

iPoorly Admin Manual

This manual contains instructions on how to add, edit or delete new content on the website, as well as how to customise the content more freely. Refer to the user manual to navigate around the website and what each page individually does.

Entering the Website

Click the Login/Signup button to log in. The login form should be selected by default, and so administrator credentials should be filled to login as an admin. To double check whether you have logged in as an admin, special tabs should appear in the navigation bar such as ones labelled 'Admin' and 'All URLs'.

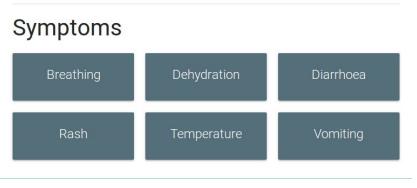


Editing website content

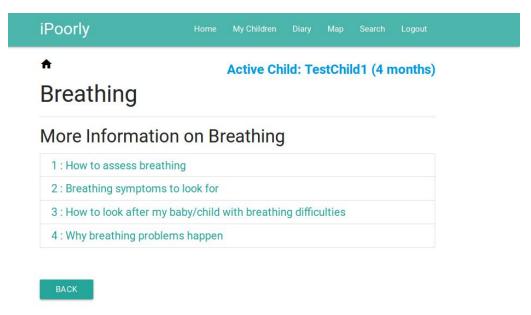
Warning:

- Deleting any symptom will delete all headings and subheadings related to the symptom.
- Deleting any heading will delete all subheadings related to the heading.

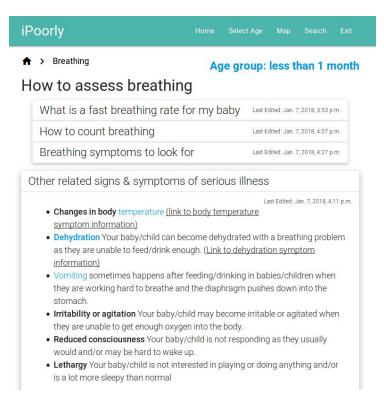
Content is organised in the structure of a group of symptoms. Each symptom may have a group of headings associated with it, while each heading may have a group of subheadings associated with it.



Current symptoms



Headings for Breathing symptom



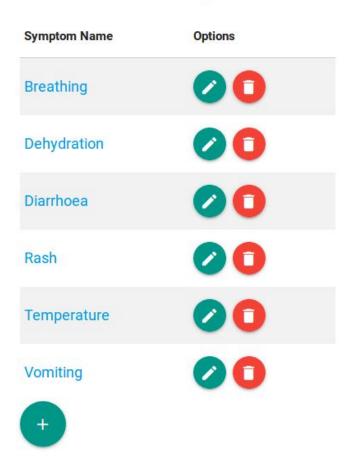
Subheadings for 'How to assess breathing' heading

To change website content, click the Admin tab. The main admin page displays all current symptoms that will be displayed on the website. The blue plus symbol at the bottom allows any admin to add a new symptom of an illness. To edit or delete a symptom, click

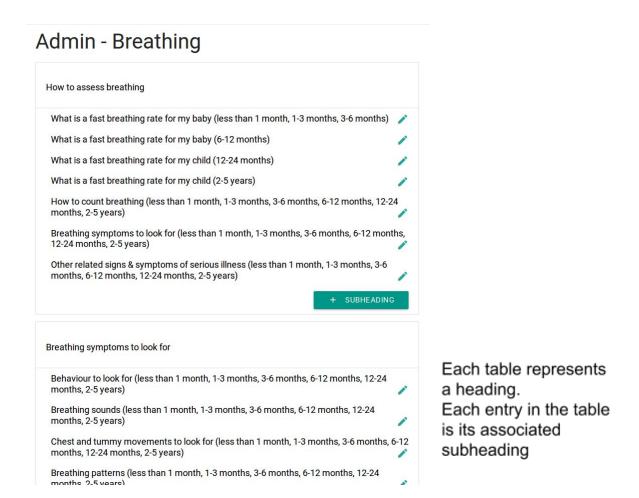
the adjacent pencil or trash can button next to the desired symptom to be edited/deleted.



