

# CDFrontEnd

## User's Manual



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(C) 1996-2007 Aldo Ghigliano

Web site:  
[www.cdffrontend.com](http://www.cdffrontend.com)

Visual Vision Web site:  
[www.visualvision.com](http://www.visualvision.com)

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*v.2005*



# Welcome

Is it true that the CDs will replace the books? I don't know. Whether or not the printed page will be around forever is unknown, what I do know for certain is that it has now a powerful, much cheaper brother.

We wish you success working with CDFrontEnd, and feel sure you will gain almost as much satisfaction using it, as we did while designing and writing it.

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President, Visual Vision

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# Introducing CDFrontEnd

**C**DFrontEnd is a fast and easy-to-use tool for creating professional hypermedia autorun CDs.

Thanks to its multimedia capabilities, the program can create brochures, catalogues, manuals and, in a more general way, autorun any possible content on a CD.

When the end user inserts a CDFront End CD in their computer, the CD immediately starts. Nothing is installed on his/her PC and nothing is required (no Internet Explorer, Opera, Netscape or other browsers). In other words, the product is completely self contained and will run off the CD without problems on any PC. Additionally, it won't be blocked by "popup killer" applications as it uses a private viewer (with powerful protection features).

No technical knowledge is required to use CDFrontEnd (more concisely, CDFE), as CDFE was conceived for everyday utilization, much like most of the common word-processors that you use for printing works

on paper.

You don't have to write code and you don't need to use external programs. Unlike some other CD programs, CDFront End is not a so called "compiler" but a feature rich, standalone environment. It encompasses all you need to get from the page editor to the autorun CD presentation. You just have to think about what you want to write... yes, at the present time, this is still needed!

Due to its special format and the video setting adopted, CDFrontEnd (CDFE) offers a very practical way to view information on the screen, without having to repeatedly zoom on the page, no matter what size of monitor is used.

There are essentially two major differences when comparing CDFE with ordinary tools. Firstly, CDFront End in effect allows you to "print" on the reader's screen rather than on paper: this means that the horizontal size of the page is not fixed but is variable. Secondly, CDFront End manages hyperlinked pages as a complete set,

rather than as stand-alone pages, using an interface specifically optimized to manage hypertextual links between pages (words or pictures you can click on to be taken to other sections or when calling external documents).

The simple yet powerful editor interface provides you with the opportunity to use styles, tables, hot spots, rollovers, frame sets, slides and popup windows easily... The automatic database / CSV import and the automatic photo gallery / thumbnails creation makes it easy to create CD catalogues and CD photo albums.

What's more, it's all visual, WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get), that means what you see in editing mode is really what you get when you publish your CD. CDFrontEnd is also WYSIWYL (What You See Is What You Link): this means that all links between pages can be defined directly on screen and they'll be immediately "active", enabling you to follow them from within the editor, simply by double-clicking.

Furthermore, when you select the destination page of a link, all the dialogs have a preview screen, to make selection even simpler. You see a preview of the selected page, and you can navigate within that preview, simply by clicking a link, so you can reach the required destination page by either name or navigation. It's really much easier to use than it is to explain!

A click on a link can run any kind of file, and you can also enclose a so called "Viewer" for any file format. No confirm is asked to the user when a link runs an external exe file or any other file.

The editor is optimized to act on a whole hyperlinked document, which is saved as a single file in .AEH format, the same format

used by other Visual Vision products ([www.visualvision.com](http://www.visualvision.com)). If you wish, for example, to publish your work as Internet pages, you just need to pass the file to HyperPublish or 1SITE, there is a discount available for all CDFrontEnd PRO owners.

Every CDFrontEnd page can be protected with a password. You can also define different passwords for different page sets. Furthermore, you can set different passwords for each user (the CD remains the same for everybody, just the match userdata/password changes). In addition to that, the program allows you to disable the cut and paste functions and to define an expiry date for the CD.

All CDs have a built-in search engine, with both keyword and full-text searches. This is automatic.

Thanks to its hypertext-oriented nature, a single click is often sufficient to perform an action on several pages (saving a hypertext; global searching and substitutions). CDFE can also read the most common text formats and can import pictures through the clipboard.

In conclusion, CDFrontEnd is a powerful tool for people who want to be free to think about the content, instead of getting confused with programming, files or code. It has been designed around immediacy and speed for everyday work.

The application requires at least a PC with MSWindows 95 osr2 (or Windows 98, Me, NT, 2000, 2003, XP, XP SP2), and at least a old Pentium I 100MHz, 32Mb of RAM and 32MB of free Hard Disk space.

We are sure you will appreciate both our software, and the vast effort behind producing it. Enjoy!

# 1. Your first work

Once you have CDFrontEnd installed on your PC, either from a CD or an Internet distribution release, you will doubtless be impatient to make your first page.

The first thing to keep in mind is that CDFrontEnd operates on a whole hyper-linked presentation, not on single pages. This means that multiple pages can be loaded in memory at the same time. This set of pages is also called “hypertext”. At any time, once they are created, it is possible to browse pages, create new links, navigate throughout a file, or carry out a search. The easiest way to pass from one page to another is using CTRL+ and CTRL- keys.

## Inserting links

Linking pages is really very simple: let’s make a simple example now, by creating a hypertext consisting of two pages, each linked to the other.

Let’s run CDFrontEnd: the window in

Fig.1 will appear, ready for you to type some text into the page. Enter a line or two of text about vegetables and include the word “potatoes”.

The number “0” shown in the central text-box at the bottom of the current page, indicates that we are on page “0”.

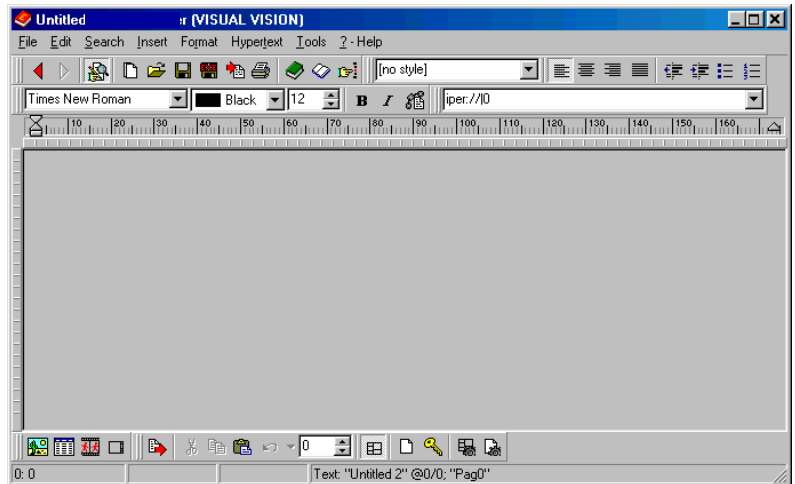
Now we can select a word, which is done in the same way as in many other applications; simply drag your mouse over the word or double-click it: let’s select “potatoes” (See Fig.2), and now click the Link button on your toolbar (the one with the chain and a page on) as shown here:



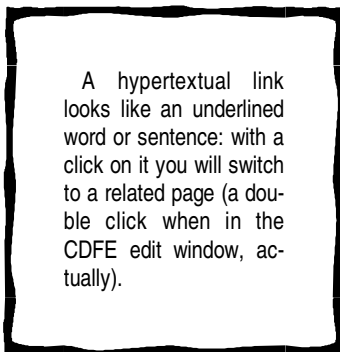
The window in Fig.3 will be shown; this is one of the most important dialog windows, because it allows us to define many link types, by simply choosing one of the tabs on the top.

But let’s get on: Choose the “New page” tab (the last on the right) and press the “OK” button. CDFrontEnd will define the link and, at the same time, will take us to a new page, where we can provide more

Fig.1 –  
CDFrontEnd main  
window: to write  
something, just  
type on your  
keyboard...



information about potatoes.



If you check the text-box at the bottom, you'll see the current page number has switched to "1".

Let's add a

little text now, as shown in Fig.4. At this point we need to insert a link to the previous page (page 0), the one about vegetables.

Now type then select the text "Back to previous page", and click again on the Link button (chain picture). The window, as shown in Fig.5, is displayed showing us a list of all available pages within the hypertext (page #0 and page #1 in this case). We can now directly choose the link destination on the screen, so let's choose

Fig.2 – Let's  
choose a word  
within the text,  
"potatoes" for  
example

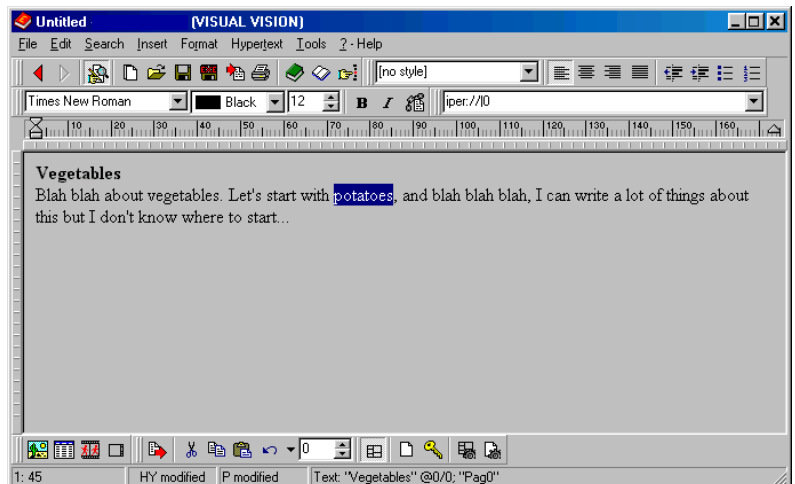
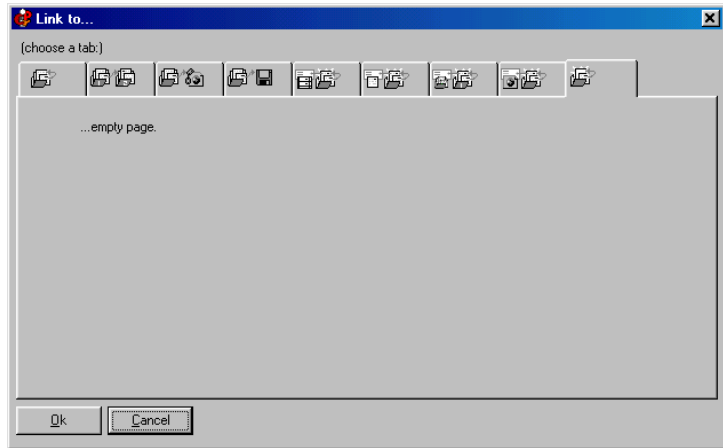


Fig.3 – The Link to... window where you can define simple links: just select the last tab



“Vegetables”.

Click on the “OK” button and CD FrontEnd takes us to the page in Fig.6 (page #0). Notice here that the link to “potatoes” is underlined blue text (by default). If we double-click on the word “potatoes”, the editor will automatically switch to the “Potatoes” page (page #1).

From this page, we can double-click on “Back to previous page” to return again to page #0, and so on.

As you can see, creating links and naviga-

ting through them with CDFront End is really very easy, even from within the editor.

There are several ways provided to move from page to page: you can type the page number directly in the page number text-box; use the up and down arrows beside it; use the right mouse button over the same text-box (a list of recently visited pages will be shown); you can also use the red arrow buttons at the top left to go to previous or next visited pages.

Fig.4 – Let’s write something in page 1.

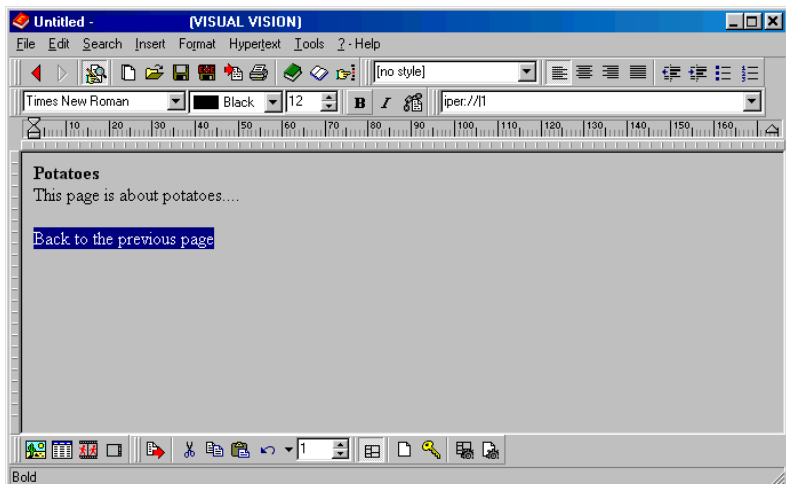


Fig.5 – The window where you can visually choose the target for your link.

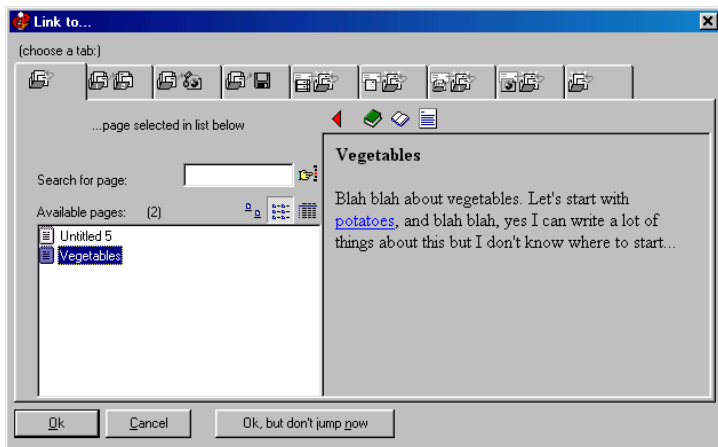
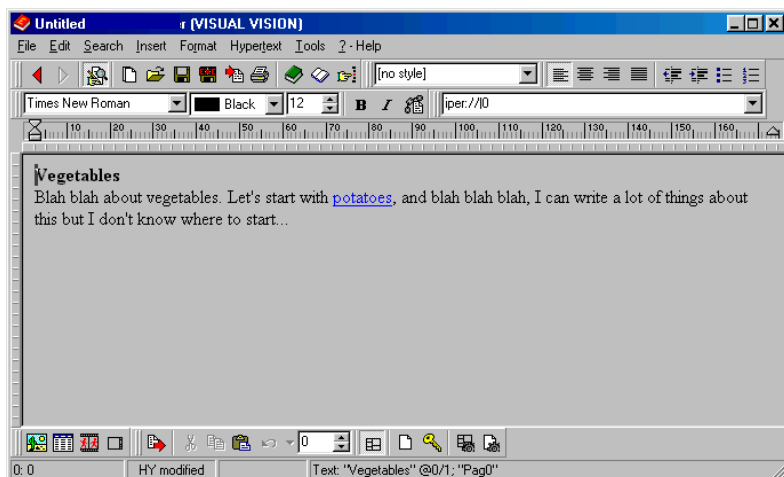


Fig.6 – We're back to page 0, and can see that the link to the "potatoes" page is already active.



Using the Hypertext menu at the top, click “Hypertext > Read-only” to switch to a non-editable preview of the hypertext: This is handy as you won’t need to click twice on links, and table grids will be hidden, but more on that later.

It’s now time to save your work: Choose “File > Save all” and the whole presentation will be saved into a single file with the .AEH extension. The process is the same whether 1, 2 or 1000 pages; 1, 2 or 1000 images, in this way CDFront End keeps your work compact and simplifies the tasks

of making back-ups and exchanging files.

## Link to files (e.g. PDF)

It is really very simple to insert a link to a file (a PDF, a ZIP, PowerPoint, a video or audio file). Highlight a text block, choose “Insert >Link” from the main menu, and then choose the 4th tab. Then you will be able to select the file from your hard disk.

For audio / video you may also use Insert >Sound / Animation (this way you may insert the thing within the page, instead of placing a link).



## 2. Creating the autorun CD, running any kind of file

**N**o matter if your work is a complex presentation, or you are just attempting to create a CD for a single PDF file or video (see previous page), it is very simple to setup the autorun CD.

First of all you should create a temporary folder on your hard disk. You can do this with the MSWindows File Explorer. Quickly: double click the “My Computer” icon that’s usually on the top left of the desktop, then double click “C:\” (your hard disk), then use the “File >New Folder” menu, it will create a folder “New folder” that will be highlighted and editable: name it *MyTemp*.

Then you should open CDFrontEnd and

you should create your presentation or your simple page with a video or a PDF or so (see the previous chapter); or you can open a work you previously created.

When the work is ready within the editor, then choose “File >Create autorun CD in temporary folder...” or press the toolbar button with the CD icon. You will be prompted for a temporary folder (that will contain the draft copy of the CD). Now it is the time to choose the *c:\MyTemp* folder you previously created.

Press OK and the program will show what in Fig.11. You may choose "Browse..." to take a look at the folder with the temporary copy of the CD, the folder will look like Fig.12.

Fig.11 - The program has just created the CD within the temporary folder you selected. You may test the CD (with some limits...)

Fig.12 - The tmp directory that you will burn into the ROOT directory of a CD... with the GOLD edition you can change both the logo and the icon...

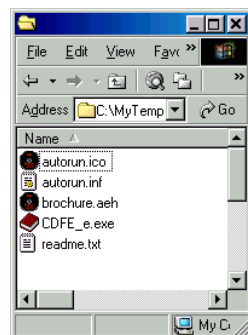


Fig.13 - How to burn with Nero...

Now you can open Roxio (or Nero, or Win OnCD, or whatever) and burn the temporary folder into the root of a CD. Usually you can do this simply, by creating a new CD project, and doing drag and drop (see Fig.13). In the simplest case, the root of the CD will contain the files:

*autorun.ico*  
*autorun.inf*  
*brochure.aeh*  
*CDFE\_e.exe*  
*readme.txt*

and no folders. Close all programs, insert the CD in the drive, and enjoy!

GOLD edition: edit *gold.gif* to change the logo; edit *autorun.ico* to change the icon.

## Running files: PDF, video, music, PowerPoint...

The simplest use for the program is to autorun a single file, say a PDF file, a video, or anything else. In other words you may want to just run a file, and not to show a presentation to the user. In this case, the CDFrontEnd presentation might be replaced by just a simple “cover page” with two images or two links such as:

- click here to view / start the Wonderful file created with ACME
- click here to install the ACME Viewer (if you don't have it yet).

This last link is important for a professional CD, as you can't suppose that the user's PC already contains the Viewer software needed by the file you want to auto-

Fig.14 - The window where you can insert links to external files

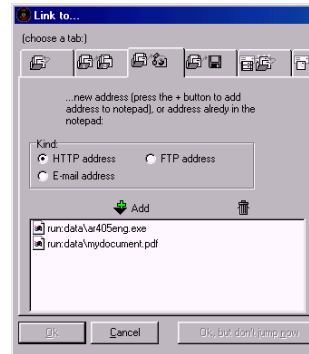
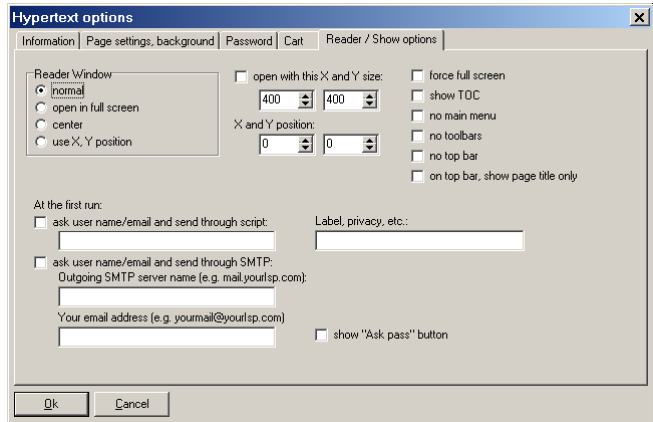


Fig.15 – Here you can choose to show your presentation in full screen...



run. Some files can be seen on any PC without any additional software, some other formats need a so called “viewer” software. Free viewers are available for almost all popular formats, such as MSWord Viewer (viewer for DOC), Acrobat / Adobe Reader (viewer for PDF), PowerPoint viewer (viewer for PPS), MSEXcel Viewer, and so on... Should you need the updated XY Viewer just search “XY Viewer download” on [www.google.com](http://www.google.com).

As for running the files from the links, CDFrontEnd provides two ways: you can insert a link to an embedded (included) file or a link to an external file.

When the user clicks the link, the program runs the file by passing it to the program

that is registered in MSWindows for that file extension.

## Link to embedded files

This is the simplest way to run a file. Embedded (inserted, included) means that the file is going to be embedded within the CD FrontEnd document / presentation: this means that when you will create the CD/DVD, the original file(s) won’t have to be placed on the CD (it is CD FrontEnd that cares about these files, you have to do nothing). Embedded links work also in the editor.

To insert a link to an embedded file, highlight a text block or a picture, and use “Insert >Link to embedded file”, then

browse the Hard Drive for the file you want to link.

Normally, a click on an embedded file link will prompt a “Save / Execute” dialog window: you can disable this with the checkbox “run this file without asking for user confirmation”.

Please notice that with this kind of link the selected file will be permanently inserted into the internal album, and will increase your work file size. The menu “Hypertext >Images - files - link archive and erase” is the only way to remove the file from the album.

## External files

External files are the professional versatile way to run a file; you should use this way to run / link big files.

External means that the file is external to the CD FrontEnd document/presentation: this means that when you will create the CD/DVD, the original file(s) will have to be manually placed on the CD (you must expressly care about this). External links don't work in the editor - to test them you should burn a CDRW or use a USB key drive.

To insert a link to an embedded file, highlight a text block or a picture, and use “Insert >Link to external file”, then press the “Add +” button, then type something like

*run:nice\_folder\_name\nice\_file\_name.pdf*

Let's see an example. In the following example we want to autorun a PDF file called *mydocument.pdf* that you will enclose in a folder called */data* on the CD. Select the cover image and/or the text block, then “Insert >Link to external file”, then “Add +” then type:

*run:data\mydocument.pdf*

Then, assuming the Adobe Acrobat Reader (the PDF Viewer) setup file is called *ar405eng.exe* and you will enclose it in the same */data* folder, repeat the process and type:

*run:data\ar405eng.exe*

In Fig.14 you see we added these two links: *mydocument.pdf* (the PDF file that we want to show), and *ar405eng.exe* (the self installing Acrobat Reader). If you don't have the Acrobat Reader setup file, you can download it from *www.acrobat.com*. The name might be *ar701eng.exe* or something else.

