provides the information in this section regarding “What is a Query String?” and sample URLs.



### **CAUTION:**

*This information is current as of its receipt. However, over time Syndetic Solutions may change/update its instructions. Should you have any questions, contact Syndetic Solutions Customer Support. See [www.syndetics.com](http://www.syndetics.com).*



### **TIP:**

*The “What is a Query String?” section from Syndetic Solutions references URLs that include the use of ampersands (&). In configuration files, the ampersands need to be escaped as in the following:*

```
http://www.syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn=xxx&client=code&showCap
```

### **What is a Query String?**

---

Consider a Syndetics URL:

```
http://www.syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn=0002154129/SC.GIF&client=clientcode&showCaptionBelow=t&caption=Click+for+more+info
```

The part before the "?" is the website address, the part after the "?" is the Query String. In this case there are 4 parameter/value pairs, separated by "&":

```
isbn=0002154129/SC.GIF  
client=clientcode  
showCaptionBelow=t  
caption=Click+for+more+info (this is a custom caption)
```

The order of the parameters within the Query String does not matter. What matters is that they be separated by ampersands and that they have a Name, Equal Sign "=" and Value. There should be no spaces around the "?", "&" or "= ". If there are spaces in the Value, replace them with the plus sign "+".

## Sample URLs

---

These strings have no actual line-breaks or spaces.

### **Default caption:**

```
<http://www.syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn=0002154129/  
SC.GIF&client=clientcode&showCaptionBelow=t>
```

### **Superimposed caption:**

```
<http://www.syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn=0002154129/  
SC.GIF&client=clientcode&showCaptionSuperimposed=t>
```

### **Caption with Medium size Cover:**

```
<http://www.syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn=0002154129/  
MC.GIF&client=clientcode&showCaptionBelow=t>
```

### **Caption with Custom Message, Medium size Cover, and Background color:**

```
<http://www.syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn=0002154129/  
MC.GIF&client=clientcode&showCaptionBelow=t&caption=Custom+m  
essage+goes+here&bgColor=red>
```

### **You can also use the RGB value (must be base 10):**

```
<http://www.syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn=0002154129/  
SC.GIF&client=clientcode&showCaptionBelow=t&bgColor=238,238,  
238>
```

*In order to find more RGB colors, you can search the internet for "web safe RGB colors."*

**With a Small size Cover if your message is longer than 19 characters (20 or more - including spaces), then the default caption is used:**

```
<http://www.syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn=0002154129/  
SC.GIF&client=clientcode&showCaptionBelow=t&caption=Syndetic  
s+Truly+ Rocks&bgColor=pink>
```

**With a Medium size Cover if your message is longer than 49 characters (50 or more - including spaces), then the default caption is used:**

```
<http://www.syndetics.com/index.aspx?isbn=0002154129/  
MC.GIF&client=clientcode&showCaptionBelow=t&caption=Syndetic  
s+Really+and+Truly+Totally+Awesomelly+ Rocks&bgColor=pink>
```

**SC.GIF (Small Cover)**

**MC.GIF (Medium Cover)**



---

---

## **How Do I Implement Geospatial Search?**

---

# **18**

<b>Description For “How Do I Implement Geospatial Search?”</b>	<b>18-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>18-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>18-2</b>



---

## How Do I Implement Geospatial Search?

---

# 18

---

### Description For “How Do I Implement Geospatial Search?”

---

Geospatial Search is a feature that you optionally set to enable map searching when you install WebVoyáge.

**NOTE:**

This feature is only available if your institution has purchased the Geospatial Searching tools.

WebVoyáge provides you with a variety of options when searching for map-related items in your database. You can conduct a search for geospatial items by specifying a region which must be covered, in part or in whole, by the item. This region can be a rectangle, a polygon, a point or circle, a corridor or route, or a range. See [Figure 18-1](#) on [page 18-3](#) for an example.

---

### Files

---

The Geospatial Search feature described in this chapter uses the following files:

- `webvoyage.properties`.
- `pageProperties.xml`.

## Instructions

---

This section provides instructions for implementing Geospatial Search in Voyager 7.0.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/.`

See [Procedure 18-1, Geospatial Search Implementation](#) for the steps to provide access to Geospatial Search.



### Procedure 18-1. Geospatial Search Implementation

---

Use the following steps to implement Geospatial Search.

1. Make a backup copy of `webvoyage.properties` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/`.
2. Open the `webvoyage.properties` file and locate `option.geospatialSearch=`.
3. Set this option to `y` to have WebVoyage display a **Geospatial Search** tab. See [Figure 18-1](#) for a display example.

### Rectangle Search

Database: My Library Catalog

The screenshot shows the 'Geospatial Search' tab selected in a top navigation bar. Below it, a sub-menu bar includes 'Basic', 'Advanced', 'Subject', 'Author', 'Course Reserve', 'Geospatial Search' (which is highlighted), and 'Search History'. The main search area is titled 'Rectangle Search' and contains four input fields for defining a rectangle: 'LOWER LEFT' (Latitude and Longitude) and 'UPPER RIGHT' (Latitude and Longitude). A 'Toggle Limits' button is located between these two groups. Below these are dropdown menus for 'Footprint' (set to 'MBR') and 'Format Type' (set to 'Degrees/Min/Sec'). A 'Records per page' dropdown is set to '10 records per page'. At the bottom right is a 'Search Map' button.

**Figure 18-1. Geospatial Search tab**

4. Save the updated `webvoyage.properties` file.
5. Open the `pageProperties.xml` file in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/xsl/userTextConfigs/` and locate  
`<!-- enable these lines if site has geospatial searching.`

See [Figure 18-2](#).

Line#

```
1      <!-- ## Search Tab Display Order ## -->
2      <searchTabDisplayOrder>
3          <tab name="page.search.buttons.basic.button"/>
4          <tab name="page.search.buttons.advanced.button"/>
5          <tab name="page.search.buttons.subjectHeading.button"/>
6          <tab name="page.search.buttons.author.button"/>
7          <tab name="page.search.buttons.courseReserve.button"/>
8          <!-- enable these lines if site has geospatial searching
9          <tab name="page.search.buttons.geospatial.button"/>
10         <tab name="page.search.geospatial.button"/>
11         -->
12     </searchTabDisplayOrder>
13
14     <!-- ## GeoSearch Tab Display Order ## -->
15     <geosearchTabDisplayOrder>
16         <tab name="map.search.buttons.rectangleSearch.button"/>
17         <tab name="map.search.buttons.polygonSearch.button"/>
18         <tab name="map.search.buttons.pointRadiusSearch.button"/>
19         <tab name="map.search.buttons.corridorSearch.button"/>
20         <tab name="map.search.buttons.rangeSearch.button"/>
21     </geosearchTabDisplayOrder>
```

---

**Figure 18-2.** Enable Geospatial Search in the pageProperties.xml file

6. Remove the comment lines to enable Geospatial Search.

In [Figure 18-2](#), the comment lines are lines 8 and 11.

