Visual Web Page Editor

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Description

Users' Guide of Limnor Visual Html Editor. The editor is a browser-based what-you-see-is-what-you-get web page authoring system. In addition to traditional word-processing features, it greatly enhances web page authoring by visually working on individual web page elements. It uses style sheets to record your authoring so that your work can be re-used, and the resulting HTML files are clean. The system not only lets you editing standard page elements, it also includes compound elements consisting of one or several page elements for forming specific functionalities, such as menu-bars, tree-views, etc. The goal is to give the users complete web page authoring power without requiring knowledge of HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and other coding techniques.

Keywords

HTML Editor, free html editor, online html editor, WYSIWYG html editor, html editor free, best html editor, free online html editor, html editors, free WYSIWYG html editor, web page editor, blog, blogs

Introduction

Limnor Visual Html Editor is a web browser based what-you-see-is-what-you-get web page authoring system. Like other online HTML editors, it provides word-processing capabilities for editing text contents. Unlike other online editors, it provides visual editing on individual page elements, thus, it greatly enhances web page editing capability. The goal of Limnor Visual Html Editor is to give users complete HTML editing power without direct coding in HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

This users' guide is completely created in Limnor Visual Html Editor.

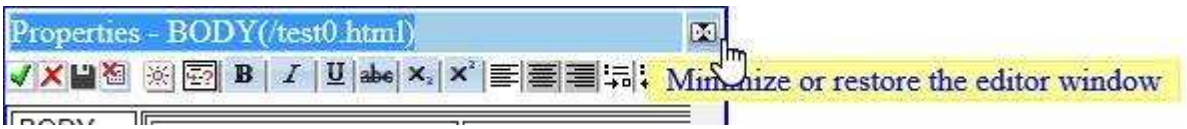
Limnor HTML Editor

User interface

A Limnor Visual Html Editor consists of a title bar, a tool bar and an element editor.

Almost all small icon images in the Limnor Visual Html Editor are clickable like buttons. To know what functionality an icon provides, move the mouse pointer within the image for a few times, a description box will appear explaining what functionality the image provides.

For example, move the mouse pointer within the image on the top right corner a few times, a yellow box appears:



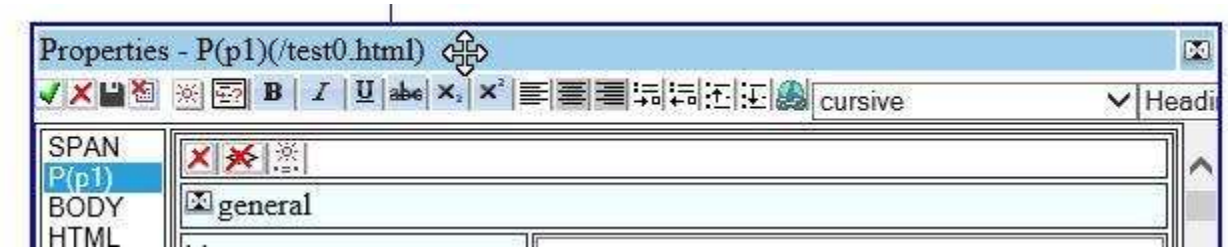
Minimize and restore

When editing a web page, the Editor is overlapping on front of the page being edited, and it may be in the way of page editing. You may move the Editor around the screen by dragging its title bar to get it out of way. The Editor can also be minimized by clicking the image on the top right corner. When the Editor is minimized, its toolbar and element editor are hidden.

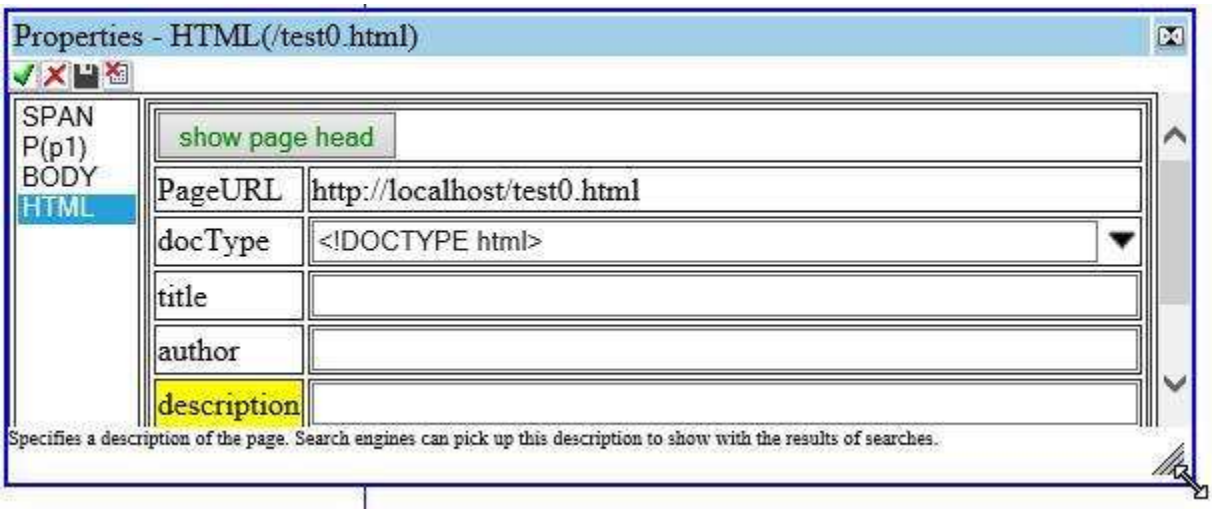
After minimizing the Editor, it can be restored by clicking the image on the right edge.

Moving and Resizing

You may drag the title bar to move the editor on the screen:



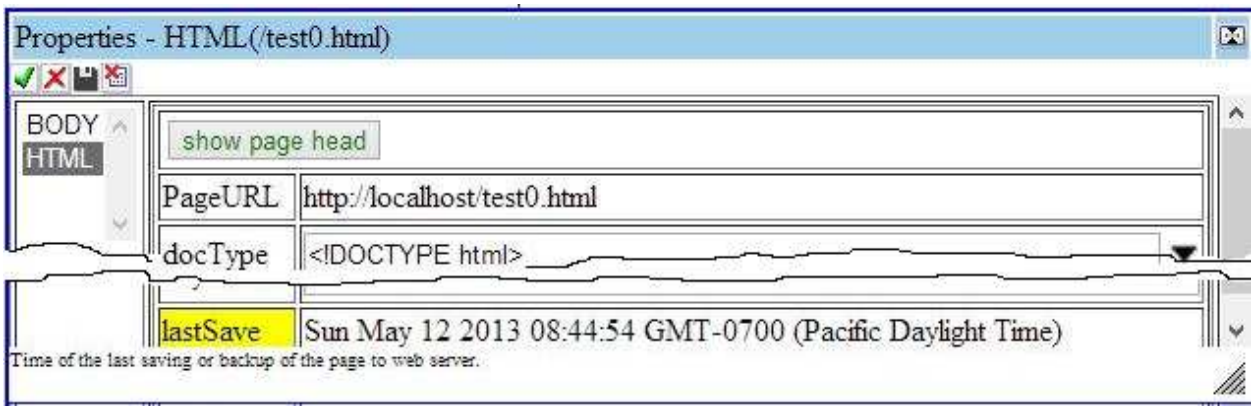
You may drag on the lower-right corner to resize the Editor:



Save, cancel, and publish

The first few buttons on the toolbar are for saving modifications, canceling page editing, and publishing web page.

Save button. It is available for page editing only. It saves all your modifications of the page to the server but it does not publish the web page. If you view the web page through a web browser then you will not see the modifications. This saving operation will also be done automatically in every 10 minutes to minimize the impact of an unexpected network disconnection. The LastSave property of the HTML element shows the time the last saving operation is executed.



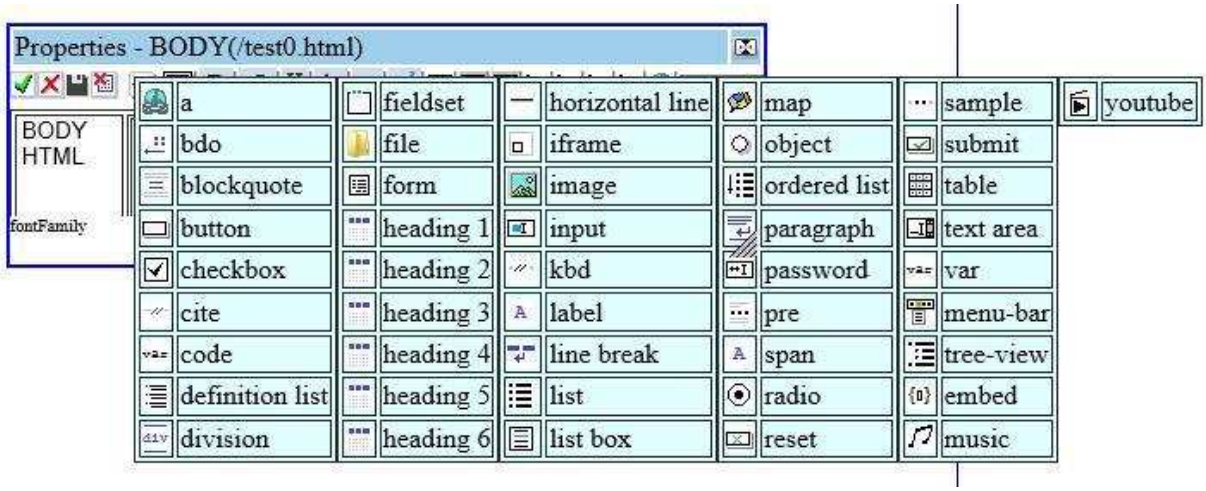
Cancel button. It is available for page editing only. It closes the page editing and discards all modifications made since the last saving operation.

Reset button. It is available for page editing only. It closes the page editing and discards all modifications made since last publishing of the web page.

Publish button. For page editing, it closes the page editing and makes all modifications available to be viewed via web page URL. For message editing, it submits the message being edited.

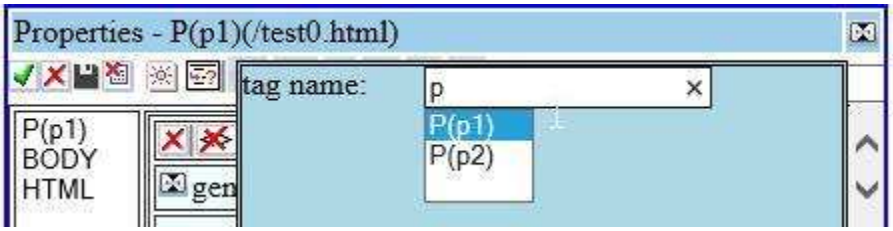
Add elements

Button in the toolbar is for inserting a new page element into the web page. On clicking it, a list of page elements is displayed. Click one element, a corresponding new element is inserted into the page.



Search elements

Button in the toolbar is for searching elements on the page by a specified tag. If you want to edit an element then you need to select it first. But in some conditions some page elements may not be easily visible on a web page, or may not be easily selectable on a web page. You may click this button to search elements by tag, id and name. You may give each element an id or a name to identify it. Id for an element must be unique in the entire web page. Element names do not need to be unique.



Page editing results

On publishing a web page, Limnor HTML Editor generates two files on the web server.

- HTML File – This file has a file extension "html". For example, myhomepage.html, test.html, etc.

- CSS File – For every HTML file, a CSS file is generated using file extension "css". For example, for a myhomepage.html there is a myhomepage.css file generated for specifying page styles.

For a web page, its contents are saved in the HTML file; its styles, for example, colors, fonts, etc., are saved in the CSS file.

Web Browser Compatibility

Limnor Visual Html Editor was tested in Internet Explorer, Chrome, Safari, Firefox, and Opera.

If you use Internet Explorer then you need to turn off Compatibility View. You may choose Tools menu and uncheck Compatibility View.

If you use Chrome then you need to disable Chrome Extension. See following links:
http://support.google.com/chrome/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=113907
http://support.google.com/chrome/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=187443

The web pages generated by Limnor Visual Html Editor are supposed to work in Internet Explorer, Chrome, Safari, Firefox, and Opera.

If you found browser compatibility issues, in Limnor HTML Editor or in the web pages generated by Limnor HTML Editor, then please notify us at support@limnor.com. Thanks!

Web Browser Behavior Differences

A web browser based HTML editor relies on HTML editing capability of web browsers. Different web browsers behave differently in editing web pages. For example, press {ENTER} key, Internet Explorer will generate a new paragraph; Chrome will create a new line. You need to be aware of such differences and choose a web browser to do editing according to your preferences.

Web Browser Page Cache Problem

Most web browsers make caches of web pages to improve performance. However page caching gives you confusion when using online web page editors. Many web browsers do not handle page cache properly. After modifying a web page, the next time you use the same web browser to edit or view the web page you might not see your modifications. You might see the web page before your modifications, because the web browser stores a cache of the web page before your modifications and shows you the cached web page instead of the new web page you modified.

When such a problem happens sometimes you may just refresh the page. But sometimes refresh and reload the page do not solve the problem. You have to turn of page caching or clear page caches when using an online web page editor. Different web browsers have different ways of turning off page caching or clearing page caches.

Internet Explorer 10

Cache settings: Choose menu "Tools" and "Internet Options", on "General" tab, click "Settings" and choose "Caches and databases".

Clear caches: Choose menu "Tools" and "F12 developer tools". A "F12" window appears. In that window, choose menu "Cache" for clearing cache and making cache settings.

Chrome

Click the customization button, choose "Tools" menu, and choose "Clear browsing data…"

Opera

Click "Opera", choose "Settings" menu, choose "Delete Private Data…"

Firefox

Choose "Tools" menu and then choose "Clear Recent History…"

Safari

Choose menu "Reset Safari…"

Note that this page cache issue can be very frustrating because you may keep seeing old web page and don't know why.

Copy/Paste from other sources

While creating a web page, sometimes you may want to copy contents from other documents and paste into the web page. Copying from an unformatted text source, such as a Notepad, is OK. However copying from a formatted source, such as Microsoft Word, and pasting into your web page may cause serious problems.

- Formatted text may contain hidden characters. Such hidden characters may damage your web page and it is very hard to get rid of them because they are invisible.
- Formatted text contains large number of formatting text which is only meaningful to the original software.

You may get rid of formatting by pasting formatted contents into a pure text program, such as a Notepad, then copying from the pure text program and pasting into your web page.

Performance Issue

If after lots of copying/pasting or other editing operations you feel that keyboard and mouse responses become slow then you may save the modifications and close all browser windows, and reload the editor.

Word Processing Commands

The word processing commands are presented in the toolbar:

Command buttons

Toggle boldness of selected text.

Toggle italic of selected text.

Toggle underline of selected text.

Toggle strike-through of selected text.

Toggle subscript of selected text.

Toggle superscript of selected text.

Make text left-align

Make text center-align

Make text right-align

Make selected list item to be a child item of its previous sibling.

Make selected list item to be a sibling of its parent list item.

Move selected list item up in the list sequence

Move selected list item down in the list sequence

Make selected text a hyper link

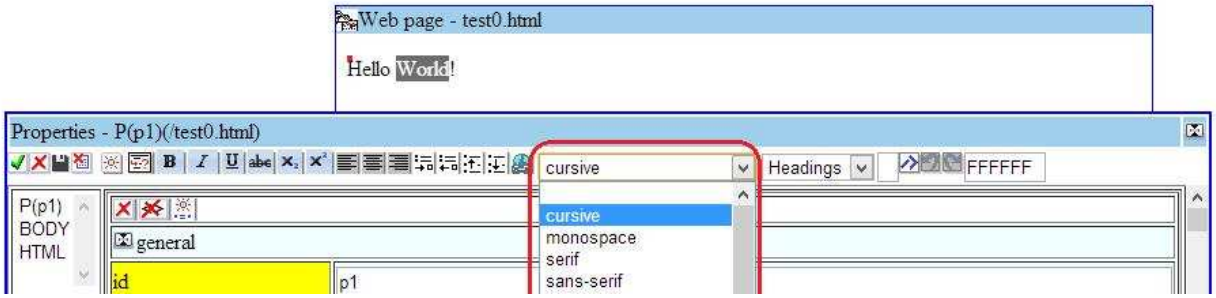
Perform undo

Perform redo

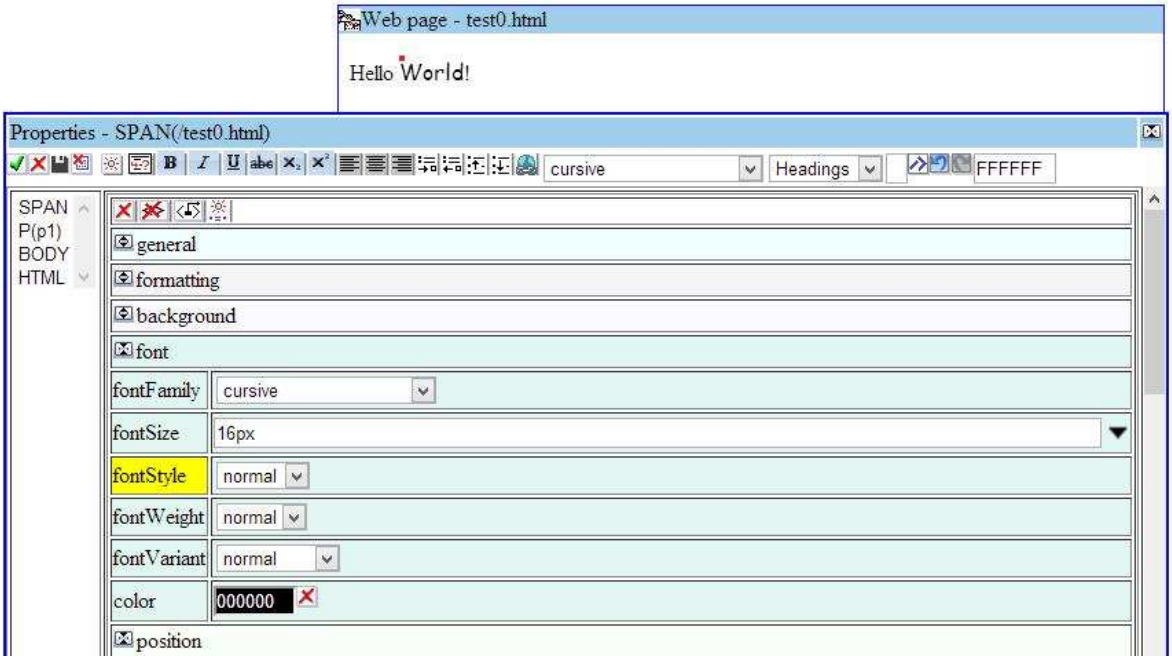
Clicking this button will add a space outside the end of current element so that you may enter new contents outside of the current element.

Font Attributes

Use font family dropdown to set font family for selected text:



In this sample, selected text is "World", and you can see that the font family is applied to it. Actually a "span" element is created for setting font family to the selected text:

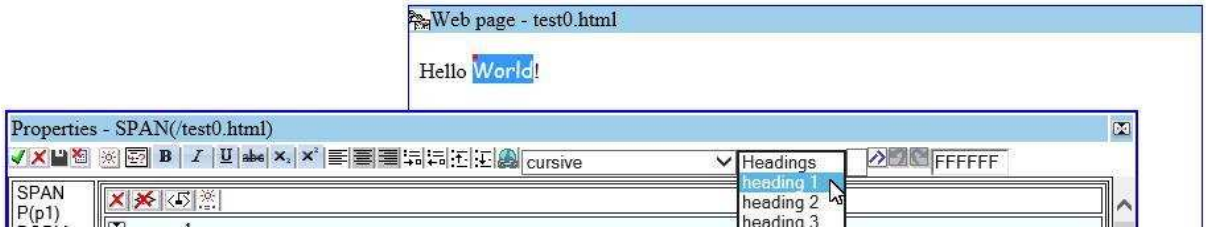


As you can see, a "span" element not only contains font family, it also contains lots of other attributes. When you change those attributes, they apply to text "World". Element-editing will be explained later.

Headings

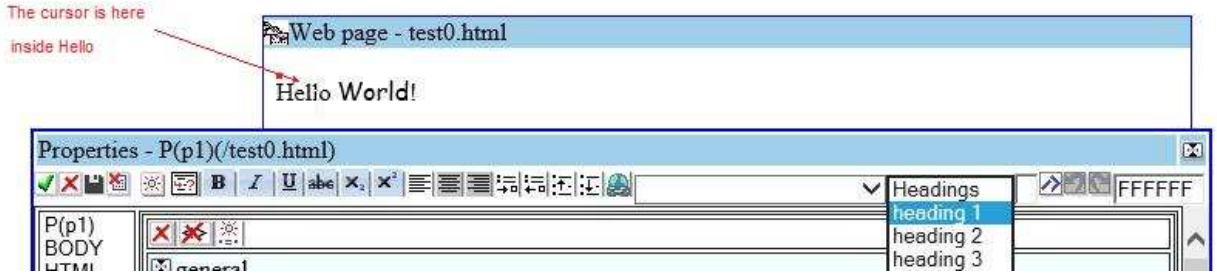
A dropdown is provided for making different headings:

How a heading is created depends on the cursor position and whether there is text selection. If there is a text selection then the selected text will be used to create a new heading. For example, suppose we select text "World" and choose a heading:



A new heading with text "World" will be created:

If there is not a text selection then the whole element under the cursor will be turned into a heading. For example, suppose we put the cursor in the word "Hello" and choose a heading:

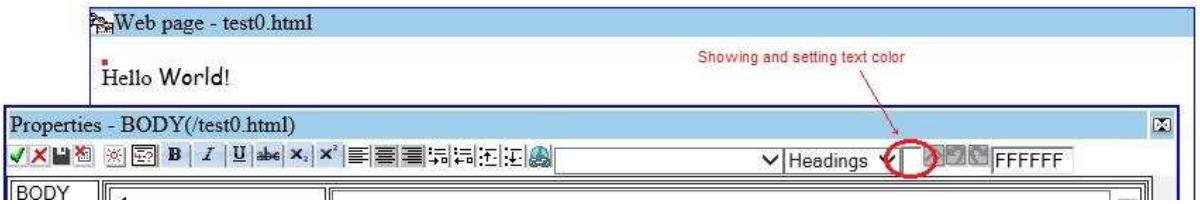


The whole element, which is a paragraph with id p1, is turned into a heading:

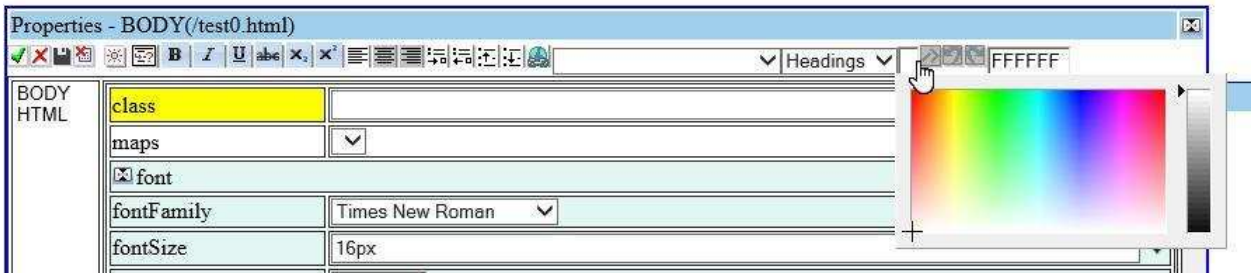
Note that the fonts for words "Hello" and "World" are the same before and after creating the heading. That is, in such a process the properties of original elements are preserved.