Now, if you want the full screen without any top menu, check the relevant check box in “Hypertext >Current hypertext properties” (Fig. 15). Then save the file with “File >Save all”.

Then, just choose “File >Create autorun CD in temporary folder...” or press the toolbar button with the CD icon. You will be prompted for a temporary folder that will contain the copy of the CD (e.g. *c:\MyTemp*).

Press OK and this temporary folder will be filled with the proper files .

Then open EasyCD (or Nero, or WinOnCD) and burn into the root of a CD both the temporary folder content and a */data* folder with the files *mydocument.pdf* and *ar405eng.exe*. This means the root of the CD will contain the files:

*autorun.ico*  
*autorun.inf*  
*brochure.aeh*  
*CDFE\_e.exe*  
*readme.txt*  
*data/mydocument.pdf*  
*data/ar405eng.exe*

in other words the files:

*autorun.ico*  
*autorun.inf*  
*brochure.aeh*  
*CDFE\_e.exe*  
*readme.txt*

and a folder */data* containing

*mydocument.pdf*  
*ar405eng.exe*

Close all programs, insert the CD in the drive, and enjoy!

Important: if you have Acrobat Writer, you might find on your Hard Disk the file *AcroRd32.exe*. This is NOT the auto install file for the Acrobat / Adobe Reader Viewer. This is just the stand alone viewer and can't work with the example above. Please see the [www.adobe.com](http://www.adobe.com) Web site to download the correct SelfInstalling Setup File (it is supplied with CDFrontEnd CD edition, by the way).

With this technique you can insert in the CD any kind and any number of different files. For example you can run a PowerPoint presentation. The viewer for the PowerPoint files, *PPView97.exe* file is available in the CDFrontEnd CD. Please notice that if you have PowerPoint, you might find on your Hard Disk the file *ppview.exe* or *ppview32.exe*. This is NOT the auto install viewer file for the PowerPoint Viewer. This is just the stand alone viewer and can't work with the example above. You may see the [www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com) Web site to download the SelfInstalling Setup File for the PowerPoint Viewer (search for "PowerPoint Viewer Download").

## External files and run:

We have seen that the *run:* command is a quick way for running without confirming any kind of external file. Example:

*run:myfolder\mydoc.doc*

will run the document *mydoc.doc* that must be within the folder *myfolder* of the CD. This implies that:

*run:mickey.pdf*

will run the document *mickey.pdf* that's within the main folder of the CD. The program does automatically detect the CD drive name (such as D:, E:, etc.).

IMPORTANT: this feature doesn't work in preview - within the editor.

## External files and save:

The *save:* command works just as the *run:* command. Instead of running the external file, it will prompt a "Save as..." dialog. Example:

*save:myfolder\mydoc.doc*

will show a "Save as..." dialog, that will save the document *mydoc.doc* that must be within the folder *myfolder* of the CD.

This is useful for creating CDs with file collections (documents, large photos, software, music, video: the end user inserts the CD, searches what he/she needs, and save it to the hard disk).

IMPORTANT: Please notice that both the *run:* and the *save:* links won't work within the editor and/or in test mode - you should actually burn a CD (maybe a CDRW) and you should place the external files correctly, e.g. if you use *run:nicfolder\file.abc*, then the file *file.abc* should actually be present within the folder *nicfolder* of the CD (this means that with Nero, EasyCD, WinOnCD or whatever, you should burn on the CD both the CDFrontEnd files *and* the external files to which you are linking).

## Running programs and files with parameters

You can use CDFrontEnd also for autorunning a file passing it to a program. This can be useful when you have a viewer application that wants “command line” parameters. Say that your application is called *xyzview.exe* and your file is called *mickey.xyz*.

As in the previous example, create a temporary folder, say *c:\MyTemp*. Then run CDFrontEnd. In the first page, insert this text (you can replace it with two wonderful images): “click here to start the Wonderful file”.

Select the first text block and use “Insert >Link to external file” (if a picture, use the right mouse button, “Define link”, 3rd tab), “Add+” button, and write *run:data\xyzview.exe data\mickey.xyz*

You may add other command line parameters as well. Please avoid using folder names and/or file names with spaces.

## File collections

In this chapter we inserted a link to just one file, but of course you can link any number of files. This way you can create stunning presentations, mp3 collections, shareware files collections, any kind of professional CD: the program can act like a glue between different formats.

## Reader screen / show options

As you can see from Fig. 15 you can set several show options for the CD.

You can show it with a predefined size and position (but be careful - there are a lot of

different monitors and a lot of different video resolutions out there), you can show the CD in full screen and even “force” the full screen (if “force” is selected, the CD window can not be resized). You can hide the menu, the toolbars, and also the top bar...

Additionally, for the GOLD edition only:

- you can force the page title to be shown on the title bar
- at the first run, you can force the program to ask the end user his/her name/email; if she/he agrees, this data can be sent to you through email or through a script (this way you can track your end users, create newsletters, etc.);
- within the small dialog that prompts for name and email, you can show a “Ask pass” button. When the end user presses this button he/she will automatically prepare an email with the user data (then the end user may send the email to you)

## Autoinstall

If you want to install the presentation / catalogue on the user’s HDD, please get HyperPublish, [www.hyperpublish.com](http://www.hyperpublish.com) (just email us for any questions). Usually you choose “auto-install” for catalogues (where the end user will want to permanently install the stuff on his/her PC in order to avoid always having the CD within the drive), and “auto-run” for brochures (where the end user just wants to quickly see, without having to install anything on his PC).

### 3. Protecting a CD

**P**iracy is a real risk for CDs. CDFE offers you several interesting options to help you to protect your work.

With the “Hypertext > Current hypertext properties” menu, first tab, you can disable the printing and/or the clipboard copy (cut and paste). When printing is globally disabled you can still enable a single page to be printed (use “Insert >Special link”, and

the “print current frame” feature; see Fig, 17).

From within the same window you can also set an expiry (expiration) date for the presentation / brochure / catalogue: for example, you could inhibit reading after the 11-5-2010.

Then you can define a “editing password” to completely prevent unauthorized changes to the text using CDFE (the CD is always “read only”, this is to prevent edi-

Fig.16 - With “Hypertext >Current hypertext properties” you set up copy and print protection, expiry (expiration) data, and a “edit” password (the CD is always “read only”, this is to prevent editing in case the end user owns CDFrontEnd...)

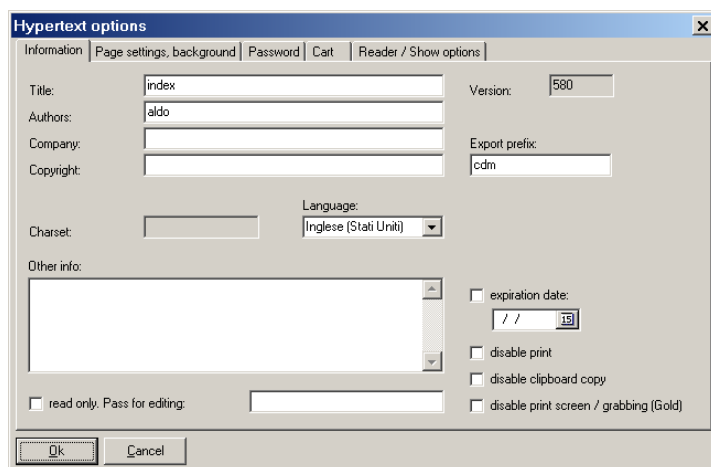
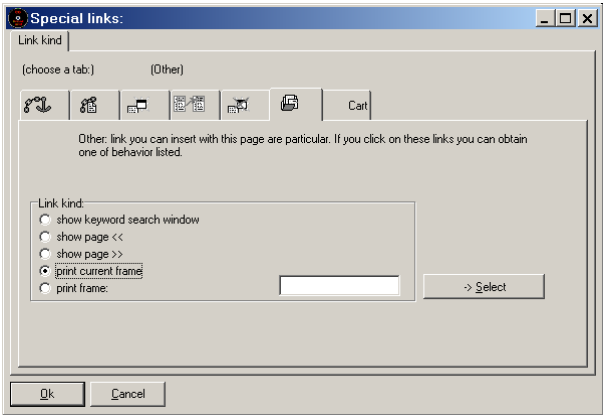


Fig.17 – With insert special link you can place a link such as “click here to print the page” (or a print button)



ting in case the end user owns CDFront End...). Be sure you record this password: if you lose it you will be unable to edit your own work - there is no way to recover it.

But now let's see the sophisticated password protection feature that does permit you to protect your CD with one or more password that you will supply to your end users. With “Hypertext > Password” the window in Fig.18 will be shown. The simplest thing is to assign one password for the entire CD. But you can do more. For example you can create a CD with ten free introductory pages and protect the rest of the document with a password. Or you can

protect different sections of the CD with different passwords. Or you can force the program to automatically assign a personal password (or passwords) for each user.

When you have just created a new presentation, the simplest thing you can do is add a single password to the whole document. If you want to do this, just click the “Add password” button, enter the password (e.g. “mickey”, see Fig. 18), then the program will ask you if you want to assign it to all pages. Say Yes and you are done. All your users will be able to read the CD by just entering the password “mickey”.

The CD prompts for the password the first

Fig.18 – The password dialog - we applied a password to page 2,3 and 4. The password is the same for all users, and is “mickey”...

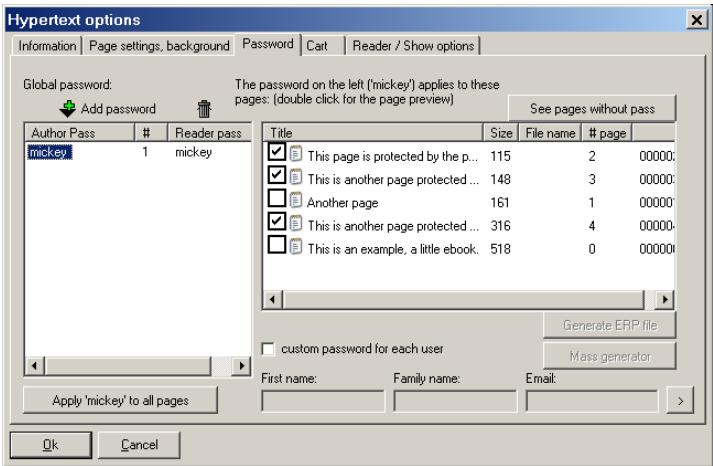
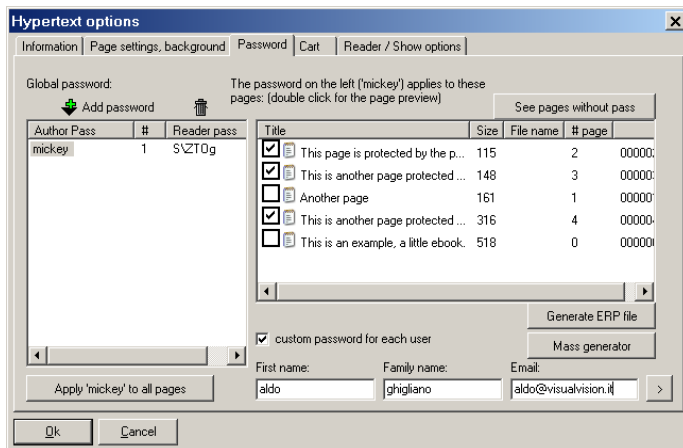




Fig.19 – If you check “custom password for each user” this window becomes a “on the fly” password calculator. Example: you insert “aldo ghigliano” etc and the password calculated is S\ZTog...



time you attempt to enter a password protected page: usually it is wise to not protect the cover page (select the password “mickey” on the left, then just search for the cover page on the right list and uncheck it), this way if the user forgets about the password, well at least he/she will be able to know what CD she/he is holding!

If you wish to apply the password “mickey” just to a page set, select the password in the left box, then check in the right section every page you want to protect with this password.

To leave a page unprotected, just click the “See pages without pass” and check every

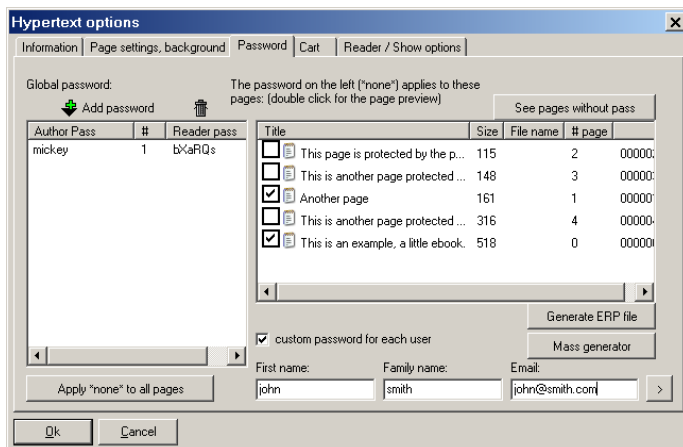
page you want to leave unprotected.

## Different password(s) for each user

If you wish to set a different password for each user (we call this “reader password”, while the unique password or password seed is the “author password”), you just have to put a check-mark on “custom password for each user”, then save the file (Save all), then create the CD, and keep the source file (AEH) you used for creating the CD in a safe place.

When this option is selected, the CD re-

Fig.20 – For the same CD, the password for the user john smith is...



mains the same for all users (just like when there is just one password - it can be mass replicated), it is the match username / email and password(s) that changes. You can print and distribute infinite CDs as the CD “knows” all the passwords.

When you sell a CD to a given user, you open the CD source file, you use “Hypertext >Passwords”, you enter the user data, and the password(s) is calculated on-the-fly and can be printed / faxed / emailed to the user.

Example: say we have the document *abc.aeh*, with the author password *mickey* associated to all the pages; say this CD is enabled to personal passwords for each user (“custom password for each user” is checked); say you are the end user *aldo ghigliano aldo@visualvision.it*. The author will give you the password *S\ZTOg* (see Fig.19), this will enable you to see the CD. In other words, for this CD, the password for *aldo* is *S\ZTOg* and will always be asked the first time he enters one of the protected pages. It will work ONLY if *aldo* enters the data *aldo ghigliano aldo@visualvision.it* when the CD asks for them (the end user may also click the right mouse button and choose the “User data” menu).

Fig.21 – The automatic password draft message facility..

For the same file, for the end user *john smith john@smith.com*, the password will be as in Fig.20 (*bXaRQs*).

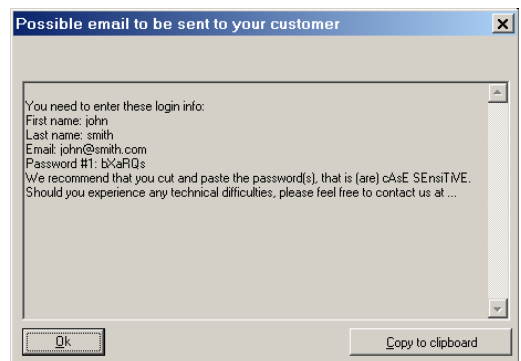
You will supply the same CD to John and to Aldo, each with their own password(s). The end user knows nothing (and should not know) about the author password.

The program includes a facility to help you print/email the password to the end user: just insert the user data, then press the button “>” on the bottom right. For *john* you will have what is in Fig. 21.

Please notice that the author password(s) has no use when “custom password for each user” is checked - it’s just a seed used for calculating the user’s passwords.

For test purpose we do recommend you to test the CD on a different PC. This way you will avoid mistakes (your PC will preset you as user and you should not change the preset). If the user needs to “reset” (clear) his name/email or the passwords due to a mistake, he/she can use the right mouse button (User data and Reset passwords) or the “?” menu.

When a page is password protected, it is crippled with a strong 128 bit algorithm. Your passwords are stored in a .EWP file (don’t distribute and don’t delete!!), saved in the same directory of your AEH file.



## 4. Main functions

**N**ow we've had some practice with the simplest ways to manage pages and links, let's have a look at the main text functions and how we can use them.

### Text format

Nowadays, all word-processors have standard buttons to let you apply 'bold' and 'italic' characteristics to the text and CDFE is no different; you can also change the color, size and character (font). In addition, CDFront End offers you the ability to define your own text styles, in much the same way as MS Word or Word Perfect do. Links can have their own properties (you have to use styles to modify them - i.e. if you need a particular color for links, you may edit the properties of the existing styles or create new styles).

### Styles

Text styles can be used to save different paragraph settings. Styles can be defined

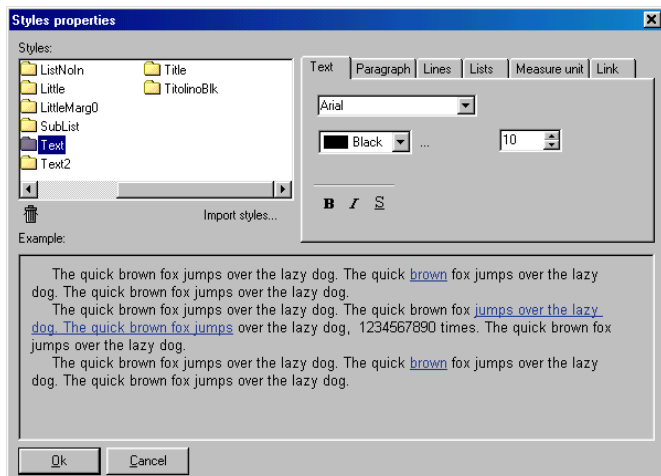
and/or applied to the text using the "Paragraph" toolbar or from the "Format" menu.

The easiest way to understand the advantages of using styles is to consider this document you're reading now: every single page has a title; the title style is the same for all pages and is different from the text style (Titles are larger and use a different font, or typeface).

Saving different styles for titles and normal text offers these advantages:

- You save time in applying a set of attributes (if we hadn't used the 'Title' style for this book, we would have needed to select each chapter's title, applied a font and a size, applied bold,...);
- You can immediately modify multiple pages, or even the whole document, by simply changing one little thing. If you decide to use green for the titles, you just need to modify 'Title' style, and it will be applied to all pages instantly;

Fig.30 – Here you can define a new Style or modify an existing one; you can even copy a Style from another hypertext using "Import".



You can use styles in many different ways. The easiest way to create a new style is to apply text attributes to a text block. As an example, you can select any number of words, set a size of 15 and apply bold to the text; then write a name for the new style in the styles drop down menu on the toolbar and press Enter. A window will appear asking you to confirm the new style's parameters.

Before starting a new project it is always a good idea to spend a few minutes to set up the styles you will use. This will save a lot of time if you later need to make modifications.

Another way to create a new style is by using "Format >New style" directly from the menu: the window in Fig.30 is displayed, allowing you

to define all the parameters for your new style.

To apply a style to a paragraph or a text block, you must click on the Styles combo box arrow. The help file (*indexCDFE.aeh*)

for example, contains many different styles including List, Text and Title. Clicking on any of these items, will reformat the selected text or paragraph using the selected style. Another way is to type an existing style name in the Styles combo and to press Enter.

If you want to change style settings simply select a text block and apply modifications; then click in the styles' toolbar and press Enter. A window will be displayed asking if you wish to make changes to the style, select "Modify style by using selected text as example". An alternative method is to use "Format >Styles...", then select the style and apply your changes.

If you simply apply a style to a paragraph, pre-existing formatting is retained. To clear all existing formatting, and keep all paragraphs true to style, use "Format >Reformat".

The "style" concept is a relatively recent thing, originating from word processing and desktop publishing applications. The majority of applications distinguish between style and format:

- “Style” means all properties defined in the Style applied to a paragraph.
- “Format” applies to the same attributes, but those applied locally with toolbar buttons or with “Format >Font...”

You can have two paragraphs that appear identical on the screen, but are in fact different. CDFrontEnd maintains this distinction, as does MS Word and certain other editors, because this is what users of styles expect.

## Links

Let’s take a look now at some different link types, in addition to the ones we’ve seen in Chapter 1. As already stated, creating a link is as simple as selecting a text block and clicking the chain tool-button, but we can also choose “Insert >Link” from the menu. In the displayed window, depending on the tab we select, the following links can be established:

- Link to other pages of the hypertext (see Chapter 1);

- Link to other hypertexts: Fig.31 shows how we can select another hypertext and the page we want to link to. Select the destination page for the link visually, as the program provides us with a preview of the pages, and enables us to surf through them;
- Link to an Internet address: CDFE keeps track of all URLs referred to in the current hypertext. As shown in Fig.32, we can choose the address to link to from a list, or we can add a new one by clicking on the “+” key;
- Link to an embedded file (see Chapter 3 also): we can include a text file or a ZIP or a PDF or any other file within a hypertext (.AEH file). We can browse for a file in the file system using the window displayed in Fig.33. Clicking on the link will display the file. If the selected file has an unknown extension, CDFE will ask for instructions;
- Link to external files, see Chapter 3;
- Link to a page copied from a template: You can link to a new page

Fig.31 - Here you can define a link to a page in another hypertext. The simplest ones are when both hypertext documents are in the same directory.

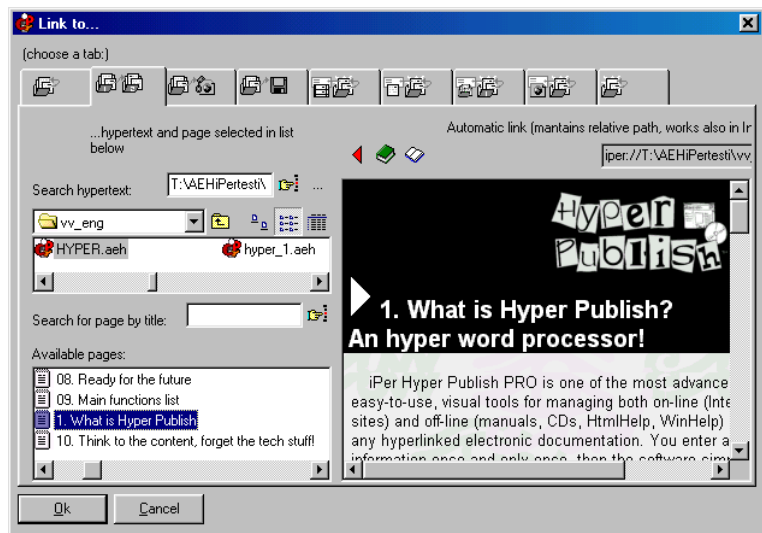


Fig.32 – Here you can insert a link to an Email, or Internet address (URL) ; this is accessed using "Insert >Link".