7. Save your changes.
-

---



## **How Do I Enable External Authentication?**

---

# **19**

<b>Description For “How Do I Enable External Authentication?”</b>	<b>19-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>19-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>19-1</b>



---

## How Do I Enable External Authentication?

---

# 19

---

### Description For “How Do I Enable External Authentication?”

---

External authentication is an optional setting in WebVoyage to enable patron authentication from an external system.

---

### Files

---

The external authentication settings described in this chapter use the `webvoyage.properties` file.

---

### Instructions

---

This section provides instructions for implementing external authentication in Voyager 7.0.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/.`

See [Procedure 19-1, External Authentication Implementation](#) for the steps to enable external authentication.



### Procedure 19-1. External Authentication Implementation

---

Use the following steps to implement external authentication.

1. Make a backup copy of `webvoyage.properties` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/`.
2. Open the `webvoyage.properties` file and locate `option.extAuthSystemEnabled=N`. See [Figure 19-1](#).

```
#=====
# Should WebVoyage users use an external authentication system when logging in?
# If Y, WebVoyage uses the external authentication system as configured below
# If N, WebVoyage displays the native logon form
#=====
option.extAuthSystemEnabled=N

#=====
# URL to the external authentication system
#=====
option.extAuthSystemURL=

#=====
# Should WebVoyage bypass the logon form if using an external authentication
# system?
#=====
option.extAuthBypassLoginScreen=N

       ===== truncated =====

#=====
# use of the external authentication link is optional,
# this line will have no effect if option.extAuthSystemEnabled=N
#=====
page.logIn.extAuth.linkText=Go to External Patron Login System

#####
#
# Number of record display per page
#
#####
```

**Figure 19-1. External authentication settings example**

3. Set this option to **y** to have WebVoyage enable external authentication.
4. Provide the URL for `option.extAuthSystemURL=`.

5. Change `option.extAuthBypassLoginScreen=N` as needed.
6. Change `page.logIn.extAuthlinkText=Go to External Patron LoginSystem` as needed.
7. Save the updated `webvoyage.properties` file.
8. Update the redirect URL that the adaptor uses to return patrons to WebVoyáge using the following format:

```
http://[host]:[port]/vwebv/externalLogin.do?[redirect  
string]&authenticate=[status]
```

This URL indicates to WebVoyáge whether or not the patron is successfully authenticated.



**TIP:**

*Review the comments provided in the `webvoyage.properties` file for additional information.*

---

---

---

## **How Do I Modify Page Messages?**

# **20**

---

<b>Description For “How Do I Modify Page Messages?”</b>	<b>20-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>20-2</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>20-2</b>



---

## How Do I Modify Page Messages?

# 20

---

---

### Description For “How Do I Modify Page Messages?”

---

When a <page:message> block from the server occurs, a customized message may be displayed.

In the XML, a page message is identified by blockCode, errorCode and/or requestCode. See [Figure 20-3 on page 20-4](#).

When an errorCode such as “searchResults.noHits” is received, for example, a customized **No Hits** message may be displayed. The <pageMessages> code in WebVoyage provides the capability to modify the messages that display. See [Figure 20-1](#) for an example of an errorCode identified for a customized message.

---

```
<pageMsg errorCode="searchResults.noHits">
```

---

**Figure 20-1.** errorCode example

See [Figure 20-2](#) for a blockCode example used when an SSN login error occurs.

```
<pageMsg blockCode="PATRONSOCMSG">
```

**Figure 20-2.** **blockCode** example

**NOTE:**

You can view the XML by enabling and clicking the **Show XML** button. The parameters for enabling the **Show XML** button are located in `frameWork.xsl` that can be found in the following path:

```
/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageTools/
```

## Files

---

The page messages settings described in this chapter use the `pageProperties.xml` file.

## Instructions

---

This section provides instructions for modifying page messages in Voyager 7.0.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

```
/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/.
```

See [Procedure 20-1, Modify Page Messages](#) for the steps to modify page messages.



### Procedure 20-1. Modify Page Messages

---

Use the following steps to modify page messages.

1. Make a backup copy of `pageProperties.xml` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/userTestConfigs/`.
2. Open the `pageProperties.xml` file and locate `<!-- ## Override [blockCode]`. See [Figure 20-3](#).

```

<!-- ## Override [blockCode] [errorCode] or [requestCode] messages
##
## The following XML is a place to define what text appears in the interface when we
get a <page:message> block
##
## from the server (enable debug in frameWork.xsl to reveal the showXML button in
the interface to view XML data)
##
## At this point the following are just overrides to the text that comes back in the
## XML
##
## For Example given the following XML block
##
## <page:message>
##   <page:message blockCode="" errorCode="searchResults.noHits" requestCode="">No
##     hits.</page:message>
##   </page:messages>
##
## we have an errorCode of 'searchResults.noHits'
## so we create a <pageMsg> eith an errorCode attribute matching what we want to
override with a block of text or HTML
##
##   <pageMsg errorCode="searchResults.noHits">Search resulted in no hits.</pageMsg>
##
## Hopefully this makes life a little easier, in the future I would like all
## pageMessages to be defined here
-->

<pageMessages>
  <pageMsg blockCode="PATRONMSG">
    <p class="blockMessage">
      You may not have entered your barcode and name correctly.
      <br/>Retry your request or ask for help at the Circulation or Reference Desk.
    </p>
  </pageMsg>
  <pageMsg blockCode="PATRONSOCMSG">
    <p class="blockMessage">
      You may not have entered your social security number and name correctly.
      <br/>Retry your request or ask for help at the Circulation or Reference Desk.
    </p>
  </pageMsg>
  <pageMsg blockCode="PATRONIIDMSG">

```

---

**Figure 20-3. Modifying page messages example**

```
<p class="blockMessage">  
    You may not have entered your institution id and name correctly.  
    <br/>Retry your request or ask for help at the Circulation or Reference Desk.  
</p>  
</pageMsg>  
<pageMsg blockCode="PATRONBRIEFMSG">  
    <p class="blockMessage">  
        The system could not identify you from your ID number alone.  
        <br/>Please choose your home library and ID number type on this form and try again,  
        <br/>or ask for help at the Circulation or Reference Desk.  
    </p>  
</pageMsg>  
<pageMsg errorCode="searchResults.noHits">Search resulted in no hits.</pageMsg>  
</pageMessages>
```

---

**Figure 20-3. Modifying page messages example (Continued)**

3. Define/modify the page message text to match your preference.
4. Save the updated `pageProperties.xml` file.
5. Test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

6. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup copy of `pageProperties.xml`.*
-



---

---

## **How Do I Remove the Course Reserve Tab?**

---

# **21**

<b>Description For “How Do I Remove the Course Reserve Tab?” Example</b>	<b>21-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>21-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>21-1</b>



---

## How Do I Remove the Course Reserve Tab?

# 21

---

### **Description For “How Do I Remove the Course Reserve Tab?” Example**

Course reserves may be an optional requirement for your site. This example describes how to remove the **Course Reserve** tab from the **Search** page.