Text Color

On the toolbar there is a small spot, color spot, for showing and setting text color:

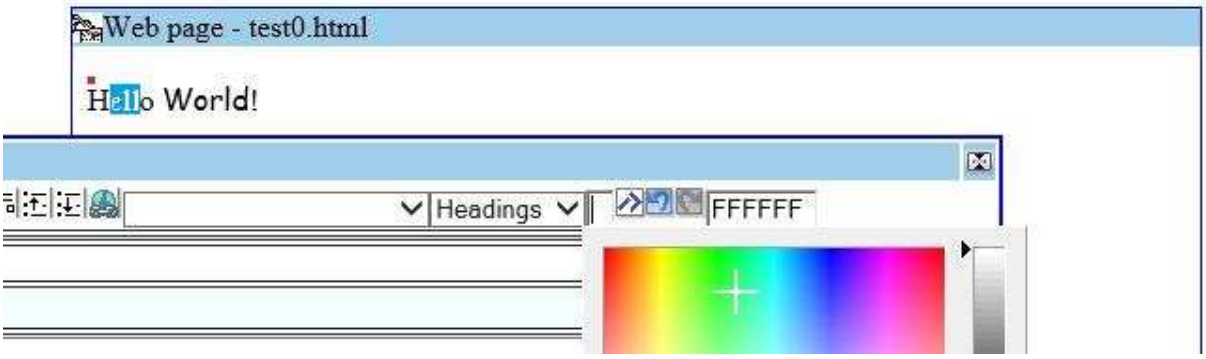


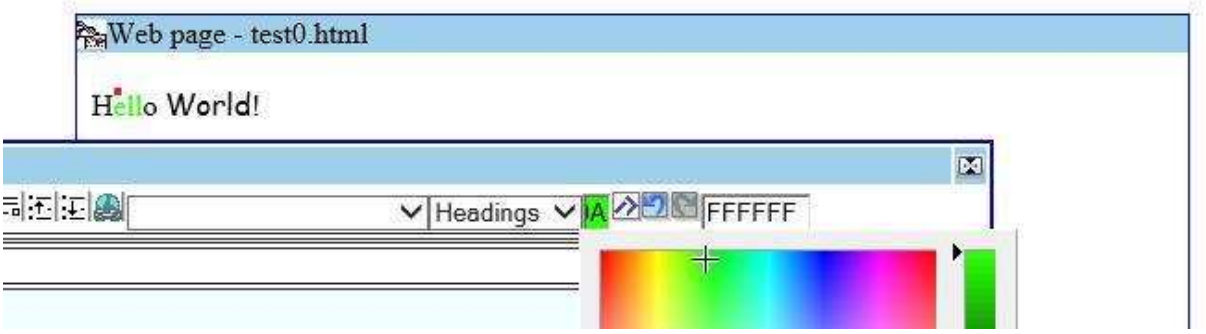
Click the color spot to select a color:



How a selected color is applied to the web page depends on the cursor position and whether there is a text selection.

If there is a text selection then the selected color will be applied to the selected text:

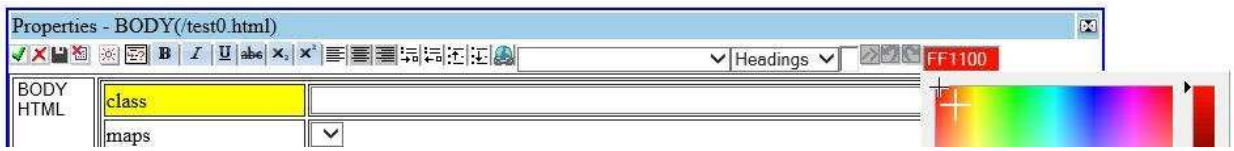




If there is not a text selection then the selected color will be applied to the whole element. Suppose we put the cursor inside word "Hello", then the selected color will be applied to the whole paragraph:

Color value

On the toolbar there is a text box for showing numeric color value. You may click the text box to select a color. The numeric value for the selected color will be displayed on the text box. The color selection will not be applied to the web page. It is just for viewing purpose.



Element Editor

What is an element

A web page is formed by page elements. A web page may only contain page elements. All texts on a page belong to elements. A paragraph is an element; an image is an element; a music player is an element; a video is an element; etc.

Page elements are classified in types. For example, an image element is an "IMG" element; a paragraph is a "P" element; etc.

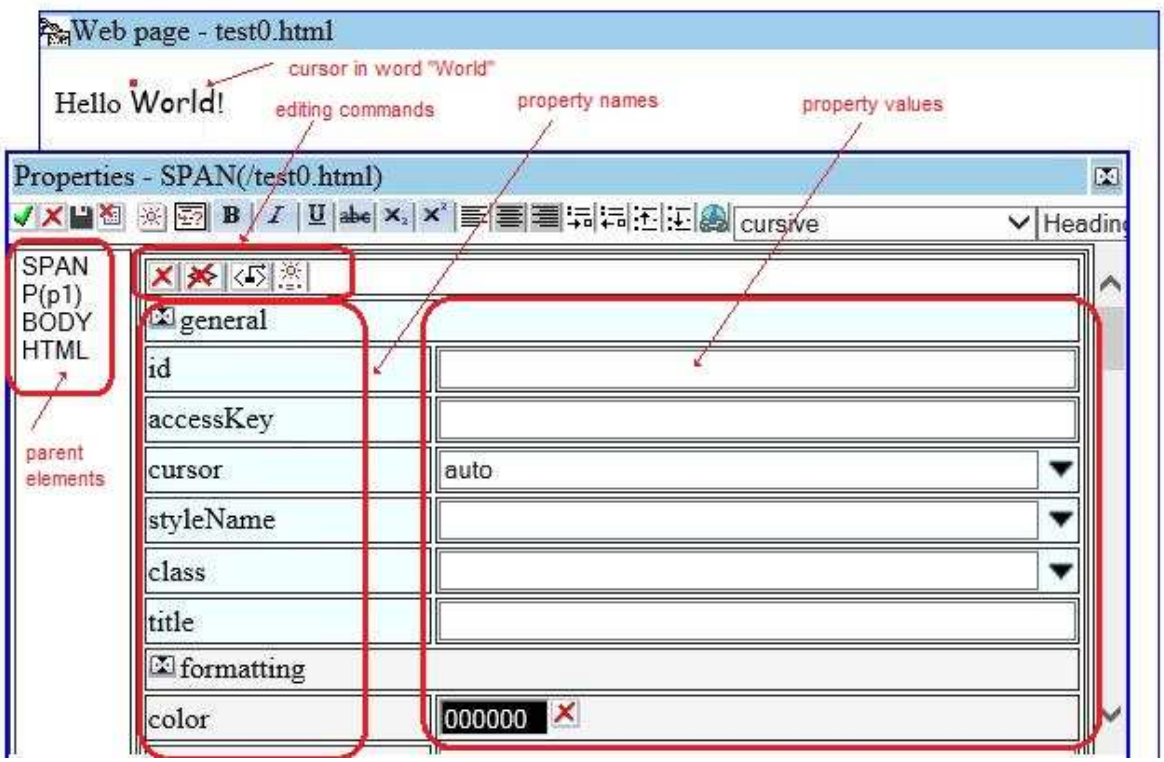
An element is completely defined by its properties. For example, among all properties of an image element there is a "src" indicating the image file path.

You learn web page authoring by learning different types of elements and element properties.

Since a web page is entirely formed by page elements and elements are defined by properties, by editing element properties directly and visually Limnor HTML Editor gives you unprecedented power of web page editing.

Editor UI

The properties of the element under the cursor will be displayed in a table for viewing and editing. For example, move the cursor inside the word "World" which belongs to a SPAN element, the properties of the SPAN element are displayed.



Current element

While moving the cursor, the element under the cursor is called the current element. There is a red dot on the top-left corner of the current element. In the above example, the red dot is on the word "World" which belongs to a span element.

Element toolbar

Each element has its own toolbar containing editing commands specific for the element. Different elements may have different set of editing commands. Some common editing commands are explained below.

Delete the element from the web page

Remove formatting by removing current element but keeping the inner contents of the element

Move the element out of its current parent

Add new properties to the element

Parent elements

All elements must have one, and only one, parent element, except the root element which is an HTML element. Some elements may have one or more child elements.

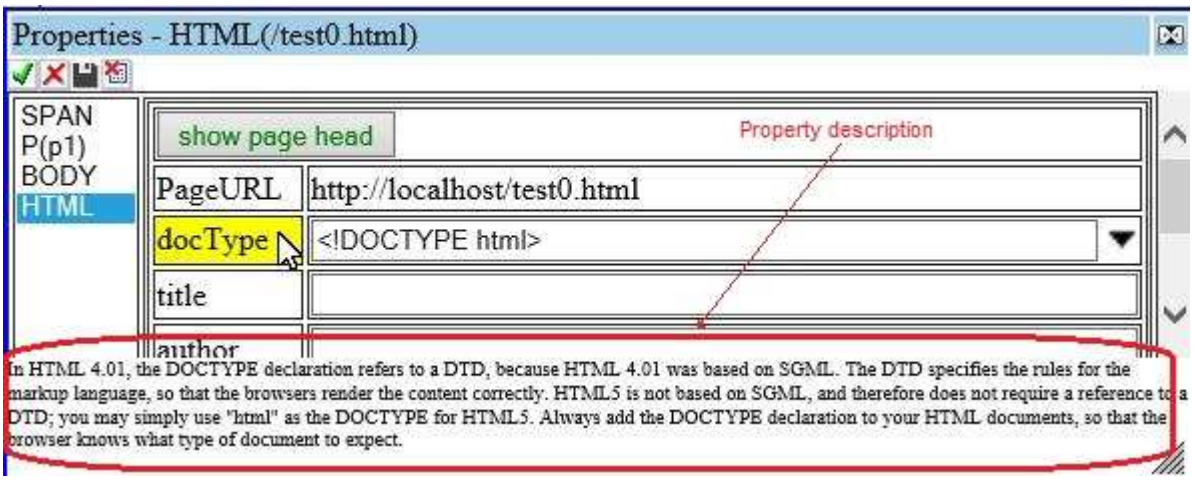
The Editor lists all levels of parent elements of the element under the cursor. In this sample, the SPAN element's parent element is a P element with id p1. A P element is a paragraph. The P element's parent element is the BODY element. Every web page has one and only one BODY element, representing the web page display area. The parent element of the BODY element is the HTML element. The HTML element does not have a parent element.

Property names and values

Select an element from the parent element list, the properties of the selected element will be displayed and can be edited.

Most elements have large number of properties. They are displayed in groups. Click ⊠ to hide a group; click ⊡ to show the group.

Move the mouse pointer over a property, or click the name of a property, the description of the property will be displayed at the bottom of the Editor.



Web Page Attributes

HTML Element

Every web page has one and only one HTML element. The HTML element is the root element of a web page.

Page Properties

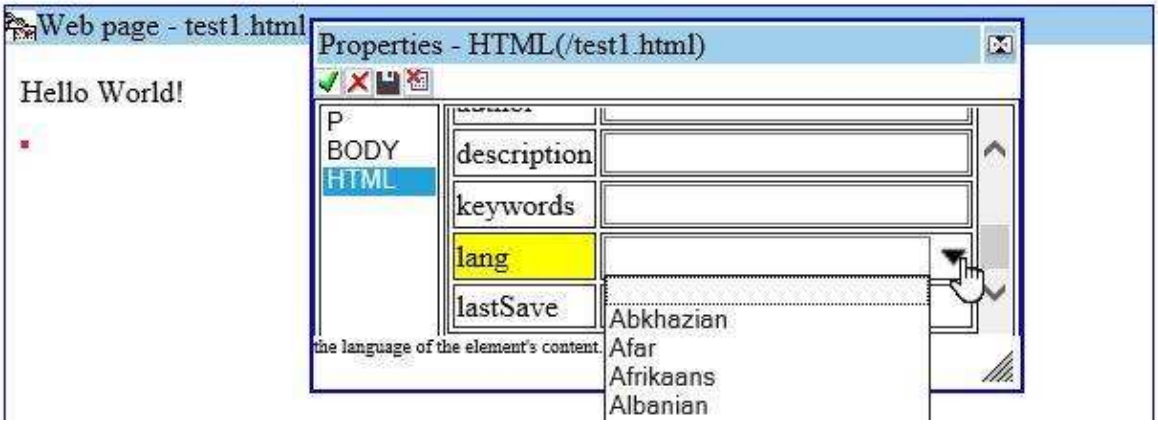
Limnor HTML Editor shows following HTML properties.

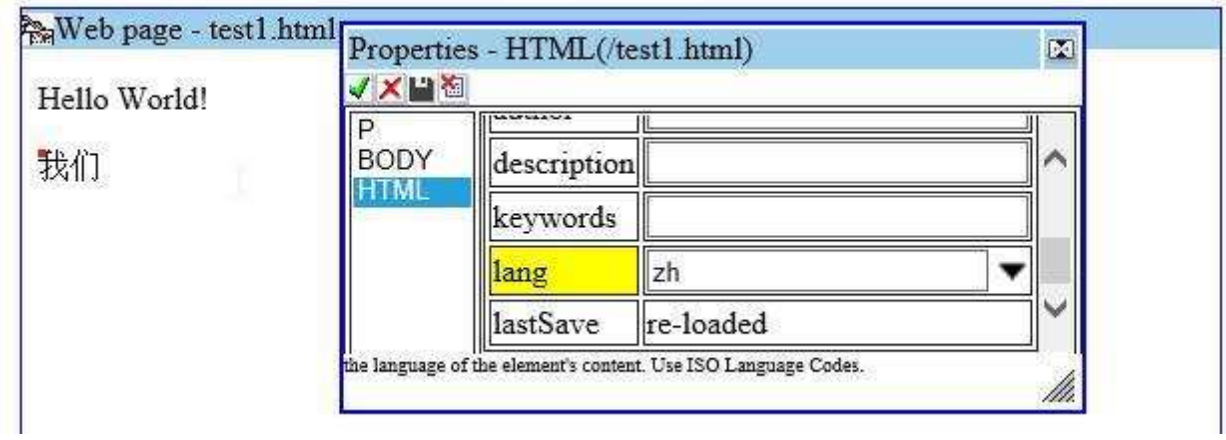
- PageURL – It is a read-only property. It is the web address of the page. You may copy this property and send it to people for visiting your web page.

- docType – See http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_doctype.asp
- title – It defines page title. Web browsers usually will display the title as page caption. Search engines may display the title in search results. It is importantant to give your page a meaningful and unique title.
- author – It specifies the authors of the web page
- description – It specifies a description of the page. Search engines can pick up this description to show with the results of searches.
- lang – It indicates what language you are entering into the web page.
- keywords – It specifies a comma-separated list of keywords - relevant to the page (Informs search engines what the page is about). Always specify keywords (needed by search engines to make categories of the page).

Enter Non-English Contents

Before entering non-English contents, "lang" property of the HTML element must be set to the language matching the contents you are going to enter.





Note that lang property must be set before entering the non-English contents. You cannot enter non-English contents first and set lang property to match the contents later.

Page Head

This part is for advanced users.

The HTML element includes all its properties in one, and only one, HEAD element. To edit the HEAD element, click [Show page head] button in the element toolbar.

The HEAD element may contain META elements, SCRIPT elements, and LINK elements.

The element toolbar of the HEAD element contains following commands:

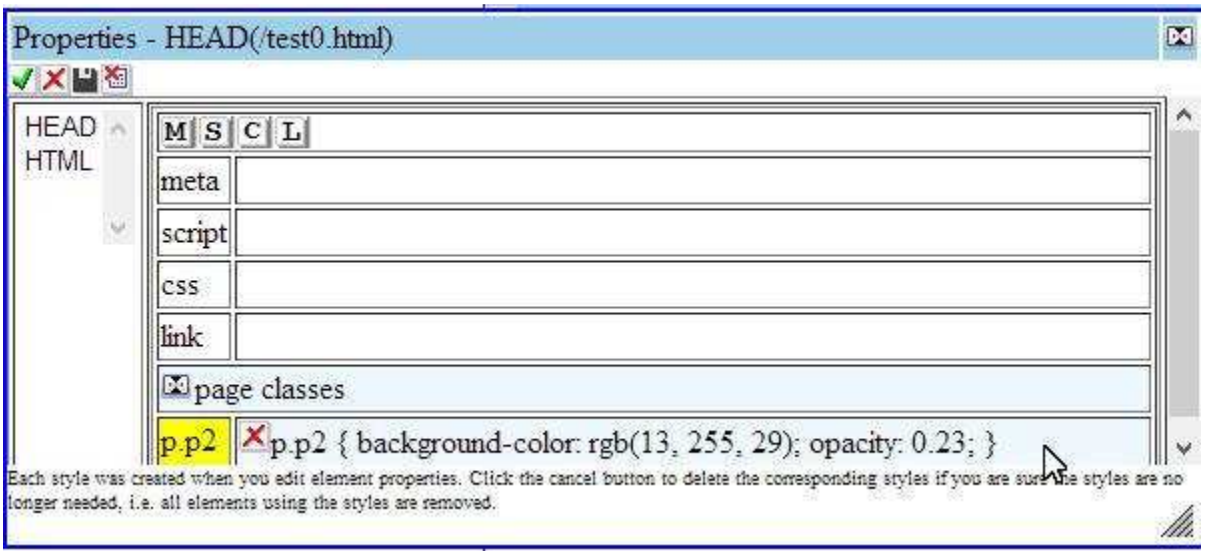
M – Add a new META element

S – Add a new SCRIPT element

C – Add a new LINK element for including a CSS file. You may use it to share page styles among pages.

L – Add a new LINK element

While you are editing your web page, most of your editing will be saved in CSS classes. You will see these CSS classes under property group [page classes]. You may click ✗ to remove unwanted classes.



Note that the effects of deletion of a CSS class will not be shown in the page. You need to save the page and reload the page to see the effects. This is because these CSS classes might be from the page CSS file. To show the effects of deletion they must be removed from the page CSS file.

Element Styles and Style Sharing

Contents and Styles

A page element may contain contents and styles. For example, a paragraph may have text "Hello World!" as its contents; a paragraph's styles include text color, background color, font family, font size, columns, border, cursor, etc. An image element may have an image URL as its contents; an image's styles include border, size, cursor, etc.

Web page editing is to create page elements, set element contents and styles.

What is style sharing

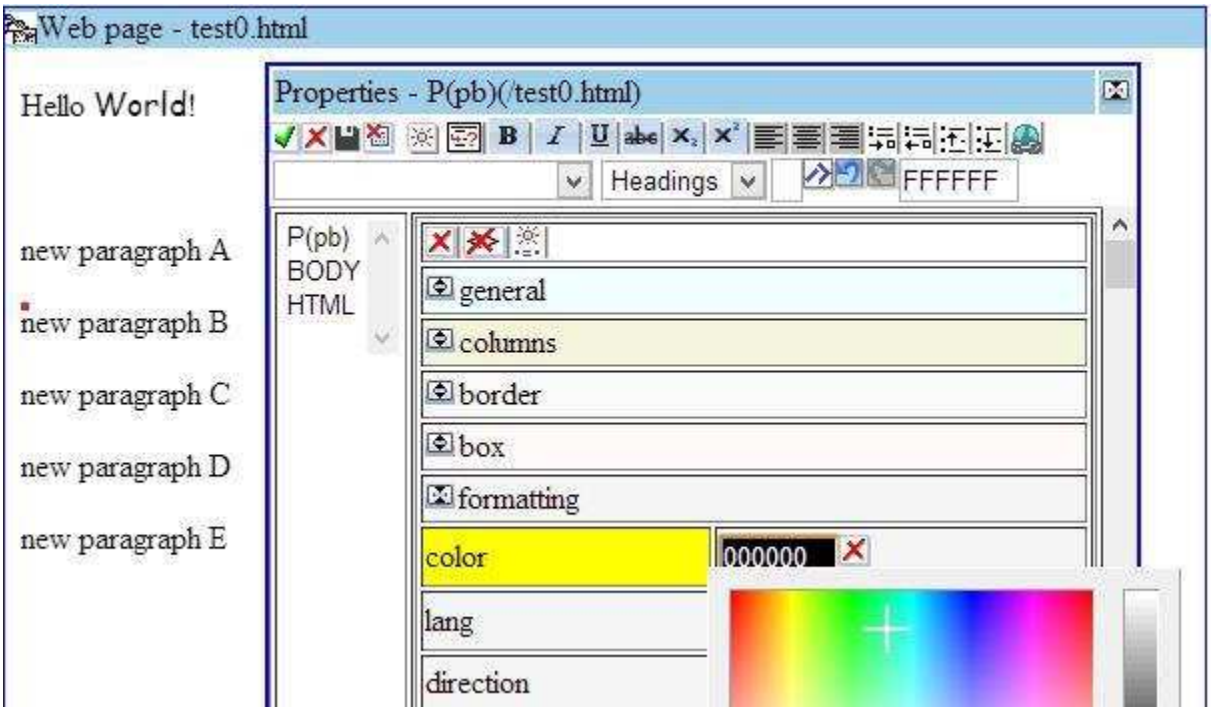
Suppose you have 10 paragraphs and you want their text color to be blue. You may just set one paragraph's text color to be blue and all other paragraphs' text all becomes blue automatically. You do not have to set each paragraph one by one. That is, these paragraphs share the same color style. But you may have another 5 paragraphs and you want their text color to be red. That is, different paragraphs share different groups of styles. In HTML specifications there are rules for determining which elements should share which styles, it is called Cascade Styling. The code for specifying which elements should share which styles in a web page is called the web page's Cascade Style Sheet (CSS). The code can be in a file and the file is called a CSS file.

By using Limnor HTML Editor, you do not have to learn CSS rules and CSS coding. Limnor HTML Editor does CSS code generation for you, visually. This chapter explains how you can take advantage of style sharing to simplify your web page editing.

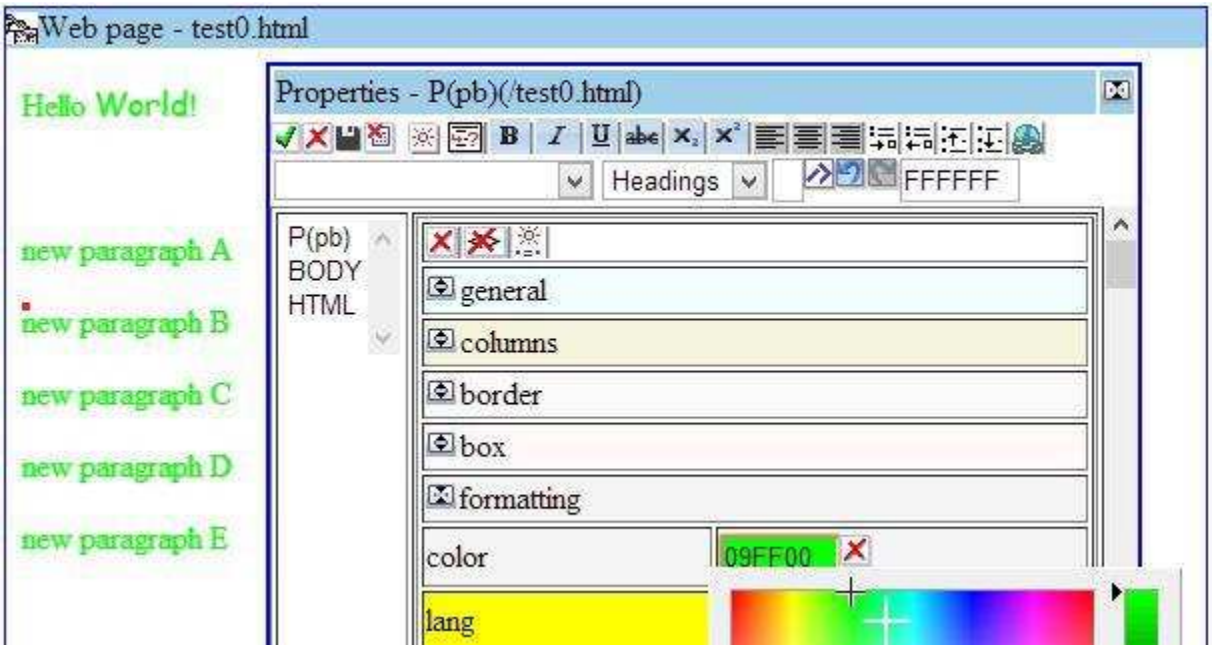
Note that you should pay attention in using style sharing. It greatly simplifies web page authoring. It gives your web pages consistent look and feel.

Default style sharing

Let's create several paragraphs in a web page. Let's set the text color of one paragraph to green.