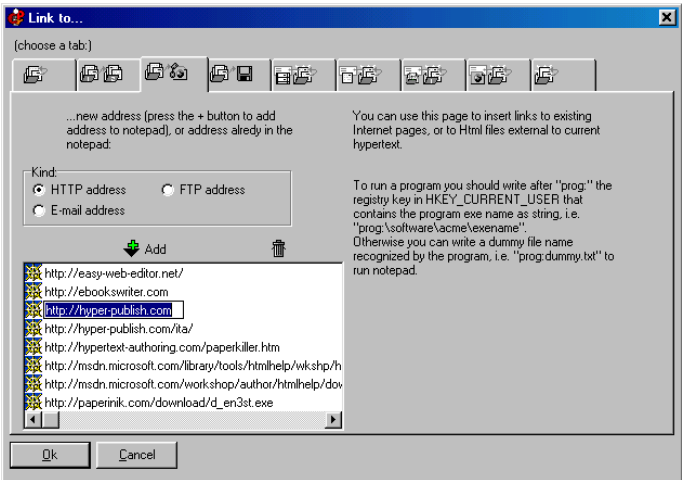


Fig.33 - This window allows you to include any file within your hypertext; access it using "Insert >Link". See Chapter 3 for more information...

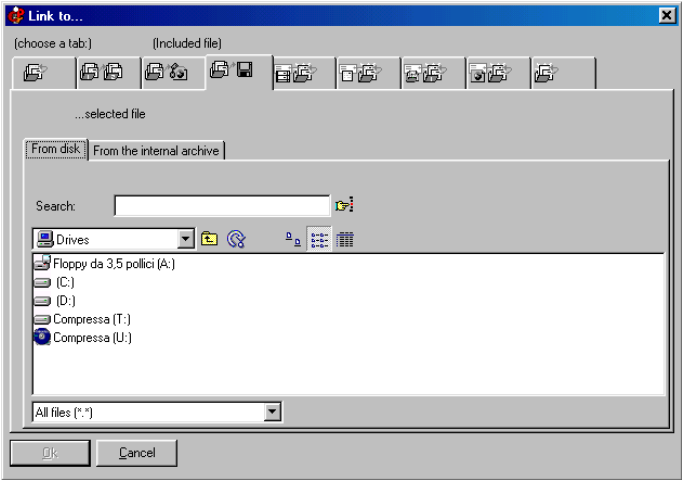
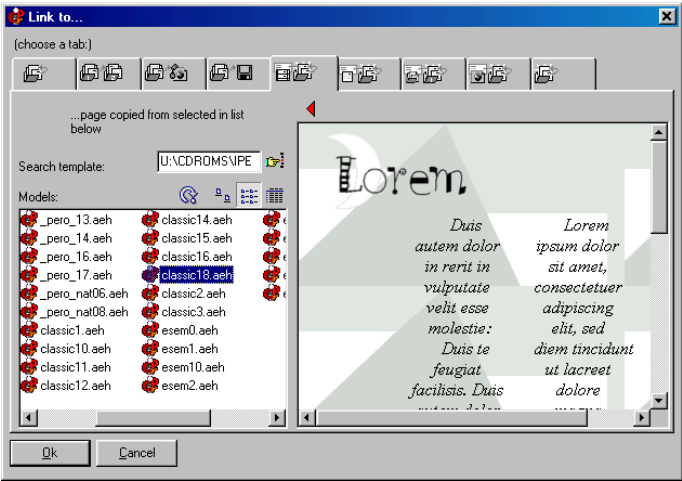


Fig.34 - This window allows you to create a link to a new page, created by copying it from a template.



copied on-the-fly from a template (Fig.34);

- Link to a new page copied from an existing one within the current hypertext (ebook);
- Link to a new page copied from an existing one in another hypertext;
- Link to a new empty page: this is the simplest link that you can add detail to later;
- Link to images: It is not only possible to link to images, but also sections of a picture using hot-spots; These methods will be dealt with in later chapters;

Expert users will be able to use additional special links (Chapter 7).

## Images

It is possible to insert an image by clicking the 'Insert Image' tool-button, or by selecting "Insert >Image/Map" from the menu.

The window shown in Fig.35 displays, allowing us to select the source of the image to include. This can be from disk, from an existing image in the internal album or from another hypertext.

To take an image from the internal clipart collection, you must select "From disk" and then click on the "Clipart" button (the icon with the mountain and the sun).

Once an image is inserted you can:

- Assign a link to the image: using the right mouse button you can "Define a link" the same way as for the text

Fig.35 - You can insert an image from the internal album or from a disk using "Insert >Image".

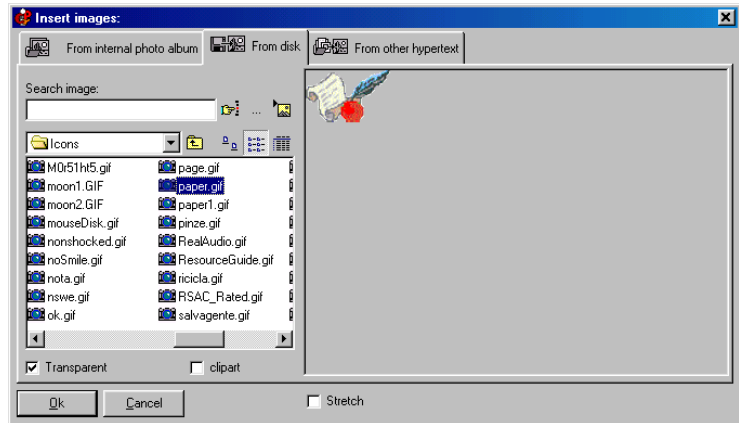
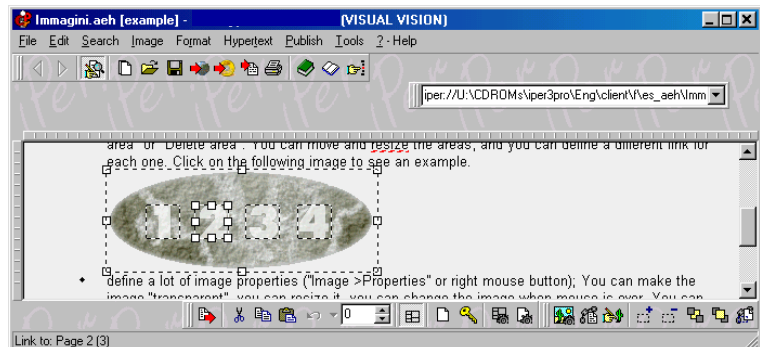


Fig.36 - Inserting a clickable zone (hot-spot) into an image.



links shown above. Details of special links follows later.

- Define one or more clickable zones or “hot-spots” (an image with hot spots is also called “image map”): using the right mouse button you can select “Add area / hot spot”. Hot-spots can be moved and resized; it’s possible to define a link for each hot-spot using the right mouse button, the “image” menu or the toolbar. Use DEL to delete a hot spot.

Several properties are available for images; you can access the editing window

using the right mouse button or through the “Image >Properties” menu item. Figs.39-41 show the related windows with all concerned tabs.

You can also apply transparency to your images and enlarge or reduce them.

It is also possible to use images that change when the mouse cursor passes over them. This method uses two different images that are shown depending on the cursor position (see Fig.40). Of course, these images can link to a new page.

Another useful feature allows you to re-

Fig.37 - It is very easy to create a photo album - you drag and drop a group of photos from the hard disk or from your digital camera...

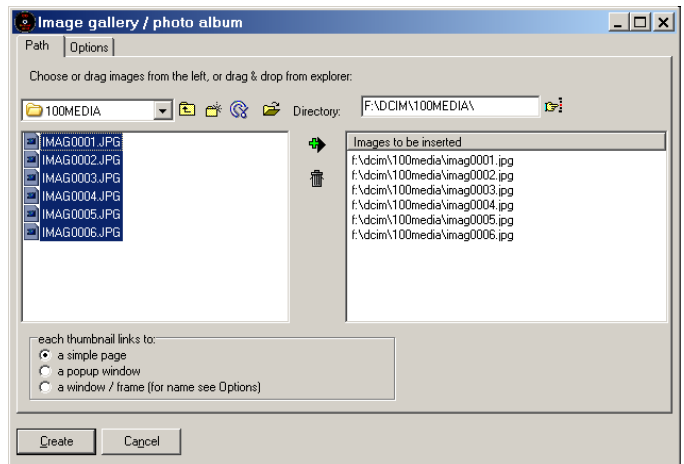


Fig.38 - ...then you select the options (the program can automatically create thumbnails and can link them to popup windows...) and you press “Create”...

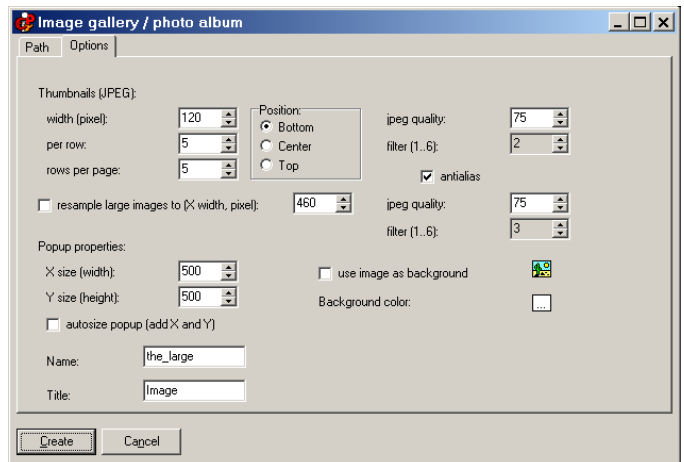




Fig.39 – Use the image properties window to define alternative text for the image, together with many other settings.

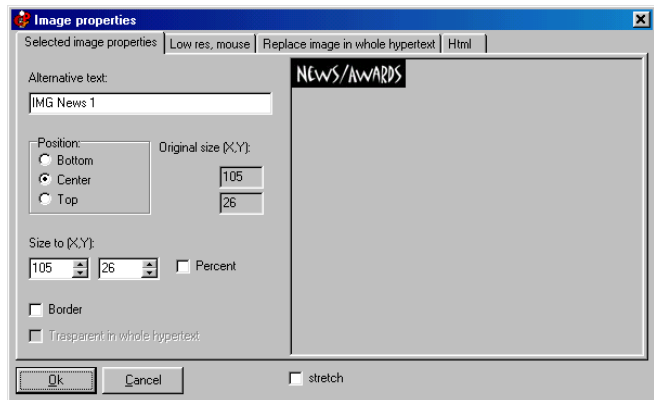


Fig.40 - It is possible to choose an alternative image to display when the mouse cursor is over it.

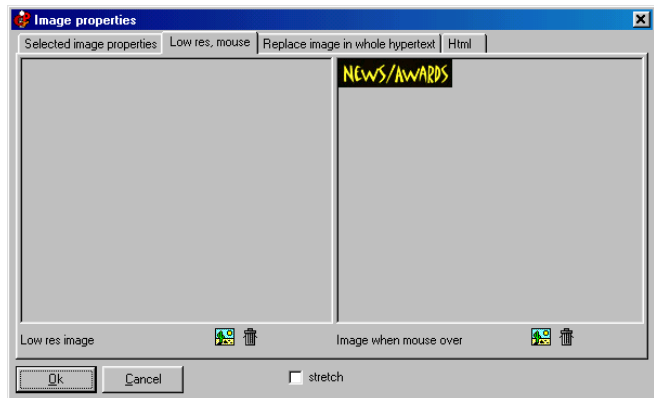
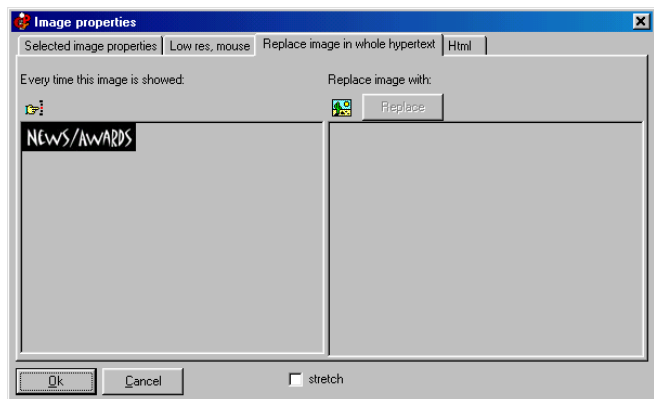


Fig.41 - This window allows you to replace every occurrence of an image used in the whole hypertext in one hit.



place an image, either on a single page, or using automatic substitution throughout the entire hypertext (see Fig.41). In addition, using the “Album” window (“Hypertext >Images - files - link archive and erase”), you can globally interact with all images

included in the hypertext.

## Icons, thumbnails, photo album

With “Insert >Image gallery / photo al-

Fig.43 - This window allows you to define and insert tables.

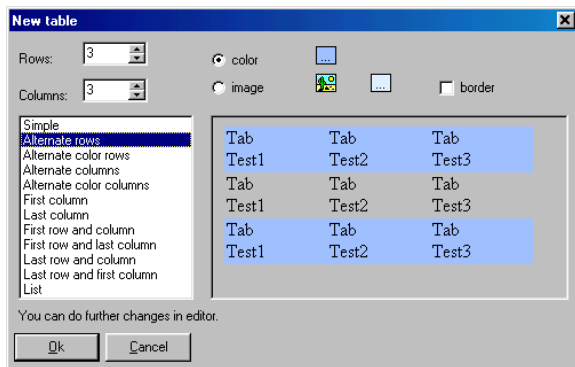


Fig.44 – Once a new table is inserted, it can be resized by dragging the grey rectangles.

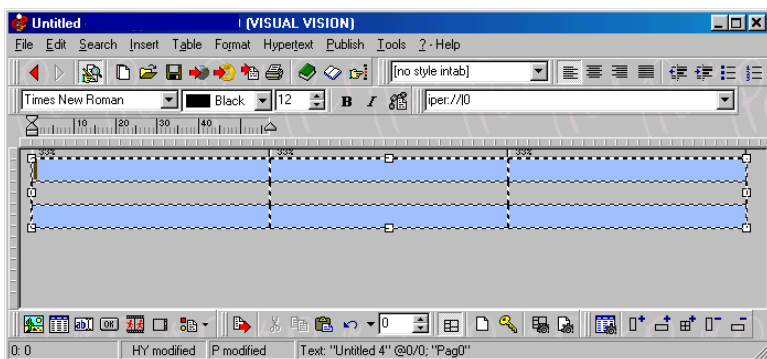
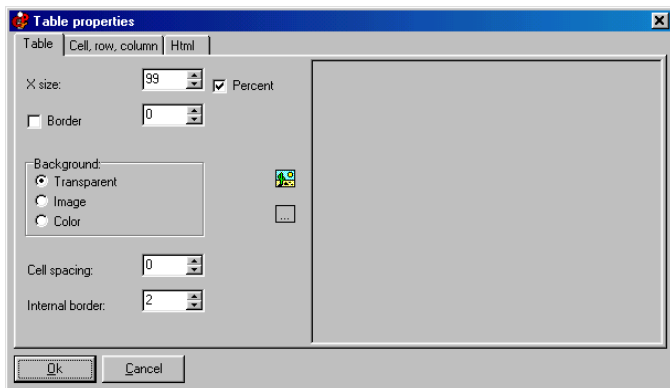


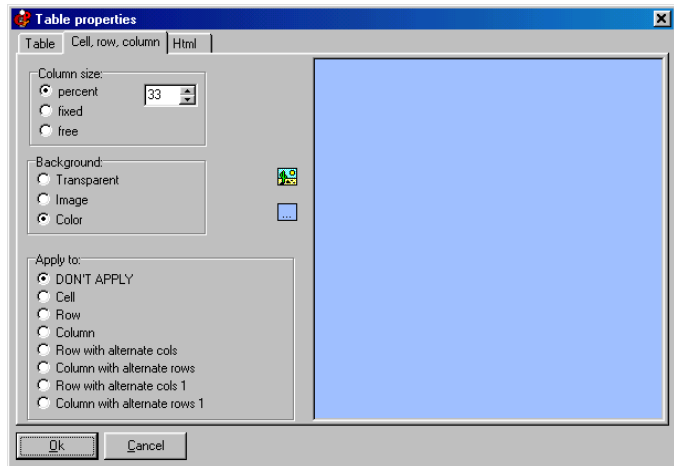
Fig.45 - TheTable properties window.



bum” (Fig.37 and 38) you can automatically create a photo album / image gallery quickly, by selecting a group of images (maybe from a digital camera). Say you select 10 images, then the program will automatically create 10 thumbnails and will link them to either a simple page (image + title), a popup window, or a given

frame. You may force the program to re-sample the large image (say your images are 2400 x 1600 and you need images with a more reasonable size such as 640 x 400). If the thumbnails link to popup dialogs (the popup contains the large image) you can set up the popup properties, including a background image or color.

Fig.46 - Properties of the selected cell and the column it belongs to.



This automatic feature is available only within the Gold edition (in any case it is not so difficult to manually create thumbnails with a graphic program... then you can link them to popup dialogs with “Special links”, see Chapter 7).

## Tables

Tables are not merely a way to put numbers and letters into columns. In video publishing, tables with transparent borders are the best way to position objects on the screen. Other programs designed for the paper allow “absolute” positioning on the screen, but this feature has to be avoided or viewing pages becomes strongly dependent on the user’s PC video resolution. Users viewing your CD with a lower/higher screen resolution would not see the CD as you had intended.

Using “Insert >Table” will display the window shown in Fig.43, where you can choose from several predefined table layouts.

You can modify these tables if required, using the “Tables” menu or by using the tool-buttons on the toolbar (e.g. you can

add or delete rows and columns, change the background color of a cell, etc...).

Placing your cursor over a table cell and using your right mouse button gives yet another modification option. Choose “Properties” and the window in Fig.45 will be displayed, allowing you to define the properties for your table, such as border’s width or the background. From here you can also assign a fixed size for your table or a percentage relative to the main window.

Using the tab in Fig.46 you can act on a cell’s background, on a row or on a column. It’s interesting to note that each cell can have a colored background, an image or can be transparent.

What’s more, tables can be “nested”, that means you can build a table inside a cell of another table, and so on.

You can select a whole table using the right mouse button and “Select table”.

To copy a whole table, simply select it and press CTRL+INS; then move to your required destination and press SHIFT+INS, it really is that easy.

## 5. Frames and frame sets

A common method to make an hyperlinked document more appealing and usable is to split the screen into different sections, or frames.

CDFE offers you many tools to simplify the creation and modification of frames. It also enables you to copy your frame layouts to different pages.

### Creating frames

Creating frames with CDFE is really very easy: all you need to do is to drag and release one of the notched bars that are on the screen sides.

As you will notice, in most of its windows, CDFE treats pages that contain frames as a single page. In particular, the *master* page of the frame-set will always be referred/displayed. The master page is the page shown when the frames button is released.



You can use this button to switch between

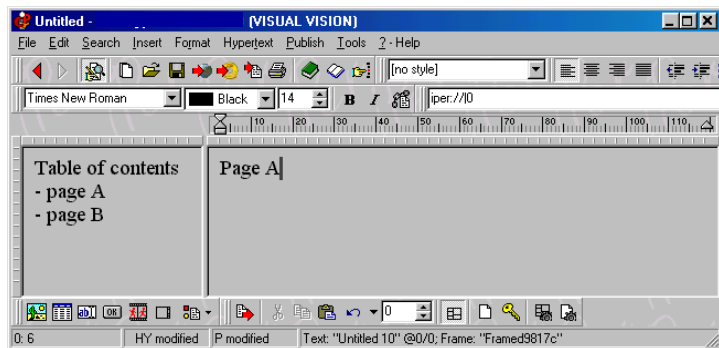
“Frames” and “No frames” mode. This button has no effect on the page’s structure, it’s just a display option for the editor. As said, the master frame is the only one shown in the preview windows, so it is important.

Let’s make a simple example. Start by creating a new hypertext with “File >New hypertext”, and split the page (#0) into two sections by dragging the notched bar on the left (see Fig.50). If you do not see the notched bar on the left, click the ‘Show frames’ button. You will notice that pressing and releasing this button shows the master page, the one on the right.

Now we want to build a structure where “page A” and “page B” can be selected from a list displayed in the left window e.g. a simple menu. The selected page is displayed in the right window, without the left frame being affected or changed in any way.

To demonstrate this, we’re going to create a new page with “File >Add new page”, then drag out a frame using the bar, as we

Fig.50 - We've just created two frames by simply dragging the left bar across to the right, and are currently entering text in the right frame.



did before (Fig.51). Now click in the left frame, then using your right mouse button, click and select “Choose page in frame...”; the window in Fig.52 will open. In the box “Page in frame” we will select “Choose existing one”: the window will change as in Fig.53, allowing us to insert the “Index” page into the frame. In this way, the “Index” page will be shared

by the two frame set.

Please note that by changing the value of the “Size” box, we can set the same size for both “Page A” and “Page B” left frame, for example 25%.

## Links

All we have to do now is to insert links.

Fig.51 - Recreating the same frames layout in a new page of the hypertext...

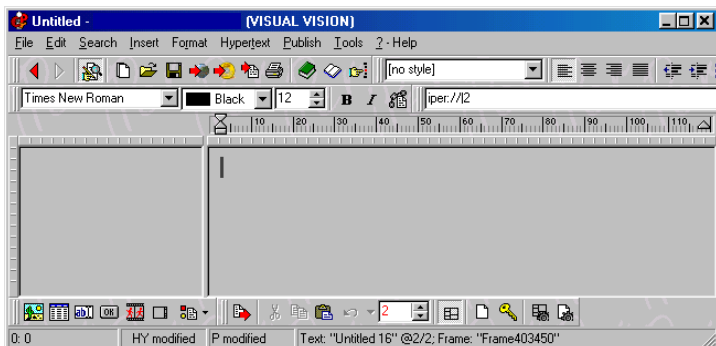


Fig.52 - Let's fill the left frame with the same page as used in the previous frame-set...