### **Files**

The examples in this chapter use the following files:

- `pageProperties.xml`.
- `index.html`.

### **Instructions**

This section provides the instructions for completing the examples described in this chapter.



### Procedure 21-1. Remove the Course Reserve Tab From the Search Page

---

Use the following procedure to remove the **Course Reserve** tab.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Make a backup copy of `pageProperties.xml` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/userTextConfigs/`.
2. Edit `pageProperties.xml`.
  - a. Find the `Search Tab Display Order` section marked by the comment shown in [Figure 21-1](#).

```
<!-- ## Search Tab Display Order ## -->
<searchTabDisplayOrder>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.basic.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.advanced.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.subjectHeading.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.author.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.courseReserve.button"/>
    <!-- enable these lines if site has geospatial searching
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.geospatial.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.geospatial.button"/>
-->
</searchTabDisplayOrder>
```

---

**Figure 21-1. Search Tab Display Order section**

- b. Comment out the `courseReserve` line in this section. See [Figure 21-2](#).

```
<!-- ## Search Tab Display Order ## -->
<searchTabDisplayOrder>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.basic.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.advanced.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.subjectHeading.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.author.button"/>
    <!-- Turn off Course Reserve tab
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.courseReserve.button"/>
    -->
    <!-- enable these lines if site has geospatial searching
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.geospatial.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.geospatial.button"/>
    -->
</searchTabDisplayOrder>
```

---

**Figure 21-2. Comment out course reserve example**

3. Turn off the reference to course reserves on the default (index.html) page.
4. Make a backup copy of index.html that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/htdocs/.
5. Edit index.html.
  - a. Find the More choices paragraph. See [Figure 21-3](#).

```
<p>More choices:</p>
<ul>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/searchBasic?sk=en_US">Basic search</a></li>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/searchAdvanced?sk=en_US">Advanced search</a></li>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/enterCourseReserve.do?sk=en_US">Course reserve
        materials</a></li>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/login?sk=en_US">Log in to use your saved preferences</
        a></li>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/myAccount?sk=en_US">Review your account</a></li>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/ui/en_US/htdocs/help/index.html">Read help for
        WebVoy&ge</a></li>
```

---

**Figure 21-3. More choices paragraph example**

- b. Comment out the courseReserve line in this section. See [Figure 21-4](#).
- 

```
<p>More choices:</p>
<ul>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/searchBasic?sk=en_US">Basic search</a></li>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/searchAdvanced?sk=en_US">Advanced search</a></li>
    <!-- Removing course reserve reference
    <li><a href="/vwebv/enterCourseReserve.do?sk=en_US">Course reserve
        materials</a></li>
    -->
    <li><a href="/vwebv/login?sk=en_US">Log in to use your saved preferences</
        a></li>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/myAccount?sk=en_US">Review your account</a></li>
    <li><a href="/vwebv/ui/en_US/htdocs/help/index.html">Read help for
        WebVoy&ge</a></li>
```

---

**Figure 21-4. Comment out course reserve href example**

6. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

7. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup file copies.*
-

---

---

## **How Do I Add A New Search Tab?**

# **22**

---

### **Description For “How Do I Add A New Search Tab?”**

<b>Example</b>	<b>22-1</b>
----------------	-------------

<b>Files</b>	<b>22-1</b>
--------------	-------------

<b>Instructions</b>	<b>22-1</b>
---------------------	-------------



---

## How Do I Add A New Search Tab?

# 22

---

### **Description For “How Do I Add A New Search Tab?” Example**

---

This chapter describes how to add a new search tab.

The new search tab requires that you make a cgi or static HTML file that it can point to.

### **Files**

---

The examples in this chapter use the following files:

- `webvoyage.properties`.
- `internal.properties`.
- `pageProperties.xml`.

### **Instructions**

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the examples described in this chapter.



### Procedure 22-1. Create New Search Tab

---

Use the following procedure to create a new search tab for new books.

This procedures assumes that a `newBooks.cgi` file has been created.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

```
/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/
```

1. Make a backup copy of the `webvoyage.properties` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/`.
  2. Add labels for the new tab in the Search Pages section. See [Figure 22-1](#).
- 

```
page.search.buttons.newBooks.button=New Books  
page.search.buttons.newBooks.message=New Books
```

**Figure 22-1. Labels for new search tab example**

3. Make a backup copy of the `internal.properties` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/`.
  4. Bind the new tab to an action. Add the code shown in [Figure 22-2](#) to the Search section of `internal.properties`.
- 

```
page.search.buttons.newBooks.action=newBooks.cgi
```

**Figure 22-2. Bind new tab in Search section example**

5. Make a backup copy of the `pageProperties.xml` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/userTextConfigs/`.

6. Add the XML to create the new tab. Find the `searchTabDisplayOrder` element and add the code shown in [Figure 22-3](#) to `pageProperties.xml`.
- 

```
<tab name="page.search.buttons.newBooks.button"/>
```

**Figure 22-3.** Example XML for new search tab

Place the code where you would like the new search tab to display. See [Figure 22-4](#) for an example.

---

```
<searchTabDisplayOrder>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.basic.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.advanced.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.subjectHeading.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.author.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.courseReserve.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.newBooks.button"/>
    <!-- enable these lines if site has geospatial searching
    <tab name="page.search.buttons.geospatial.button"/>
    <tab name="page.search.geospatial.button"/>
    -->
</searchTabDisplayOrder>
```

**Figure 22-4.** Example placement of XML code

**NOTE:**

The `tab name` should correspond with the label code such as `newBooks` established in `webvoyage.properties` added as in Step [2](#).

7. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

8. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup file copies.*
-



---

---

## **How Do I Add A New Header Tab?**

---

# **23**

### **Description For “How Do I Add A New Header Tab?”**

<b>Example</b>	<b>23-1</b>
----------------	-------------

<b>Files</b>	<b>23-1</b>
--------------	-------------

<b>Instructions</b>	<b>23-1</b>
---------------------	-------------



---

## How Do I Add A New Header Tab?

# 23

---

---

### Description For “How Do I Add A New Header Tab?” Example

---

This chapter describes how to add a new header tab.

---

#### Files

---

The examples in this chapter use the following files:

- `webvoyage.properties`.
- `internal.properties`.
- `pageProperties.xml`.