You can see that all paragraph's text color becomes green, not just the paragraph under editing:

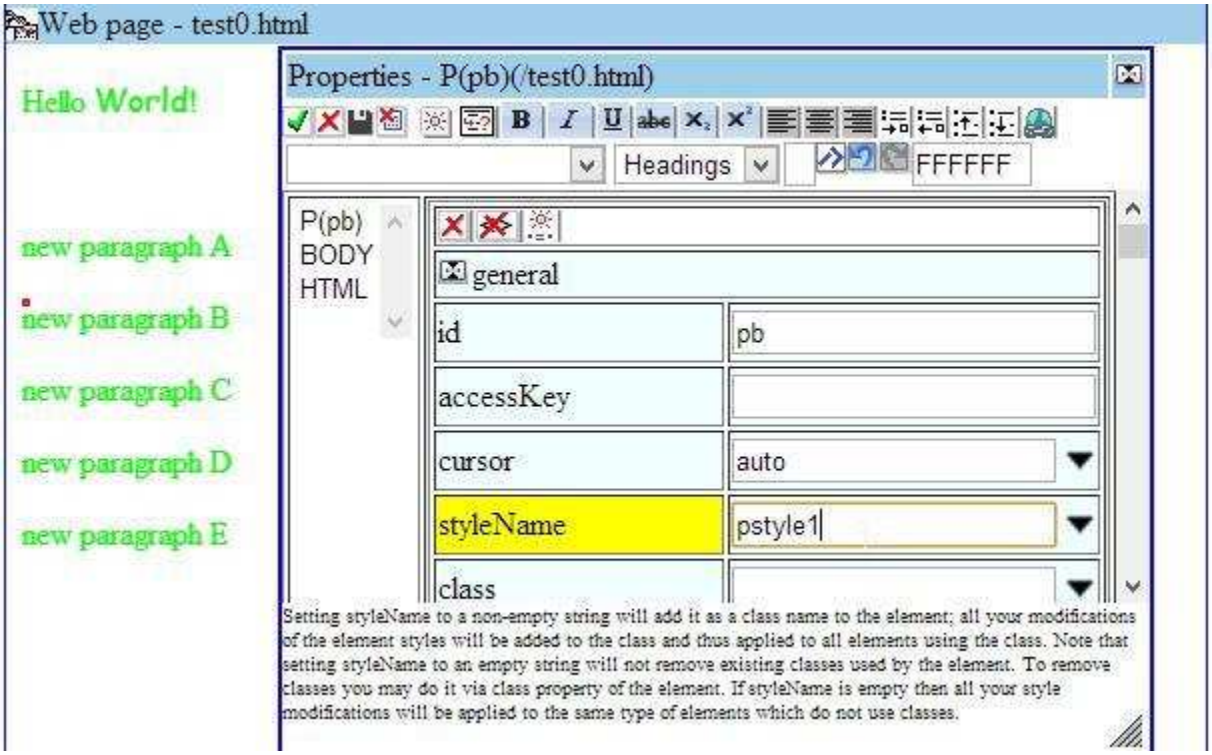


By default setting a style will apply it to all the same type of elements on the page. In the example above, setting color of one paragraph will apply the color to all paragraphs on the page.

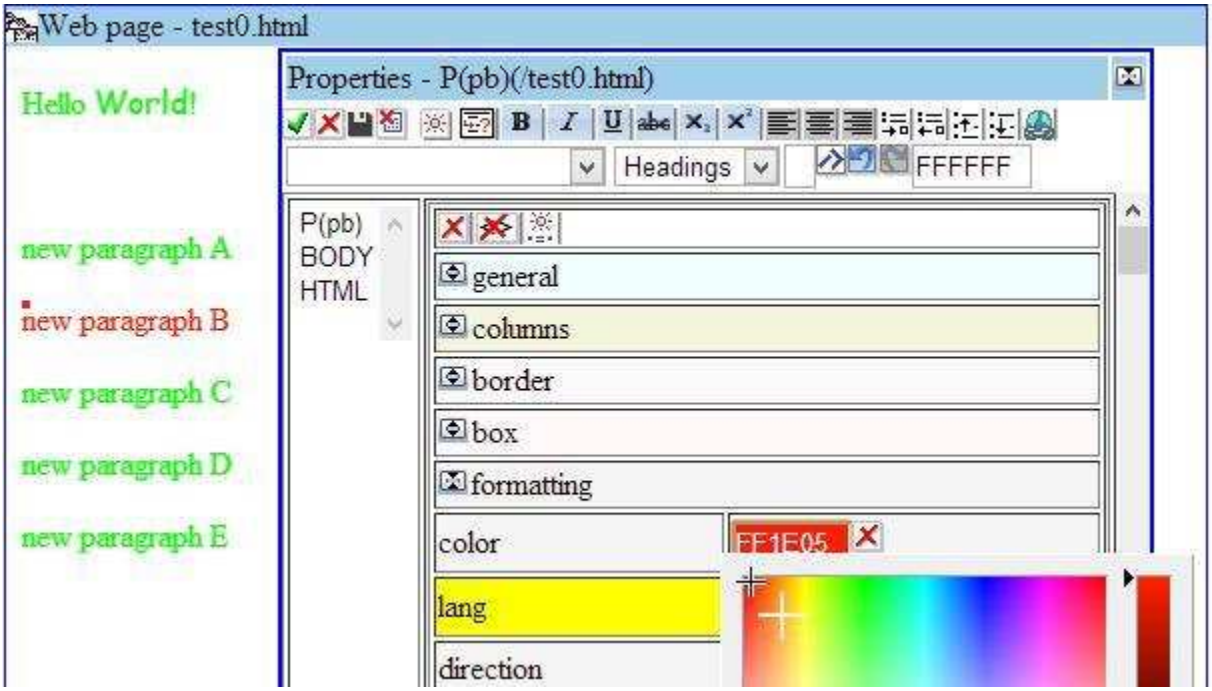
Named style sharing

Make all the same type of elements to have the same styles may not always be what you want. A styleName property can be used to group styles. The elements with the same styleName share their styles.

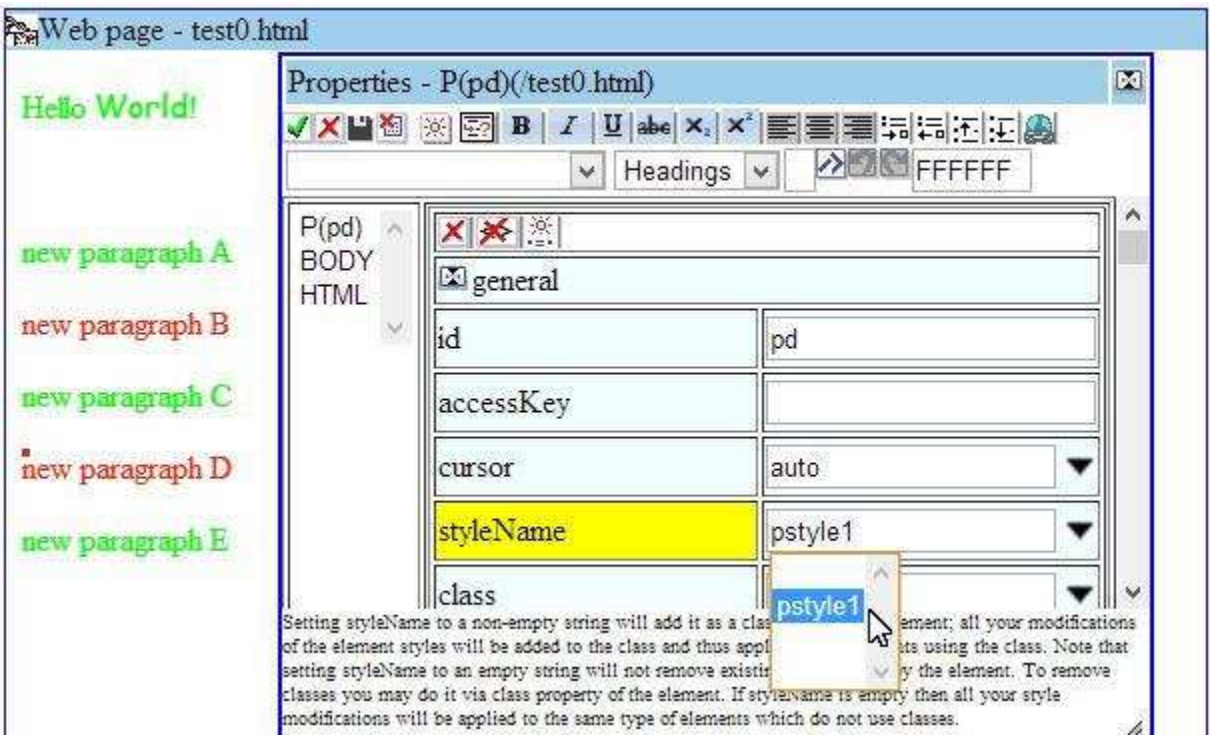
Let's give a paragraph a styleName [pstyle1]:



Set the color of the paragraph. You will see that the color setting does not affect other paragraphs:



Now let's set another paragraph's styleName to be the same as [pstyle1], you will see that its color changes too:



Sharing styles between web pages

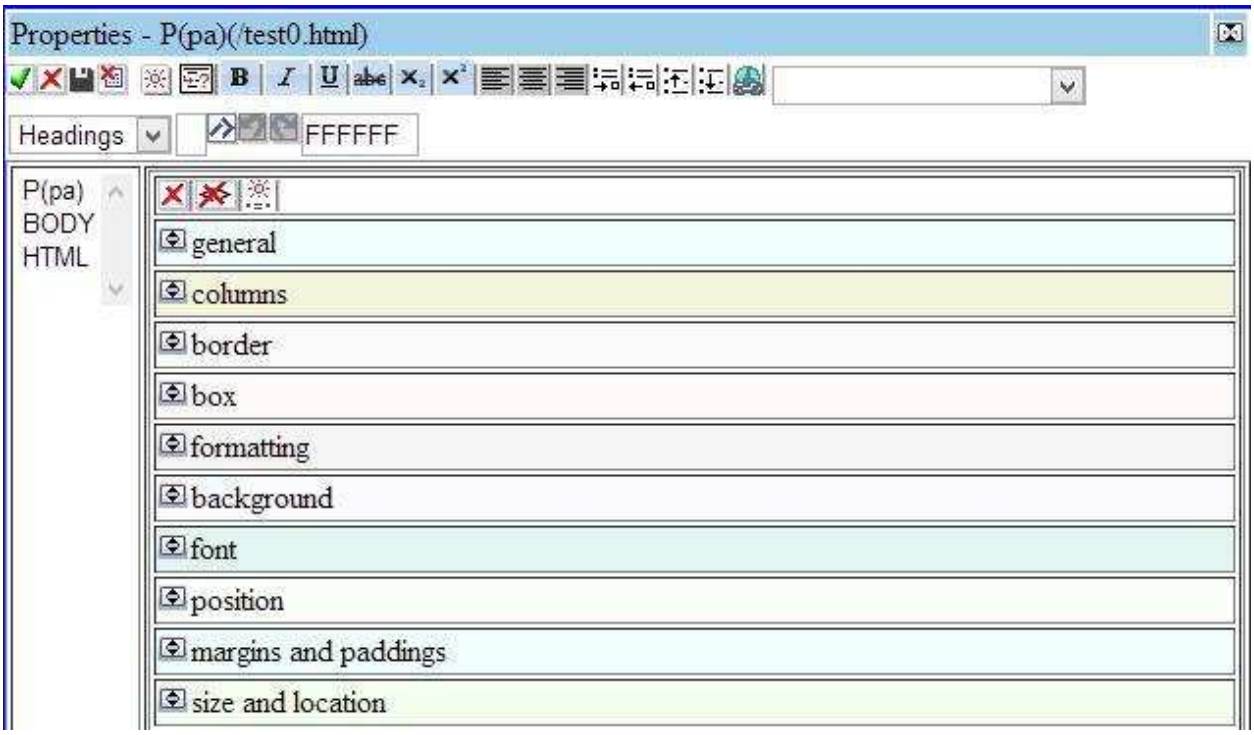
The styles used in one page can be shared by other pages. It not only simplifies your authoring work, but also makes all your web pages have consistent look and feel.

Suppose you have authored a web page named PageA.html. Now you start authoring web page PageB.html. You may let PageB.html use styles already created in PageA.html: 1. Click HTML element in the parent element list; 2. click "Show page head" button; 3. Click button "C" on the element toolbar; 4. Set href property to PageA.css

Styles/Properties Allowed by Most Elements

A style or a property is an attribute of an element. A style can be shared by many elements. A property belongs to only one element. The available styles are defined by HTML specifications. You cannot create your owner styles; you can only change style values. There are properties defined by HTML specifications. You may also create new properties. You may change values for properties.

The styles and pre-defined-properties available to be applied to different kinds of elements are different. This section introduces briefly some styles and properties allowed by most elements. They are presented in following groups: general, columns, border, box, formatting, background, font, position, margins and paddings, size and location.



For simplicity below we refer to both styles and properties as properties.

General properties

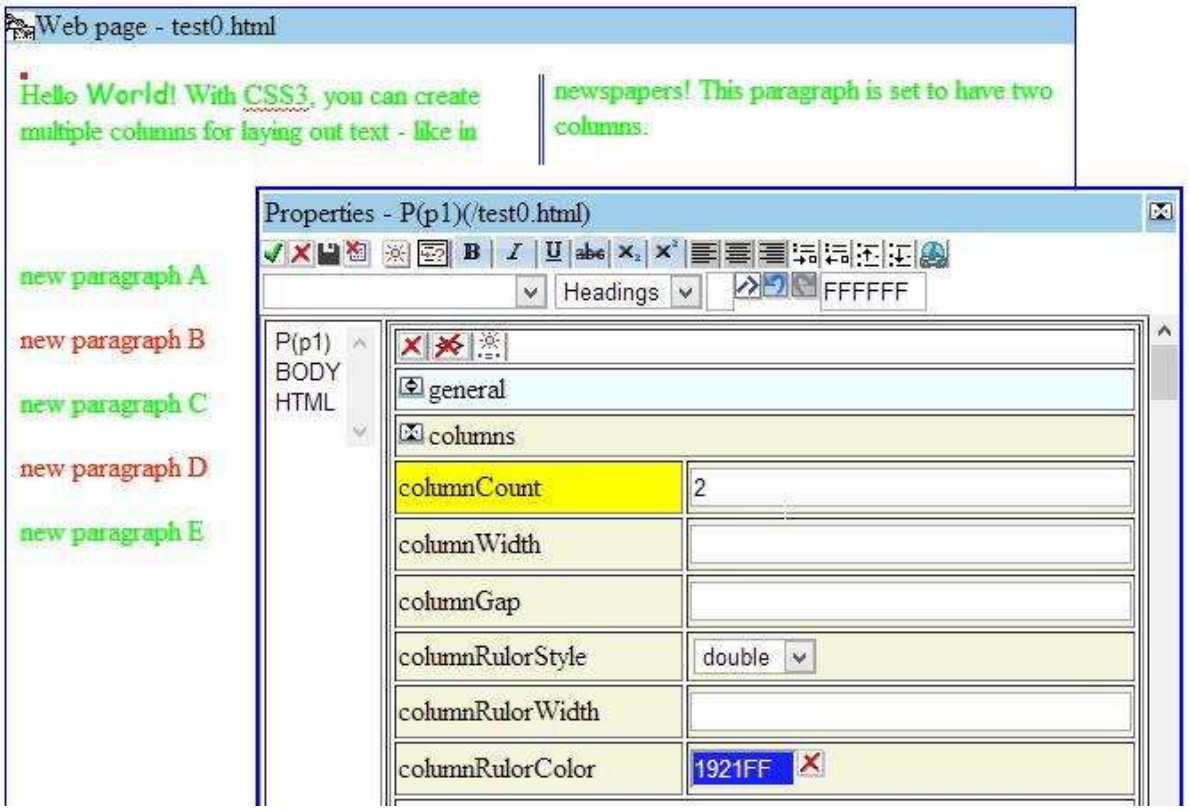
The properties in this group are available to almost all kinds of elements.

id	It is a unique identifier for an element.
accessKey	It is a shortcut key to activate/focus an element
cursor	It specifies the type of cursor to be displayed when pointing on an element.

class	It lists class names separated by spaces. A class name identifies a group of styles.
title	It is extra information about an element

Column Properties

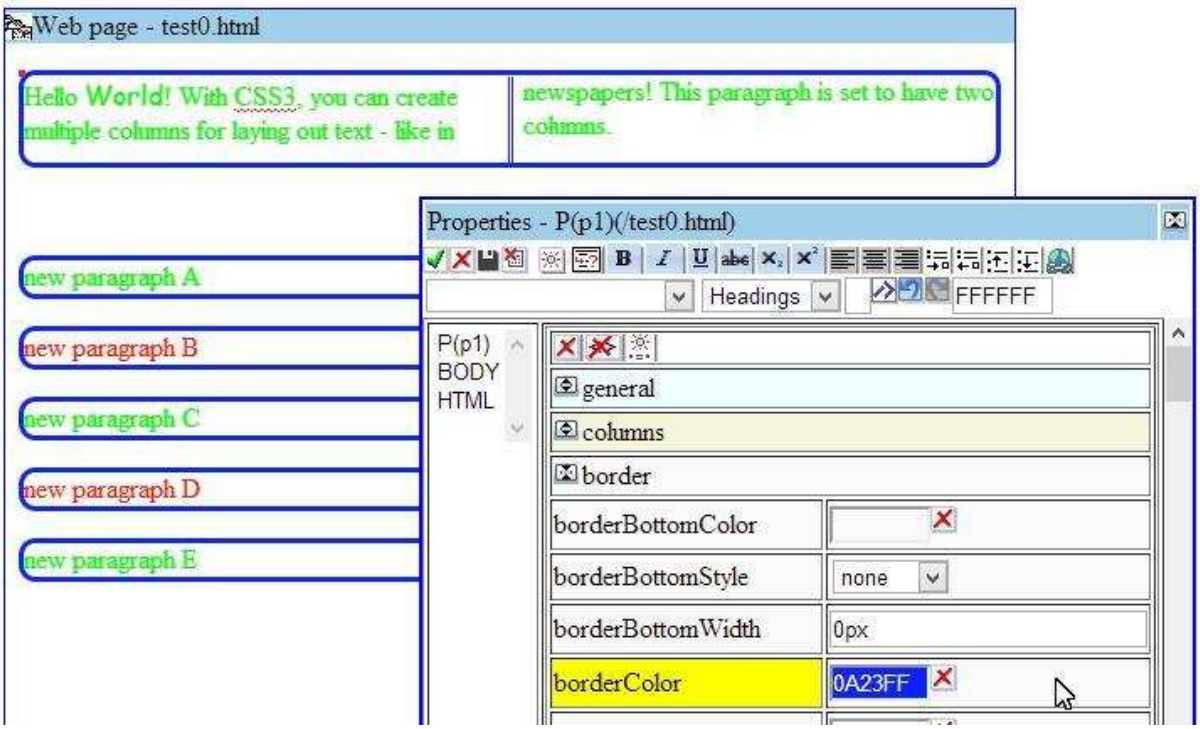
You may make page body, paragraphs and some other elements multiple columns. In this example, the first paragraph is set to have 2 columns.



columnCount	the number of columns an element should be divided into
columnWidth	Width of each column
columnGap	Width of gap between columns
columnRuleStyle	style of the rule between columns
columnRuleWidth	width of the rule between columns
columnRuleColor	color of the rule between columns

Border Properties

Border properties let you specify styles for element border. For example, border width, border color, border line style, corner radius, etc. This example shows a blue border with corner radius 10.



borderBottomColor	color of the bottom border
borderBottomStyle	the style of the bottom border
borderBottomWidth	Sets the width of the bottom border
borderColor	Sets the color of the four borders
borderLeftColor	Sets the color of the left border
borderLeftStyle	Sets the style of the left border
borderLeftWidth	Sets the width of the left border
borderRightColor	Sets the color of the right border
borderRightStyle	Sets the style of the right border
borderRightWidth	Sets the width of the right border
borderStyle	Sets the style of the four borders
borderTopColor	Sets the color of the top border
borderTopStyle	Sets the style of the top border
borderTopWidth	Sets the width of the top border
borderWidth	Sets the width of the four borders
outlineColor	Sets the color of an outline
outlineStyle	Sets the style of an outline
outlineWidth	Sets the width of an outline
borderBottomLeftRadius	Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-left corner
borderBottomRightRadius	Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-right corner
borderImage	A shorthand property for setting all the border-image-* properties
borderRadius	A shorthand property for setting all the four border-*-radius properties
borderTopLeftRadius	Defines the shape of the border of the top-left corner
borderTopRightRadius	Defines the shape of the border of the top-right corner
boxShadow	Attaches one or more drop-shadows to the box. for example, 10px 10px

	5px #888888. you may use the color picker to get color value.

Box properties

You may set width and height properties for a visible element. Other box properties include minimum width and height, maximum width and height. [overflowX] and [overflowY] let you specify how the contents of an element should be displayed if the contents are larger than the element box.

overflow	Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box
overflowX	Specifies whether or not to clip the left/right edges of the content, if it overflows the element's content area
overflowY	Specifies whether or not to clip the top/bottom edges of the content, if it overflows the element's content area
height	Sets the height of an element. It can be auto, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%
maxHeight	Sets the maximum height of an element. It can be none, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%
maxWidth	Sets the maximum width of an element. It can be none, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%
minHeight	Sets the minimum height of an element. It can be none, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%
minWidth	Sets the minimum width of an element. It can be none, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%
width	Sets the width of an element. It can be auto, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%

Formatting properties

Formatting properties are for formatting text in an element, including color, language, direction, alignment, decoration, etc.

color	Sets the color of text
lang	The language of the element's content. Use ISO Language Codes.
direction	Specifies the text direction/writing direction
letterSpacing	Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text. It can be normal, inherit, or in length such as 2px
lineHeight	Sets the line height. It can be normal or inherit, or a number that will be multiplied with the current font size to set the line height, or a fixed line height in px, pt, cm, etc., i.e. 1px, or a line height in percent of the current font size, i.e. 20%
textAlign	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text
textDecoration	Specifies the decoration added to text
textIndent	Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block. It can be a length defining a fixed indentation in px, pt, cm, em, etc., i.e. 5px, or be the indentation in % of the width of the parent element
textTransform	Controls the capitalization of text
verticalAlign	Sets the vertical alignment of an element. It can be a length which raises or lowers an

	element by the specified length, i.e. 2px, negative values are allowed; it can be in a percent of the "line-height" property, i.e. 10%, which raises or lowers an element, negative values are allowed; it can be "baseline" which aligns the baseline of the element with the baseline of the parent element, this is default; it can be "sub" which aligns the element as it was subscript; it can be "super" which aligns the element as it was superscript; it can be "top" indicating that the top of the element is aligned with the top of the tallest element on the line; it can be "text-top" indicating that the top of the element is aligned with the top of the parent element's font; it can be "middle" indicating that the element is placed in the middle of the parent element; it can be "bottom" indicating that the bottom of the element is aligned with the lowest element on the line; it can be "text-bottom" indicating that the bottom of the element is aligned with the bottom of the parent element's font; it can be "inherit", specifying that the value of the vertical-align property should be inherited from the parent element
whiteSpace	Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled
wordSpacing	Increases or decreases the space between words in a text. It can be normal or inherit, or in a length defining an extra space between words in px, pt, cm, em, etc., i.e. 3px. Negative values are allowed
textAlignLast	Describes how the last line of a block or a line right before a forced line break is aligned when text-align is "justify"
textJustify	Specifies the justification method used when text-align is "justify"
textOverflow	Specifies what should happen when text overflows the containing element. It can be clip to clip the text; or ellipsis to show ..., or specify a string to be displayed
textShadow	Adds shadow to text. IE does not support it. It is specified as h v blur (optional) color (optional). h: The position of the horizontal shadow. Negative values are allowed. v: The position of the vertical shadow. Negative values are allowed. example:2px 2px #ff0000
wordBreak	Specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts. Not supported by Opera.
wordWrap	Allows long, unbreakable words to be broken and wrap to the next line

Background properties

Background properties let you set element background color, image, size, position, etc.

backgroundImage	The background-image property sets one or more background images for an element.
backgroundRepeat	The background-repeat property sets if/how a background image will be repeated
backgroundPosition	The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.
backgroundColor	The background-color property sets the background color of an element.
backgroundAttachment	The background-attachment property sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page.
backgroundSize	The background-size property specifies the size of the background images.
backgroundClip	The background-clip property specifies the painting area of the background.
backgroundOrigin	The background-origin property specifies what the background-position property should be relative to.