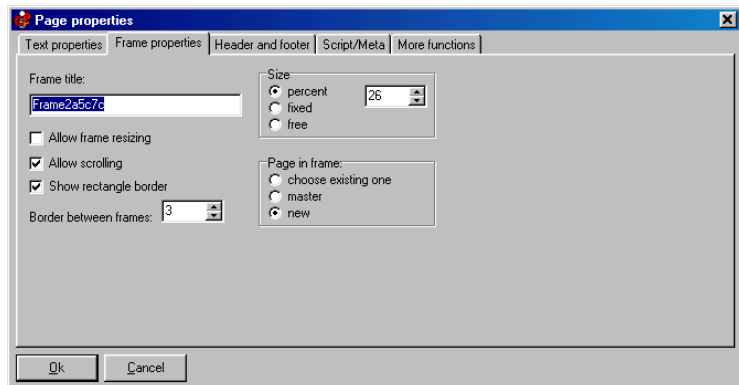


Fig.53 - It's possible to insert any page of the hypertext into the frame...

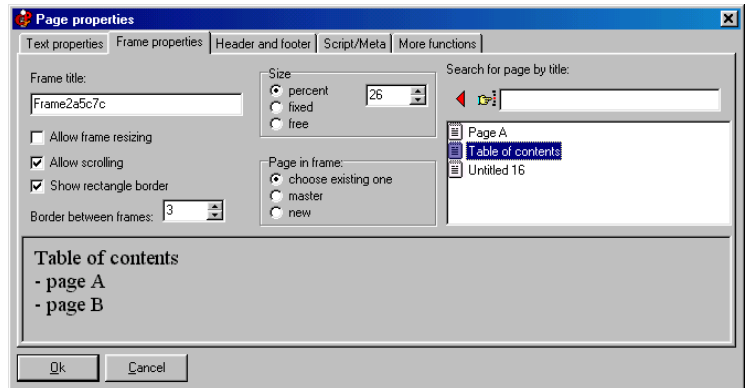
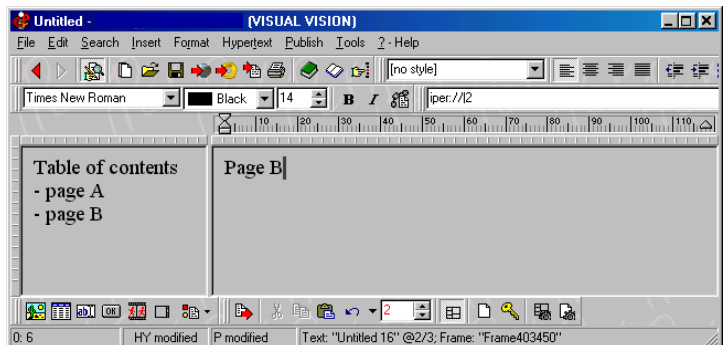


Fig.54 - Let's complete the page by writing "page B" in the frame on the right. Now we just need to set up the links.



Selecting the text-block “page B” and choosing “Insert >Link” will display the window in Fig.5, allowing us to select “Page B” as the destination. Now do the same for “Page A”.

When finished, it should look like Fig.55. Clicking on “Page A” or “Page B” in the left frame should display the corresponding page on the right.

Several ways are given to build a set of frames like the one just demonstrated. In the example just created, the page changing is achieved by replacing both frames; but since the frame on the left is the same, only the one on the right appears to change to the user.

In fact, it would be possible to only change the right frame, keeping the one on the left unchanged. This requires us to use special

links, as described in Chapter 7.

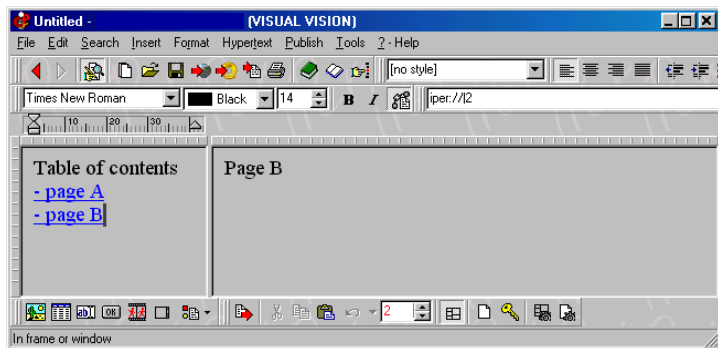
## Copying layout of existing frames

Now we’re going to see a simple way to copy and edit frame layouts. The following method is available using “Format >Advanced frameset manager”. This will open the window in Fig.56 and is called from Page B.

The page layout is shown on the right. Clicking on a frame, the preview of the page contained in the frame itself will be displayed at the bottom of the dialog, helping us when choosing the page to display in the frame. On the left side the program shows all the parameters of the selected frame (name and properties).

The tab “Copy from other page” is useful

Fig.55 - Our first frame-set: clicking in the left menu will display our selected page in the right frame.



for replacing the current page layout (we could have a frame-set or simply a single page) with the layout of another page of the hypertext.

As an example, let's try to create page "C", identical to page "A" and "B". First let's create a new empty page with "File >Add new page" (or by using the shortcut button on the lower toolbar). Then let's choose "Format >Advanced frameset manager" from within the new page; this will open the window in Fig.57. Here we select the tab "Copy from other page" and choose "Page A" (Fig.58). At this point we need to click on "Copy also non master frames" to copy the full layout of page "A" (in this

case, the only non-master frame is the "Index" one). Pressing "OK" will lead us to Fig.60, where the right frame is the master page of "Page C".

As you will notice, this is a very quick and easy way to create side menus and, also to reproduce frames.

It is possible to position the master frame on the left or at the bottom, rather than on the right, using the "Advanced frameset manager" window.

You can save the current frame layout as a template (button "Save" in Fig.56), or alternatively, you can use a previously saved template as the current page, using the "Load from template" tab (Fig.61). From

Fig.56 – A view from the Advanced frame management window, showing properties of the current page: here you can also specify frame borders, disable scrolling, etc...

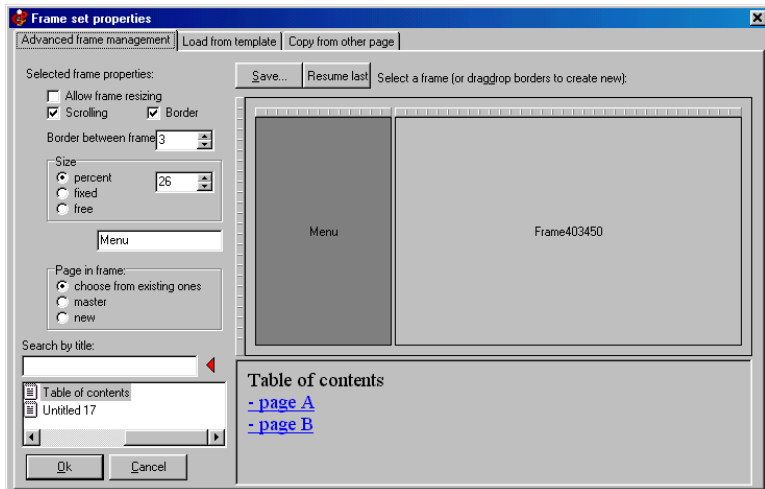


Fig.57 - The Advanced frame management window when called from an empty page.

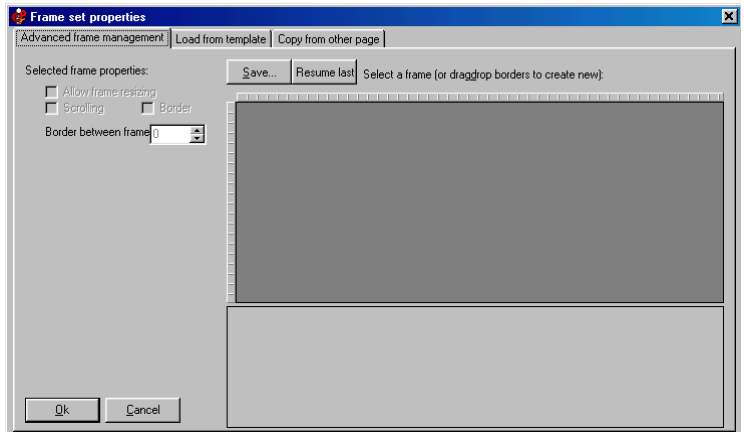
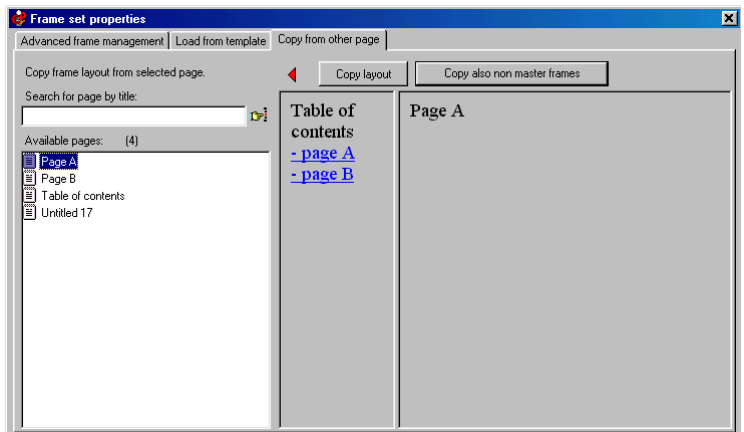


Fig.58 – This demonstrates the "Copy from other page" tab being used within the Frame-set properties window, to select an existing page in the hypertext



this tab simply choose the template you want to use and click on “Copy layout”. A preview will be displayed, as shown in Fig.56. All that’s needed now is to confirm your choice with the “OK” button, to re-

turn to the editor and you will see the layout copied.

## Floating frames

You can insert a frame as shown in Fig.62

Fig.60 - We’ve copied the same layout of pages A and B into an empty page; now we can write in the page (the master section on the right)...

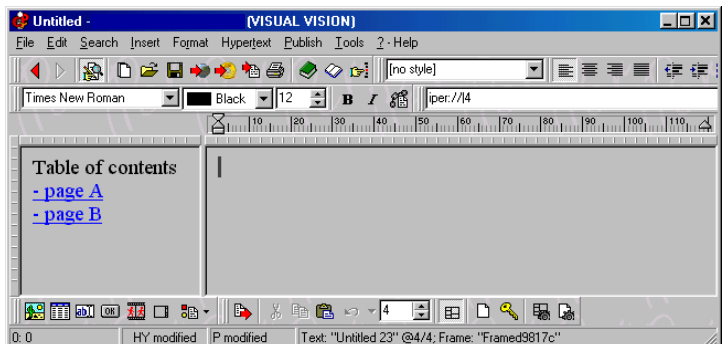




Fig.61 - You can save time by copying layouts from the templates, or save new templates to save time in the future.

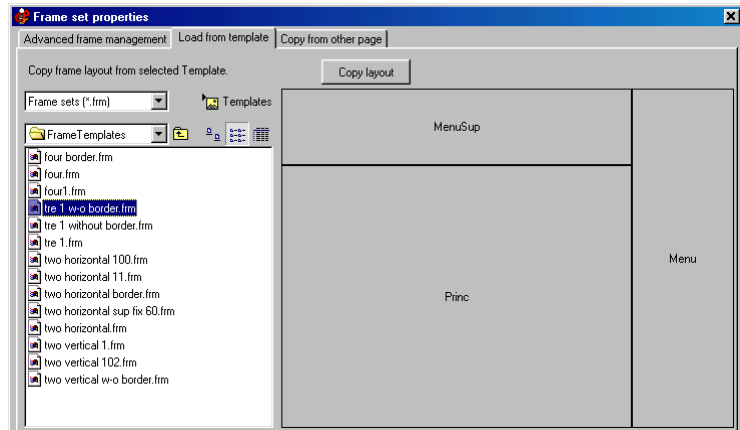


Fig.62 - A page containing a floating frame...

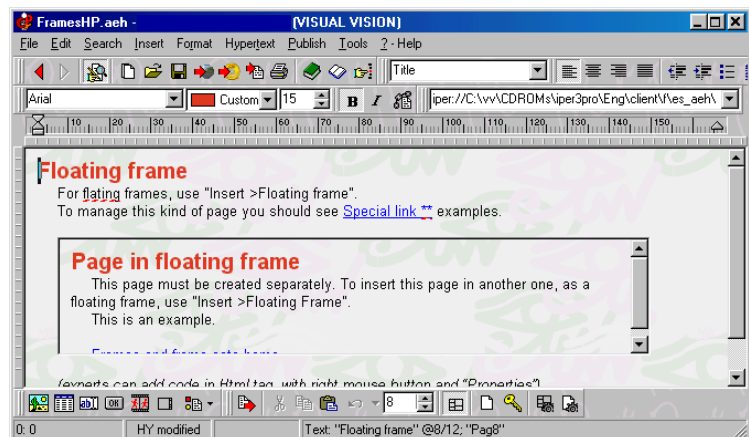
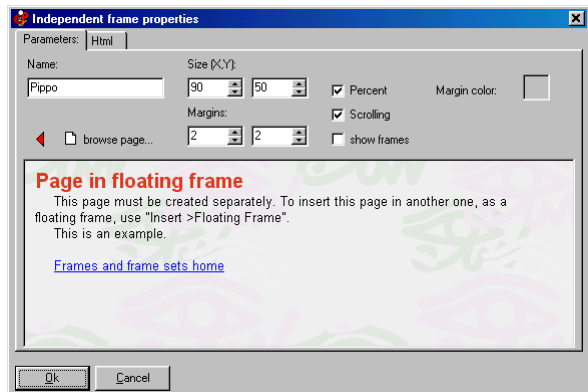


Fig.63 - The dialog window for independent frames. You can also call it by clicking on a frame with the right mouse button, and selecting "Properties".



using "Insert >Floating frame". A dialog window will display as shown in Fig.63 and you have the option to include any hypertext page within the frame.

## 6. The “special” links

**T**he simplest links available in CD-FrontEnd are the “normal links”. As seen in Chapter 1 you can insert them by selecting a text block and using “Insert >Link”. If you need something more elaborate and powerful, you have to use “Insert >Special link”. Note that special links work only with the editor in read only mode (“Hypertext >Read only”), or within the selfextracting ebook.

We suggest that you don’t attempt using special links until you are familiar with the normal ones.

There are many available options. Firstly, you can link to another page:

- with a click, a window will show
- a new browser window will show
- the destination page replaces the calling frame
- the destination page will show in another frame or window

- the destination page will show as a popup window
- the destination page is opened at a fixed row, marked by an anchor (see below)

Additionally, you can set up the following behaviors:

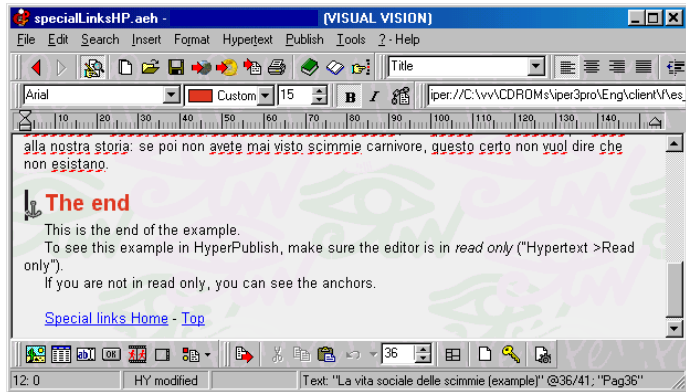
- a click on the link will close a window
- link to a different position on the same page, using anchors
- a click on the link will show the search by keyword window (click to show the search window: this works only in the editor/reader)

All these actions are “visual”, i.e. you do not have to do anything difficult or write any code. We will also see how to open windows automatically, as the user enters a page.

### **Anchors**

The simplest of the special links are the

Fig.100 – Showing an anchor within a page, these are not visible out of edit mode.



links to an “Anchor” within the same page. Anchors act like a bookmark and allow jumping to sections within a given page. This kind of link is useful when you have a very long page.

To insert an anchor, move the cursor to the link destination and use “Insert >Anchor” from the main menu (or SHIFT+F5). An anchor icon appears. Selecting it with your right mouse button allows you to edit its properties.

Now select the text block or the image you want to link to your anchor, and use “Insert >Special link” (on an image, use your right mouse button and click “Define special link”). Click on OK in the window that will be displayed. You will then see a dialog where you can select the destination Anchor. Click on the anchor (a number is assigned to each anchor and will be displayed in the box at the bottom right), and then click OK. You can test the result in “read only” mode (“Hypertext >Read only”).

If you later need to modify the link destination, place the cursor on the link, use the right mouse button and select “Link

properties”. In the dialog window displayed, select “Visual edit...” (Fig. 103) or “Link target page...”.

You can also link to an anchor inserted on another page. Select a text block, use “Insert >Special link” and select the second tab (Fig.104). In the “Target page shows:” area, choose “in current window” and click OK. You will then select both a destination page and an anchor (see Fig.105).

## Showing windows

From the special link dialog, choosing the third tab allows you to show the destination page within a separate window. You must define a name for the new window (see Fig.106), this name can be used later to change the window content for example.

If two links use the same name for a window (e.g. “Goofy”), and you click first on the link #1, then on the link #2, you will not show two different windows, so it is imperative that each window has a unique name. That is, unless you really want to show the same window from two diffe-

Fig.101 - The special link window

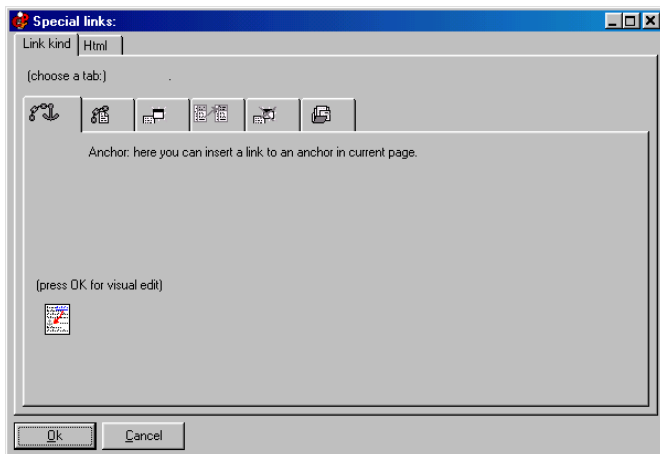


Fig.102 - Here you can select the destination anchor

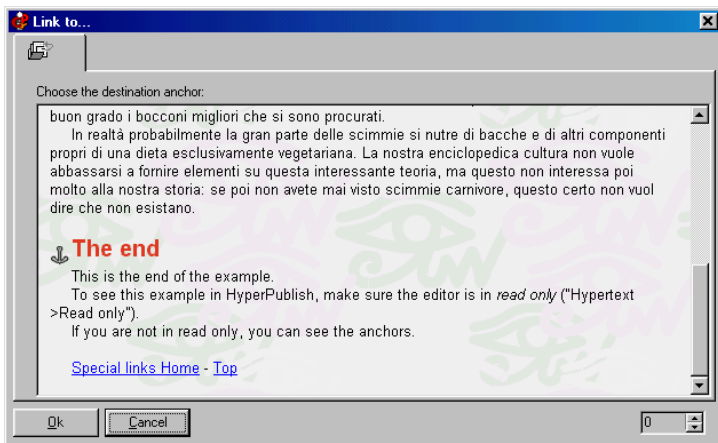


Fig.103 - Properties of the link just inserted...

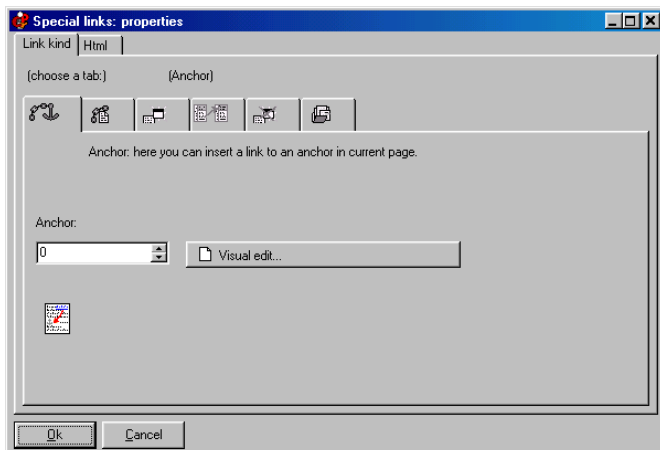
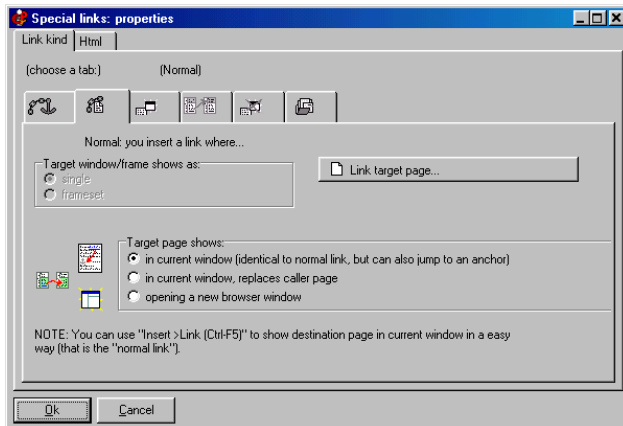


Fig.104 - More link types



rent links.

The separate window can be shown as an ordinary window, or as a popup window. The difference is that a popup closes whenever a user clicks on it, or clicks on another window. If the destination page is a frame-set, you can choose to show the whole frame-set or just the “master” page (see Chapter 6 to learn about the master page).

Choosing the second tab (see Fig.104) and selecting “opening a new browser window”, will show the destination page in another instance of the browser (this is different from a normal “window”, as it

will include the navigation bar).

With the 5th tab you can close any window, by name.