---

#### Instructions

---

This section provides the instructions for creating the examples described in this chapter.



### Procedure 23-1. Create New Header Tab

---

Use the following procedure to create a new header tab to exit the session.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Identify a unique variable that you can use to bind properties to the exit session action across all the files you edit. Choose a variable that clearly communicates the tab you're describing. For this example, the variable used is `exitSession`.
2. Make a backup copy of the `pageProperties.xml` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/userTextConfigs/`.
3. Locate the `<!-- ## Header Tab Display Order ## -->` comment in `pageProperties.xml`, and add new header tab element between the `<headerTabDisplayOrder>` and `</headerTabDisplayOrder>` tags. Where you place it depends on the order in which you want it to display.

To add it to the right of the existing tabs, place the new element immediately before the `</headerTabDisplayOrder>` tag. See [Figure 23-1](#).

```
<!-- The following element will create a new tab in the header -->
<tab name="page.header.buttons.exitSession.button" />
```

---

**Figure 23-1. `pageProperties` example for new header tab**

---

**NOTE:**

The value of the name attribute needs to match the `.button` variable set in `webvoyage.properties` (see Step 5).

4. Make a backup copy of the `webvoyage.properties` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/`.

5. Set the new header tab label in the Header section of `webvoyage.properties` as in [Figure 23-2](#).
- 

```
#Custom "Exit Session" tab labels
page.header.buttons.exitSession.button=Exit Session
page.header.buttons.exitSession.message=Exit the catalog
```

---

**Figure 23-2.** Header tab label example in `webvoyage.properties`

The `.button` value is the text that displays on the header tab, and the `.message` value is the alternative text that displays for mouse hovering and screen readers.

6. Make a backup copy of the `internal.properties` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/`.
  7. Set the header tab's action in the Header section of the `internal.properties` file as in [Figure 23-3](#).
- 

```
#Custom "Exit Session" tab action
page.header.buttons.exitSession.action=exit.do
```

---

**Figure 23-3.** `internal.properties` file example changes

The `.action` value is a URL. This can be an existing WebVoyage action or a complete URL such as `http://catalog.loc.gov/`.

8. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

9. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup file copies.*
-



---

---

## **How Do I Create Additional Record Views?**

---

# **24**

<b>Description For “How Do I Create Additional Record Views?” Example</b>	<b>24-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>24-1</b>
<b>Instructions</b>	<b>24-1</b>



---

## How Do I Create Additional Record Views?

# 24

---

### **Description For “How Do I Create Additional Record Views?” Example**

This chapter describes how to create additional record views such as brief and full views.

### **Files**

The examples in this chapter use the following files:

- displayRecord.xsl.
- cl\_displayRecord.xsl.
- cl\_displayStaff.xsl.
- displaycfg.xml.
- displayFacets.xsl.
- web.xml.

### **Instructions**

This section provides the instructions for creating the examples described in this chapter.



### Procedure 24-1. Create Additional Record Views

---

Use the following procedure to create additional record views.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to xxxdb implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where [skin] is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is en\_US as in the following:

```
/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/
```

1. Copy displayRecord.xsl that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/ to displayBriefRecord.xsl.
  2. Modify existing code (see [Figure 24-1](#)) in displayBriefRecord.xsl with the code shown in [Figure 24-2](#).
- 

```
<xsl:include href=".//contentLayout/cl_displayRecord.xsl"/>
```

**Figure 24-1. Existing displayRecord code**

---

```
<xsl:include href=".//contentLayout/cl_displayBriefRecord.xsl"/>
```

**Figure 24-2. Example modification for displayBriefRecord code**

---

3. Copy cl\_displayRecord.xsl that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/ to cl\_displayBriefRecord.xsl.
4. Modify existing code (see [Figure 24-3](#)) in cl\_displayBriefRecord.xsl with the code shown in [Figure 24-4](#).

```
<xsl:variable name="Config" select="document('./configs/displaycfg.xml')"/>
```

**Figure 24-3.** Existing cl\_displayRecord code

```
<xsl:variable name="Config" select="document('./configs/ displaybriefcfg.xml')"/>
```

**Figure 24-4.** Example modification for cl\_displayBriefRecord code

5. Modify the existing Action Box code (see [Figure 24-5](#)) in cl\_displayBriefRecord.xsl with the code shown in [Figure 24-6](#).

```
<!-- ## Action Box ## -->

<xsl:call-template name="buildActionBar">

    <xsl:with-param name="pageRecordType"
select="'actionBox.recordView.link'"/>

</xsl:call-template>
```

**Figure 24-5.** Existing Action Box code

```
<!-- ## Action Box ## -->

<xsl:variable name="moreActions">

    <li><span class="recordPointer">&#160;</span><label>Brief
Record</label></li>

</xsl:variable>
```

**Figure 24-6.** Example modification of Action Box code

```
<xsl:call-template name="buildActionBar">

    <xsl:with-param name="pageRecordType"
select="'actionBox.briefRecordView.link' />

    <xsl:with-param name="moreActions" select="$moreActions" />

</xsl:call-template>
```

---

**Figure 24-6. Example modification of Action Box code (Continued)**

6. Make a backup copy of the `cl_displayRecord.xsl` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/`.
  7. Modify the existing Action Box code (see [Figure 24-7](#)) in `cl_displayRecord.xsl` with the code shown in [Figure 24-8](#).
- 

```
<!-- ## Action Box ## -->

<xsl:call-template name="buildActionBar">

    <xsl:with-param name="pageRecordType"
select="'actionBox.recordView.link' />

</xsl:call-template>
```

---

**Figure 24-7. Existing Action Box code in cl\_displayRecord**

```

<!-- ## Action Box ## -->

<xsl:variable name="briefRecordURL">briefHoldingsInfo?<xsl:value-of
select="substring-after(//
page:element[@nameId='actionBox.recordView.link']/
page:URL,'holdingsInfo?')"/></xsl:variable>

<xsl:variable name="moreActions">

    <li><span class="recordLinkBullet">.</span><a
href="${briefRecordURL}"><span>Brief Record</span></a></li>

</xsl:variable>

<xsl:call-template name="buildActionBar">

    <xsl:with-param name="pageRecordType"
select="'actionBox.recordView.link'"/>

    <xsl:with-param name="moreActions" select="$moreActions"/>

</xsl:call-template>

```

**Figure 24-8.** Example modification to Action Box code in cl\_displayRecord

8. Modify the existing Action Box code (see [Figure 24-9](#)) in cl\_displayStaff.xsl with the code shown in [Figure 24-10](#).

```

<!-- ## Action Box ## -->

<xsl:call-template name="buildActionBar">

    <xsl:with-param name="pageRecordType"
select="'actionBox.staffView.link'"/>

</xsl:call-template>