Font properties

Font properties let you specify font family, font size, font style, font weight, font variant and color.

fontFamily	Specifies the font for an element.
fontSize	Sets the size of a font.
fontStyle	Specifies the font style for a text.
fontWeight	Sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.
fontVariant	Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font. In a small-caps font, all lowercase letters are converted to uppercase letters. However, the converted uppercase letters appears in a smaller font size than the original uppercase letters in the text.
color	Sets the text color

Position properties

Position properties let you specify the location and visibility of an element.

clip	Clips an absolutely positioned element. It can be auto, inherit, or rect(top, right, bottom, left), i.e. rect(0px,50px,50px,0px)
display	Specifies how a certain page element should be displayed
visibility	Specifies whether or not an element is visible
position	Specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute or fixed)
clear	Specifies which sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed
float	Specifies whether or not a box should float
right	Specifies the right position of a positioned element. It can be auto, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%
left	Specifies the left position of a positioned element. It can be auto, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%
top	Specifies the top position of a positioned element. It can be auto, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%
bottom	Specifies the bottom position of a positioned element. It can be auto, inherit, or a length value, i.e. 100px, or in percent of its container, i.e. 100%
zIndex	Sets the stack order of a positioned element
tabindex	Specifies the tab order of an element (when the "tab" button is used for navigating).
opacity	Sets the opacity level for an element, in percentage of 0 to 100.

Margins and Paddings properties

These properties specify an element's margins and paddings.

marginBottom	margin can be specified in following ways: auto, inherit, or in percent, i.e. 1%, or in length value, i.e. 2px
marginLeft	
marginRight	

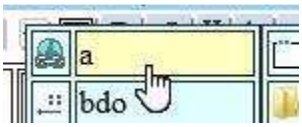
marginTop	
paddingBottom	padding can be specified by length, i.e. 2px, or in percent, i.e. 1%
paddingLeft	
paddingRight	
paddingTop	

Page Navigation

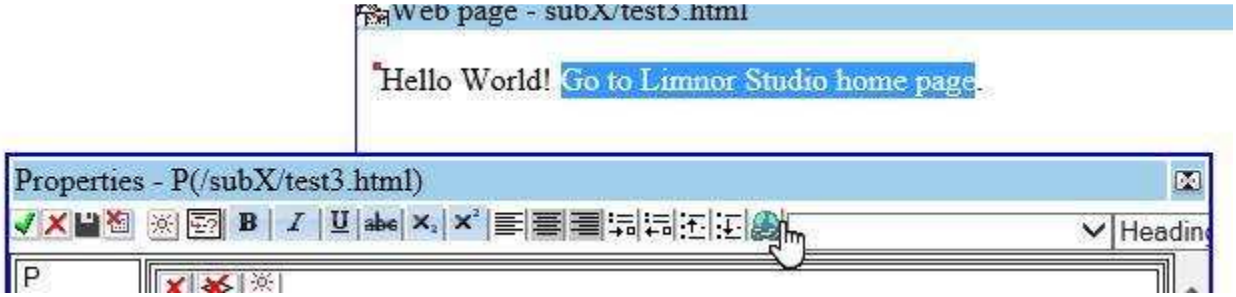
A common way of creating page navigations is to use hyperlinks with anchor elements.

Anchor Element

You may manually create an anchor element by adding a new anchor element:

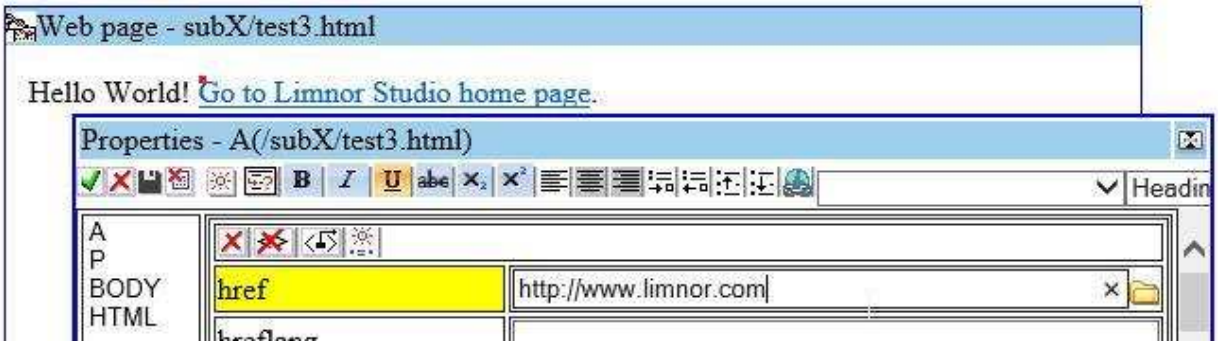


Or, you may mark a portion of text and click



It will also create an anchor element using marked text. When you click , a dialogue box appears for picking a web page as the hyperlink. You may cancel the dialogue if you do not want to pick a file.

Property [href] represents the hyperlink of an anchor element.



Navigation destination inside a page

When an anchor element is created, it acts both as a navigation trigger point if its href property is set to a valid web page address; and also a navigation destination if its name property is not empty. Let's use an example to explain these two roles of an anchor element.

Suppose PageA.html has an anchor element with its name property being SectionA; suppose PageB.html has an anchor element with its href property being PageA.html#SectionA. Note the format of href: before symbol # is a web page address; after symbol # is the name of an anchor element on the web page.

When PageB.html is displayed in a web browser, click the anchor, PageA.html will be displayed, also, the web browser will scroll PageA.html up until the anchor, SectionA, is visible on the screen.

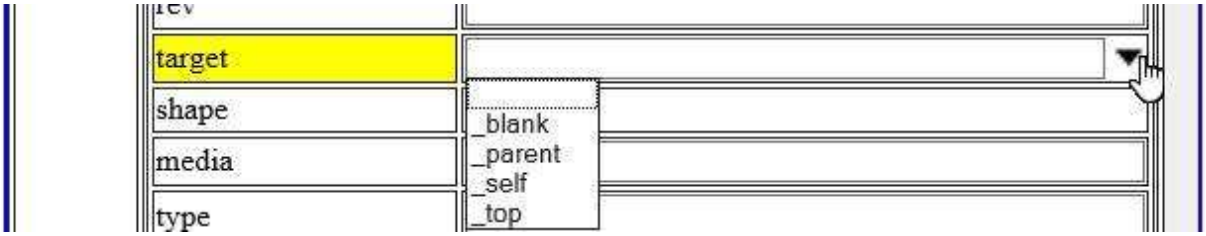
For your convenience, when an anchor element is created, the first 30 characters of the selected text is used as its name. You may modify it.

Remove Hyperlink

You may remove an anchor element by clicking . If you click then the text will also be removed.

Set Hyperlink display destination

The [target] property of an anchor element specifies where to display the linked page.

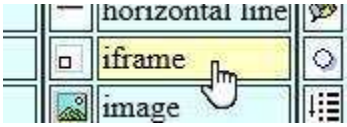


_blank	Opens the linked document in a new window
_self	Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
_parent	Opens the linked document in the parent frameset
_top	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
framename	Opens the linked document in a named frame

The last option involves using an IFrame element. It is explained in the "IFrame Element" section

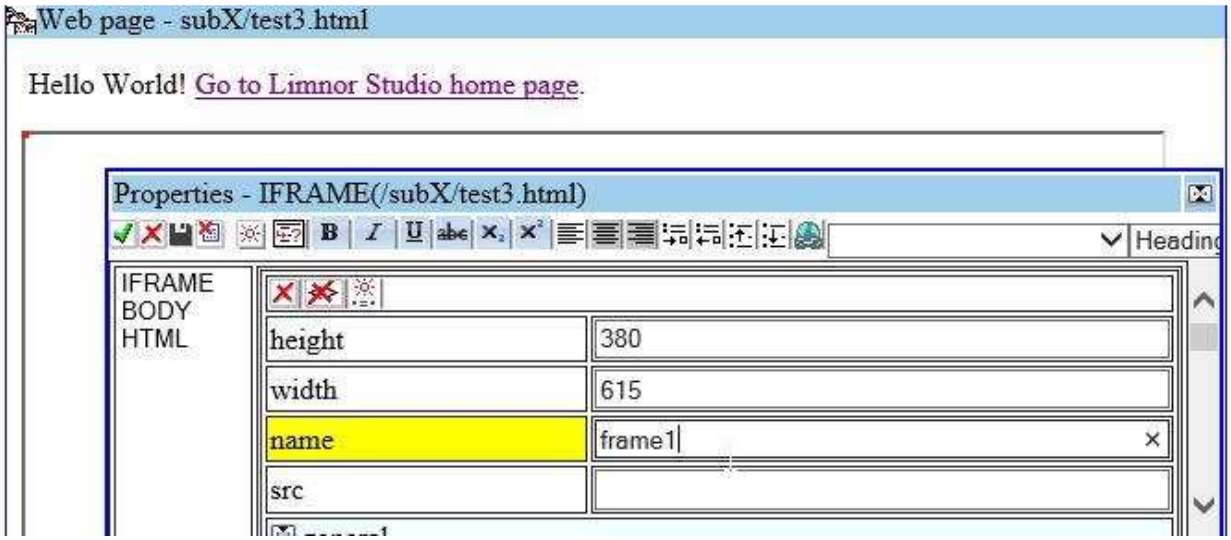
IFrame Element

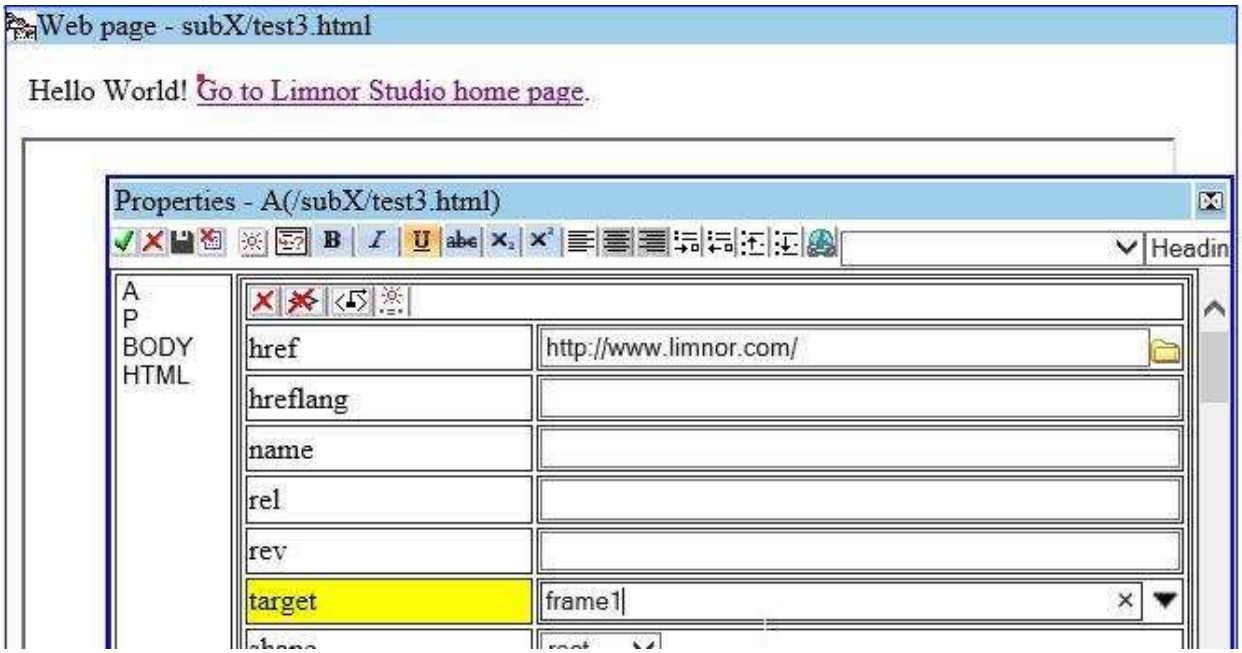
An IFrame element is used to embed a web page inside a page.



An IFrame's [src] property specifies the web page address.

Property [name] can be used in an anchor element to indicate where to open the linked document.





When this web page is visited in a web browser, if [src] property points to a web page then the web page will be displayed inside the IFrame element; if [src] property is empty then the IFrame element is empty.

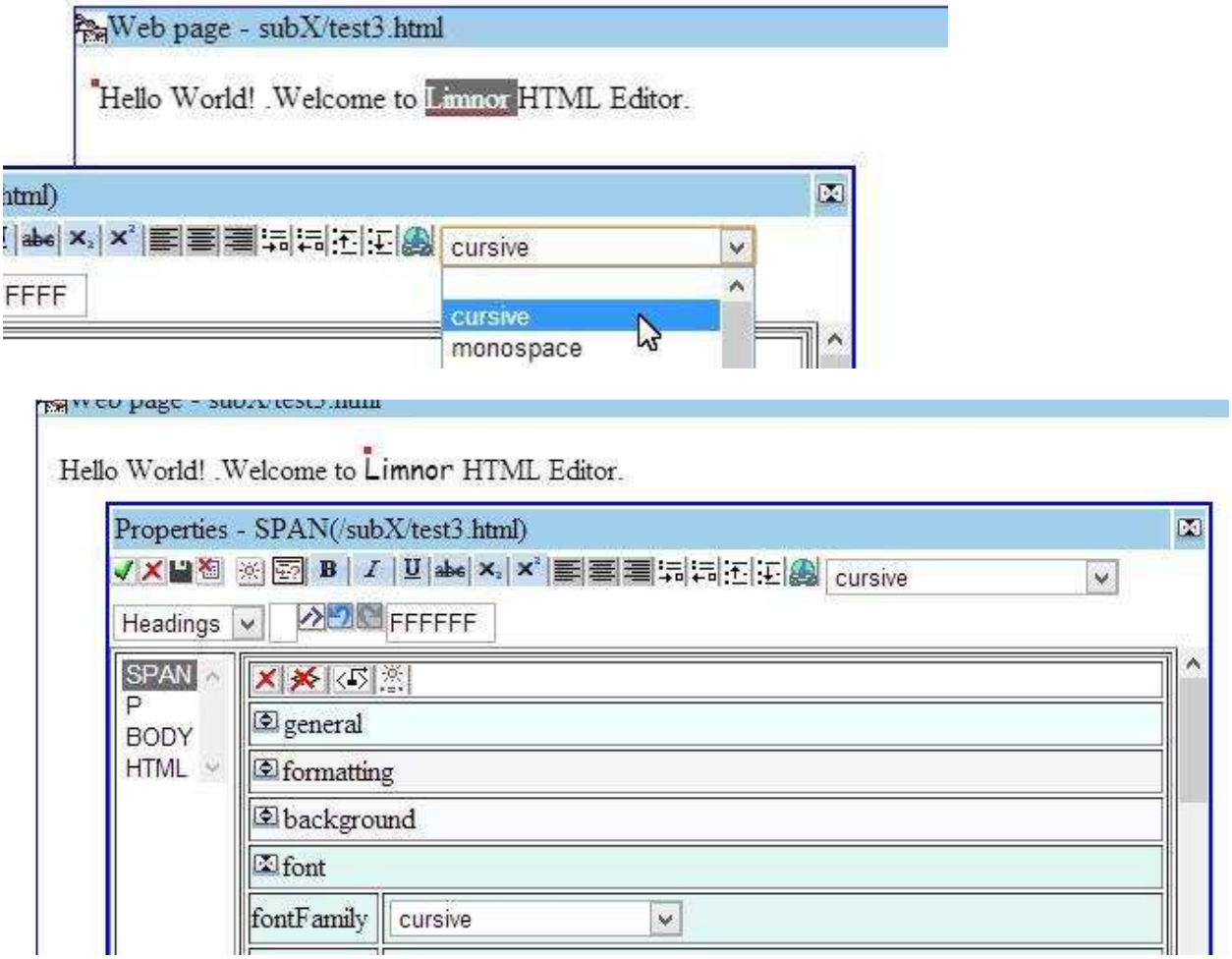
Click the hyperlink, which is an anchor element with its [target] property points to the IFrame, the linked web page is displayed inside the IFrame element:

Span Element

A span element is used to give text formatting. By using it, text in one paragraph may have different fonts, colors, and other styles.

You may manually create span elements:

When you select text to apply formatting to it, for example select a font, a new span element is created for you to apply the formatting.



Note that if you want to change formats of an already formatted text then do not perform "mark the text and apply formatting" again. It is better to change the styles of the related span element for the following reasons:

- It is much easier and accurate to select a span element by clicking on the text than marking the full text.
- Through a span element you may apply many more styles than using commands on the toolbar.

For example, we may set background properties of the span element:

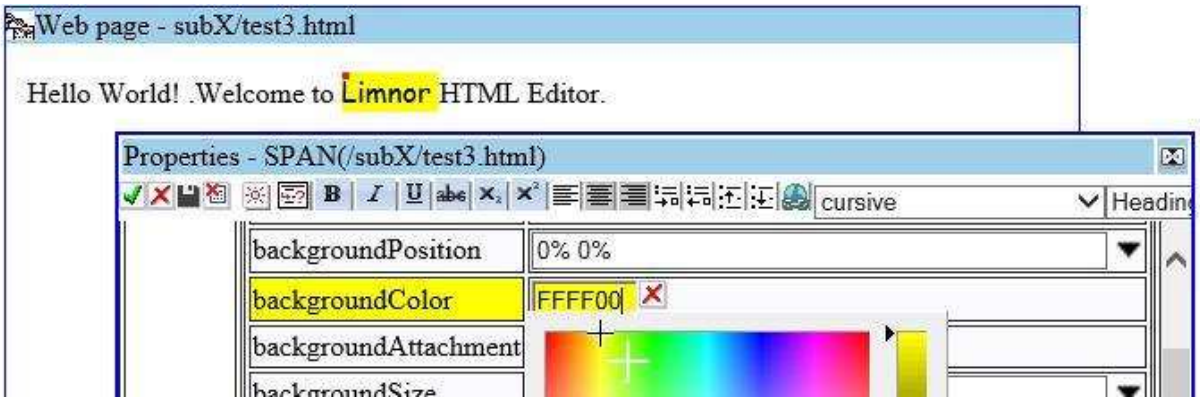
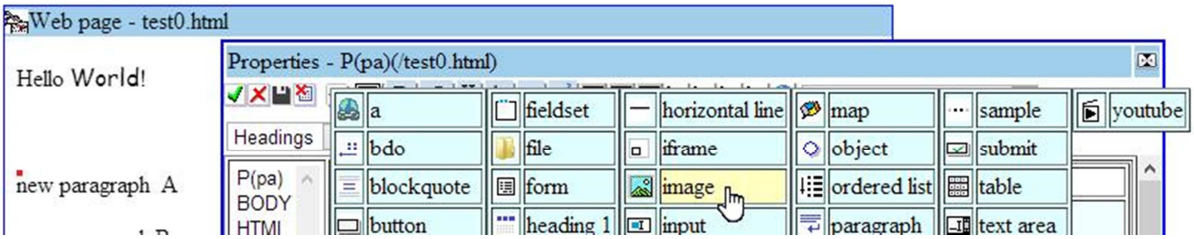
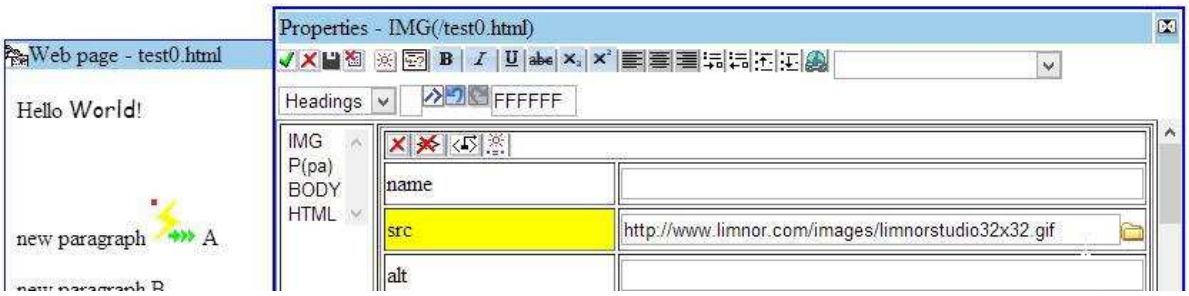


Image Element

Add an image element to the page at the cursor location:



If you know the URL for the image then you may type the URL to the src property of the image element:

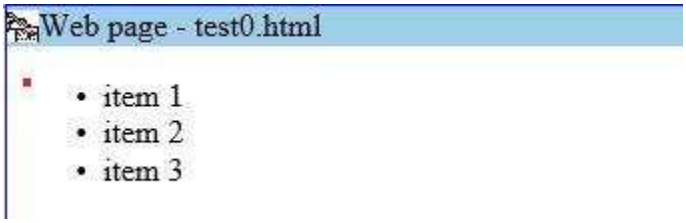


You may also click to upload an image file from your local computer to the web server.

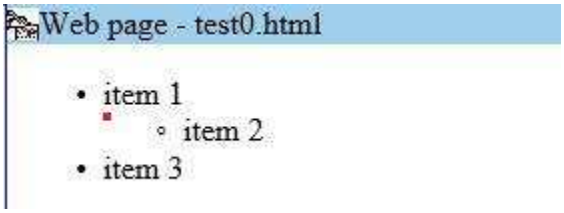
List Element

A list element is similar to bullets in a document.

Press {ENTER} on a list item will create a new list item.

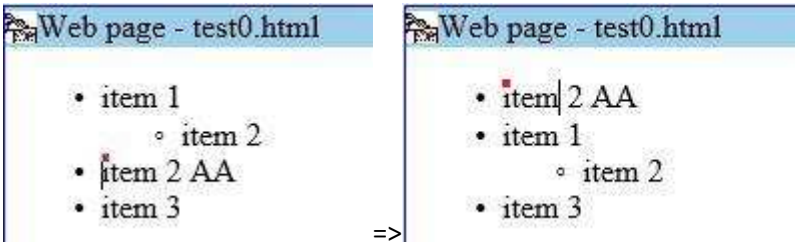


Click makes selected list item to be a child of its previous sibling.



Click makes selected list item to be a sibling of its parent:

Click to move a list item up:



Click to move a list item down:

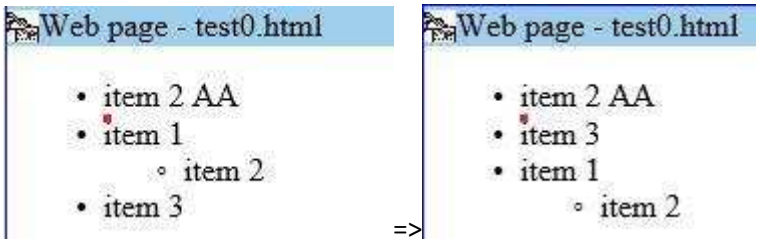


Table Element

A table can show data in a grid. It can also be used to arrange page contents in separate portions.