## Links inside/to frame sets

Now we will see some useful links that work within frame-sets.

Suppose that we have the layout as shown in Fig.107: We want a link from a word or text block in the right window, that replaces the content of the same window while leaving the left window unchanged. To obtain this, we simply choose “in current window, replaces caller page” in the tab

Fig.105 - Let's choose a destination page for the link, and an anchor. The link dialog allows many different link types.

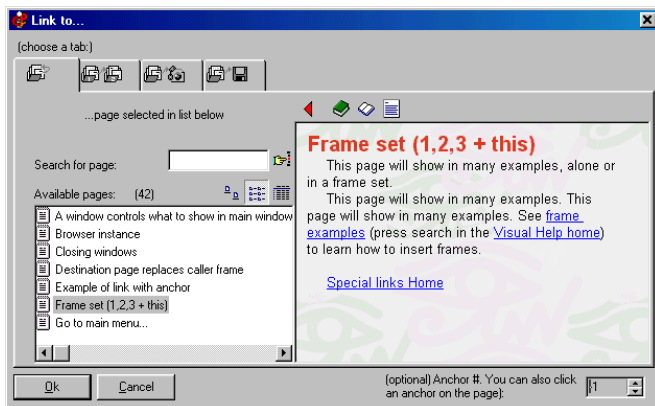
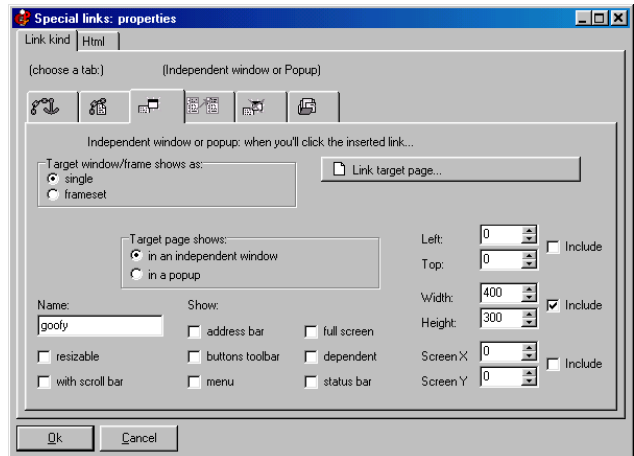


Fig.106 - More available link types and properties...



shown in Fig.104: when we click OK, the program asks for the destination page which can, as usual, be chosen visually.

Another possible choice is more difficult to explain than to use: The tab shown in Fig.108 which allows you to visually choose the frame where the destination page will be shown. Please note that you can also manually insert the destination frame name (frames can be named using “Format >Advanced frameset management”). This is useful for linking to “floating frames” (see Chapter 6) or to link to a separate window, or a frame within a separate window. Any window with the specified name will have its content replaced by the destination page when the user clicks this type of link.

Using the last tab, it is possible to activate some special features: you can for example display the “Search” window which is very useful. Additionally you may place a link that will allow to print the current page or a different frame (so you can place a “Print” button or a “Click here to print the page” text).

All these links work with text blocks, sin-

gle words, images and hot spots (Fig.36).

## Showing windows without a click

Using “Insert >Page functions >Open/Close windows” you can open or close a window as soon as the user enters the specified page. A “functional block” will be inserted in the page, and will be activated when the page is shown.

The “functional block” properties may be modified using the right mouse button, (see Fig.109). Here you can define the window attributes, or supply the name of the window to be closed.

The online guide contains live examples that can be opened in the editor (the file *specialLinksCDFE.aeh* - you may find it with the MSWindows Start >Find feature). There are lots of tricks to enable full use of these resources.

Trick: to show two windows with a click, use “Insert >Special” link to place a link to popup. Inside the popup, use “Insert >Page functions >Open/Close windows” to show the second window (use a different name for the window!).

Fig.107 - A simple frame set, used as an example

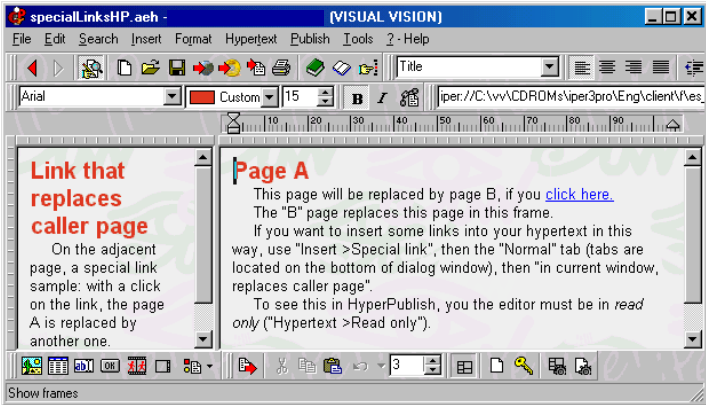


Fig.108 - You can visually select the link destination frame, and the linked page

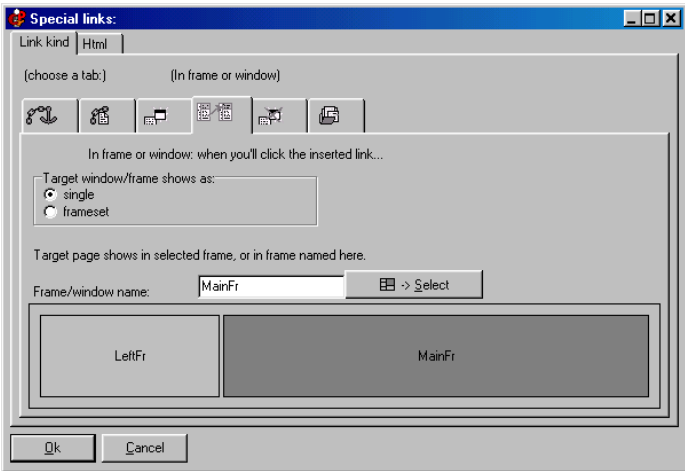
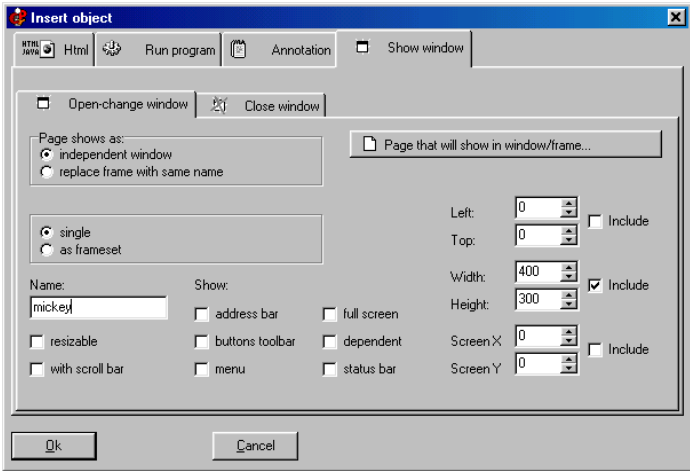


Fig.109 - Show / close windows



## 7. The forms

**F**orms allow the users of your CD to send you data by the Internet, if they have an Internet connection. The data are usually sent to a program called a script, or CGI function, that runs on the WWW-server computer, or by email.

Forms are available in CDFrontEnd GOLD.

Your host may include in your hosting account a pre-installed set of form script programs: there are many Web sites where you can find programs such as these for free, or for a nominal fee. You can also set up the form so that the data is sent to an e-mail address (this is the most common way if you don't have direct access to the server).

A form typically consists in one or more edit boxes and buttons. Each edit box has its own identifier e.g. "Name" or "Address". When you click the form button, usually "Submit", the edit box identi-

fiers and their contents are passed to the CGI program or sent to an e-mail address. The *form start marker*'s properties determine what happens when the form is submitted.

### Inserting forms

Using "Insert >Form >Form element" we can insert any kind of form element. Firstly, you will be asked for a "form start marker" (Fig.71). The form start marker is mandatory and specifies the action taken by the browser when the user presses a form "Submit" button. If you are unsure of where to position the marker, simply press OK. You have the option to change the form start marker properties at any time, using the right mouse button and "Properties".

In the next dialog (Fig.72), you could select the first tab for example, and insert your email address if you decide to have the input data sent by email.

Then with the next window (Fig.73), you



Fig.70 – An example page containing a simple form

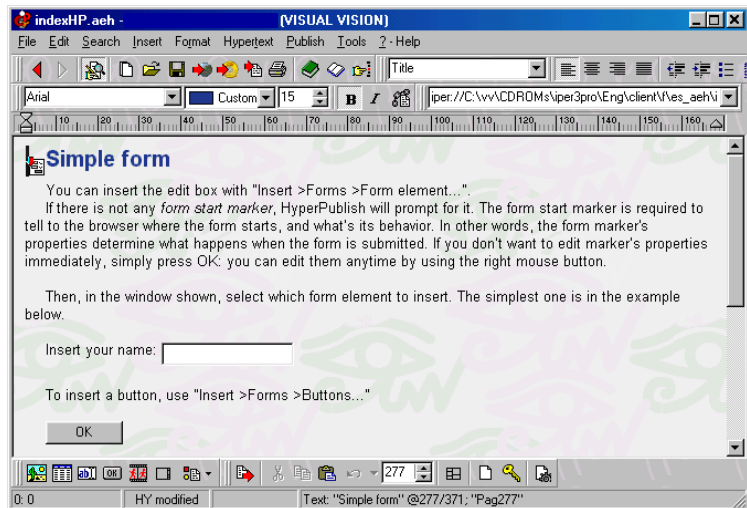


Fig.71

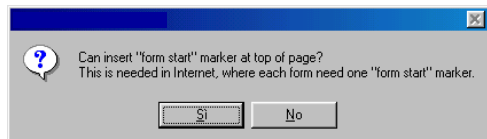
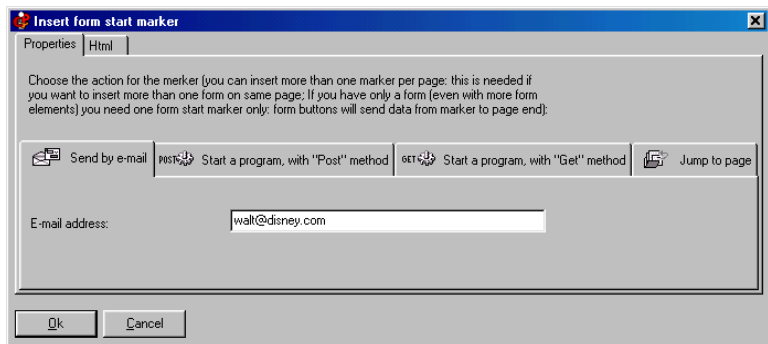


Fig.72 – A Form start marker contains information such as where to send the form content, once a submit button is clicked



can insert edit boxes, memo, lists and other elements useful when creating a form. It is very important to assign a different identifier for each element, apart from the “radio buttons”. “Radio-buttons” are used in groups offering your user a choice, and only one item may be selected. The identifier must be the same for all buttons within a group, while the “button name” identifies the actual button.

Fig.70 shows a simple form, with a text cell and a button. To insert a button, use “Insert >Forms >Button”. There are two kinds of button, submit and reset. The reset button simply resets all form fields to their original state. The submit button starts the action specified in the form start marker. The button can be a “classic” button or an image. To use an image as a button, simply click on “select image”

Fig.73 – This window displays all of the available form elements

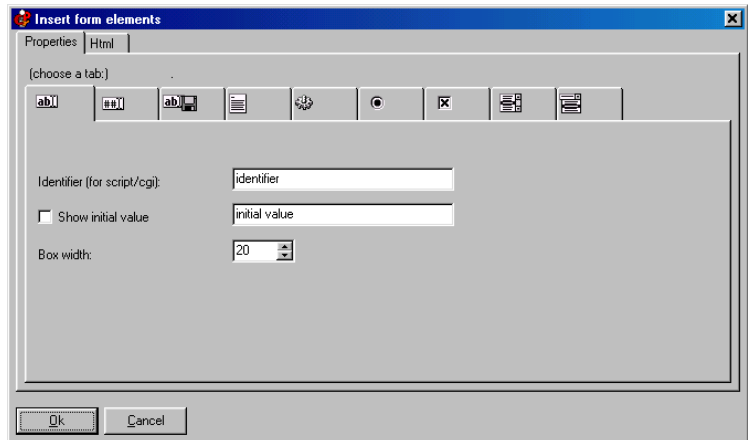


Fig.74 - A slightly more complex form...

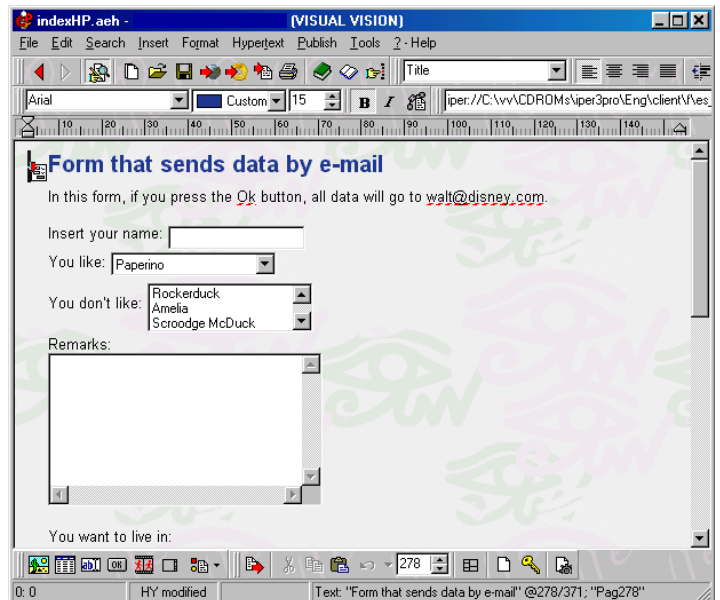


Fig.75 – An alternative form start marker demonstrating how page jumps are used with forms...

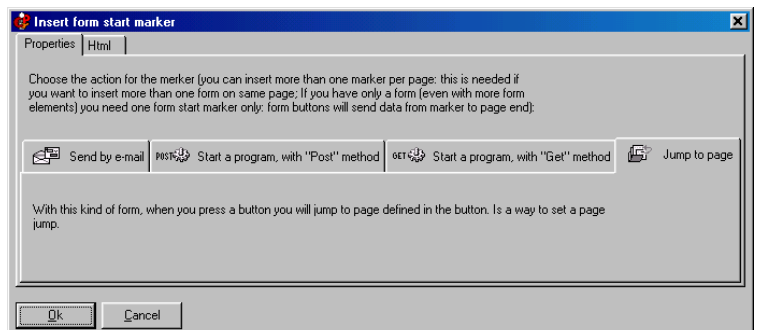


Fig.76 - Here we select a page to show when the user clicks the submit button

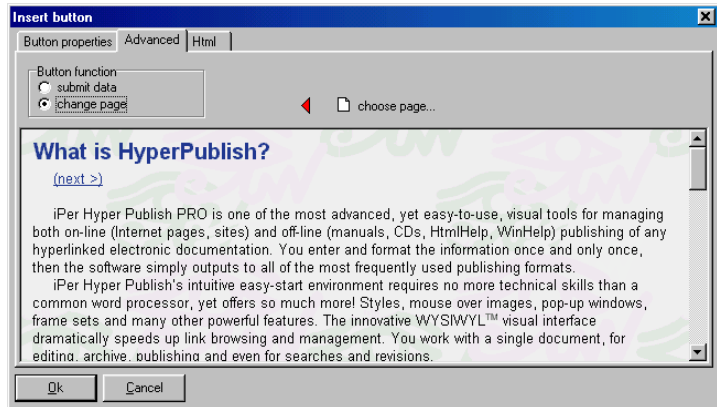
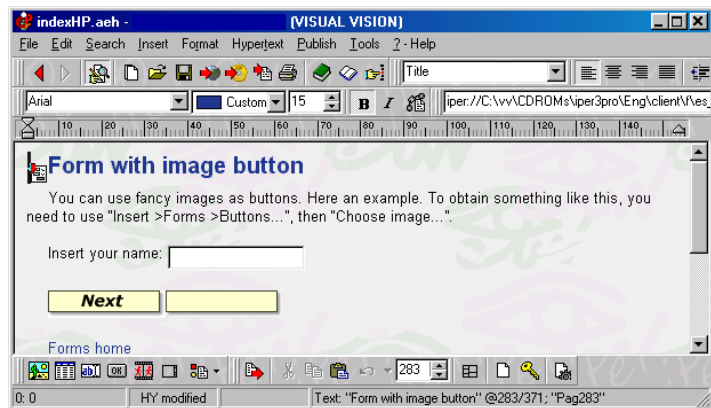


Fig.77 – Demonstrating Image buttons in use.



(you can select any image from the internal album).

You can insert more than one form within the same page. No “form end” marker is required. If you include two forms on the same page, the form start marker of the second form will also act as the “form end” marker for the first form. Each “Send” button will be active only for the form that

contains it.

Fig.74 shows an interesting example: we define a form that will toggle a page change. Firstly we must ensure that the form start marker is defined as in Fig.75. Then, for each included button, we have to define the destination page, as in Fig.76, using the “Advanced” tab of the button properties window.

## 8. Multimedia and additional functions

**T**he following multimedia objects are directly supported:

- pages with background music
- pages with buttons to start music
- pages with avi video; mpeg; mov
- pages with Flash™ (Gold edition only)

You can then insert links to any kind of external file, see Chapter 3.

### Sounds and video

Use “Insert >Animation - sound” to insert an animation or a sound. Interesting isn’t it? You will see the dialog shown in Fig.80. To choose the audio or video file, click “choose file”. Don’t we make it easy for you? The window shown in Fig.81 will be displayed. For audio, you can use any wav or mid file, together with any format supported by your MSWindows install. If you have already used an audio file on another page of your hypertext, you can easily select it using the second tab (Fig.82).

For video files, the process is very similar. With “action kind” you can choose if you want a loop action (e.g. background sound, or repeated animation) or to show a “console”, a set of buttons that the user will use to start the sound or video.

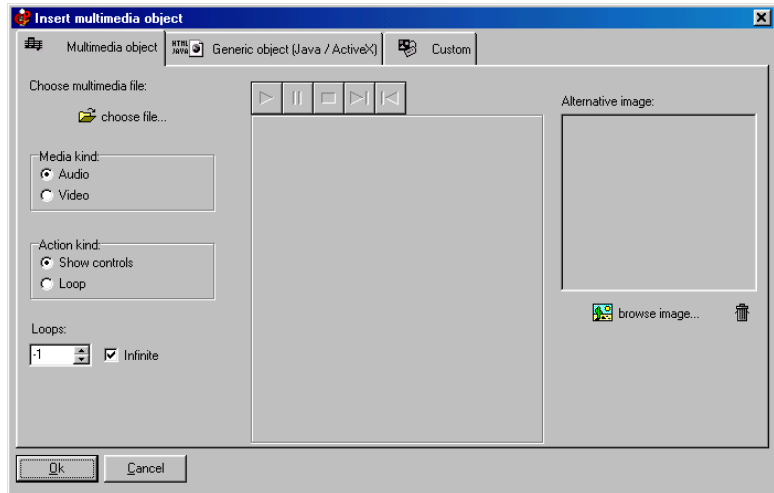
The “loops” box indicates how many loops are allowed, if “loop” is selected as the action. For example if you choose “1” you can insert an action that will be executed when entering the page.

### Flash

Use “Insert >Flash” to insert a Macromedia Flash™ (or Swish) animation. You will be asked for the .SWF file name, then the Flash file will be inserted with a default size of 50%. With the right mouse button (Properties) you can edit the size and (if needed) the HTML code related to the Flash. You can use invisible tables to position the Flash rectangle.

Please notice that this function is available in the Gold edition only. If Flash is not present, it will be installed.

Fig.80 – Insert animation and sounds using this window



## Headers and footers

Each page can have a header and / or a footer. There is no special edit area for headers and footers, these are managed separately. In short, you can use any page as a header or a footer for any other page. If you want a global header for the entire presentation:

- Create a page and insert all the things you want in your header (a logo, a sentence, etc.).
- Select “Hypertext >Current hyper-text properties”, click the second tab

(Fig.94), and the “browse...” button near “header”. In the window that will be displayed, choose the page that you have just created

With “Format >Current page properties” you can define a private header for any page (Fig.95) or choose None. Footers are handled in the same way.

## Slides

Using “Insert >Page functions >Slides” you can instruct the program to replace the current page with a different one, after N

Fig.81 - Here you can insert a file (sound or animation) that will be embedded in the hypertext

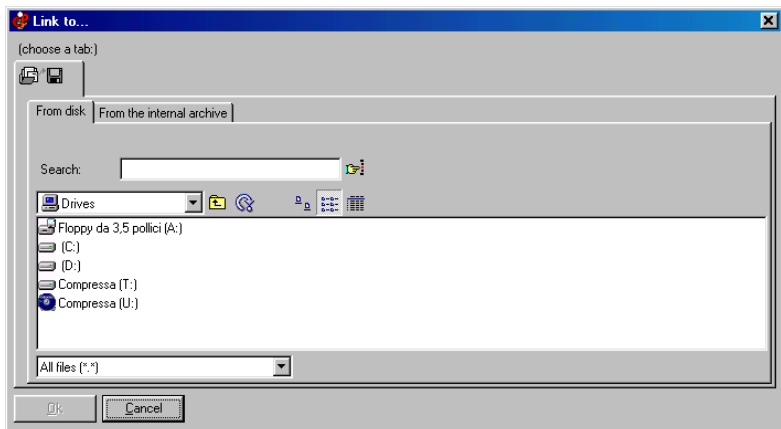
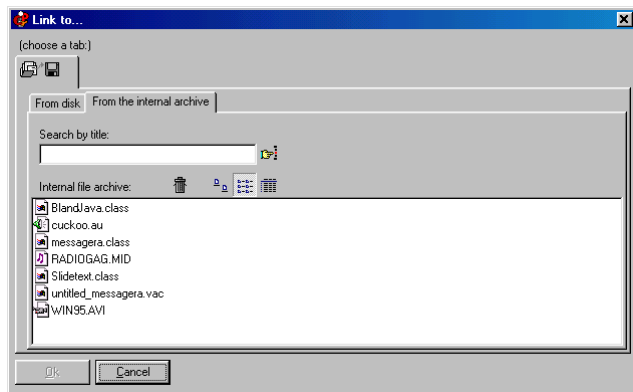


Fig.82 - CDFE maintains an internal album with all sounds and animations used in the hypertext



seconds. The window shown is the one in Fig.96. This is the function used in “? - Help >Show demo”.