```

**Figure 24-9.** Existing Action Box code in cl\_displayStaff

```
<!-- ## Action Box ## -->

<xsl:variable name="briefRecordURL">briefHoldingsInfo?<xsl:value-of
select="substring-after(//
page:element[@nameId='actionBox.recordView.link']/
page:URL,'holdingsInfo?' )"/></xsl:variable>

<xsl:variable name="moreActions">

    <li><span class="recordLinkBullet">·</span><a
href="#"><span>Brief Record</span></a></li>

</xsl:variable>

<xsl:call-template name="buildActionBar">

    <xsl:with-param name="pageRecordType"
select="'actionBox.staffView.link'"/>

    <xsl:with-param name="moreActions" select="$moreActions"/>

</xsl:call-template>
```

**Figure 24-10.** Example modification to Action Box code in cl\_displayStaff

9. Copy `displaycfg.xml` that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/contentLayout/configs` to `displaybriefcfg.xml`
10. Modify `displaybriefcfg.xml` with your preferences.
11. Make a backup copy of the `displayFacets.xsl` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/xsl/pageFacets/`.
12. Modify existing code (see [Figure 24-11](#)) in `displayFacets.xsl` with the code shown in [Figure 24-12](#).

```
<xsl:template name="buildActionBar">  
  
    <xsl:param name="pageRecordType" />
```

**Figure 24-11.** Existing displayFacets code

```
<xsl:template name="buildActionBar">  
  
    <xsl:param name="pageRecordType" />  
  
    <xsl:param name="moreActions" />
```

**Figure 24-12.** Modification example for displayFacets code

13. Add the code shown in [Figure 24-13](#) after the code shown in [Figure 24-14](#) in the displayFacets.xsl file.

```
<xsl:copy-of select="$moreActions" />
```

**Figure 24-13.** Example code to add to displayFacets.xsl

```
<xsl:for-each select="page:element">  
  
    <xsl:choose>  
  
        <xsl:when test="@nameId=$pageRecordType">  
  
            <li><span class="recordPointer">&#160;</span><label><xsl:value-of select="page:linkText" /></label></li>
```

**Figure 24-14.** Existing code in displayFacets.xsl

```
</xsl:when>

<xsl:otherwise>

    <li><span class="recordLinkBullet">..</span><a href="{page:URL}"><span><xsl:value-of select="page:linkText"/></span></a></li>

</xsl:otherwise>

</xsl:choose>

</xsl:for-each>
```

---

**Figure 24-14.** Existing code in displayFacets.xsl (Continued)

14. Make a backup copy of the web.xml file that is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/WEB-INF/.
  15. Add the code shown in [Figure 24-17](#) to web.xml after the last <filter-mapping> stanza that references SelectSkin Filter but before any other type of stanza.
- 

```
<filter-mapping>

    <filter-name>SelectSkin Filter</filter-name>

    <url-pattern>/briefHoldingsView/*</url-pattern>

</filter-mapping>
```

---

**Figure 24-15.** filter-mapping code example

16. Add the code shown in [Figure 24-16](#) to web.xml after the last <servlet-mapping> stanza but before any other type of stanza.

```
<servlet-mapping>

    <servlet-name>BriefHoldingsInfoServlet</servlet-name>

    <url-pattern>/briefHoldingsInfo/*</url-pattern>

</servlet-mapping>
```

**Figure 24-16.** servlet-mapping code example

17. Add the code shown in [Figure 24-17](#) to `web.xml` after the last `<servlet>` stanza but before any other type of stanza.

```
<servlet>

    <servlet-name>BriefHoldingsInfoServlet</servlet-name>

    <display-name>BriefHoldingsInfoServlet</display-name>

    <servlet-class>

        com.endinfosys.voyager.webvoyage.servlet.PageServlet

    </servlet-class>

    <init-param>

        <param-name>PageCode</param-name>

        <param-value>briefHoldingsInfo</param-value>

    </init-param>

    <init-param>
```

**Figure 24-17.** Example modification code for `web.xml`

```
<param-name>PageClass</param-name>

<param-
value>com.endinfosys.voyager.webvoyage.pages.HoldingsInfoPage</
param-value>

</init-param>

<init-param>

<param-name>XSLTemplateName</param-name>

<param-value>displayBriefRecord.xsl</param-value>

</init-param>

<init-param>

<param-name>Properties-Custom</param-name>

<param-value>webvoyage</param-value>

</init-param>

<init-param>

<param-name>Properties-Internal</param-name>

<param-value>internal</param-value>

</init-param>

<init-param>

<param-name>HelpPage</param-name>
```

---

**Figure 24-17. Example modification code for web.xml (Continued)**

```
<param-value>holdingsInfo.html</param-value>  
  
</init-param>  
  
</servlet>
```

**Figure 24-17.** Example modification code for web.xml (Continued)

18. Add the code shown in [Figure 24-18](#) at the end of the following file:

/m1/shared/apache2/conf/ConfiguredVirtualHosts/  
XXXdb.jkmounts.conf

---

```
JkMount /vwebv/bri* ajp13_lb_XXXdb_vwebv
```

**Figure 24-18.** Example code to add to displayFacets.xsl

The bri in [Figure 24-18](#) matches the beginning of the name of the new brief holdings view (briefHoldingsInfo).

**NOTE:**

This change requires that Apache be restarted.

19. Save and test your changes.

**OPTIONAL:**

20. *Back out your changes, if necessary, by deploying your backup file copies.*
-



---

## **How Do I Implement DOI and URN Handling?**

---

# **25**

<b>DOI/URN Overview</b>	<b>25-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>25-1</b>
<b>DOI/URN Implementation</b>	<b>25-1</b>
• webvoyage.properties	25-2



---

## How Do I Implement DOI and URN Handling?

# 25

---

### **DOI/URN Overview**

---

WebVoyage can display links to URN and DOI resources in MARC records. URN stands for Uniform Resource Name, and DOI stands for Digital Object Identifier.

Unlike the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) address, the URN or DOI in the 856 field of the MARC record does not point directly to a digital item. Instead, they are routed through a handler server that maps them to the physical location of the digital item.

For information about entering URN or DOI links in the 856 field of a MARC record, see the *Voyager Cataloging User's Guide*.

### **Files**

---

WebVoyage uses the `webvoyage.properties` file to implement the DOI/URN handling feature.

### **DOI/URN Implementation**

---

This section describes the WebVoyage implementation for DOI/URN handling.

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to xxxdb implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where [skin] is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is en\_US as in the following:

```
/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/.
```

**webvoyage.properties**

---

To implement DOI and/or URN handling, you need to replace the http://hdl.handle.net/ variable with the specific URL you want to replace DOI and/or URN when the MARC 856 field is processed. This variable is located in the webvoyage.properties file located in the following path:

```
/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/.
```

See [Table 25-1](#) for the default code/configuration provided at installation.