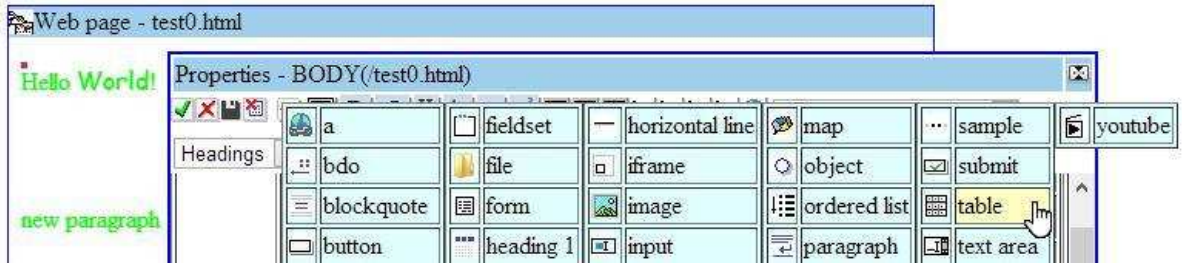
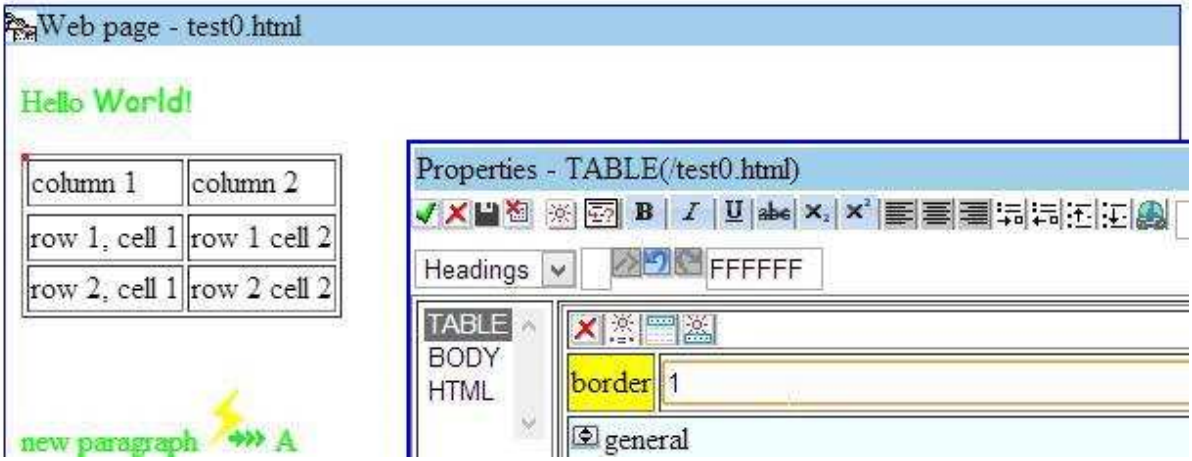


Table border

The border property of a table indicates the width of the border.



Set border to 0 to remove borders.

Table width

Set width/height to 100% to make the table taking full width/height of its parent element:

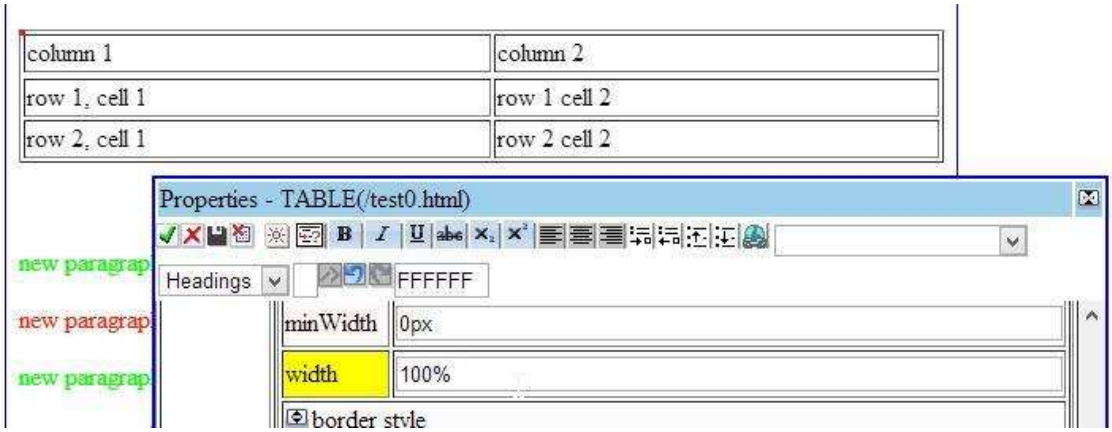


Table header and footer

A table has 3 parts: table header, table body and table footer. Each of the 3 parts is by itself a grid. It is as if there are 3 grids put together vertically. These 3 parts are not independent. For example, if there is not a header row then the row number of the first table body row is 0; if there are two header rows then the row number for the first row of the table body is 2.

The element toolbar for a table element contains following buttons for adding and deleting header and footer.

Add table header

Show and edit properties of table header

Add table footer

Show and edit properties of table footer

When the properties of table header or table footer are displayed, the element toolbar contains a delete button . Click the delete button will remove the table header or table footer.

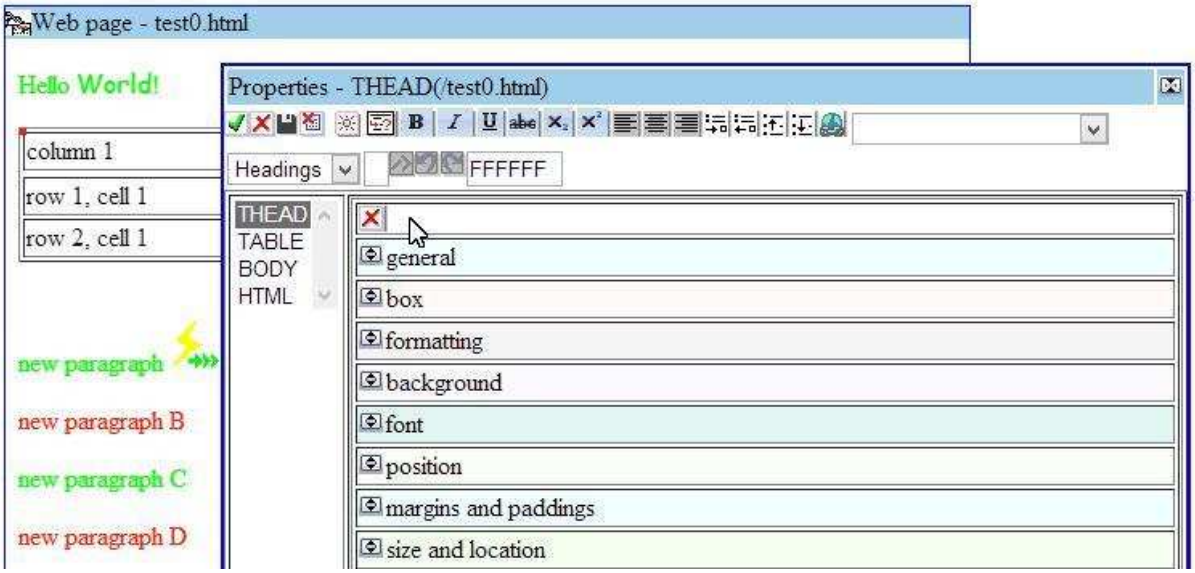
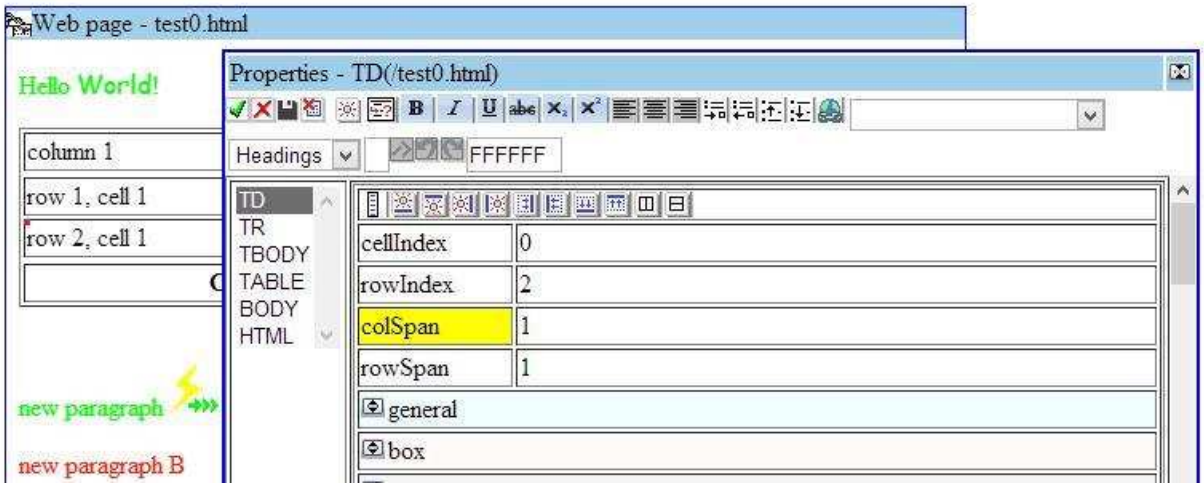


Table Cells

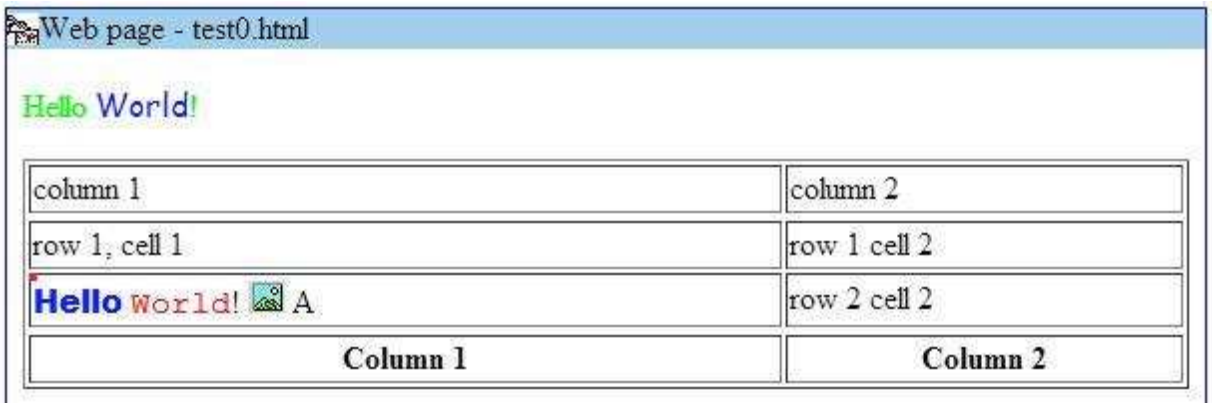
Set cell styles

Click a table cell of the table header, table footer, or table body, the properties of the cell are displayed and can edited.



Set cell contents

Each cell is a container and it may contain almost all kinds of other elements.

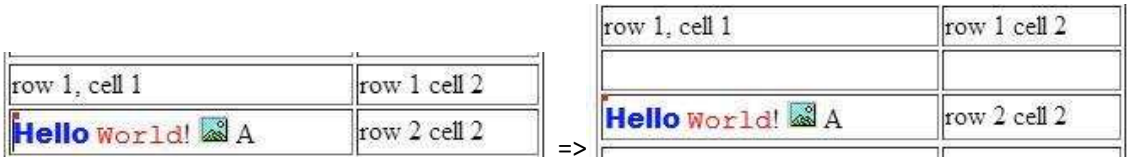


Cell toolbar

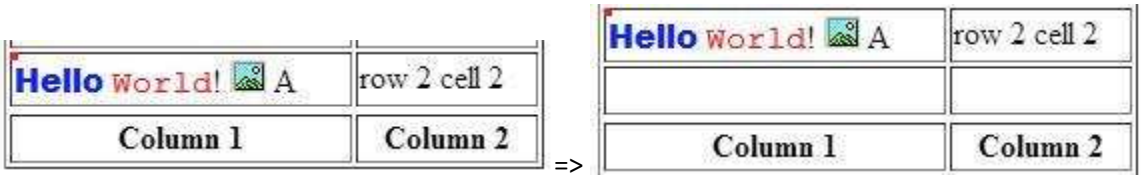
The element toolbar for a table cell contains buttons for adding columns and rows; for merging and splitting cells; and for setting column styles.

Set column styles. It will be explained in more details later.

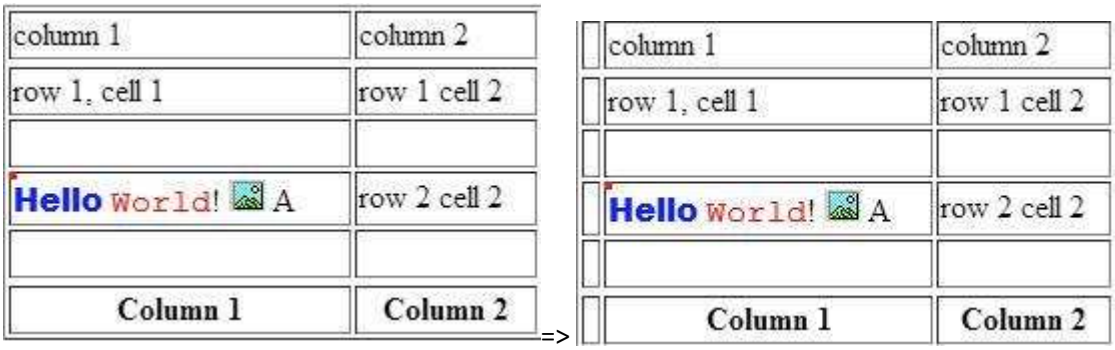
Add a new row above the selected cell



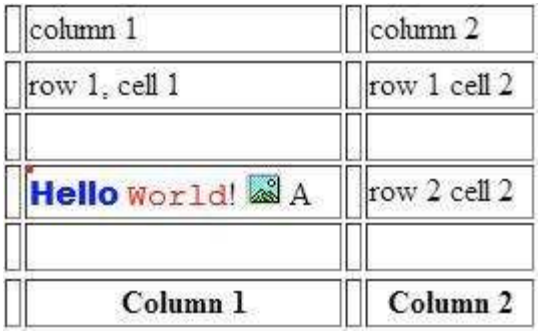
Add a new row below the selected cell



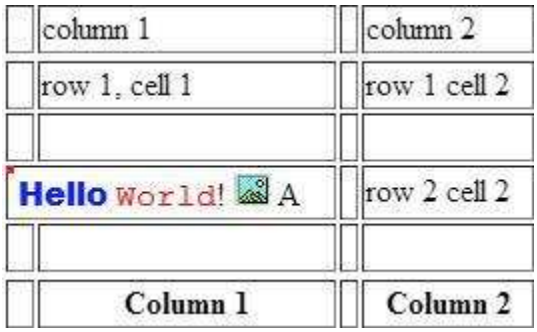
Add a new column to the left of the selected cell



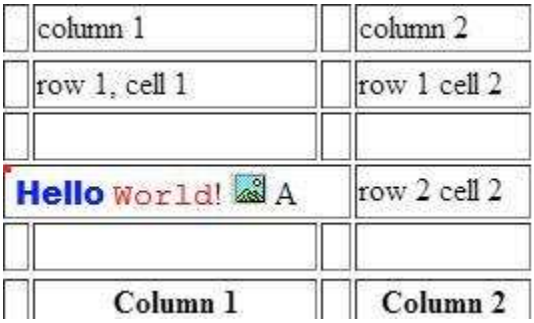
Add a new column to the right of the selected cell



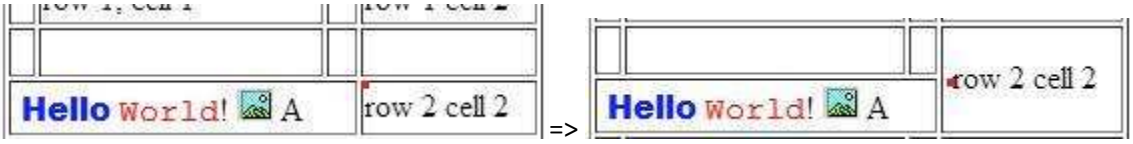
Merge selected cell with the cell on its left



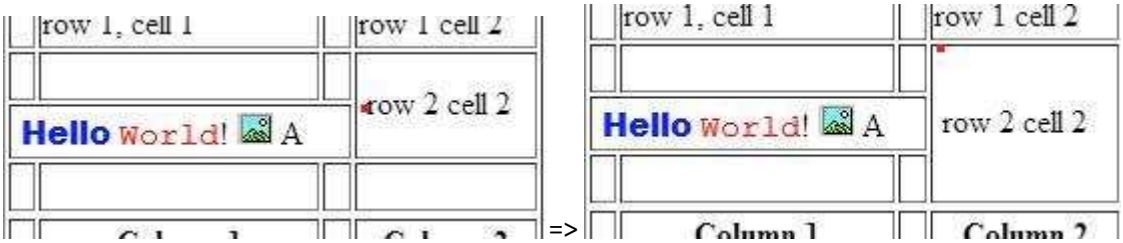
Merge selected cell with the cell on its right



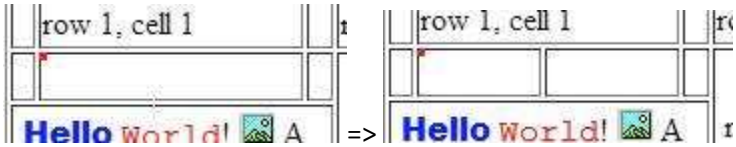
Merge selected cell with the cell above it



Merge selected cell with the cell below it



Split selected cell into two cells side by side



Split selected cell into two cells stack on each other

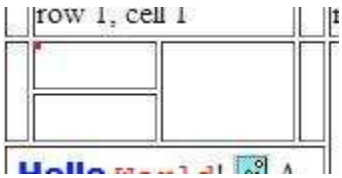
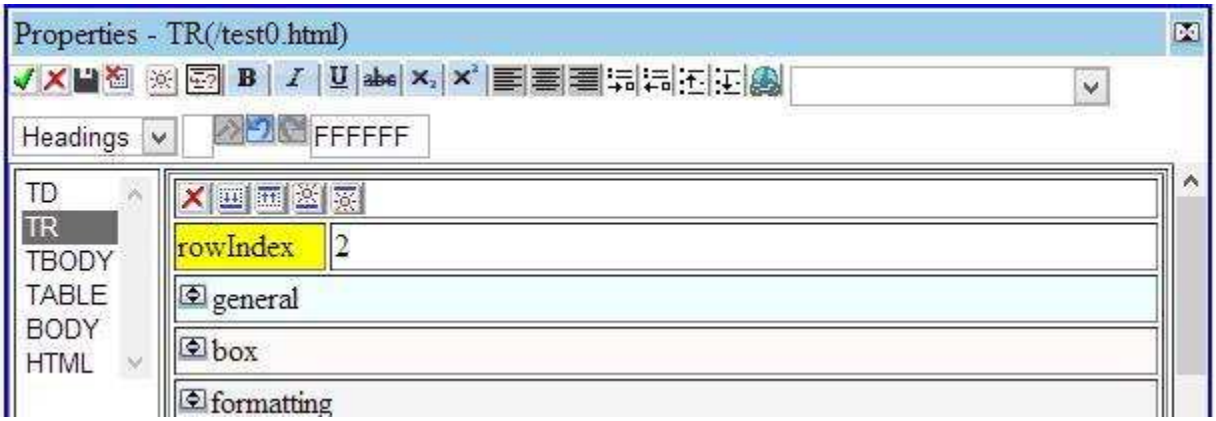


Table row

The parent element of a table cell is a table row. We may select a table row and give it styles.



The element toolbar for a table row contains following buttons.

Delete the row

Add a new row above the selected row

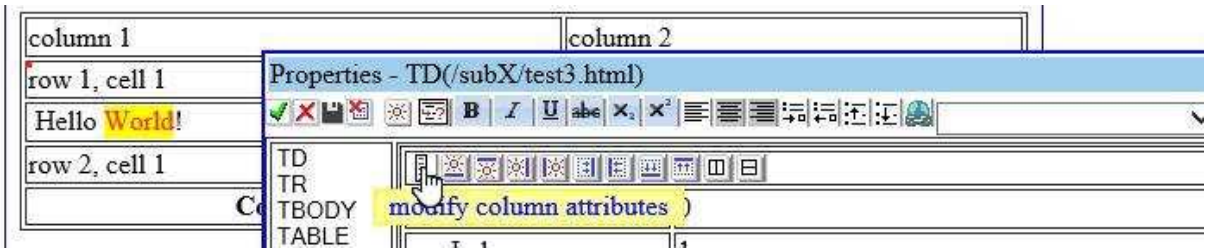
Add a new row below the selected row

Merge selected row with the row above it

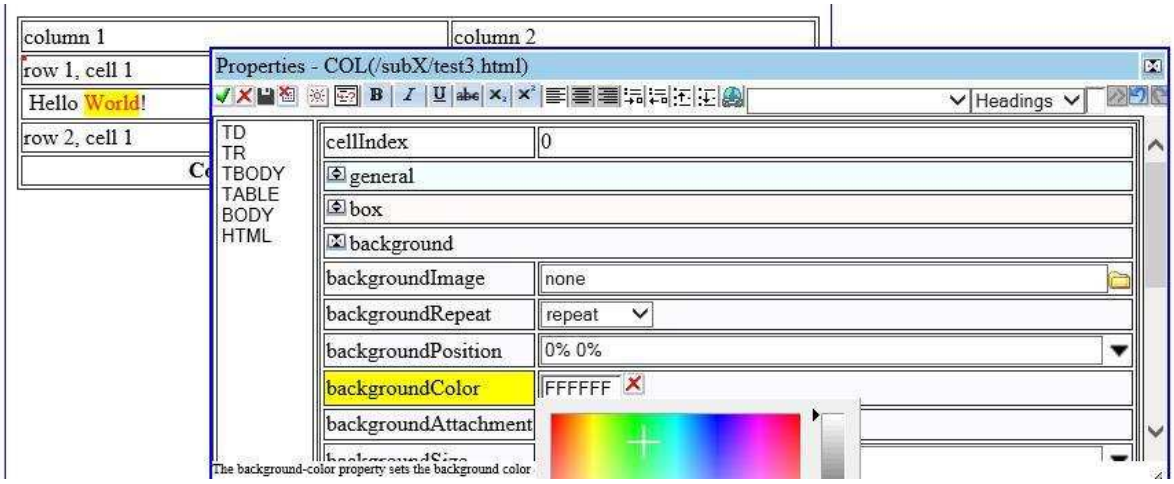
Merge selected row with the row below it

Table Column Styles

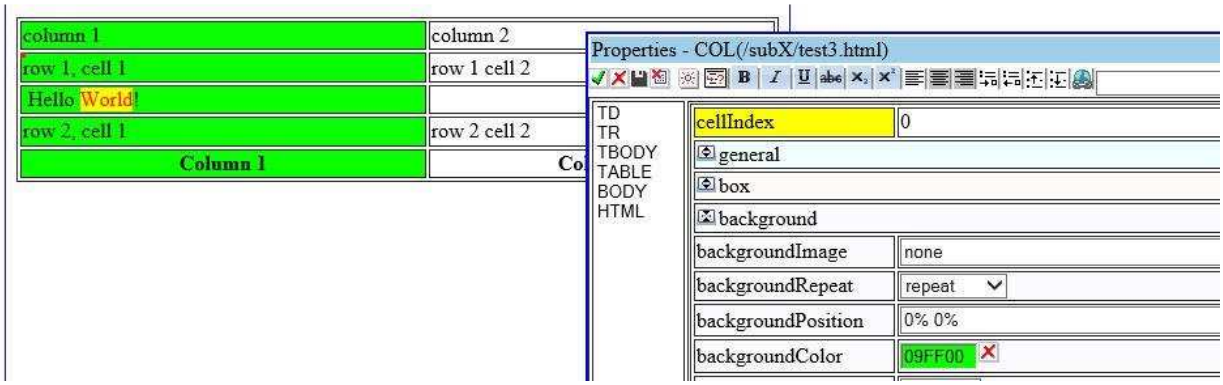
Select a table cell, click to edit the styles of the column.



For example, we set background color of a column:



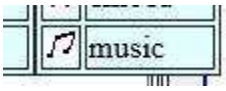
The styles are applied to the whole column, not just the selected cell.