With “Hypertext >Slides” you can use the more comprehensive window shown in Fig.97, where you can set up a whole slide sequence: pages (slides) may be selected from the whole hypertext, and you can simply change the sequence using “drag & drop”.

## Keywords

The program permits you to create a list of keywords for the whole presentation / brochure / manual /catalog, and you can assign some of these to each page.

While the full text search function is automatic, the keyword list and the keywords

related to each page should be set up manually. You can setup a global keyword list with “Hypertext >Keywords”. In the window shown, select the “Add global key” button (the yellow key with the green +). Then use the left button to add a given global key to the selected page. You can add up to 20 keywords to each page.

Any presentation comes with a built-in keyword search and full-text search engine. You can prompt users to press “Search” to start a search, or you can even place a link or an image/button that shows the search window when clicked: to do this, use “Insert >Special link” and select the last tab. The search does not work on external files.

Fig.94 - Global header and footer for the document...

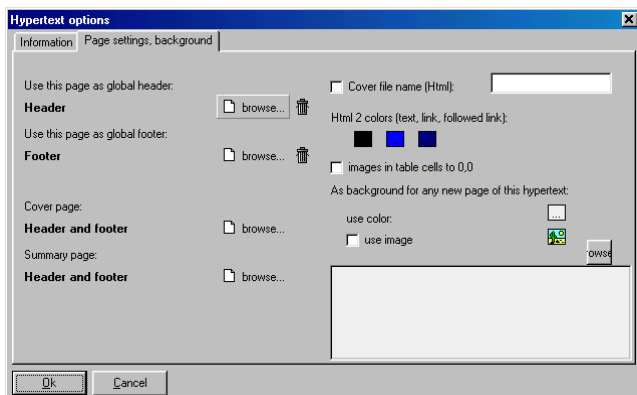
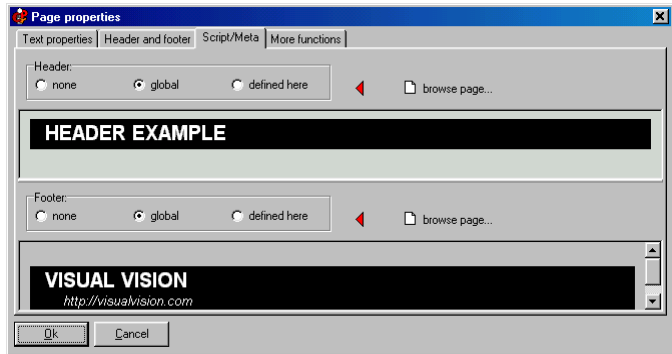


Fig.95 - Header and footer for a page (Page properties dialog)



## Predefined page order, table of contents

CDFE allows you to create a tree structure for organizing your document. You can do that by using "Hypertext> Pages order". Such a structure can be utilized by the final user to get a sequential print of the presentation / catalog / manual.

By choosing "Insert > Index" the program will automatically create a hypertextual index containing all links to the document's pages: you can choose whether to order pages alphabetically or by page number, or even by following the tree-structure's predefined order.

Fig.96 - The simplest way to switch a page to another one (shown) after N seconds...

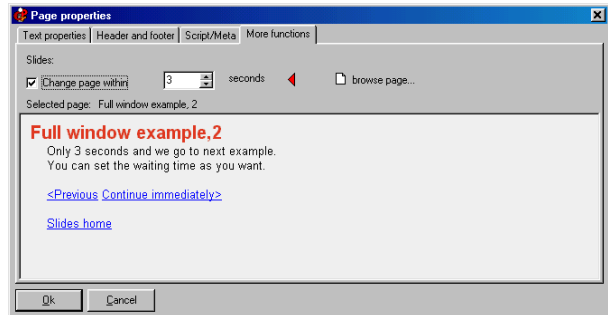
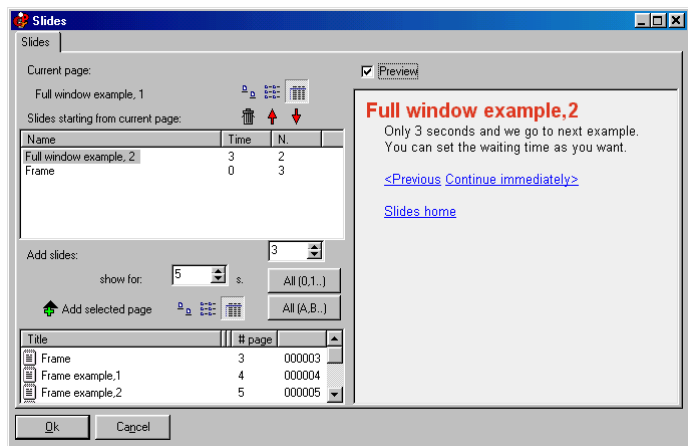


Fig.97 - Using this dialog we can easily set up a page or slide sequence...



## 9. Shopping cart

CDFrontEnd includes a visual shopping cart facility for creating your CD Catalog (Gold edition only). A click on a text block or on a image can be used to add a product in the shopping cart. The shopping cart is shown in a popup window: the window can be printed and sent by fax or

postal mail, or its content can be sent to your email address (if the user is connected).

To define the shopping cart properties use “Hypertext >Current hypertext properties”, then the Cart tab (Fig. 201). To add a shopping cart link, select a text block and use “Insert >Link to shopping cart”, or

Fig.200 - Use “Insert >Link to shopping cart” to allow the user to add a product in the shopping cart...

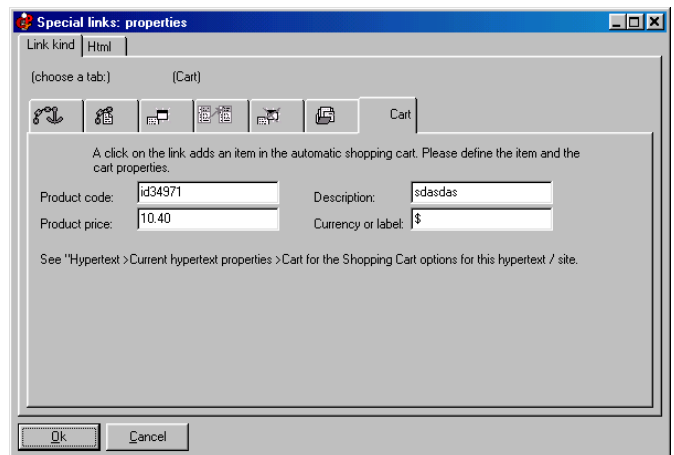
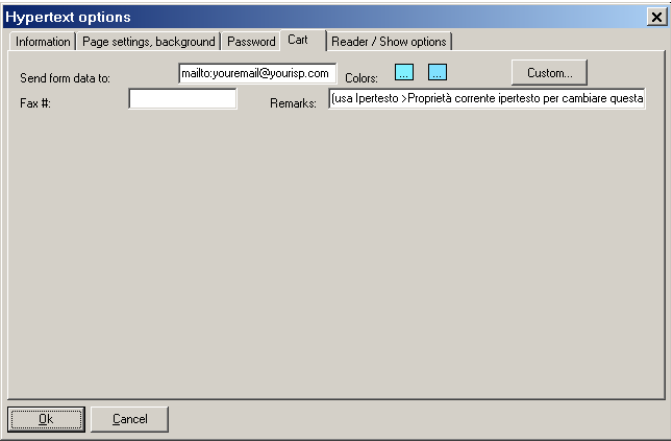




Fig.201 - the shopping cart properties dialog...



select an image and use “Image >Define special link...” (then last tab). Each link contains the product price, currency, description and the product code.

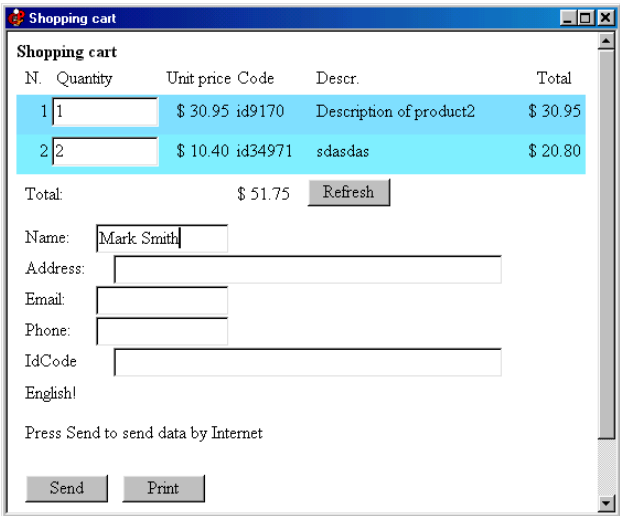
The shopping cart properties window is shown in Fig.201: you can define an email address (the cart content will be sent to that email) or the path of a CGI script, a

fax number, a remark for users, and you can choose the colors for the shopping cart rows.

You can also define some custom fields for the cart / order form.

If the user closes the cart window or uses the “Reset” button the cart content is deleted.

Fig.202 - We inserted two products in the cart... (to view the cart, Insert >Link to shopping cart, then click on the link, or double click if in the editor)



## 10. Database / CSV import

**C**DFrontEnd includes a visual database import facility for creating your CD Catalog (Gold edition only).

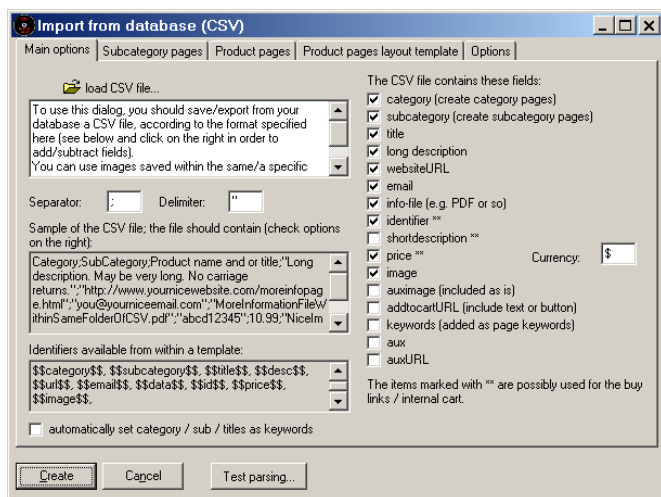
This feature permits you to create a catalogue quickly, by importing data from a database or from Excel. You can use images and the program can automatically generate

rate thumbnails, as well as shopping cart buttons / links.

The function is accessible from the main menu, "File >Import from database / CSV".

There are dozens of different database brands out there (Oracle, DB2, Microsoft Access, MySQL, Interbase, Paradox, Informix, Fulcrum, DBase, SQL server, Fox-

Fig.203 - The first tab for the database import / automatic catalogue creation; here you can set up the input file format (fields, delimiters...)



Pro, Firebird, and much more...). We wanted to provide a generic tool, so we chose to rely on CSV format (comma separated values), as any database (and also other programs such as Excel) can export to a CSV file. This permits you to use any database.

Please see your database User's Manual in order to learn how to export to a CSV text file - you may also use the CDFrontEnd user's forum to exchange information with other users.

## A simple example

The fastest way to learn how the import works (and the meaning for the different sub-tabs) is to use a sample file supplied with the program, a file that works with the default settings.

Please just press the "Load CSV file" button on the first tab and choose the file *catalog\_example\_cat\_and\_subcat\_ex1.txt*. As you may see this is a text file: you can open it with the MSWindows NotePad and you can use it as a sample of what you should obtain from your database.

The file relies on some images that are contained within the same folder (you may also choose another folder for images with the "Options" tab, Fig. 207).

If you touch nothing, and you press the "Create" button on the bottom left, the program will ask you to choose a Template (from the Template tab). A template is simply a one-page AEH file saved within a particular folder. You can create infinite new templates - the layout of your catalogue is completely customizable. Within the template you may use some keywords, that will be replaced with live data. For example, `$$title$$` will be replaced with the product title, `$$image$$` with the product image. You find these special words listed on the first tab (Fig. 203).

Just press the Create button to see how it works. It will extract the data from the CSV file, create several pages, and then put you on the index page. You may see the other pages with CTRL+ and CTRL-.

In the example provided, the products are audio CDs, the subcategories are music artists, the categories Rock, Country, etc.

Fig.204 - Subcategories tab; if subcategories are present, you may list the products with thumbnails and you can apply a header and a footer to the subcat pages...

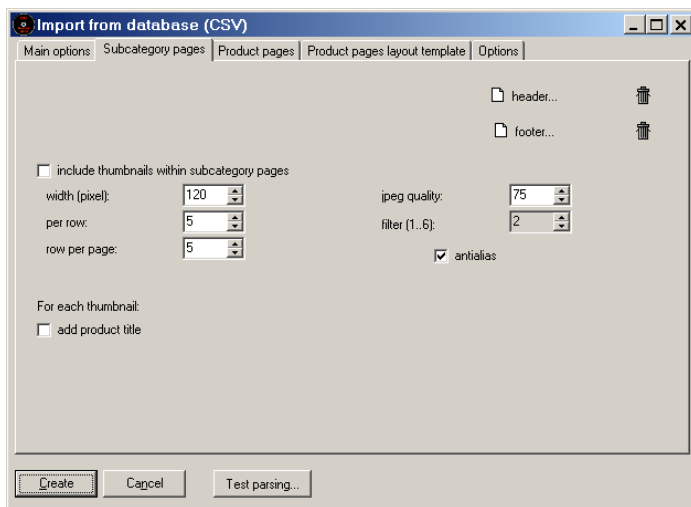
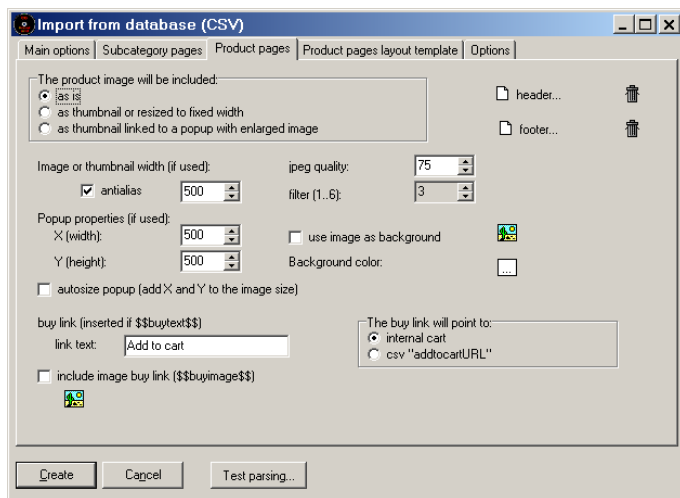


Fig.205 - the tab related to Products settings. The product pages are copied from the template in Fig 206; here you can set up the image properties, the add to cart links (if needed), header and footer...



You will see that when you press “Create” it creates a main index, category pages, subcategory pages, and product pages. You may experience some variations by using the various subtabs.

Very quick and nice, isn't it?

Usually you press the “Load CSV file” in order to see your CSV file within the white text box. Then you try to match it with the gray text box, by configuring the Separator, the Delimiter, the fields on the right.

With the “Test parsing” button you can then perform a test on the input file. The program will attempt to read the first line of the file and to parse the various identifiers, generating a report that you may use for refining the settings or the CSV file, before the actual import.

## Categories and subcategories

Your own file may have either categories + subcategories, subcategories only, or pro-

Fig.206 - Product templates tab; each product page will be copied from the selected template; the keywords are replaced with the database / CSV data...

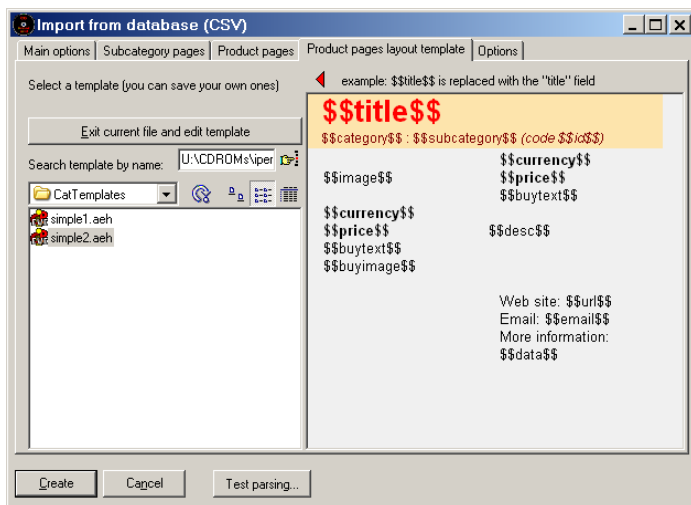
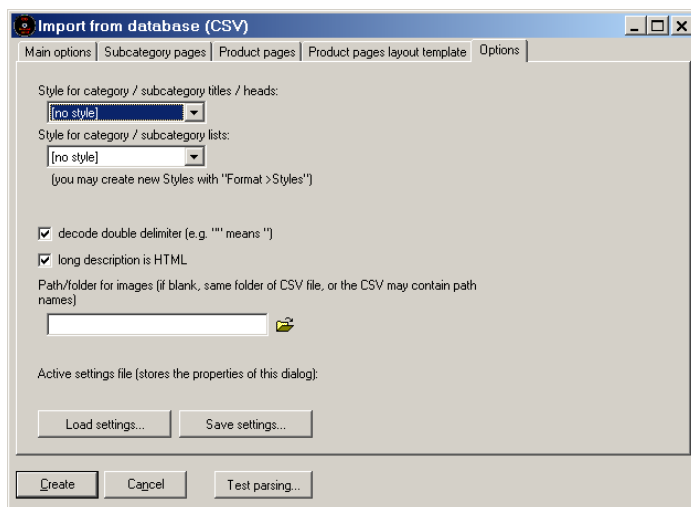


Fig.207 - Options tab; you can choose a style for Heads and Text (subcategories and categories); the images path; load and save settings...



ducts only - just check / uncheck the options on the right of the first tab.

If the input file contains subcategories (in the example, the products are audio CDs, the subcategories are music artists, the categories Rock, Country, etc.), the second tab (Fig. 204) contains the properties for the automatically generated subcategory pages.

If “include thumbnails” is checked, the subcategory pages will contain the product listed with thumbnails. If not, a simple text list. The subcategories pages may have a header and a footer: as usual for CDFrontEnd the header (or footer) is another page of the hypertext, so if you don’t have a header yet, you should exit from the CSV import dialog, create a new page, label it as “subcat header”, fill in it with the header stuff (logo, statements, etc.) then return to the CSV import dialog.

## Product pages and templates

The third tab (Fig. 205) contains the settings for the automatically generated product pages (in the example, audio CDs

images and descriptions). Click on the image in order to see the other tabs, and for more information.

The product pages are copied from the template selected within the template tab (Fig 206). A template is simply a “single page” AEH file saved within a particular folder. Within the text you can insert special symbols such as \$\$title\$\$ that will be replaced with the database fields (these symbols are listed on the bottom left of the first tab).

Each product page can contain one main image (possibly in multiple copies). Within the template, the image is defined with \$\$image\$\$ (this text is replaced with the actual image). The actual image may be inserted: as is, scaled to a given width, scaled and linked to a popup window that will show the large image. If the main image is scaled, and linked to a popup (that contains the larger image), you can decide the popup properties: it can have a background color or image; its size can be fixed or automatically related to the image size (plus a X and Y offset).

If the template contains the `$$buytext$$` symbol, this will be replaced with a link to the internal cart (with data extracted from CSV) or a link to a cart URL (you choose if internal or cartURL on the bottom right). If the template contains the `$$buyimage$$` symbol, this will be replaced with an image linked as `$$buytext$$`.

Last but not least, just like subcategories you can have a header and a footer for the product pages.

Within the options tab (Fig. 207) you can set some additional options. One is the folder that contains the images (by default, this field is empty, and the folder is the same folder that contains the CSV file - you can load the CSV with the button on the top left of the first tab). Another one is the style for Heads and texts, for catego-

ries' and subcategories' pages. You can choose from the existing styles (see Chapter 5 for creating new styles). Then you can say if the long description is normal text (line breaks - CR LF are not allowed) or HTML (only basic tags are allowed, such as `<font>` `<b>` `<i>` etc. ).

The option "decode double delimiter" means that if the fields within a CSV record are delimited with (say) `"`, a real `"` is coded with a double instance, e.g. *"field1", "field 2 with some words here " "real quotation marks" " and some other words", "field 3"*;

With the buttons on the bottom left, you can Load and Save the settings of the powerful CSV dialog.

## 11. Graphics and paging pages

**B**esides the powerful features offered by CDFE to create “well built” pages, we would like to provide some useful suggestions about creating and paging presentations / catalogs / manuals, although this is really not the aim of this manual.

Creating a good work is not merely dependent on the richness of graphics or special effects, nor an on-paper paging experience. Even if the usual communication and marketing rules are adopted, as for commercial publications, the electronic world is a media apart from all traditional ones.

In this chapter we give some tips for making a professional and useful document, even without super-graphics and expensive software

### **Displaying information on the screen**

Displaying information on the screen is very different from presenting it on paper.

In traditional publishing, the page-maker just needs to choose the page's size and can then begin adding text and pictures.

Using the same methods for on-screen paging may well result in ineffective displays, since the dimensions are dependent on the video resolution set by the user, not by the author of the page. Typical screen resolutions can vary between 640x480 and 1600x1280 pixels on different monitors, going from 10 inch to 21 inch screens. So, how can we cater for everyone's requirements?

There are different solutions. By considering the fact that a minimal resolution of 640x480 or 800x600 is available to everyone, we could set such values as typical during the design of pages. Actually, this is the choice adopted for many professional works on CD. Nevertheless, this solution may be considered very limited by the user, who would like to take advantage of a more powerful video card, leaving our work appearing to be of a low quality.