**Table 25-1. DOI/URN Implementation**

# Print property DOI and URN URL to convert the DOI and URN to the physical location
# of the digital item
=====#
property.DOI=http://hdl.handle.net/
property.URN=http://hdl.handle.net/

**NOTE:**

If the DOI or URN variable is not configured, the DOI and/or URN is replaced by the default URL http://<host>:<port>/vwebv.

If there is an occurrence where both the DOI and URN exist, the URN takes priority over the DOI.

---

---

## **How Do I Implement Hook to Holdings (Citation Server)?**

---

# **26**

**Hook to Holdings Implementation**

**26-1**



---

## How Do I Implement Hook to Holdings (Citation Server)?

# 26

---

### **Hook to Holdings Implementation**

The Hook to Holdings functionality enables WebVoyage to display holdings data from the local database when a remote (zcit or vcit) database is searched. See [Figure 26-1](#) for a holdings display example. In [Figure 26-1](#), the portion of the display above the line is from a citation database; and the portion below the line is from the local database.

This is accomplished by comparing specified fields, typically the 022\$a and 773\$lx, to determine if the value in the remote bibliographic record's field matches a value in the local bibliographic record's field. When a match exists the holdings data from the local bibliographic record is displayed with the remote citation database bibliographic data.

To implement this feature, the following needs to occur:

- A Hook to Holdings profile in Voyager System Administration needs to be created and linked to the citation database.
- The citation database needs to be defined as a remote database.

For additional information, see *Voyager Systems Administration User's Guide* and *Citation Server User's Guide*.

**Title:** The Kremlin power struggle.

**Source:** World Press Review

v. 43 (Dec. '96) p. 4

**Page(s):** p. 4.

**Digital Resources:** [FULL TEXT, HTML VERSION.](#)  
[FULL TEXT, PDF VERSION.](#)

---

**Location:** Main Collection

**Call Number:** AP2 .A833

**Status:** Not Charged

**Recent Issues:** v. 47, no. 4 (2000 Apr.)  
v. 47, no. 3 (2000 Mar.)  
v. 47, no. 2 (2000 Feb.)  
v. 47, no. 1 (2000 Jan.)  
v. 46, no. 12 (1999 Dec.)  
v. 46, no. 11 (1999 Nov.)  
v. 46, no. 10 (1999 Oct.)  
v. 46, no. 9 (1999 Sept.)  
v. 46, no. 8 (1999 Aug.)  
v. 46, no. 7 (1999 July)  
v. 46, no. 6 (1999 June)  
v. 46, no. 5 (1999 May)  
v. 46, no. 4 (1999 Apr.)

---

**Figure 26-1. Hook to Holdings display example**

---

## How Do I Implement HTTP Post to Link Resolver?

---

# 27

<b>HTTP POST to Link Resolver Overview</b>	<b>27-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>27-1</b>
<b>HTTP POST to Link Resolver Implementation</b>	<b>27-1</b>
• <code>voyager.ini</code>	27-2
• <code>linkresolver.properties</code>	27-4
OpenURL Standard	27-6



---

## How Do I Implement HTTP Post to Link Resolver?

# 27

---

### **HTTP POST to Link Resolver Overview**

---

The HTTP POST to link resolver functionality sends a MARC bibliographic record to a designated link resolver.

The workflow for this function can be initiated in any Voyager client that allows MARC viewing. For example, the Voyager cataloging client can invoke link resolving with the **Record > Send Record To > Linkresolver** menu options when a MARC record is displayed.

### **Files**

---

The implementation of this feature uses the following configuration files:

- `linkresolver.properties`.
- `voyager.ini`.

### **HTTP POST to Link Resolver Implementation**

---

To implement the link resolver function, you need to configure the `linkresolver.properties` file that resides on the WebVoyage server and the `voyager.ini` file that resides on the client PC.

## voyer.ini

---

To configure the `voyer.ini` file, edit the `[MARC POSTing]` stanza. See [Figure 27-1](#) for an example.

```
[MARC POSTing]
WebVoyage="http://<host>:<port>/vwebv/holdingsInfo"
Redirect to link resolver="http://<host>:<port>/vwebv/linkResolver"
```

---

**Figure 27-1.** `voyer.ini` configuration example

The `[MARC POSTing]` stanza is designed to display the MARC record in WebVoyage when **Record > Send Record To > WebVoyage** is clicked or pass the record to a link resolver when **Record > Send Record To > Linkresolver** is clicked. See [Figure 27-2](#).

**NOTE:**

The link resolver function assumes that when a user accesses **Record > Send Record To > Linkresolver** from the staff client that the user is connected to the LOCAL database as defined in Voyager System Administration Database Definitions.