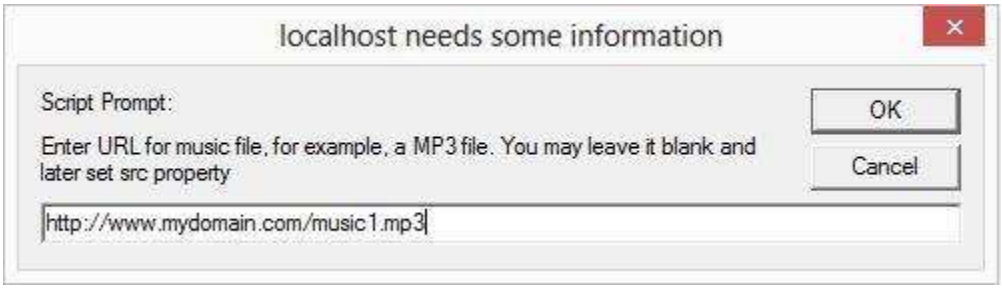
Music Element

Use music element

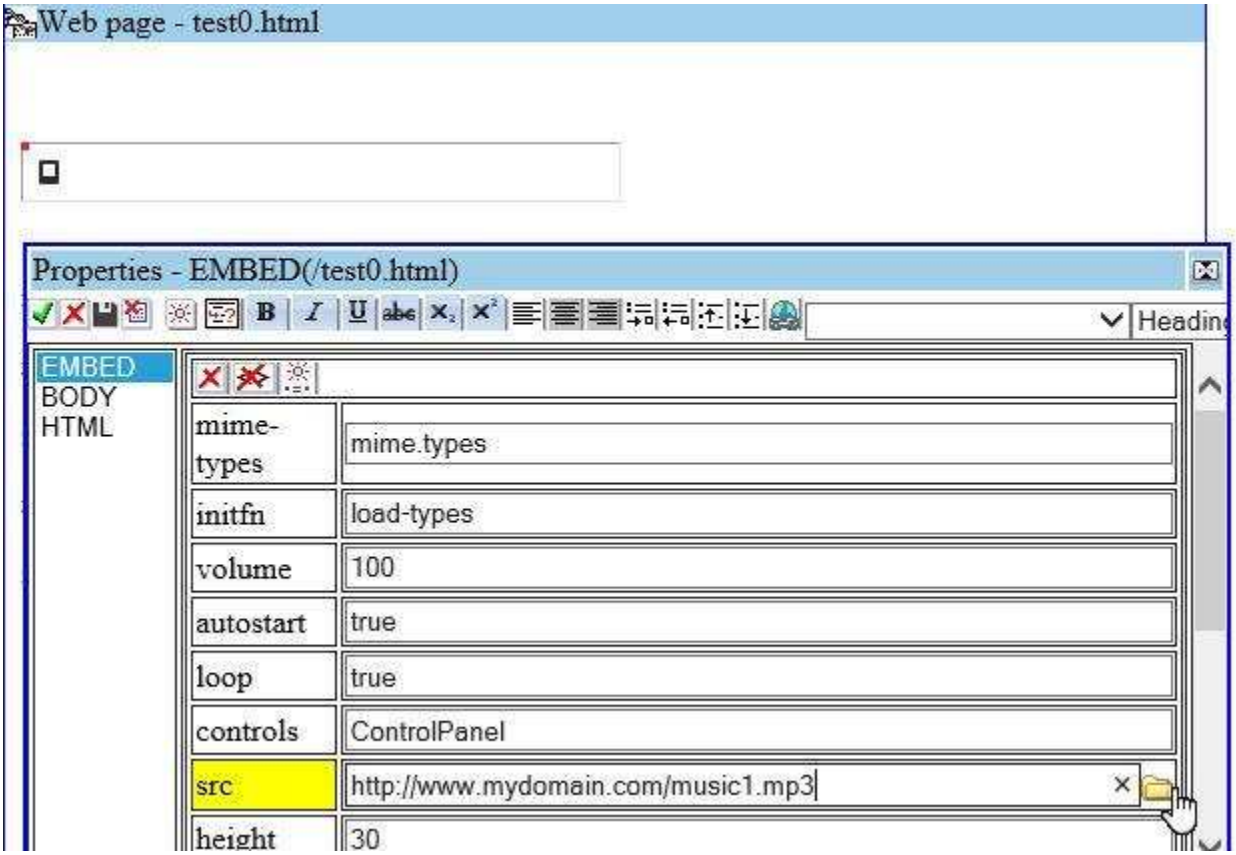
You may use it to play MP3 music file from your web pages.



A dialogue box appears to let you specify music file path:



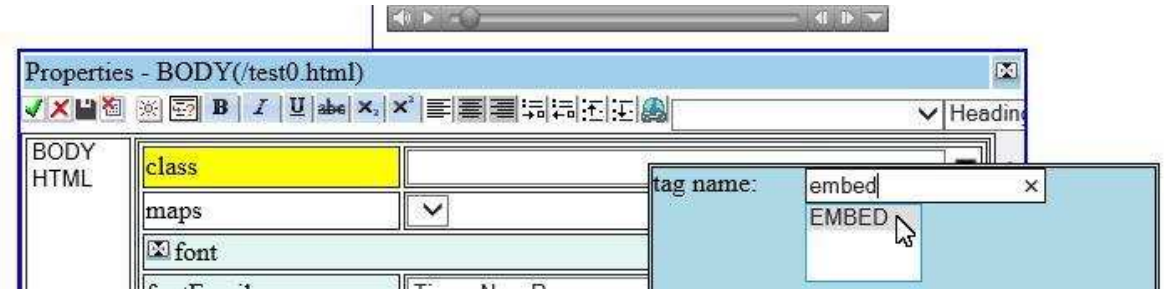
You may also leave it blank and later set [src] property of the music element to a music-file URL or upload your music file.



After uploading a music file, you can see that the URL for the music file does not include domain name that means the file is on the same web server as your web page:

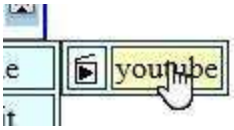
Selecting music element

When you click a music element, unlike clicking other elements, the music element is not selected. To select a music element, you may use element locator by clicking on the toolbar. Search embed for music element

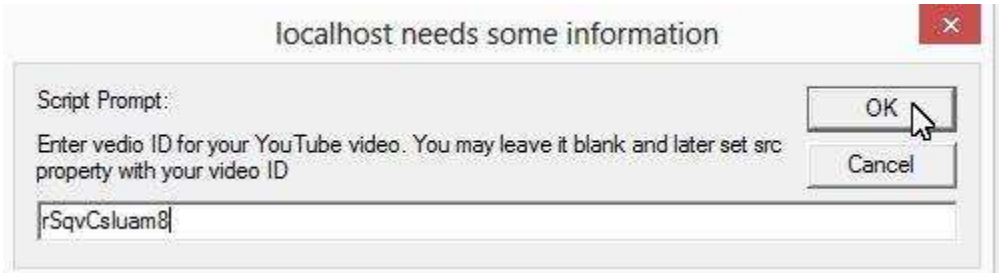


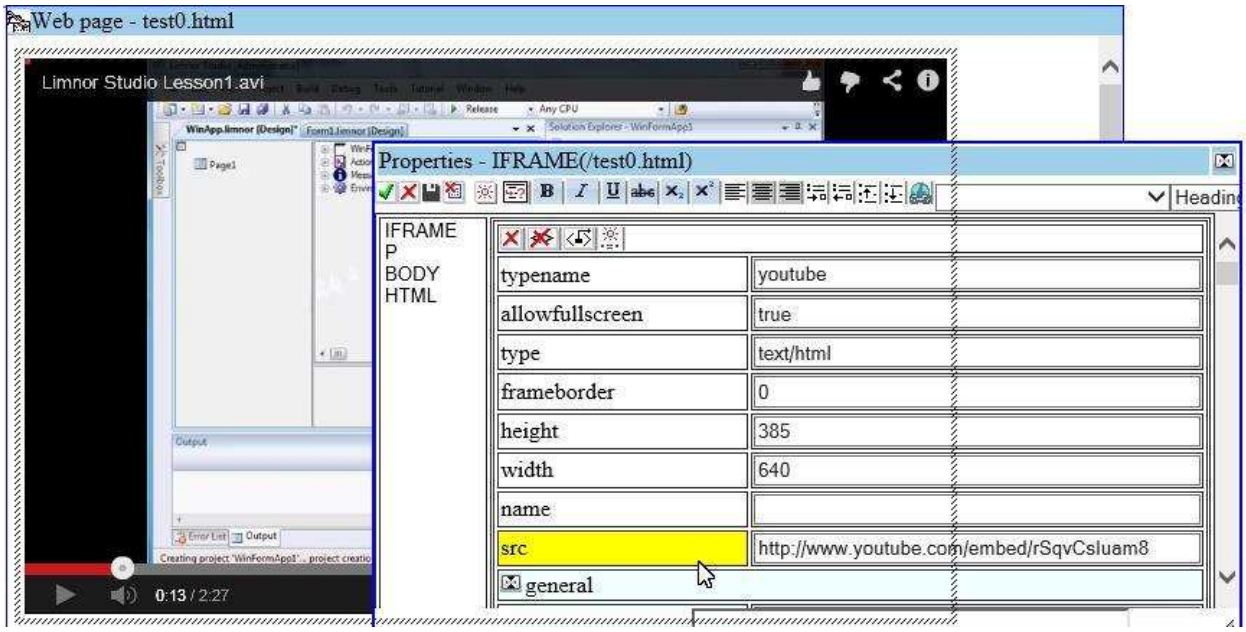
YouTube Element

To include a video on a web page, you may first upload your video file to YouTube and then include a YouTube element in your web page to play your video.



Every video uploaded to YouTube is given a unique ID. When you add a YouTube element to your web page, a dialogue box appears asking for a video ID:





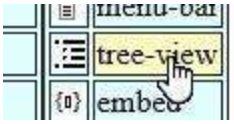
Note how the video ID is used in the "src" property. You may change the video ID in the "src" property to play different videos.

If you have difficulty in selecting a YouTube element then you may click on the toolbar and search for IFRAME.

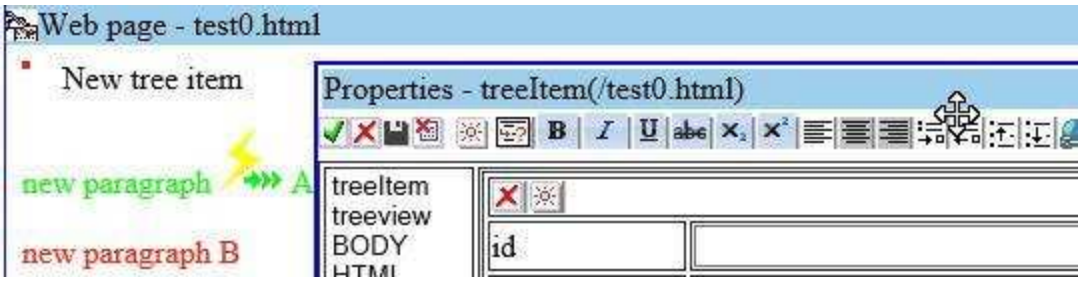
Tree View Element

Create tree view

A tree view element is similar to bullets in a document but it allows expanding and collapsing of items.

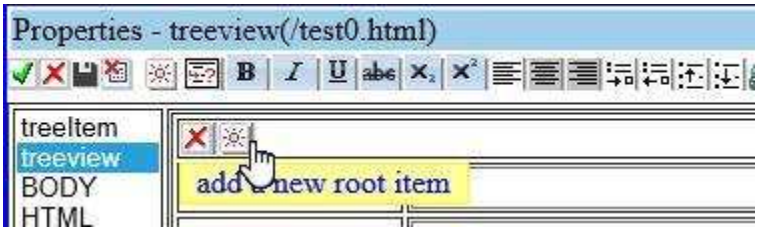


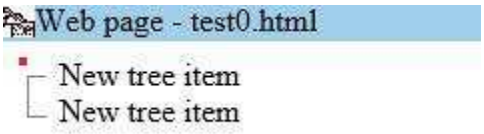
When a new tree view element is created, a new root item is created.



Add root items

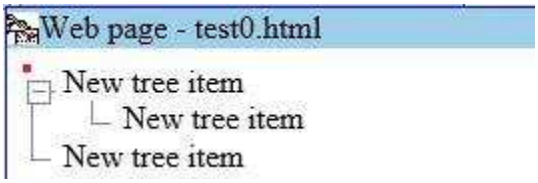
To add new root items, select the tree view element and click .





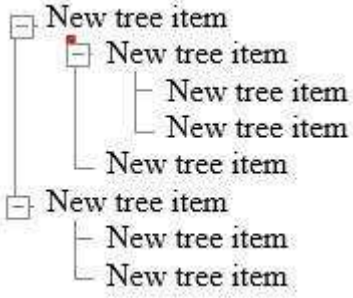
Add sub items

To add new sub items to a parent item, select desired parent item and click



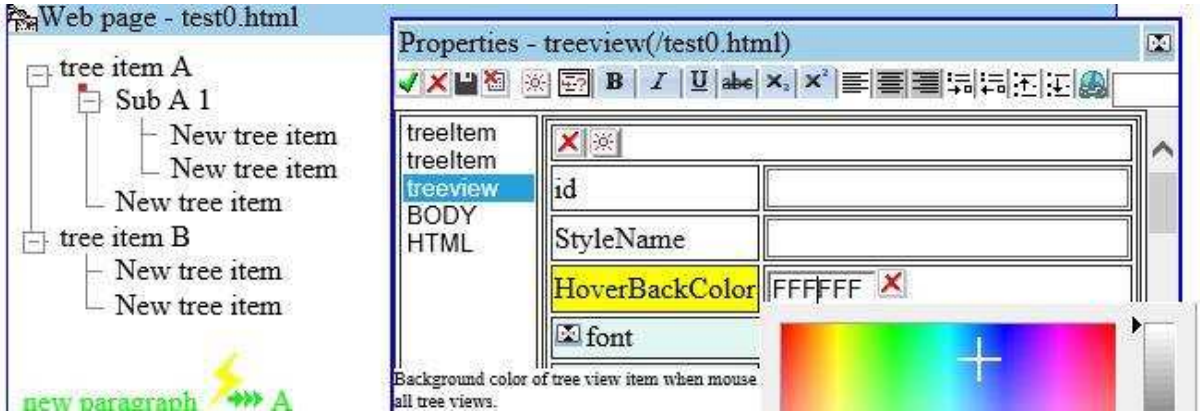
Expand and collapse items

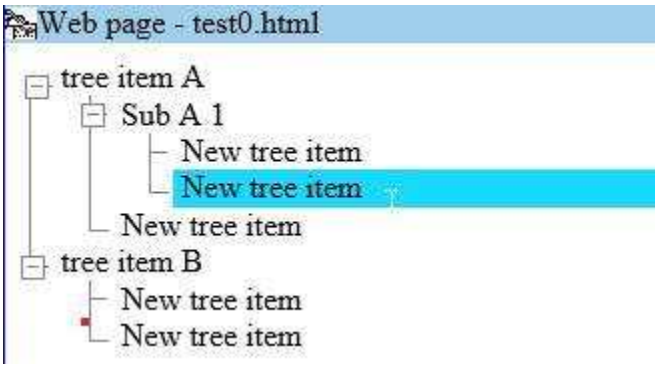
At both design time and run time, tree view items can be expanded or collapsed by clicking ⊞ and ⊟



Hover color

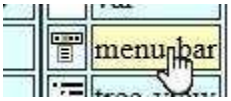
You may use a background color change to highlight the tree view item under the mouse pointer. Select the tree view element, set its HoverBackColor property:

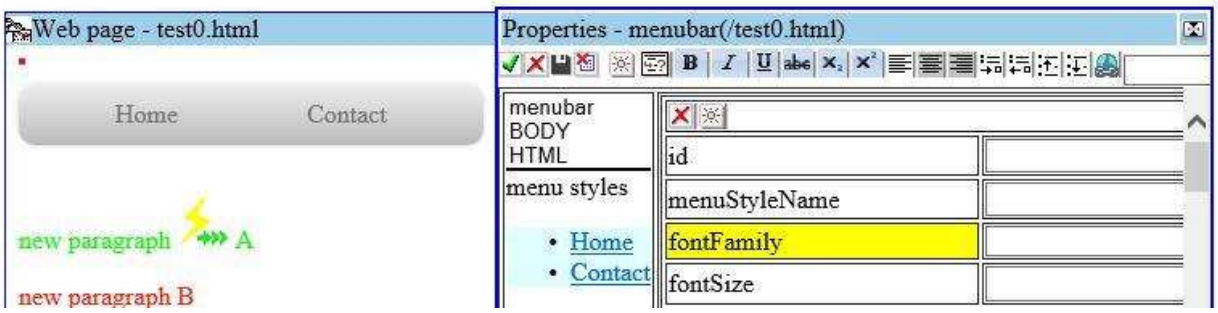




Menu-Bar Element

Menu bars can be used to do page navigations or JavaScript actions.



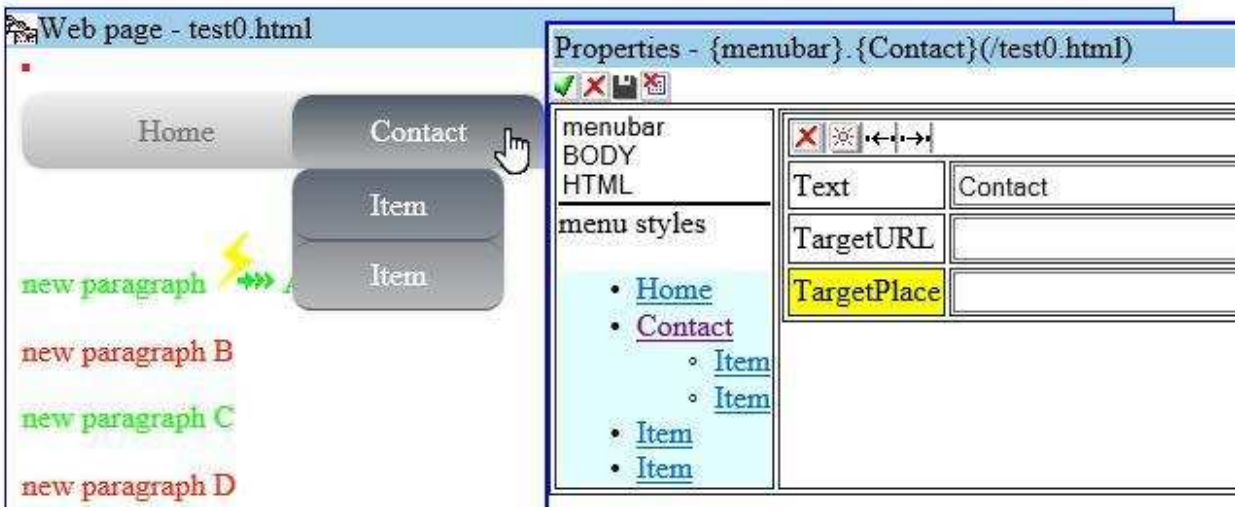


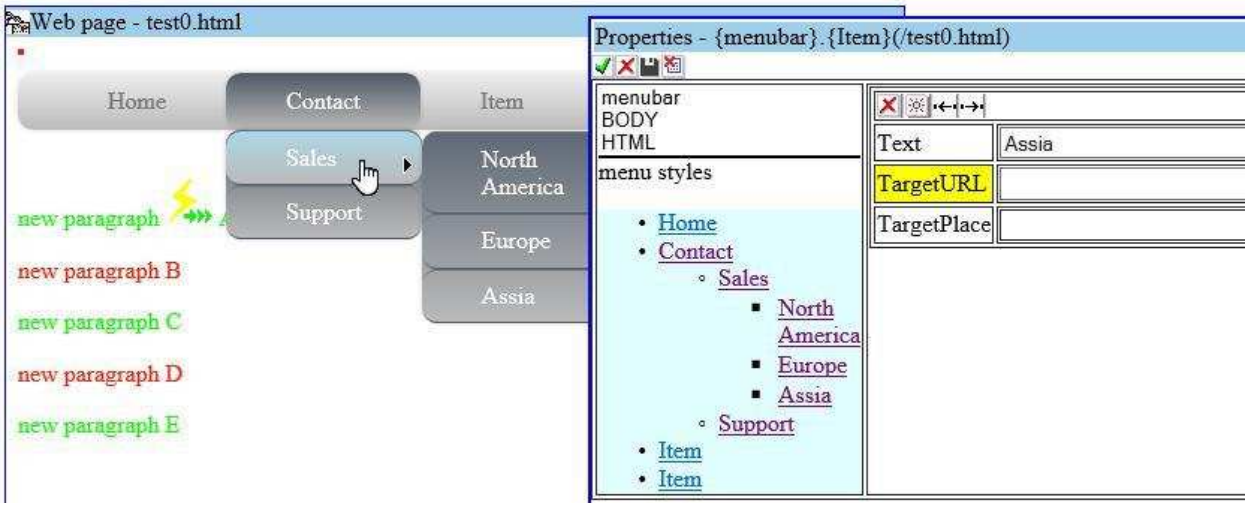
Add Root Items

Click in the menu bar element toolbar to add new items.

Add Child Items

Click in the menu item toolbar to add sub item to the menu item.

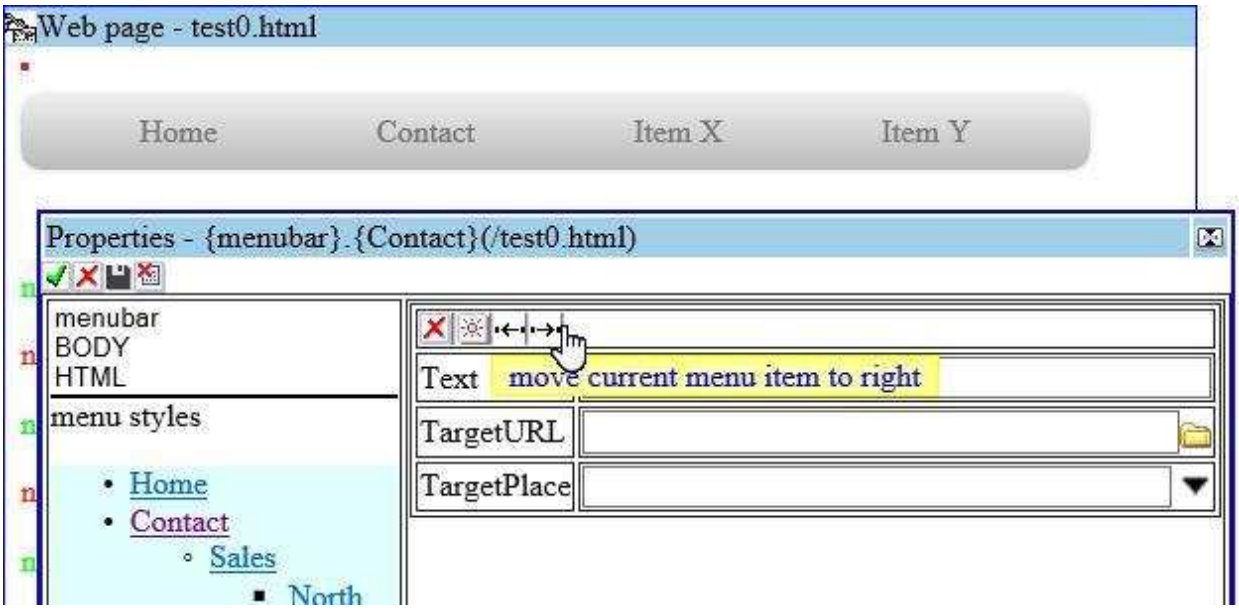


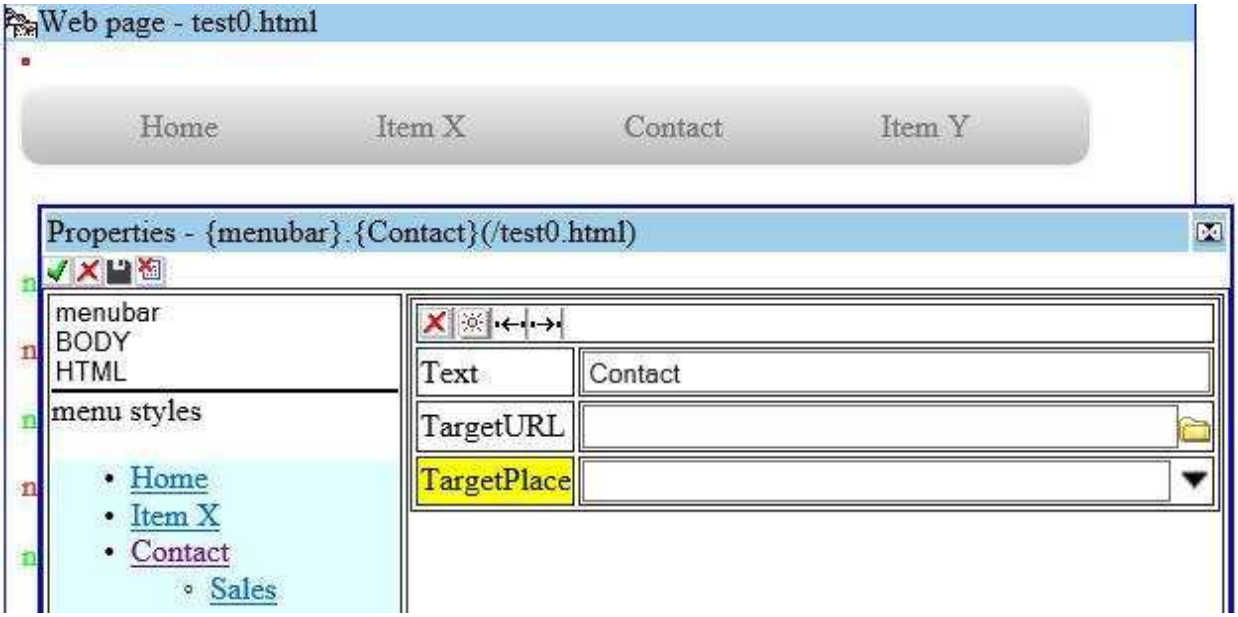


Note that the Text property of each menu item is the caption of the menu item.