Fig. 134 - A correct page when shown in different windows



Another simple solution may consist of preparing the work as if it were a book or paper magazine. For example, we can define the A4 or US Letter format for all pages, and then provide the user with a reader that has zoom capabilities for use on a small monitor. If we do this, pages will have a fixed size and the content will be the same for all video resolutions.

This is the method adopted for a lot of works provided with Adobe Acrobat Rea-

der. In our personal opinion, this method is not ideal for users who have small monitors or with monitors working at a low video resolution.

## Everything's relative

CDFE adopts a third method based on automatic justification. Using this method the displayed content has no absolute position value, but is dependent on the width of the current window. Firstly, text fits accor-



ding to the window's width: this means that if you narrow the window, the length of each text line will change accordingly, as shown in the example in Fig.134.

To be effective, when using this strategy, it is essential to position all objects on the page using percentage or relative values, rather than absolute values. Looking at Fig. 134 and Fig.135 we can make a comparison using the two methods: unfortunately, with absolute positioning, the user's screen must have the same video resolution and the same window size you used, in order to get the correct display. To quote a statistic, this scenario may apply for only 10-15% of users; this suggests that the highest percentage of users would see a more or less, reasonably laid out page. All things considered, it would be better to accept the in-percentage tables philosophy, since it is evident that it has a reason of being.

## Invisible tables

How can we insert in-percentage tables making them fit for all resolutions? Well, it's very easy indeed, since they are the default used by CDFE.

Let's make an example now, by recreating what is shown in Fig.135, but this time changing the absolute references which make the page video resolution dependent.

The example shown in Fig. 135 is a page we found somewhere on the Internet. We "rob" the images and the text for our example. Firstly let's save the three images or let's create them. Then let's run CDFE and define the page's background as white using "Format > Page properties". If you wish, you can also insert an image as the background. Now we have to put the three

images saved previously ("Insert > Image") and an invisible table ("Insert >Table") with two columns to put text in. We can define the percentage for the two columns simply by right-clicking within the two cells shown on screen (second tab, as shown in Fig.44). The result should look like the example in Fig.139. At this point we can insert the text, and the page should then look like Fig.140: enlarging or narrowing the window should not affect the page quality.

Please notice that you can insert a table within another table, so you can create more sophisticated structures, if needed. Again, we suggest you to try and try again, as this is the best way to learn how to use the advanced features offered by CDFE.

## Backgrounds

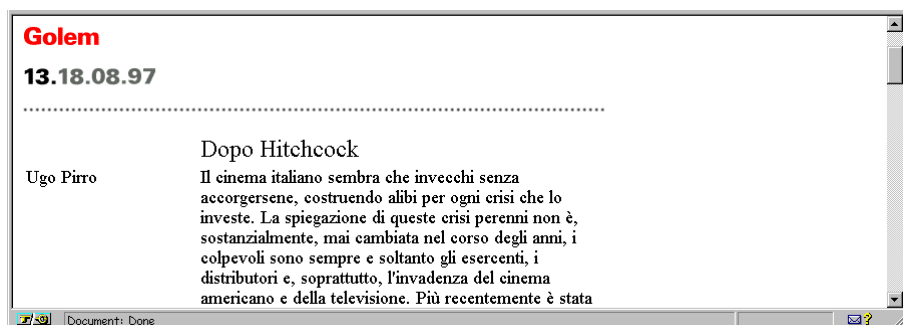
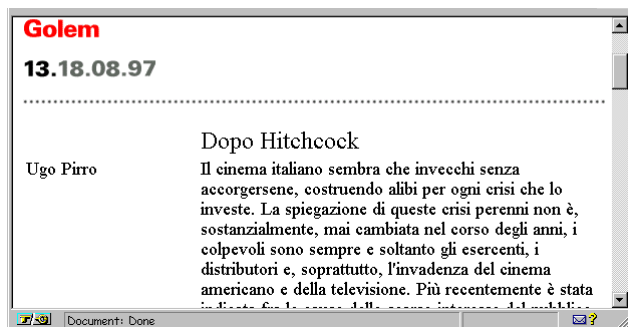
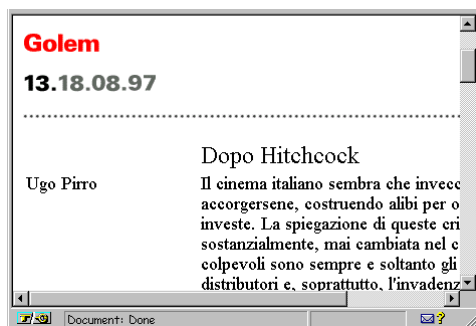
One of the greatest differences between video and paper publications is the use of backgrounds.

Printing backgrounds on a paper-made publication is very expensive and sometimes may affect the readability and spoil the overall appearance. This same treatment, when applied to CD pages, may well result in a visual enhancement.

In Fig. 141, 143 and 148, we can see some examples that demonstrate the use of backgrounds.

We can assign a background to a table's cell through the usual window shown in Fig.44. It is however important not to over use this feature. In general, we discourage the use of backgrounds that have too much contrast, saturated colors or too much detail, because these can affect text readability and take focus away from the subject matter. If you really wish to use them, we

Fig. 135 - A page with fixed tabs seen at different screen resolutions. It is a Web page... this is an old example and we are too lazy to redo it!



suggest that you put a colored table where you want to insert a text block (see Fig. 143, where we have used nested tables).

## Clickable maps, hot spots and browsing bars

An interesting way to link different pages is to create special images that contain some intelligent areas, which, when clicked, will generate the loading of the linked page. In Fig.154 we show a sophi-

sticated example, but we could simplify this by making a bare horizontal bar.

We can insert a clickable zone (hot spot) by positioning the cursor over the chosen area and right-clicking with the mouse ("Add area / hot spot"). A small rectangle appears with four white corners. We can then move the rectangle and resize it by dragging the white corners in order to define the intelligent (clickable) zone. By right-clicking on the newly created hot

Fig. 139 - Let's insert the images and let's create a table with two columns, without borders...

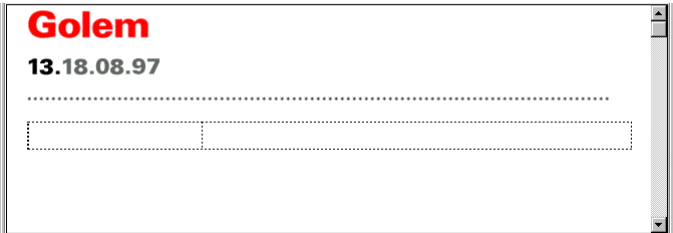


Fig. 140 - ...then let's write (you will see the dotted lines just in the editor; they aren't shown in the published CD).



spot, we could go on to define a link.

It is important to take into consideration that some users may not be able to take advantage of the graphic links. To provide them with the opportunity of browsing our pages, it would be advisable to replicate the links elsewhere on the page in a simple text format, even if only in small sized characters at the foot of the page.

Accompanying the program, you are provided with many different examples of button-bars and clickable maps. Using the same bars throughout the same presentation / manual / catalogue will improve uni-

formity and will contribute to the overall style of your work.

Taking all of these points into consideration, we should say that designing button bars or maps is not as easy as it could at first seem. If you are not experienced with graphics software, it may take some time before you obtain a satisfying result. For an easy software for creating buttons, see our Web site. Nevertheless don't give up, but try to get some help from an experienced friend or from a specialized video-graphics publication

Fig. 141 - Page with a repeated square background

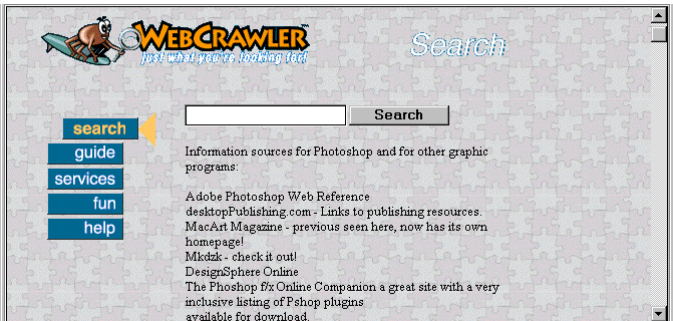
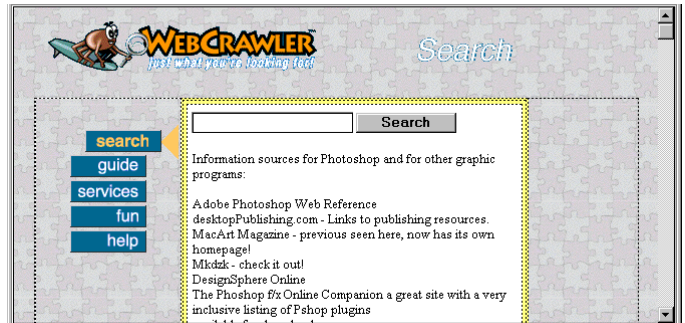


Fig. 143 - If you apply a coloured background to the table the text is more readable



## Frames

Frames are a very useful feature, especially while designing complex CDs. Frames allow us to split pages into more sections. A very common implementation consists of using an index or box containing a selection-list on the left side of each page. Using frames so that we don't have to physically repeat the same menu for every page; and at the same time, make browsing much easier.

Some authors discourage the use of frames. Actually, the practice of discouragement should not be applied to the correct use of frames, but rather for those making bad use of them.

It is interesting to note that by choosing '0' as the value for the borders of a frame, the borders will be invisible to your readers, and you can also hide any scroll-bars. Using these features, you can easily create

some interesting effects for your CDFE works.

Please refer to chapters 6 and 7 for more details concerning the use of frames and related special links.

## Don't exaggerate!

With a little practice and your powers of observation, you will soon get excellent results with the several opportunities offered by invisible tables, frames, backgrounds and clickable maps.

To further enhance your work, some graphics software is almost a necessity. Use it to develop effects such as texture, lens, aliasing and fading and also to create your own buttons, image maps, split-line and backgrounds.

Having said all that, only one more rule requires attention. In order to create really

Fig. 148 - Lens effect. You can do this with two different backgrounds, similar but with different color tone.

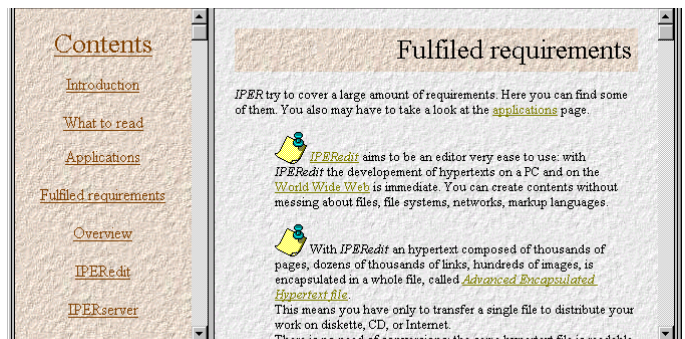


Fig. 154 - A nice image with hot spots (www.fantascienza.com).



efficient and optimized pages: “don’t exaggerate!”. With so much power in your hands it's very difficult to set a limit, but to keep your readers interest, it’s necessary to create light, quick and efficient pages, so don’t overdo the effects.

With this same aim in mind, we suggest that you use the same background for all pages, that you don’t use more than two

different fonts (one for the text blocks and one for titles) and no more than 3 font sizes. Following these recommendations, we are sure you will cope with creating attractive and well-made pages. Nothing else is needed.

Have fun with CDFE!

## 12. Frequent questions

**F**or any question, email the support staff:  
cdffrontend@visualvision.com

For Immediate response to frequent questions, read below!

- tutorials, basic questions
- link and pages, hypertext functions
- tables
- images, hot spots, areas, backgrounds, icons, thumbnails
- styles and fonts (CSS)
- frames
- templates
- HTML - Applets - AEH - ASP
- download / .DOC / .ZIP / .PDF / Flash / Import files
- CD protection and publishing; autorun, autoplay; database;
- generic questions
- purchase

### **TUTORIALS, BASIC**

*Are there any tutorials for main features?*  
Yes, use F1, then click “tutorials”.

*Can CDFrontEnd manage frames? And what about the mouseover? The popup windows? Does it protect my work? Does it make the coffee...?*

The answer is always yes (well... not for the coffee, but we're working on it...!). To learn more, read all this manual and take a look to the online manual (F1).

*I have used another editor before, and I can't understand how to manage HTML files with CDFrontEnd...*

CDFrontEnd is a standalone tool, not a "compiler", you don't need to deal with the HTML. If needed, you can import old HTML pages with “File >Import”.

*Is CDFrontEnd HTML compatible?*

Our program has its own internal standard that's independent of HTML. It will display on any PC as it doesn't need any Explorer or Netscape installed. If you get HyperPublish (www.hyperpublish.com) you can save your CDFrontEnd's works in HTML.

*I am very interested in your compiler. What program would you suggest that I write my document in so that I can take advantage of the*

*features but is not too complex?*

CDFrontEnd is an all-in-one tool! It encloses a powerful multi-page editor and can create the CD with just a click. No external programs are needed!!!

*I saved the CD as in Chapter 2. When I inserted the CD, it only displayed the cover page. There is no way of getting to another page. How do I do this?*

You must place links to let the user browse the other pages. The ways to browse pages provided INSIDE the Writer are for authors only. The reader can just follow the links YOU place. If you don't place links, they will not see any other page other than the cover.

*I have a manuscript all ready. I want to know how to get it into the program in order to continue and see how your program creates the CD. What are my first steps?*

If your work is in another text format, use "File >Import" then choose the format. If not, just start the program and type on the keyboard. CTRL+ for adding new pages. CDFrontEnd has its own editor, you don't need external programs. See also the Tutorials, "?-Help" "Help" then "Tutorials".

*Can two pages be viewed at once, just like a book?*

Yes, you can use a table with two columns or you can create frames and then place links. It's very simple. Please remember that the page number in the bottom box is just a facility for you, the author, and you can show the reader a completely different page number (just type it at the bottom of the page). The page number displayed in the bottom box has nothing to do with your book's page number.

*I imported HTML pages, but nothing is showing up!!*

Use CTRL+ & CTRL- to move between pages.

*I want to create a Web site.*

See [www.hyperpublish.com](http://www.hyperpublish.com) or [www.1site.info](http://www.1site.info)

## LINK AND PAGES, HYPERTEXT FUNCTIONS

*I don't understand the way CDFrontEnd saves pages.*

All CD pages are saved in a whole "AEH" file. With "File >Save all" or with the toolbar button, you save all presentation / hypertext pages with a single click.

*...in the tutorial it says:...then, let's press the link button in the toolbar (sheet and chain, or > "Insert >Link" from the main menu)... but there is no button labeled "link" in the toolbar...and which toolbar?*

Select a text block, then choose from the main menu "Insert" then "Link" if you aren't able to find the button with the image of the sheet and the chain. If you are on an image, use the right mouse button, and choose "Define link".

*How can I set the size of a page?*

You can't set the size of the page, as you can't know what monitor and what window will be used by the people that will see your site. The safe way is to always use % tables (it is the default in CDFE) and not to assume that the pages have a fixed size.

*I want to change the page numbering as I want to insert a page between page 1 and 2, but I can't.*

Yes, you can't. If you really need to do that, you can insert say a page #3, copy the #2 to #3 with "Edit >Paste page from...", then delete all the text within page #2. Agreed this is not quite what you are looking for, but the automatic numbering is very useful to optimize the publishing speed. Please remember that the end user will not see the CDFrontEnd page numbers, only the page titles, so it really makes no difference. If you were to label page 24 as "Page 1" and page 45 as "Page 2" this would have no effect on your readers, as the CDFE page number is just a facility to allow you to switch pages without having to remember the proper page names.

*Can I change the number of page #0?*

This is not possible. If you want to set another page as home page, simply choose "Hypertext >Current hypertext properties", and click on the left, on "cover". Any page can be used as cover, not just the #0. The #0 is just the default.

*How can I fix a page width to 535 pixels, in order to obtain the ideal setting when printed to paper?*

You can fix this width for a table. Use the right mouse button on a table cell, and click "Properties". However, it is better to use % tables, so your work will display well on all monitors, from 10 to 19".

*How can I place a link inside the same page?*

The links within the same page are called "Anchors". You need first to place the "Anchors". In order to do this, move the cursor to the link destination and use "Insert >Anchor" from the main menu (or SHIFT+F5). You will see an anchor icon. If you select it with the right mouse button you can edit its properties. A number is assigned to each anchor.

Now select the text block or the image you want to link, and use "Insert >Special link" (on an image, right mouse button, "Define special link"). Click on OK in the window that will be shown. Then you will see a dialog where you can select the destination Anchor. Click on the anchor, then click OK. You can test the result in "read only" mode (Hypertext >Read only).

*How can I link to an anchor placed in a different page?*

Select the text block you want to link, then "Insert >Special link". In the dialog that will be shown, do not choose the first tab but one of the others (e.g. second tab "Normal"), then OK, and select the destination page. Within the preview of that page you can click on the destination Anchor (the number will be copied in the box that's on the right at the bottom of the window).

*I've not been able to find out if I can have different colors for links in the same frame...*

You should define different text styles. Each text style can have its own color/style for the links. Use "Format >Styles", then the last tab ("link"). You can also set up the style of the link (underlined, bold, or so).

*Where can I find information about pages contained in a document / CD / presentation? How can I manage pages?*

Creation: "Insert >New page", "Insert >Link", "Insert >Special link".

Deletions, management: "Hypertext >Images / files /link archive and erase".

Access: "Hypertext >Go to page", the bottom center page number box, right mouse button on this box.

*When I'm editing an \*.aeh file, how can I delete a page (in my case page 0 as it is empty)?*

Page 0 can't be deleted. For other pages, use "Hypertext >Images /files /link archive and erase". You can also cut & paste another page to fill the page 0.

*I don't understand how to insert a link.*

Select a text block, then press the button with a page and chain. In the window displayed, you can link to an existing page in the hypertext, or to a newer one - more options are also available.

If for example you choose "new page", then press OK, CDFrontEnd will create the new page for you, and will show the page in the editor. If you link to an existing page, you can choose it from an active preview - active means that you can navigate through it like in a browser. When you press OK, the link is made and CDFE shows the destination page in the editor. See also the tutorial and Chapter 1.

*How can I link an external Html page, for example an Html page that already exists on my Web site?*

Select a block, chain button, choose "Internet", click the "Add" button and write in the left box the address (e.g. "http://mysite.com/ my-page.htm"), then press "OK".



*How can I manage the pages different from the main one? Just with links?*

In the bottom center there is a box with the current page number. Click on it with the right mouse button, you will have a list of the most recent visited pages. You can also use "Hypertext >Images - files - link archive and erase", "Hypertext >Go to page...", "File >All pages...".

*How can I copy a page within another in same hypertext (with Html I can do it with "save as", then "open". Is there another way in CDFrontEnd)?*

"Insert >New page", then "New page by copying existing one"; or "New page by copying from another hypertext", ...

You can also use "Edit >Paste page from...".

*How can I manage headers and footers?*

If you use "? >Help" and search for the keyword "header" or "footer" (Search >Keyword search) you'll get the answer.

In short, you can use any page as header or footer for any other page, i.e. if you want a global header for the whole site:

- create a page and insert within it all things you want in your header (a logo, a sentence, etc.).
- choose "Hypertext >Current hypertext properties", second tab, and press the "browse..." button near "header". In the window that will be shown, choose the page you just created.

With "Format >Current page properties" you can define a private header (or no header) for any page.

*Do you have some step by step guidelines on how to create, open, and close popup windows?*

To open a popup, select a text block, "insert >special link", 3rd tab (independent window or popup). To close a popup, in the page where the popup should be closed, use "insert >page functions >open/close windows", then specify the name of the popup. The popup is closed on entering the page. You can open the .aeh files used as examples (speciallinks.aeh).

*I can only get to non-linked pages when I am in the "edit/preview" mode, by using the page scroller (the box at the bottom of the screen, with the page number) or CTRL+-. Is this normal? Will normal keyboard/mouse paging work when this CD is "published"?*

No, you have to place links. The other ways to manage pages are only active in the editor (this simplifies the creation / management of pages).

*Is there a limit to the length of the URL you can insert with "Insert >Link", 3rd tab?*

Yes, there is an internal limit.

*Will your program allow me to create an index at the top of a page, create a paragraph or graphics several lines down the page, use the indexed item as a heading for the paragraph or graphics and link to it, also add a 'return to top of page' at the end of each paragraph?*

You can insert any kind of links but you have to insert links manually.

You can use "anchors" for links within the page. The program can create an automatic linked index with "Insert >Index". To repeat a block on the top of a page, use the Header function (Format menu).

## TABLES

*Does percent % size mean the table will automatically be sized to the content?*

It means the table will fit the screen pixel width, using a %. When you insert a new table, the software use 100% as the default. Unless you have a particular requirement, do not change this setting. It will fit automatically any browser window.

*I inserted an image in a table. Why does it appear in all cells?*

Perhaps you inserted the image as the table "background". If you want to insert an image as a single "cell" background, use the right mouse button on the cell, "Properties", second tab, then click the Sun and Cactus icon.

*When I have to write words in 3 columns do I have to insert a table or can I just use the space bar?*

It is better to use a table. Never use the space bar as, if you view the page from another PC, the size of the space might be different and you will lose the alignment.

*How can I create a table with more than a column within a row?*

You can insert a new table with any rows or columns within a cell of another table.

*How can I delete/copy a table?*

Delete: There are many ways. For example put the cursor on a cell, press the right mouse button, then choose "Select table", then press DEL. Copy: Select the table as above, then press CTRL+INS. Move the cursor to the destination, then press SHIFT+INS.

*I'm having a problem formatting text in a table. The table text automatically formats itself to Times New Roman (my default font is Arial) and I also can't select the entire table, column or row to apply the required formatting.*

The table default style is "[no style in tab]". Simply change that style with "Format >Styles".

*How do I lock the position of text within a table, so that it does not reposition when the browser window is resized? I know in many instances locking the text position is not desirable, because the size of monitor used to view the site will vary. Despite that, I have certain text that I do not want to reflow, regardless of what the visitor does with his browser window. Simply fix the width of the table column containing the text. Use the right mouse button, properties, second tab, then choose "fixed" for the table cell width. Or for the whole table.*

## **IMAGES, AREAS, HOT SPOTS, THUMBNAILS, BACKGROUNDS, ICONS**

*Animated GIFs don't play in the editor!*

Move to preview mode (Hypertext >Read only).