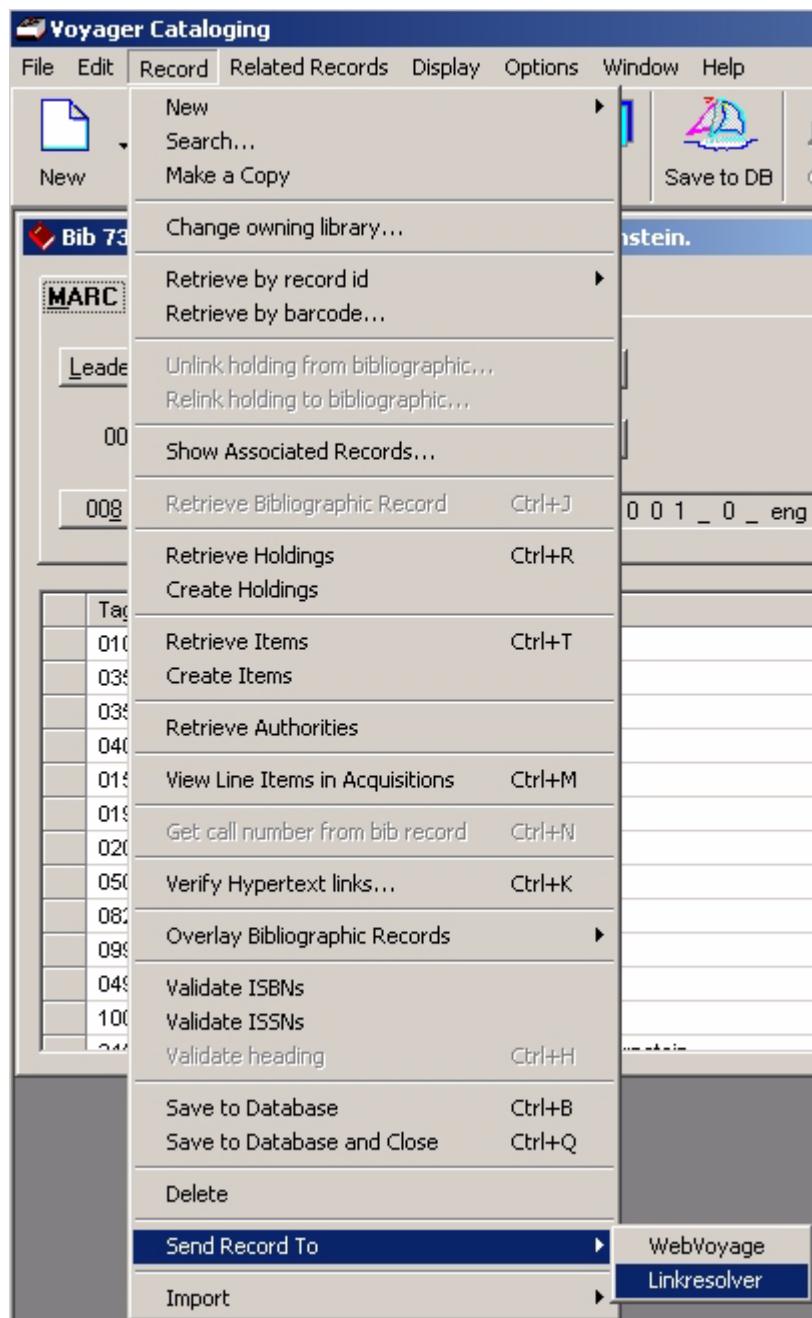


Figure 27-2. Linkresolver option example

## **linkresolver.properties**

---

The `linkresolver.properties` file is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` where `xxxdb` is your database name. In the `linkresolver.properties` file, you need to do the following:

- Specify the root URL of your link resolver such as your SFX instance, for example. See [Figure 27-3](#).
- Identify the fields to be used for the OpenURL construction and how to parse them. See [Figure 27-4](#) for a citation database example.

```
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.urlRoot=http://<host>:<port>/<SFX instance>
```

---

**Figure 27-3. Link Resolver URL example**

For each field identified (as in [Figure 27-4](#)), the following keys need to be specified:

- Field name.
- Tag/field number.
- Subfield.
- Length 1 (number of positions).
- Parse start.
- Parse end.
- Length 2 (number of positions).

In the [Figure 27-4](#) example, the following fields are defined:

- Title.
- Author's last name.
- Author's first name.
- Volume.
- Date/Year.
- Pages.
- ISSN.

```
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key1.key=title
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key1.tag=245
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key1.subfield=a
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key1.len1=0
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key1.parseStart=
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key1.parseEnd=
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key1.len2=0

openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key2.key=aulast
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key2.tag=100
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key2.subfield=a
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key2.len1=0
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key2.parseStart=
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key2.parseEnd=,
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key2.len2=0

openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key3.key=aufirst
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key3.tag=100
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key3.subfield=a
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key3.len1=0
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key3.parseStart=,
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key3.parseEnd=
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key3.len2=0

openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key4.key=volume
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key4.tag=773
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key4.subfield=g
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key4.len1=0
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key4.parseStart=v.
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key4.parseEnd=p.
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key4.len2=0

openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key6.key=date-year
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key6.tag=903
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key6.subfield=a
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key6.len1=4
```

**Figure 27-4.** Example of fields/subfields identified

```
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key6.parseStart=
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key6.parseEnd=
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key6.len2=0

openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key7.key=pages
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key7.tag=773
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key7.subfield=g
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key7.len1=0
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key7.parseStart=p.
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key7.parseEnd=
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key7.len2=0

openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key8.key=issn
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key8.tag=773
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key8.subfield=x
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key8.len1=0
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key8.parseStart=
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key8.parseEnd=
openUrl.cfg.LOCAL.key8.len2=0
```

---

**Figure 27-4.** Example of fields/subfields identified (Continued)

## OpenURL Standard

The OpenURL standard identifies the key fields available for use such as title, aulast, aufirst, and so on. WebVoyáge follows the OpenURL standard for the HTTP POST to link resolver functionality. See [Figure 27-5](#) for the URL of the documentation that describes the OpenURL standard.

```
http://www.niso.org/kst/reports/standards/
kfile_download?id%3Austring%3Aiso-8859-1=Z39-88-
2004.pdf&pt=RkGKiXzW643YeUaYUqZ1BFwDhIG4-
24RJbcZBWg8uE4vWdpZsJDs4RjLz0t90_d5_ymGsj_IKVa86hjP37r_hJoB5U
Ocx94omusn8lIQY8E%3D
```

---

**Figure 27-5.** OpenURL standard details

---



## **How Do I Display Media Bookings in MyAccount?**

---

# **28**

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<b>Files</b>	<b>28-1</b>
<b>Media Bookings Implementation</b>	<b>28-2</b>



---

## How Do I Display Media Bookings in MyAccount?

---

# 28

---

### Media Bookings Overview

---

When configured, Media Scheduling bookings activity displays on My Account page in WebVoyáge. A link is provided from Your Items action box to the following:

- Upcoming Bookings.
- Charged Bookings.

With this function, you can display and cancel active bookings.

**NOTE:**

Charged bookings may not be renewed or cancelled.

---

### Files

---

WebVoyáge uses the `webvoyage.properties` file to implement the media bookings feature.

## Media Bookings Implementation

---

To implement the media bookings function, you need to configure the `webvoyage.properties` file that resides on the WebVoyage server. The `webvoyage.properties` file is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` where `xxxdb` is your database name.

In the `webvoyage.properties` file, you need to do the following:

- Set the `option.mediaBookingsPatronInfoDisplay` parameter to Y (Yes). See [Figure 28-1](#).

```
option.mediaBookings.patronInfoDisplay=Y
```

**Figure 28-1. Media bookings parameter setting in WebVoyage**

- Set the `page.myAccount.mediaBookings.cancelAllowed` parameter to Y (Yes). See [Figure 28-2](#).

This is an optional setting.

This parameter causes the following to be displayed in the Upcoming Bookings section:

- Individual check box.
- Cancel All button.
- Reset button.

```
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.cancelAllowed=Y
```

**Figure 28-2. Media bookings cancel allowed parameter example**

- Modify label display and/or media bookings display options. See [Figure 28-3](#) for the default settings.