Move root menu item to right

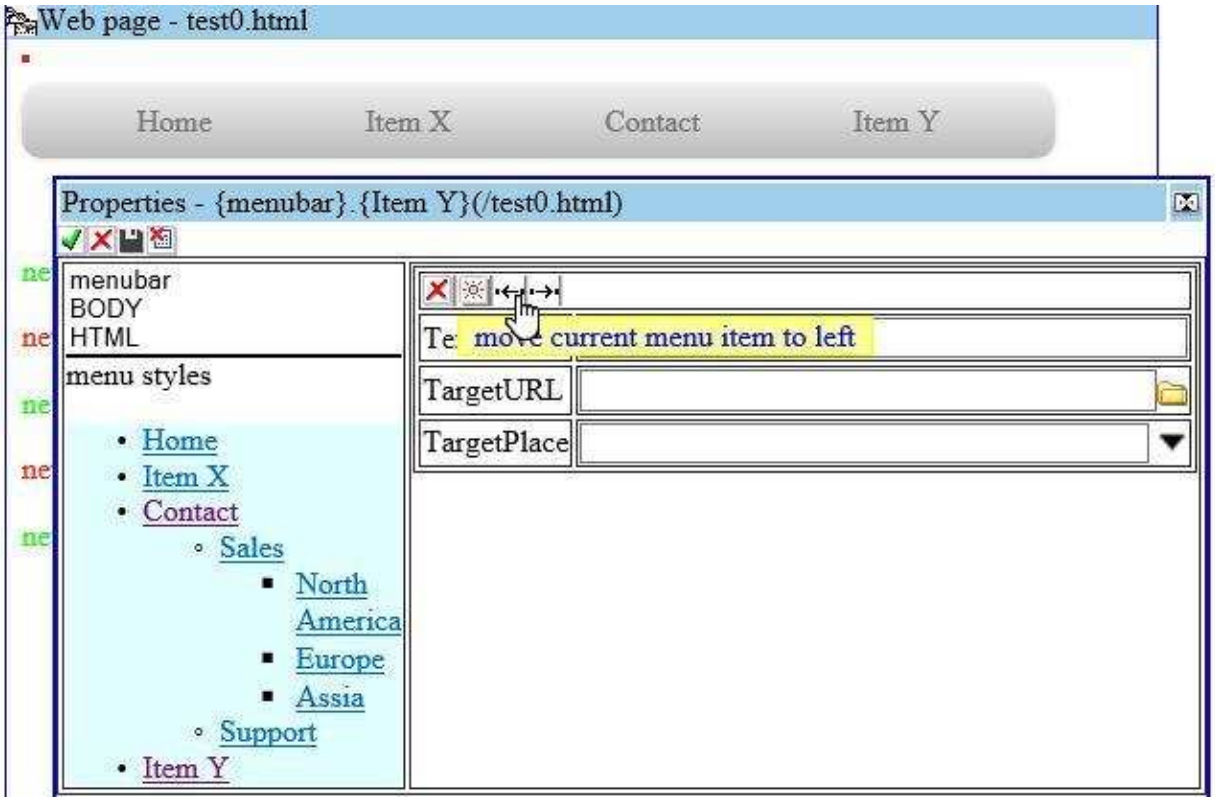
Select a root menu item and click ⇢ to switch position with the item on its right.

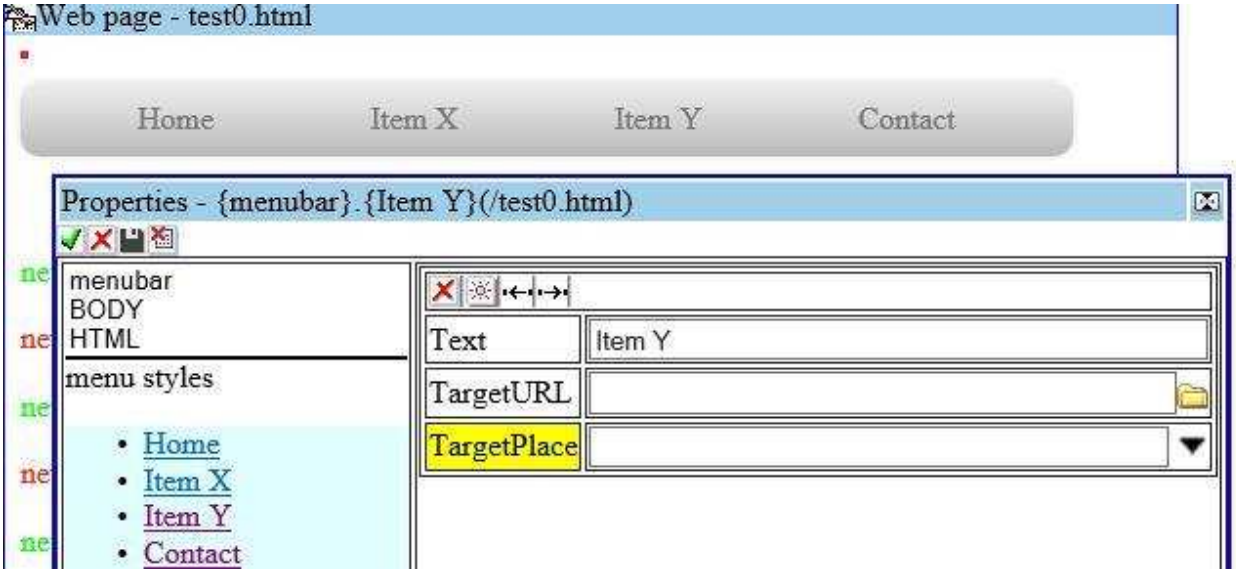




Move root menu item to left

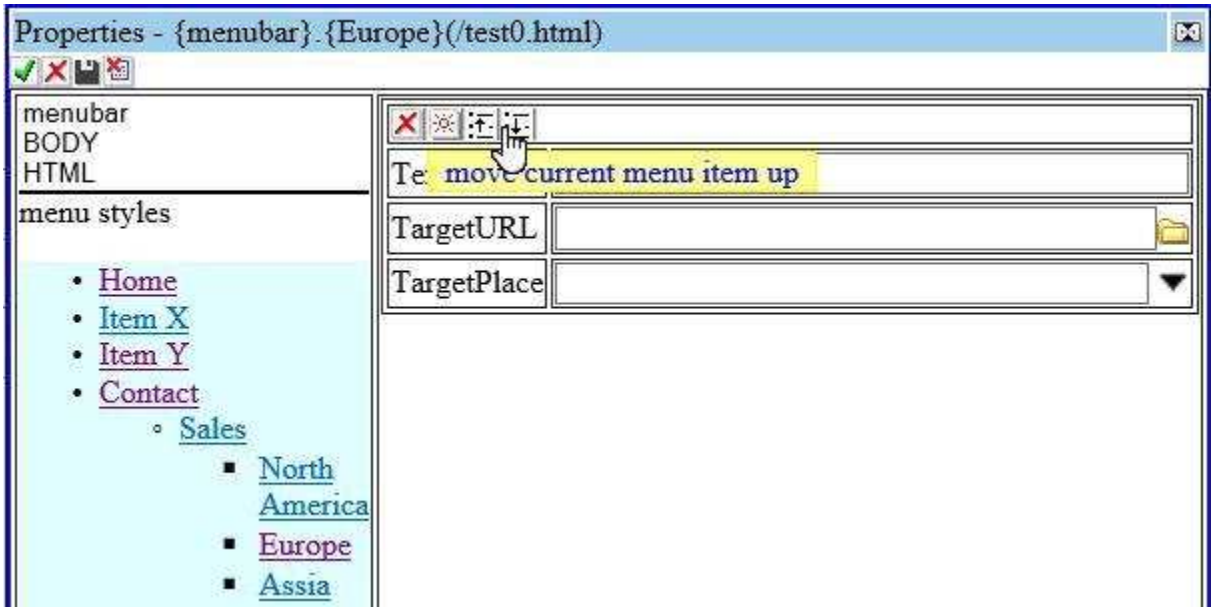
Select a root menu item and click ↤ to switch position with the item on its left.

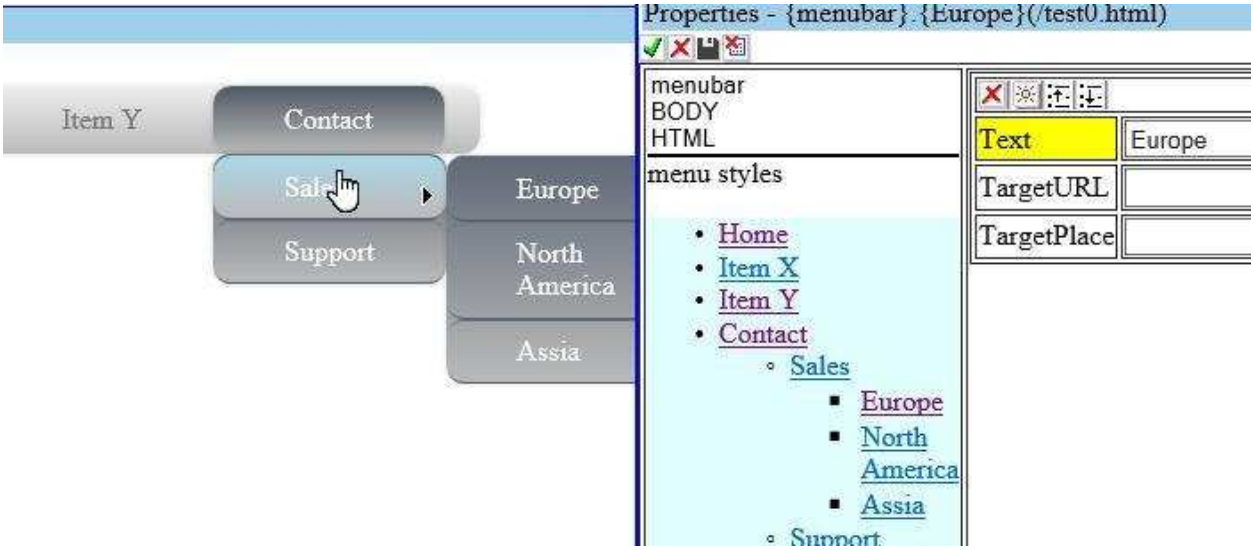




Move sub menu item up

Select a sub menu item and click to switch position with the item above it.





Move sub menu item down

Select a sub menu item and click ⁝↓ to switch its position with the item below it.

Menu actions

A menu item's TargetURL and TargetPlace of the menu item are for specifying hyperlink.

When a menu item is clicked, the web page specified by TargetURL is opened into the window specified by TargetPlace. For how to specify TargetPlace see section "Set Hyperlink display destination" and section "IFrame". These sections explain how to set Target property for an anchor element. The Target property of an anchor element is the same as the TargetPlace property of a menu item.

Menu Styles

Click "Menu styles" to show menu styles:

"menuStyleName" works in the same way as "styleName" of other elements.

Menu size

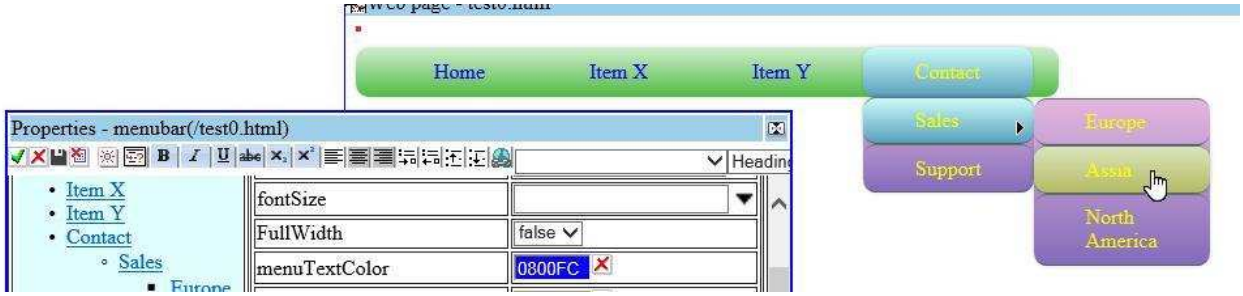
- FullWidth – If it is True then then menu bar fills the width of its parent element
- menuBarHorizontalPadding – paddings between root menu items.
- menuBarVerialPadding – paddings above and below root menu items
- dropdownHorizontalPadding – paddings before and after sub menu captions
- dropdownVerticalPadding – paddings above and below sub menu items

Menu bar round corner size

- menuBarRadius – radius of menu bar corners
- dropdownRadius – radius of sub menu corners

Menu colors

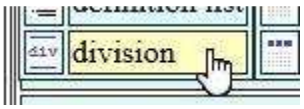
All other styles are for colors of various parts of the menu. You may change the styles and see their effects on the menu. For example,



Division Element

Many kinds of elements cannot be added to a paragraph element. For example, a table cannot be added to a paragraph. A menu bar cannot be added to a paragraph.

A division element can be used as a container to hold most kinds of elements.



Compound Pages

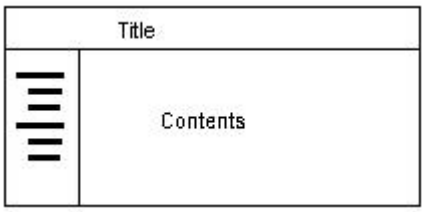
A page may contain other pages. This chapter uses an example to illustrate such design.

Layout Design

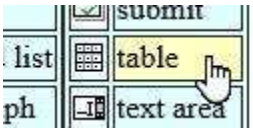
Page layout design is an art. The example presented here is by no means for teaching art. It is just to show one technique to do page layout using table element.

Set Page Parts Using Table

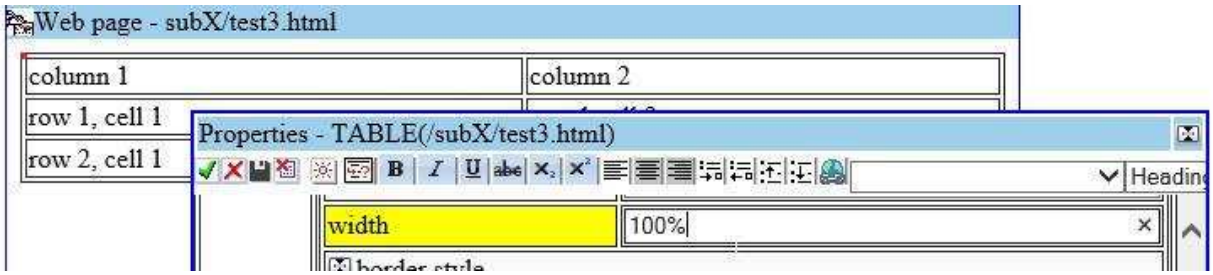
Suppose we want our page to have a title on the top part, under the top part, left side is a tree view for navigation; right side is for contents.



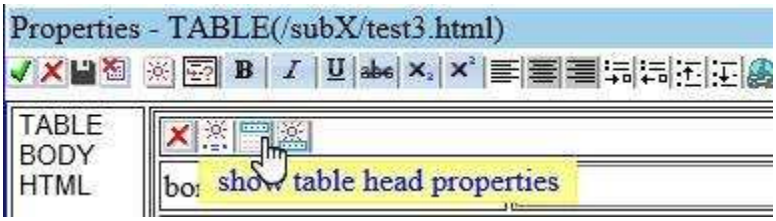
We may use a table element to layout these 3 parts of the page.

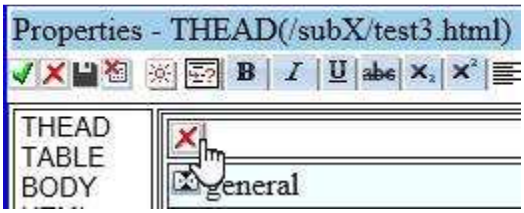


Set the table's width and height to 100% so that it fills the whole page:

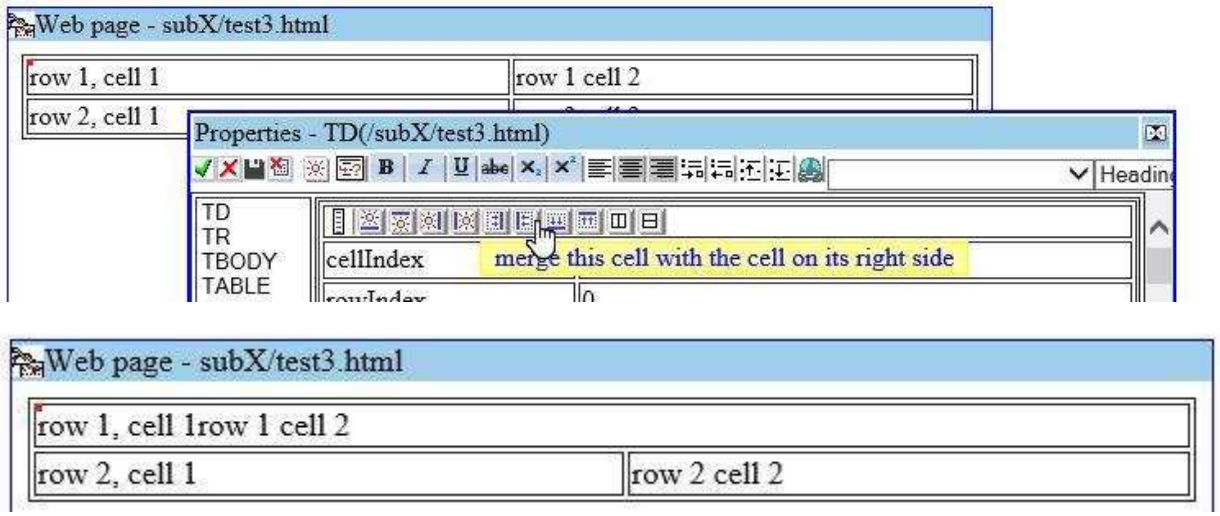


Remove the table header:

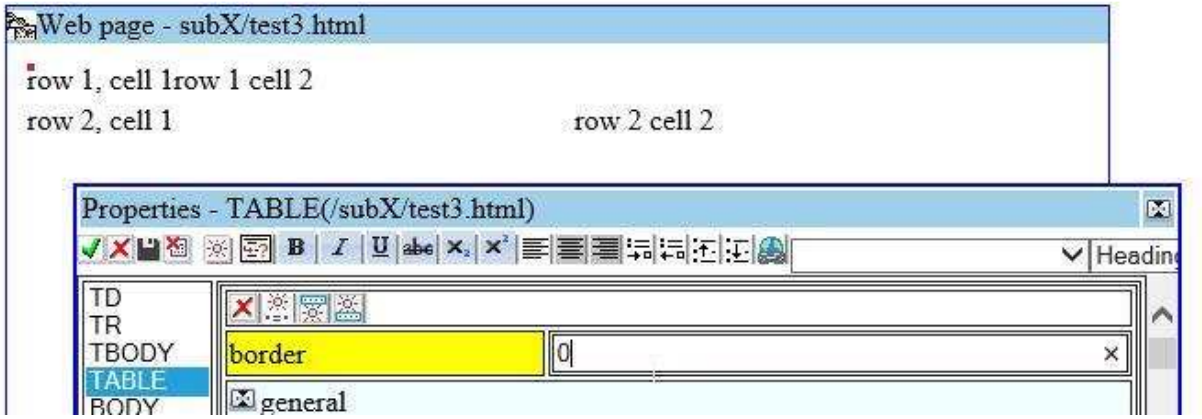




Merge the two cells in the first row:

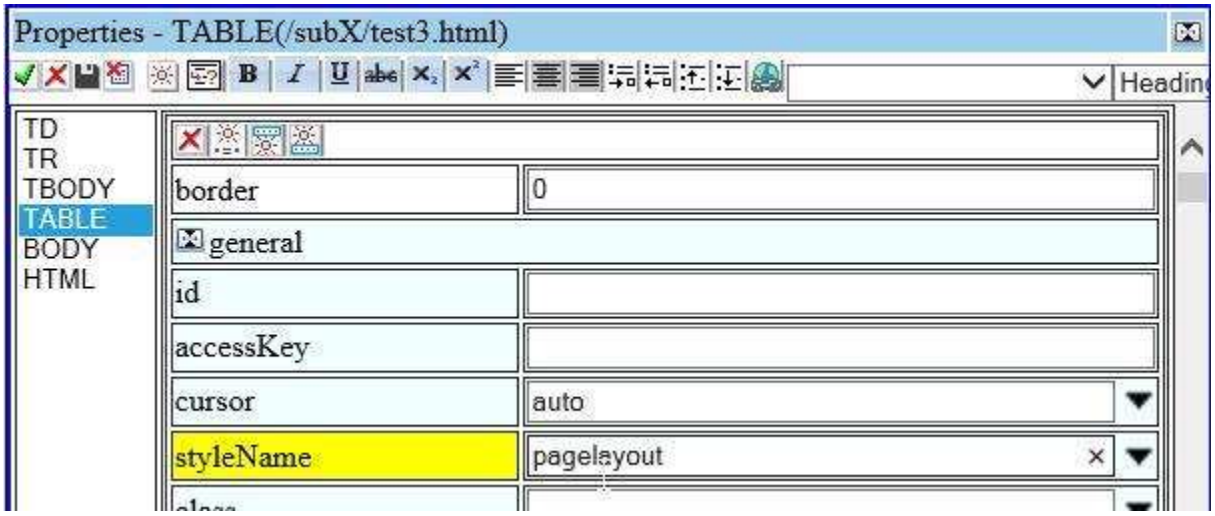


Remove table border:



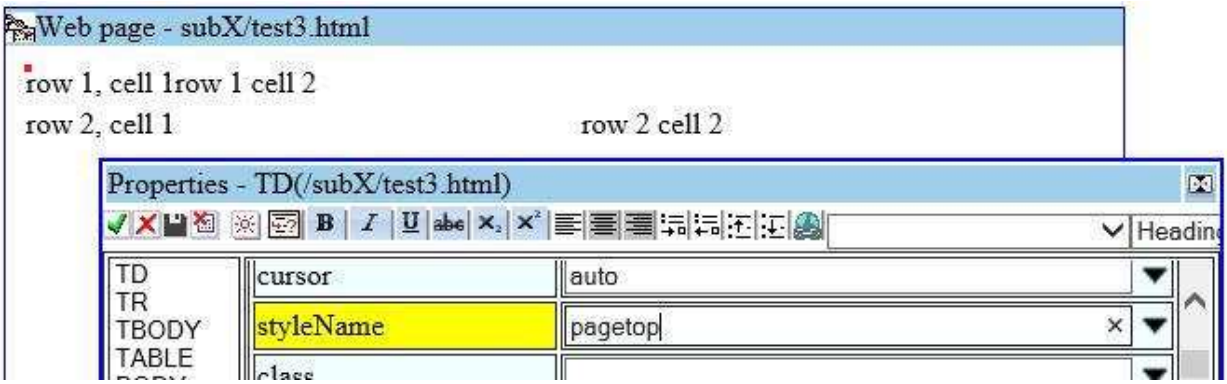
We are done creating the 3 parts of the page. We may give the 3 parts contents and styles according to our art design and creation. Below is a simple example.