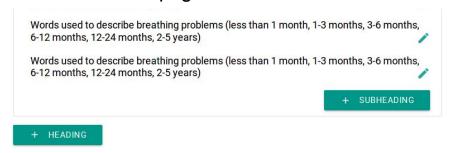
Admin - Symptoms



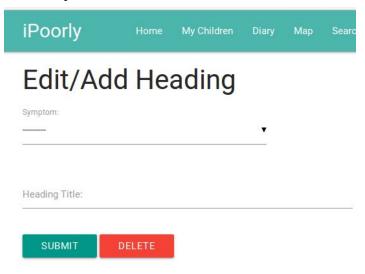
Clicking on a symptom will redirect you to a secondary admin page that displays all headings and subheadings associated with the selected symptom. The top of the secondary admin page should read "Admin - (name of selected symptom)".



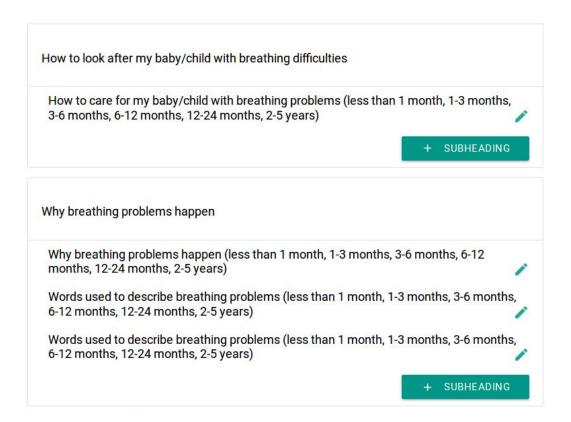
To add a heading for a symptom, click the blue '+ Heading' button at the bottom of the page.



You should be redirected to a page allowing you to add the title of the heading along with a drop down menu to allow you to select which symptom this heading is under. Once you are happy with the details, click submit and you should be redirected back to the secondary admin page with the newly added heading. The title or the associated symptom of a heading may be changed at any time by clicking on the desired heading, redirecting you to a page that allows you to edit the details or delete the heading entirely.



Each heading on the secondary admin page will display all the associated subheadings underneath it, along with a blue '+ Subheading' button underneath to add new subheadings. Each subheading also shows which age group the content will be displayed to, which is located inside the brackets.



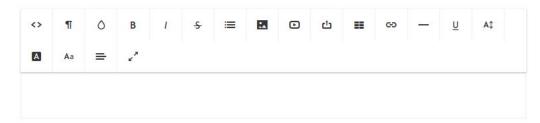
To add a subheading for a certain heading, click the '+ Subheading' button underneath the desired associated heading. This will redirect you to a page allowing you to add the title and description of the subheading, the associated heading (from a dropdown menu) and a list of checkboxes for which age group the content is to be displayed to. (Checked indicating to be shown, unchecked to be hidden to the age group).

Edit/Add Sub-Heading

Heading:

How to look after my baby/child with breathing difficult♥

Title:



AgeGroup:

- less than 1 month
- 1-3 months
- 3-6 months
- 6-12 months
- 12-24 months
- 2-5 years

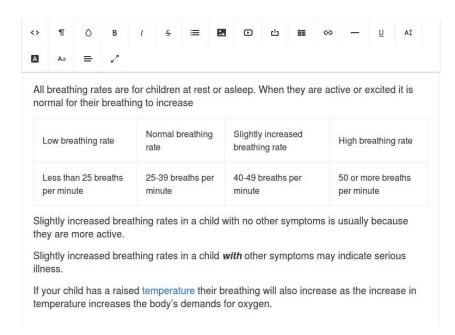
ADD

Using the description textbox

To check what each button does, hover over the button to see the title of the button. Using these buttons will generate the HTML code for the text inside the text box. To view the raw HTML code of the text, simply click the first <> button. This button toggles between the HTML code (text being in tags such as <a> or <h1>) and the rendered HTML code (the text which the users of the website will see). To toggle between fullscreen and normal view of the textbox, click the last button with the two arrows pointing outwards in opposite corners.