*How can I move images and position them somewhere in the page? I can't position an image as I would like.*

The "fixed" position for an image is good when you create a text that will be printed on paper, but has no sense for a CD, where the reader can see your work inside an unknown width window. Your user might use a 600 pixel or a 1200 pixel width window, and you don't know that. The best thing to do then is to create a work that will be seen well on any PC, in other words a work that all readers will like. To do this, simply use "invisible" tables (i.e. tables without any border) to position images on the page.

*If I want to add a caption near to an image is it better to use tables or frames?*

Better to use a table.

*How can I delete an image inside a table?*

Select the image and press DEL two times. If the image is a background, choose "Table >Properties". To delete the table, right mouse button, "select table", DEL.

*Can I write some text over an image, similar to using layers in a graphics program?*

No, you should use PaintShop PRO or a similar graphics program to achieve this.

*Is there a fast way to change the image background for all pages of a site?*

There are two ways. If the background is already an image, use "Hypertext >Images - files - link archive and erase", select the image, then press "Replace...". Otherwise there is a button in the bottom right of the second tab of "Hypertext >Current hypertext properties" dialog.

*How can I place text beside an image?*

Create a simple table with one row and two columns. Inside the first column, insert the image. Inside the second one, insert the text.

*I am having trouble inserting an image with transparent background. Sometimes it works*

*and sometimes not.*

It should work for the large majority of GIF images. However, not all images are suitable to be automatically converted using the included transparent-color processor, so you may have to proceed manually with paint programs such as Paint Shop PRO or Corel Photo Paint.

*I see the "paste from clipboard" can perform the automatic conversion of a WMF to a GIF / JPG format with a lower byte size. As I already inserted WMF images, can I convert them to GIF in some way or must I reinsert them?*

Unfortunately, you must reinsert.

*I can't insert animated GIFs with "Insert >Animation"!*

Please use "Insert >Image".

*Where can I find the included clip art?*

In the "Insert >Images" dialog, "From disk"; click on the icon with the mountain and the sun.

*In a hypertext with lots of images, it seems as though there are problems with previews.*

Use "Tools >Program options" to increase the image cache settings.

*How can I insert pictures that will be enlarged in a separate window when you click on them? Should I use the click area / hot spots? What can I do with a click area?*

A click area is useful when you want to assign different destination links to different sections of a single image. For example let's say you have a picture of yourself. You can assign an area to the eyes, an area to the mouth, and so on. A click on the eyes may display a page where you talk about your wonderful blue eyes and so on... :o)

If you want to create a gallery with some thumbnails linked to larger images in a separate window, you don't need to use hot spots. Simply use "Insert >Image gallery / photo album" (Gold edition). Or create a page containing a series of small images, then insert a new page for each enlargement and assign links to each small image (right mouse button, "Define special

links"). Inside the "special link" dialog you can specify to use a popup to display the destination link (the page containing the larger image), and you can specify a name for the popup.

*Is there a way to place icons of thumbnails on my page, then click to view a larger image?*

Yes, use "Insert >Image gallery / photo album" (Gold edition). Or just insert a little image (you can do it with a paint program) then insert a link (right mouse button, "Define link") to a page that contains the larger image. If you use "Define special link" you can also show the larger image in a popup.

*How can I set a background image or a background color for a page?*

"Format >Page properties", then click the icon with the cactus and the sun.

You can also insert tables using an image as the background (click on a table or on a table cell with the right mouse button, then properties).

*I designed a navigation bar in Paint Shop PRO, how do I insert that into a page and add links to each button?*

"Insert >Image" then add hot spots (clickable areas) with the right mouse button, then define links with right mouse button.

*I have an image and some text on one page. I want the text to line up on the right of the image, and I suppose using a frame will do it, but I can't get my image into a frame.*

Better to use a simple table, rather than a frame. Just use "Insert >Table" then use a table with 2 columns, 1 row (if you want to create frames, simply drag the top or left border of the edit window).

*I imported a picture into my document. Is there any way to add a border?*

You can do this with a paint program.

*Is there any way to assign an image as a border for a page? I have an image that is about 1 inch wide and I want it wrapped around the page.*

*Can this be done?*

You can create a table with 3 rows x 3 columns, and use the image as background of the 8 external cells (right mouse button from within the cell, then select "Properties"). If you edit the Style of the paragraph that contains the table ("Format >Styles"), you can eliminate the upper and external borders that this solution often leaves.

## STYLES AND FONTS

*If I change the font height, sometimes this is lost when I write additional text. Why?*

Do not move the cursor after changing the font style.

*Can I save a style?*

Yes. Simply write its name in the styles cell, then press ENTER, and the settings of the current paragraph will be saved as style. You can also import styles from another hypertext. For creating new styles you can also choose "Format >Styles". See also the proper chapter for more info!

*How can I recall a style I saved?*

Simply click on the styles cell and select the required style!

*How can I change the style of the links within a table?*

Like any style, i.e. by using "Format >Styles". The default style for tables is [no style in table]

*I have created a CD and used some of the fonts installed on my computer for the page. The problem I have is when other people install and view it, the fonts are not the same as the ones I used to create the CD. Should I use just fonts that are universal on all computers?*

Yes, Times New Roman, Arial and Courier New. If the user has MSWindows + Office usually also Verdana and some others. It is not possible to distribute fonts due to copyrights. If you want to use a fancy font for titles, you may use transparent images - we have a free "plugin" that permits you to do this automatically (you select a text, you click a button, the text is instantly transformed

into an image by using the current font). The image will be identical for all the end users. Please see [www.visualvision.com/plugin/ 'text to image' plugin](http://www.visualvision.com/plugin/ 'text to image' plugin).

## FRAMES

*How can I delete some frames I inserted?*

You should delete them frame by frame. To delete a frame you should move its border to the top or to the left (depending of the kind of the frame). It may be faster to choose "Format >Advanced frameset manager", to load a simplest frame set from a template, then press OK.

*How can I remove the frames border?*

Choose "Format >Page properties >Frame properties" (or use the right mouse button). In the dialog, uncheck the box "show rectangle border" and write 0 inside the "border between frames" box.

*I am working with frames and I noticed that the frames will not allow me to align text/images to the top right-hand corner. It looks like the frames have a top margin of about .5". Can I get rid of this?*

Yes, define a style where the top margin of the style is something with a negative number (-0.01 should be sufficient) and apply that style to the first paragraph, then you may insert a table within that paragraph and experiment within it.

*I want to add a page with frames. I want to use as an existing page as a frame.*

Create a new frame set. Within a frame, use the right-click mouse menu to select which page will fit the frame. You can also use "Format >Advanced frame set management". See the chapter about frames.

*I have a page with too many frames. I went to "hypertext", then "images - files - hyperlink archives and erase" and tried to delete the pages with the frames. When I go back to the page, the frames are still there. What am I doing wrong?*

You probably deleted another page. When working in the page with the frames, press the "no frame" button at the bottom of the page. That switches the view to "no frame" mode, (note: it doesn't actually delete the frames, it is just a display option). This way you will see which is the master page for the frame set. Delete it and the frame set will be deleted. Another way to delete a frameset is to replace it with another, (Format >Advanced frame set manager).

*I've tried to create frames, but why does the page reappear on the previous page or the following one when you copy and paste the page on the split page with frames?*

Please read the complete manual. Each new frame is in fact a new page, so if you create a frame-set in page 0, containing 3 frames, if you go to page 1 you will find the 1st frame created in page 0, if you go to page 2, the 2nd and so on. This allows you to use the same frame (e.g. a menu) in different frame-sets without having to copy it. To select the page that fits a frame, just use the right mouse button within a frame, then select "Choose page in frame".

## TEMPLATES

*The templates seem to be in Italian! Where could I get English ones?*

The templates are not in Italian. It is a dummy latin-like language that has no meaning. The text is there purely to fit the page for demonstration purposes. You can replace it with anything you like.

## CD, AUTORUN, AUTOPLAY, DATABASE

*Must I pay any royalties on the CDs that I will create with CDFrontEnd?*

No.

*Just recently I have created a small CD. I'm using the full screen setting and would like to have a link on each page for closing the CD, but I can't locate the information about how to do*

*this. Should I reset the CD to be viewed in a window rather than full screen to be able to have closing controls? Can I insert a link such as "click here to exit"?*

Write the sentence, select the text block, "Insert >Special link", select the close window tab, check the "main page" checkbox.

Close is also available using the right mouse button.

*I created the CD and when I insert it I see a blank page!*

Please use "Hypertext >Current hypertext properties", second tab, then click the "Cover page" button on the bottom left, and choose a non-empty page as cover page.

*When I save my CD, and put it on another computer, all I get is an empty, gray page and cannot see or read the other pages.*

This is because the default "cover" and "summary" is page 0. If your page 0 is empty, nothing is shown. If you want the user to see other pages, you must properly set the Cover and Summary pages, and you MUST place links. All the internal methods that CDFront End provides for browsing pages are available only to the author. The reader must click on links to switch pages, so YOU decide what can be read by whom, and in what order.

*Can a person print the entire CD at once with one click or do they need to print each page one at a time?*

Yes they can use File >Print all. It prints the CD in the order you defined with "Hypertext >Predefined page order TOC".

*How do I keep the file size to a minimum?*

The thing that increases the file size is the number and type of the images included. Use a graphics program such as Paint Shop PRO in order to compress the images: for photos, the best format is .JPG. For line art, cartoons, etc, the best one is .GIF.

*What can I do with an "AEH"? Can I only see it*

*with CDFrontEnd?*

You can see it with the free EBooksReader (www.ebookswriter.com). If the AEH is not protected, you can see an "AEH" with almost all Visual Vision products.

*In case I want to distribute .AEH files, can I distribute the free EBooksReader from my Web site?*

Yes, sure.

*Can a user edit the CD?*

Any user will see the CD in a read-only environment. The end user/reader is not supposed to have the CDFrontEnd editor: you can however setup an editing password and so disable editing even in such cases ("Hypertext >Current hypertext properties").

*Does CDFE support DB files when on CD?*

No, CDFE does not support database (DB) files on CD. But you can import (see below).

*Can I import from a database? Oracle, Access, DB2, DBase, Paradox, FoxPro, Excel, Informix, Fulcrum, MySQL, SQL server, Interbase, Firebird, Fox Pro?*

Yes, save the data as CSV (comma separated values) + images, then use "File >Import from database / CSV".

*Can I collect end user's email / data?*

Yes, see Chapter 3 (Gold edition).

## **PROTECTIONS: PASSWORDS, COPY, PRINT, EXPIRY**

*Can I protect my pages with a password? Can I leave some pages without a password?*

Yes, sure.

*Can I protect my CD with passwords? Can the clipboard copy be disabled? Can printing be disabled? Can I set an expiry date? Can I force the CD to be shown "full screen"?*

Yes.

*Is the protection strong?*

Yes, it is a 128 bit strong encryption.

*My target is big business with lots of employees and I don't know how to protect my CD from sharing. Now lets assume that in one office there are 10 employees and that 5 of them want to buy my book. How do I make sure that if I give the password to one of them he or she will not share the password with the others?*

The passwords for the CDs created with CDFrontEnd can be personalized for each user without any effort. The first time someone reads your CD, they will be prompted to enter a name and email address. In CDFrontEnd there is a dialog where you can insert that user name and email address, and you will get a personalized password that you can send to the user. The password will work for this user only. This feature can be enabled or disabled, it's your choice.

*I've tried the sample with different passwords for different users but the user password doesn't work, and also the author password, "mickey", doesn't work!*

When using personal passwords, the author password works within CDFrontEnd only. It doesn't work in CDs. To obtain the proper user password, you must insert a user name and email address in the "Hypertext >Password" dialog.

*I am struggling to get to grips with the password. I am happy assigning an author password, but the reader password is beyond me. Your examples do not explain what happens. What does the reader have to do to get the password and how does it relate to the password window and boxes.*

You can set a fixed password for all readers, or a password that changes for each reader. Each page can have a different password. The online help gives you an example. In the example the writer has added to the hypertext the password "mickey". That password is known by the writer

only, and will be changed to a different password for any reader. You should not to give the password "mickey" to the reader. For the reader called "aldo ghigliano", that password is "S\ZTOg". If you change the reader name you will have another password. It is your responsibility to give the correct password to each reader. To disable that feature, uncheck the box "custom password for each user". If this box is unchecked, when you save the CD, the password "mickey" will be valid and identical for any reader.

The password "mickey" is assigned to the pages that are in the list on the right and are checked. In a new hypertext, to add a new password press the "Add +" button, then enter the password. To assign that password to one or more pages, check the box in the list on the right.

The reader will use the menu "?" then "Data" to insert his/her data.

*Is there a way to only let the users print certain pages?*

At present no. If you want, you can disable printing totally using: ("Hypertext >Current hypertext properties").

*I was reading about all the security features that your program offers, but I did not see anything on how you prevent individuals from making mass copies and distributing it. For example, if a customer purchases a CD from my site created with your software, there is nothing technically that prevents the individual from making multiple copies. Do you have a solution?*

Yes, he can makes multiple copies, but provided you protected the CD with an individual password, the password must match his name and email address.

For example, you sell the CD to Mark Smith msmith@ge.com. If he copies the CD, he would have to give away his name and email address, so it will publicly broadcast that he is a thief.

## **AEH - DOC - ZIP - PDF - FLASH - JAVA - ASP**

*How can I insert an external file? For example a*

*ZIP, a PDF, etc.?*

There are two basic ways, see Chapter 3 for more information.

*What can I do with an "AEH"? Can I see it only with CDFrontEnd?*

You can see an "AEH" with different VisualVision products and also with the free EBooksReader (www.ebookswriter.com) which works on the same principle as Acrobat Reader. An AEH file contains a whole CD, so your work becomes easy to share.

*Can I insert Java Applets, JavaScripts, Flash within a page? Can I use ASP?*

No. The CD contains a custom browser that doesn't support these things. The positive side of the story is that each CDFrontEnd CD doesn't need preinstalled software in order to be read.

*Why does the size of the AEH remain the same even if I delete some multimedia files ?*

It is not sufficient to delete a link, a button or a video with the CANC that deletes the button. CDFrontEnd archives each thing you use in an internal archive or "album". If you delete the link, the file remains inside the album, to enable fast reuse. If you want to delete the file, please choose "Hypertext >Images - files - link archive and erase", search the file then delete it with DEL.

*Can I save in PDF format?*

Indirectly you can. If you have the Adobe product installed, choose "File >Print" then print to the "Acrobat Distiller". Otherwise you can install a fake PostScript printer (an Apple LaserJet for example), print to FILE: (instead of LPT1), save the file as filename.ps then use the free Ghostscript (you can find it on simtel.net) to convert from PS to PDF. A correct Ghostscript command on the DOS prompt is gswin32c -q -d -dPDFSETTINGS=/printer -dCompatibilityLevel=1.3 -dNOPAUSE -dBATCH -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -sOutputFile=c:\nomeoutputfile.pdf nomefile.ps).

*How can I import files?*

To import, use "File >Import" and choose a file format (RTF; HTML; ASCII), then search for the files you want to import in the file system (shown on the left) and drag them to the right. The program can import multiple files at a time and automatically divide a single file into pages. Use CTRL+ CTRL- after the import to see the pages. The import functions sometimes discard the text format, so it would be better to use the native program functions once you have learnt them.

*When I import RTF, how does the system split a single file into multiple pages, how does it decide when to end a page and start a new one?*

It uses an internal criteria.

You can choose (in the import format menu) one file/one page or one page/one page. The latter option ensures that page breaks in the existing document are maintained in your created pages.

*I have imported RTF pages, but most of them do not include the "continue" link on the new pages. You are supposed to write the pages INSIDE the program. If you import the pages from another program, YOU will need to add the links. The program can place very powerful links, not only the sequential links expected for a sequential piece or book.*

*After importing, the very first page is blank and I can not get rid of it.*

Simply copy another page inside it. Alternatively, change the settings of the program so that the cover page and the summary page are not using the first page (Hypertext >Current Hypertext properties), then second tab, then click on the left on "cover" or "summary" and choose the required page.

*I imported an .rtf document and set up some links to certain portions of it (hypertext?). The links work fine, but in the non-edit, preview mode, I can only get to the linked pages, not the ones without links.*

This is normal, as the preview mode is designed to work as if published, and no pages would be

available in a live situation, unless linked.

*We have user manuals which were created using another program. If we choose to use your software, will we be able to maintain/edit/revise the old manuals in it, or will they have to be recreated?*

If your other program is able to save in RTF, HTML or ASCII formats, or at least allows copying to the clipboard, you will be able to import the data to our software (possibly some reformatting will be required).

*Can your program import Word Perfect format (WPF files)?*

No, but within Word Perfect you can choose "Save as..." then save your file in RTF format, that can be imported by our program.

## GENERIC QUESTIONS

*I can't find the answer to my question!*

No problem, just write to us! We respond to all!

*I can't delete some objects with DEL.*

Use DEL twice.

*The XYZ window displays too small for me!*

Please resize the window. CDFrontEnd stores and remembers window settings.

*I'm writing a manual for an application and I need to include multiple copies of the application logo and application name. Is there a quick way?*

Create a new page, insert the name and the logo of the application.

Then you can use "Edit >Paste page from..." to insert the logo anywhere you want. You can also use Headers and Footers, see Chapter 8.

*I can't use tabs!*

You can use the "reduce indent" and "increase indent" buttons.

*The copy and paste procedure sometimes discards the text format.*



This can happen for short text, as CDFrontEnd tries to use intelligent behavior when you cut & paste. Sometimes the behavior is not exactly as you might expect.

*How can I make floating windows?*

When a user browses your CD / hypertext, there are two ways a window can show:

- when user clicks on a special link ("Insert >Special link")

- when user enters a page that contains an "open window" component ("Insert >Page functions >Open / close windows")

See samples in "? >Examples".

*In a hypertext with lots of images, it seems as though there are problems with previews.*

Use "Tools >Program options" to increase the image cache settings.

*I can't "minimize" the application.*

Select "Tools >Program options" then "Reset dialogs settings", then exit from the application.

*I have a problem with the program locking up. It seems to be related to the file I am working in because I had a few other files I was working with and I am not having the problem there. If the file is corrupted in some way is there anything I can do about saving some of the pages? Help! I don't want to start over!*

When a file is corrupted the most practical way is to open a new file, and copy the pages (the non-corrupted ones) from the old file, using "Edit >Paste page from...".

*I have CDFrontEnd. What is the difference with iPer Hyper Publish PRO (HP)?*

HyperPublish can create Web sites and autorun CDROM (but with a different behavior: when a CD created with HP is inserted in the drive, it shows a professional setup that can install your work or part of your work on the user's Hard Disk). CDFrontEnd can read HP files, HP can read non-protected CDFE files.

*Do you have a Mac edition?*

No.

*I have an icon for email - I've checked the tutorial and can't find out how to make this work!*

Very simple: select the image, right mouse button on it, "define link", 3rd tab, "+ Add" button, then enter [mailto:youraddress@aol.com](mailto:mailto:youraddress@aol.com)

*Can I insert forms in CDFrontEnd?*

No with the PRO, yes with the GOLD; you can link to a page that contains a form in your Web site. If the user wants to send the form, he must be connected, so this solution will be OK for all cases.

*I can't get the spell check working!*

The application uses the MS spell check engine. Some installations of Office 2000/XP mess things up. Please see the Web Forum on [www.cdfontend.com](http://www.cdfontend.com) for a patch.

*In a hypertext with lots of images, it seems as though there are problems with previews.*

Use "Tools >Program options" to increase the image cache settings.

*The program says "Access Violation XXXX", then hangs...*

You have too many applications opened ("too many" may mean 4-5 in Win98/ME...!). Close some apps or restart the computer.

The error numbers like 00231245E are no use to us at all. If this happens and you are able to provide us with step by step instructions on how to reproduce the error, (e.g. open the program, write "mickey", press "save" and the error ALWAYS happens) we can correct the problem. Often it is not a problem with the program, but a problem of limited handles within MSWindows.

*If I switch to "read only" (Edit/Preview button), the slides don't appear to work.*

You have to use "Hypertext >reload page" to start the slide sequence. To obtain this at load time, configure the hypertext as "Read only" using "Hypertext >Options".

*I have noticed that in some of my work, when I resize the windows (larger or smaller), some tables or images move and don't retain their position. Is there a solution to this problem?*

You would benefit from practising with the "invisible" tables, and learn how to use them to correctly position images and text. You must remember that the final users screen and window sizes are unknown. In the previous chapter you find some useful suggestions on how to create this kind of positioning.

*What is the difference between CDFrontEnd PRO and CDFrontEnd GOLD?*

The GOLD edition has these additional functions: forms, shopping cart, custom splash screen (just edit gold.gif file or insert gold.jpg). And better support, of course.

*I don't see much mention of video on CD with your product. My needs are simple - I want to create an autoplay CD that opens an interface page that allows a viewer to select from several short MPEG videos or a couple of documents. It seems like this is no problem with your product, correct?*

Correct. You might want to provide a free MPEG reader application on the CD in case the user's PC has MSWindows misconfigured but this is not a must as usually 99,9% MSWin PCs can read MPEG.

*Is there a way to setup a printing order for the pages, so when the user wants to print, there is a predefined order?*

Just use Hypertext >Predefined order - TOC to setup an order. You can define chapters and subchapters, or just sequential pages.

Then with File >Print you can choose to print the pages by using the predefined order.

*I get "Share error..."*

This means the same file is opened in another instance of the program (go to the task bar and close the other instance); or out of disk space; or the AEH file is marked as "read only" in the MSWindows file manager.

*When making a CD, how can you add a link to exit the program?*

Just select a text block, "Insert >Special link", then select the "Close window" tab, check the "main window" checkbox.

## **PURCHASE - REGISTRATION**

*I created some pages with the LITE version, can I use the project with the registered edition, without having to redo it all?*

Yes, sure.

[www.cdfrentend.com](http://www.cdfrentend.com)