The `page.myAccount.mediaBookings.itemInfo` parameter may be set to the options in [Table 28-1](#).

```

page.myAccount.mediaBookings.upcomingBookings=Upcoming Bookings
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.chargedBookings=Charged Bookings

page.myAccount.mediaBookings.select.label>Select All:
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.select.option.all>All
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.cancel.all=Y
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.cancel.button=Cancel Selected Bookings
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.cancel.button.message=Cancel Selected Bookings
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.cancelBooking=Cancel Booking
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.startTime=Start Time
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.endTime=End Time
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.confirmationNumber=Confirmation Number
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.bookingType=Booking Type
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.room=Room
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.equipmentCount=Equipment Count
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.itemCount=Item Count
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.bookingType.pickup=Pickup
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.bookingType.delivery=Delivery
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.equipment=Equipment
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.items=Items
page.myAccount.mediaBookings.itemInfo=\t

```

**Figure 28-3. Media bookings display options****Table 28-1. page.myAccount.mediaBookings.itemInfo options**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Description</b>
\t	the item's title
\i	the item's enumeration, chronology and year
\n	the item's copy number
\c	the item's call number
\b	the item's barcode
\l	the item's location

**Table 28-1.** page.myAccount.mediaBookings.itemInfo options

Options	Description
\a	the item's author

---

## **How Do I Implement ImageServer in WebVoyáge?**

---

# **29**

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• display.xsl	29-3
• resultsFacets.xsl	29-3



---

## How Do I Implement ImageServer in WebVoyáge?

---

# 29

### **WebVoyáge ImageServer Overview**

For locations with ImageServer installed, WebVoyáge can retrieve and display thumbnail- or actual-resolution-size images. The thumbnail displays on the search results Titles page.

The scanned document (image) link is retrieved based on information stored in 856\$if. The 856\$z provides the description of the image that is highlighted on the search results Titles display.

**NOTE:**

If you have both ImageServer and a cover titles service installed, the cover image displays on the search results Titles page when there is both an ImageServer thumbnail image and cover image available to display.

### **Files**

WebVoyáge uses the following files to implement the ImageServer feature:

- `webvoyage.properties`.
- `display.xsl`.
- `resultsFacets.xsl`.

## ImageServer Implementation

---

To implement the ImageServer function in WebVoyage, you need to configure the `webvoyage.properties` file that resides on the WebVoyage server. The `webvoyage.properties` file is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` where `xxxdb` is your database name.

In the `webvoyage.properties` file, you can activate and customize this feature for your site. See [Figure 29-1](#) and [Figure 29-2](#).

```
#=====
# Option to activate (True) or deactivate (False) thumbnail
# Default is deactivate thumbnail
#=====
# option.thumbnail.activate=False
option.thumbnail.activate=True
```

**Figure 29-1. `webvoyage.properties` ImageServer configuration example**

```
#=====
#
# Image Server configuration for link, thumbnail alter text
#
#=====
#imageServer.scanDoc=http://localhost:classicWebVoyagePort/cgi-bin/Pscandoc.cgi?
#imageServer.scandocAltText=Scan Document
#imageServer.thumbnailAltText=Thumbnail
#imageServer.loginRequiredText=**** Login Required ****
```

**Figure 29-2. `webvoyage.properties` ImageServer configuration example**



### Procedure 29-1. Implement ImageServer Function in WebVoyage

---

To implement ImageServer function for WebVoyage, do the following:

1. Confirm that the option.thumbnail.activate variable is active and set to the value of True. See [Figure 29-1](#).
  2. Remove any comment notation (#) to activate the imageServer.<xxxxx>= variables.
  3. Customize the imageServer.scanDoc variable to reflect your sites's URL or IP address of the server running scandoc and the port of the Classic WebVoyage.
  4. Save your changes to the webvoyage.properties file.
- 

### **display.xsl**

The display.xsl file is used to extract the 856\$*f* to link to the image.

It is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en\_US/xsl/contentLayout/display/ where xxxdb is your database name.

### **resultsFacets.xsl**

The resultsFacets.xsl file provides the template to create the title result, jump bar, and so on for the search results Titles page.

It is located in /m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en\_US/xsl/pageFacets/ where xxxdb is your database name.



---



## **How Do I Implement Messages for Status Patron Groups?**

---

# **30**

<b>Overview of Messages for Status Patron Groups</b>	<b>30-1</b>
<b>Files</b>	<b>30-2</b>



---

## How Do I Implement Messages for Status Patron Groups?

# 30

---

### Overview of Messages for Status Patron Groups

---

For each status patron group, you need to create an entry in `webvoyage.properties` that contains the code of the patron group defined in Voyager System Administration (see [Figure 30-1](#)) and the message to be displayed on the title and holdings pages. See [Implement Messages for Status Patron Groups](#) on [page 30-2](#) for the steps to do this.

---

Circulation - Patron Groups	
Codes	Names
BINDERY	Bindery
CARREL	Carrel
CC	Courtesy Patron
FAC	Faculty
GRAD	Graduate Student

New  
Edit  
Delete

---

Figure 30-1. Example of Patron Groups in Voyager System Administration

## Files

---

WebVoyage uses the following file to implement messages for status patron groups:

- `webvoyage.properties`.



### Procedure 30-1. Implement Messages for Status Patron Groups

---

To implement messages for status patron groups that display on the title and holdings pages, do the following:

**NOTE:**

Directory path references to `xxxdb` implies that you need to substitute your database path name; and where `[skin]` is referenced, substitute the path name that is used at your site. The default skin path provided is `en_US` as in the following:

`/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`

1. Make a backup copy of the `webvoyage.properties` file that is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/[skin]/`.
2. Locate the status patron groups messages section of the `webvoyage.properties` file. See [Figure 30-2](#) for an example.

```
#####
# Status Patron Groups messages for display on title and holdings pages
#
#####
page.searchResults.titles.statusPatronGroup.GROUPCODE=Message for title page
page.myAccount.chargedItem.item.statusPatronGroup.GROUPCODE=Message for holdings charged item
page.myAccount.reqPending.item.statusPatronGroup.GROUPCODE=Message for holdings with request pending
```

---

**Figure 30-2. Example of status patron groups messages section**

3. Edit the status patron groups messages section to include entries for each patron group defined in Voyager System Administration. See [Figure 30-3](#) for an example entry for the CARREL patron group code.

```
#####
#
# Status Patron Groups messages for display on title and holdings pages
#
#####
page.searchResults.titles.statusPatronGroup.CARREL=At the carrel
page.myAccount.chargedItem.item.statusPatronGroup.CARREL=At the carrel
page.myAccount.reqPending.item.statusPatronGroup.CARREL=At the carrel with requests pending
```

**Figure 30-3.** Example of status patron groups messages customized**TIP:**

*You may imbed substitution tokens in your messages as in \i shelved at Carrel \l until \d. See [Table 30-1](#) for a list of tokens.*

**Table 30-1.** Substitution Tokens

Token	Description
\i	Standard item information.
\c	Outstanding number of requests.
\d	Date.
\e	Date unless date is today.
\t	Time.
\u	Time if date is today.
\l	Location.
\F	First name field from the patron record.  <b>NOTE:</b> Only for patron status groups.
\L	Last name field from the patron record.  <b>NOTE:</b> Only for patron status groups.

4. Save your changes to the `webvoyage.properties` file.
-

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