To read more about HTML, visit:

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html intro.asp



Rendered HTML

```
All breathing rates are for children at rest or asleep. When they are active
or excited it is normal for their
breathing to increase
Low breathing rateNormal breathing rate
Slightly increased breathing rateHigh breathing rate
Less than 25 breaths per minute25-39 breaths per minute
40-49 breaths per minute50 or more breaths per minute
Slightly increased breathing rates in a child with no other symptoms is
usually because they are more active.
Slightly increased breathing rates in a child <strong><em>with
</em></strong>other symptoms may indicate serious illness.
If your child has a raised <a href="/symptom/temperature">temperature</a>
their breathing will also increase as the increase in temperature increases the
body's demands for oxygen. 
<br>
```

Raw HTML

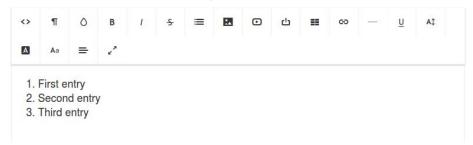
The text box located on the page allows you to add or edit the description of the subheading. To change the attribute of the text, first highlight the desired text before clicking on the appropriate button to change the attribute. This includes clicking the format, style, bold, italic, strikethrough, line, underline, size, text colour, font and align button. Clicking these buttons will generate the HTML code without having to go into the raw HTML view.



Highlight text and click button to change the attribute of the text

To start an ordered/unordered list, click where the list should be, then click the list button, choose which list you want and a new list should be added in the textbox (indicated by an invisible bullet point for an unordered list or a visible 1. Indicating the first entry in an ordered list). To add another item to the list, simply press enter, whilst to end the list, simply press enter and then backspace so that the next bullet point or number prefix in the list is deleted. To return

adding to the list, move the text cursor after the last character in the last item in the list and press enter.



To add an image to the description, click where the image should be in the textbox, then click the image button. The website will then allow you to select an image from the computer where it will be saved on the server. Likewise to add a file, repeat said steps but by clicking the File button instead.

To embed a Youtube video, simply copy the URL of the desired video to be embedded. Move the text marker in the textbox where the video should appear and click the Video button in the textbox. Paste the video URL in the video popup and click insert.

To add a table, move the text marker to the desired position, click the Table button and click Add Table. A very faint grey table should then appear in the textbox. Rows and columns may be added or deleted using the insert and delete options in the Table button relative to the cell the text marker is in. A table may also be deleted completely by clicking a cell on the table and then clicking Table>Delete Table.

To add a hyperlink to text (click on it to go to a website), simply click Link>Insert Link and a popup prompting the user to input a URL and text should appear. Paste the URL of the webpage to be redirected to into the URL field and then input the text that should appear to the user into the text field.

To quickly hyperlink to other iPoorly webpages, click the All URLs tab to open up all the pages inside the iPoorly website. This popup

displays the titles of all webpages along with the respective URL path to these pages.

Raw HTML

The customisation provided by the website is very limited but editing the raw HTML code allows you to customise the attributes to your liking. For instance, the size of text can be adjusted by changing the number to a size of your liking:

text to be displayed

The font of the text can be customised further by changing the text in front of font family to a valid font:

text to be displayed

Web safe fonts can be found here:

https://websitesetup.org/web-safe-fonts-html-css/

The colour of the text can be changed to any colour by changing the hexcode in front of color to the hexcode of the desired colour. The hexcode is a # followed by a 6 character representation of a colour:

text

The hexcode of any colour can be found here:

https://htmlcolorcodes.com/

The hex code for a colour is after the HEX keyword.