Before we do any editing, let's give the table's styleName property a value, say, pagelayout, so that our editing to the table will not affect other tables we may add to the page in the future.

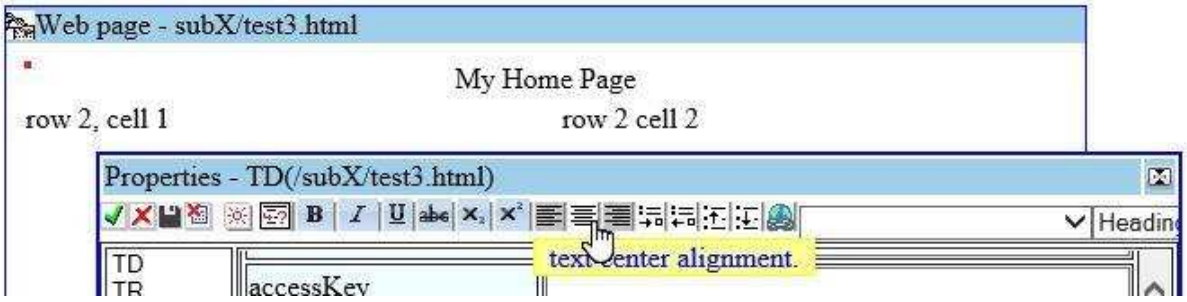


Top page part

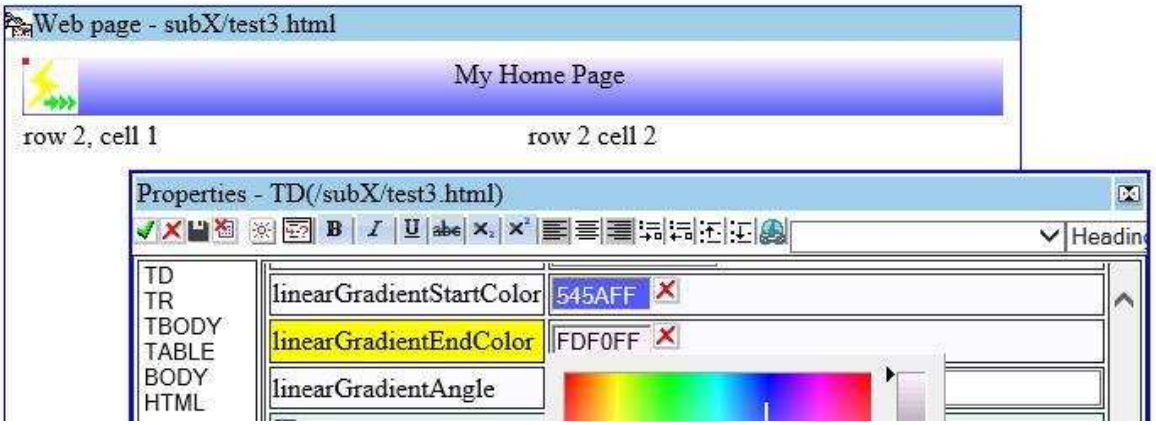
Let's set "styleName" property of the table cell for top page part so that the styles for it will not be shared by other table cells:



Use center-alignment:

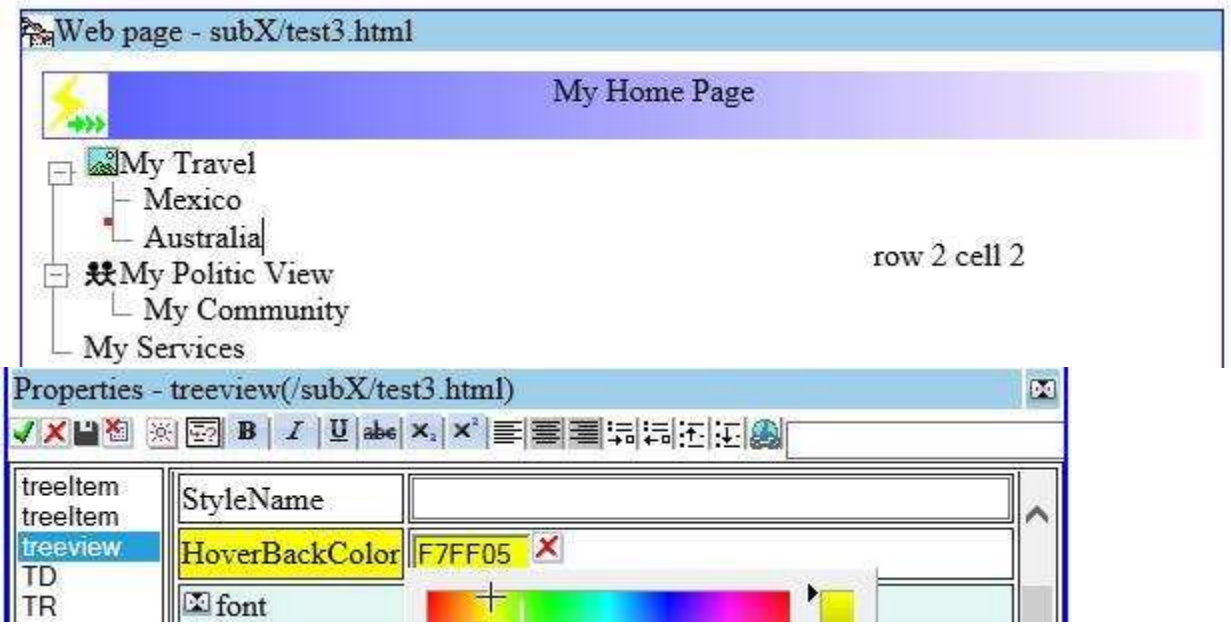


Add an image and set a gradient background color:



Left page part

Add a tree view to the left part of the page for page navigation.

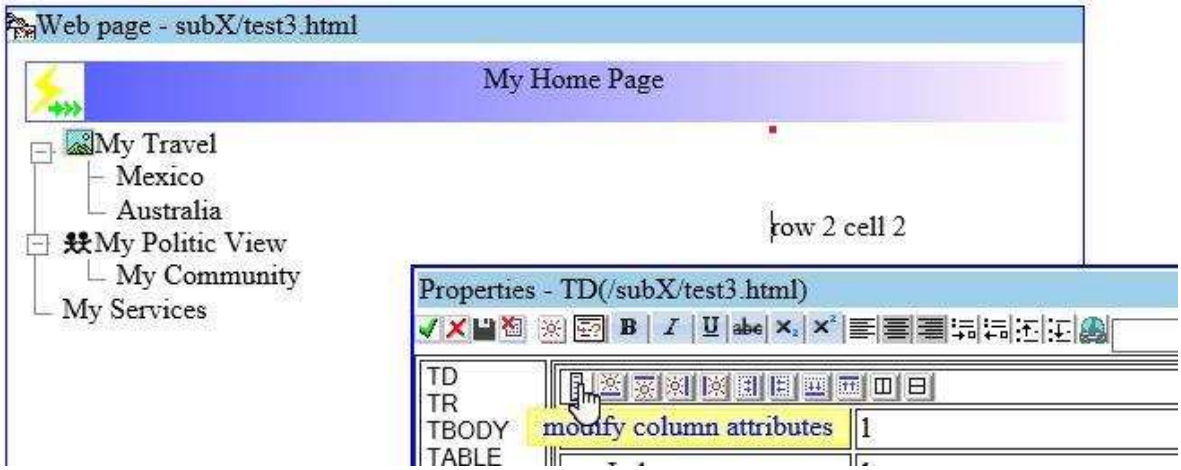


Our design is that when a visitor click a tree view item, a corresponding web page is displayed on the right side.

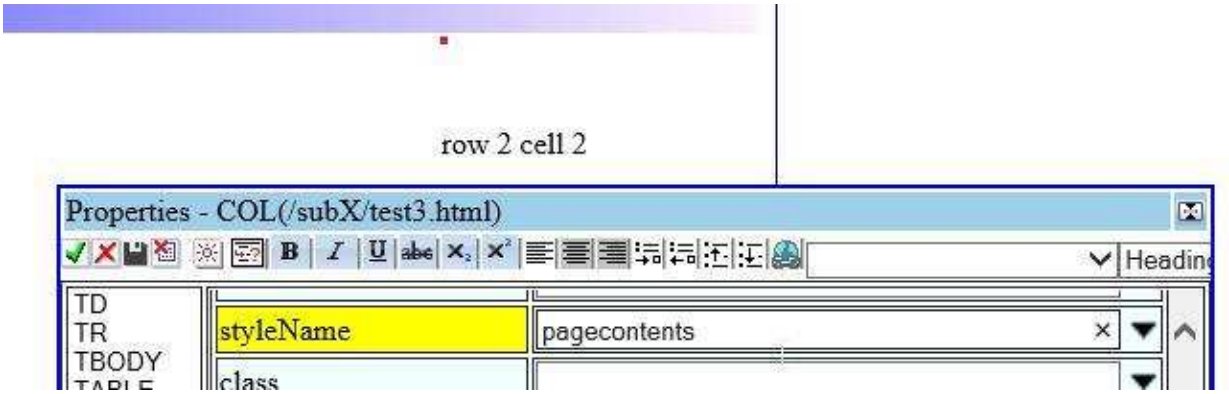
Right page part

We want to use this part of the page to show contents. We want to maximize its width. We may set its width to "100%" to maximize it.

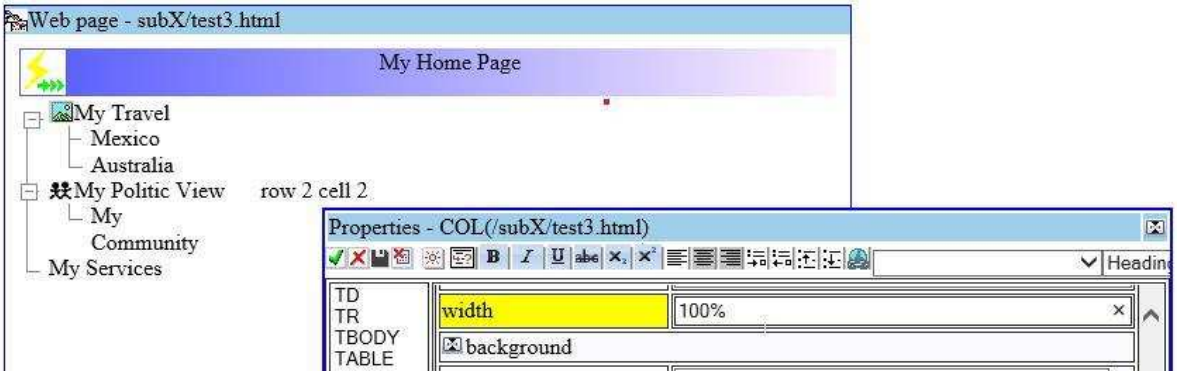
Click to edit the column:



Before we do editing, give a value to styleName first so that our editing will not be applied to other columns:

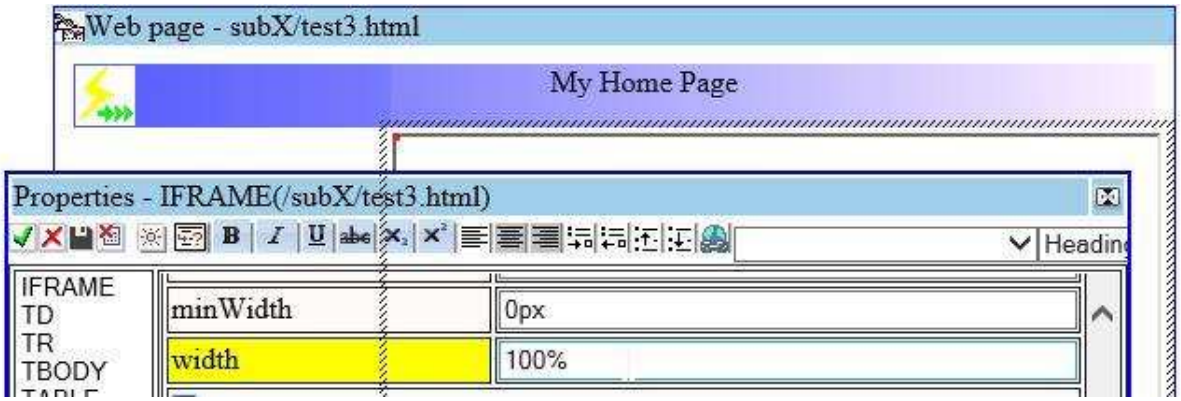


Set width to 100%:

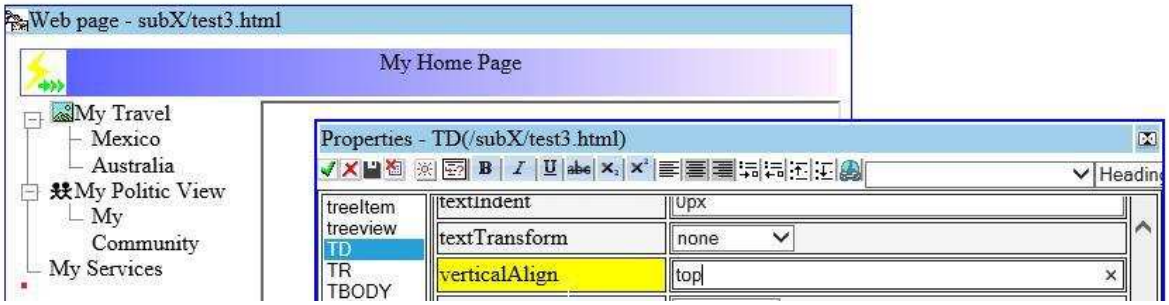


Embed page via IFrame element

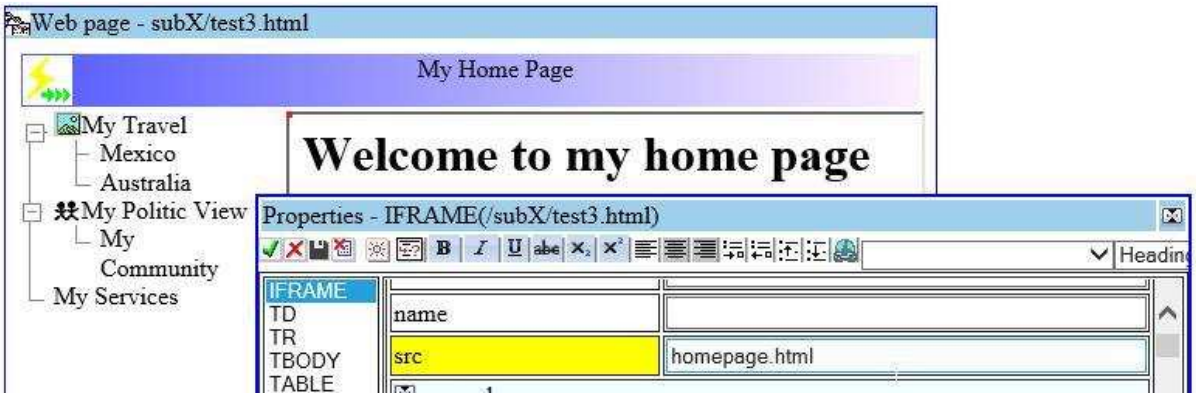
An IFrame element can be used to embed a web page. Add an IFrame element to the right side. Set its width to 100% to make fill the right side of the page:



Set verticalAlign of the left side to top so that the tree view will be top-aligned:



Suppose we designed a page named homepage.html, we may set it to the src property of the IFrame element:



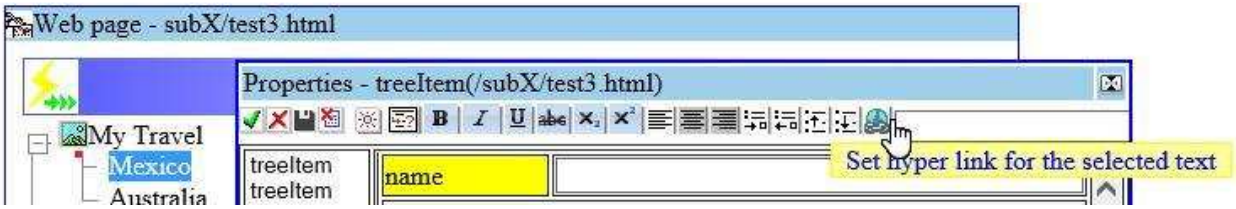
Note that you need to click the border of the iframe element to select it.

Create page navigations

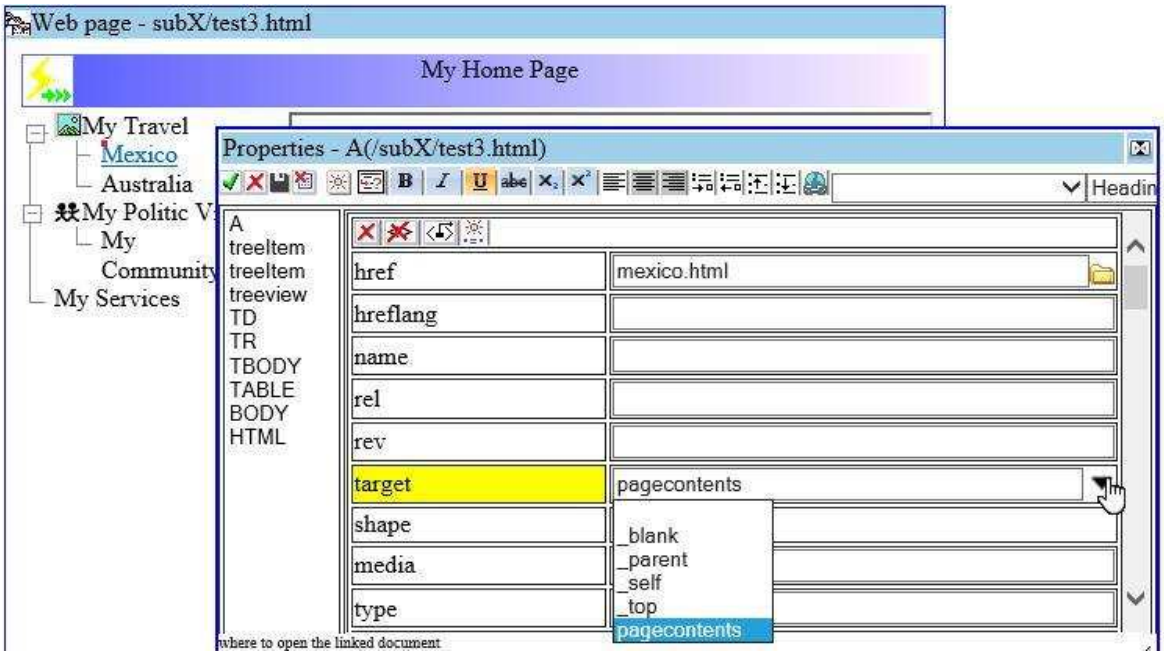
By our design, when a visitor clicks a tree view item, we want to display a corresponding web page on the right part of the page. We use one example to show this can be done.

First, we need to give the iframe element a name as the page navigation destination.

Suppose when tree view item "Mexico" is clicked, a web page named mexico.html is displayed in the iframe element. Create a hyperlink in the tree view item.



Set hyperlink to mexico.html and set target to the name of the iframe:



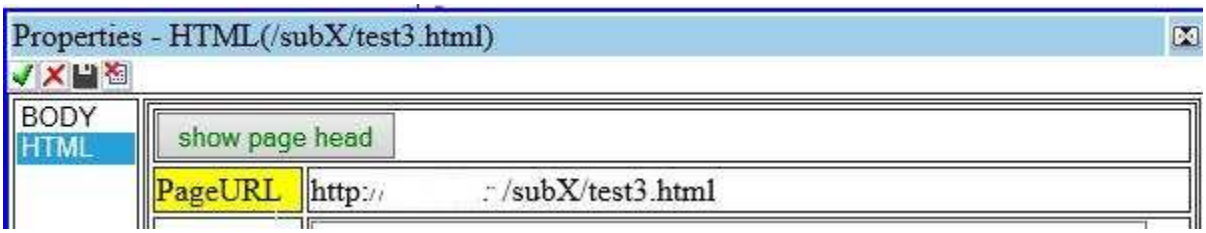
Let's publish the page and view it in a web browser:

Click "Mexico", the corresponding appears in the right part of the page:

Get Full Page Address

On publishing your web pages, you may want to send page addresses to your friends to let them visit your web pages.

For a single page, you may copy PageURL property and send it to your friends:



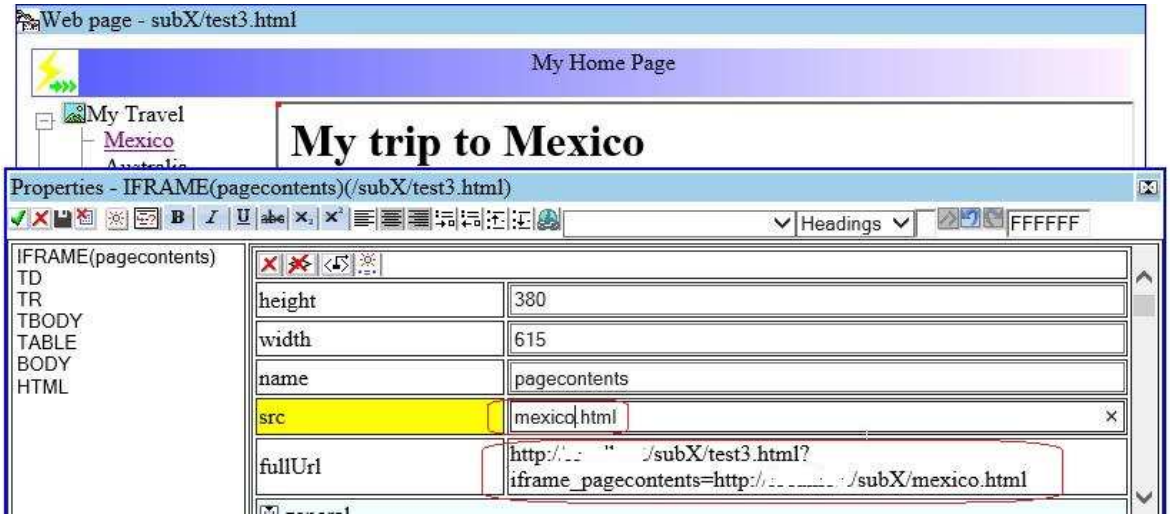
For a page embedded in another page, things are a little bit complicated.

Suppose you modified mexico.html and you want a page address to show mexico.html inside the compound page:

PageURL does not meet such requirements. The PageURL for the compound page will display "Welcome to my home page". The PageURL for mexico.html will display "My trip to Mexico" without top part and left part.

The fullUrl of the iframe element gives the page address for such situation:

To get desired FullUrl value for an embedded web page, set the page name to src property:



You may copy the value of fullUrl and send it to your friends.

After getting fullUrl value, do not forget to set src property back to the web page for initial display of the compound page.

Feedback

Please send your feedback and suggestions to support@limnor.com. Thanks!