

Flare Handbook

Campbell Scientific

Technical Communications

Revision: 01/26/2021

Table of Contents

1. Project structure	1
1.1 Starting a project	1
1.2 Project location	1
1.3 Naming content	1
1.4 Topic content	1
1.5 Conditions	1
1.6 Annotations	2
2. Setting the master (default) stylesheet	3
3. Styles to use	3
4. Div styles	7
4.1 Inserting a div	7
4.2 How to put a div in a list	7
5. Code	8
5.1 To format a program example	8
5.2 To format example code	9
5.3 To format a program example in the CRBasic project	10
6. Tables	11
6.1 Table styles	11
6.2 Indenting tables	13
6.3 Removing lines between columns	13
6.4 Adjusting the column width appropriately for PDF output	13
7. Images	14
7.1 Centered images	14
7.2 Captioned images	14
7.3 Inserting an image inline	15
7.4 Inserting a figure in a list	15
7.5 Cross-referencing to a figure	16
7.6 Thumbnail popup images in html output	17
7.7 Adjusting image size for html output	17

8. Equations	17
8.1 Inserting complex equations	17
8.1.1 Using Microsoft Word	17
8.1.2 Using MathType and Google Docs	18
8.2 Numbered equations	19
8.3 Cross-referencing to an equation	19
9. Lists	19
10. Cross-references	20
10.1 Cross-references to another topic	20
10.2 Cross-references to a figure or table	20
11. Footnotes	20
12. Glossary terms	21
12.1 Adding a term to the glossary	21
12.2 Marking a glossary term	21
12.3 Making glossary terms appear	21
12.4 Including the glossary in the target	22
13. Autonumbers	22
13.1 Incrementing across sections	22
13.2 Section numbering	22
13.3 Adding appendices	22
14. Mini-TOC proxy	23
15. Importing topics	23
16. Website variable	24
17. Using Find and Replace to add a condition to a project	25
18. Check mark	27
19. Margins, borders, and padding	27
20. Glossary	28
Appendix A. Flare project directory	29

1. Project structure

1.1 Starting a project

Denese will create all Flare projects from a project template. The project template will have placeholders for content, conditions, variables, and targets. The template contains skins, stylesheets, browse sequences, table styles, master pages, images, etc. for use in your project. It is linked to the GlobalProject.

1.2 Project location

When working on a project, copy the project folder from J:\Techcom\Projects to your local computer C:\CSProjects folder. Indicate that it is checked out by editing the folder title on J:\Techcom\Projects to include your name and date. For example: "Dataloggers - Janet has 1-11-2019."

1.3 Naming content

Use all lowercase for file names including topics, snippets, images, etc.

Use hyphens to separate words.

Keep file names as short as possible but clear about their content.

1.4 Topic content

Never have topics that are simply a heading. There should be content in every topic.

1.5 Conditions

Keep conditions phrased positively. For example, use: CR6Only not NotInCR300.

Conditions can be combined. For example, there are PrintOnly and ScreenOnly conditions; so, there is no need for individual conditions such as 6OnlyPrintOnly. Instead, apply two conditions—CR6Only and PrintOnly.

Do not apply conditions to parts of words. Best practice is to use conditions on full paragraphs. Actual practice is somewhere between full words and full paragraphs.

Default conditions:

- DeveloperNotes – Developer or writer notes that are more than annotations. These are always excluded from output. Use liberally to help you remember what you were thinking and to help another writer understand the project.
- PrintOnly – content for PDF output but not HTML. Use sparingly.
- ScreenOnly – content for HTML output but not PDF. Use sparingly.

1.6 Annotations

Use Annotations for short notes to yourself, other writers, or Denese. Annotations can be viewed by going to **Analysis > More Reports > Files with Annotations**.

See also <http://help.madcapsoftware.com/flare2018/Content/Flare/Reviews-Contributions/Annotations/Viewing-Files-With-Annotations.htm>

Use the following annotation prefixes:

- ??*Tech name*, date – name of person and date info requested such as ??Travis 8/20/2018 – asked to confirm memory spec
- ??Flare – for example: ??Flare – add glossary term for HTTPS
- ??*Name* – for example: ??Denese – this table needs wider columns.
Can also be used for something you want to address but don't have time right now. Delete these once resolved.
- Changed Tech – when a ??Tech issue gets resolved
- Changed Flare – when a ??Flare issue gets resolved. These may be deleted periodically to clean up the project.
- Waiting for *group or person's name*, date – such as image
- Note – no action needed, just reference

2. Setting the master (default) stylesheet

This lets you change the stylesheet for all targets set to use the default stylesheet.

1. From the **Project** ribbon, open **Project Properties**.
2. Set the **Master Stylesheet**.

3. Styles to use

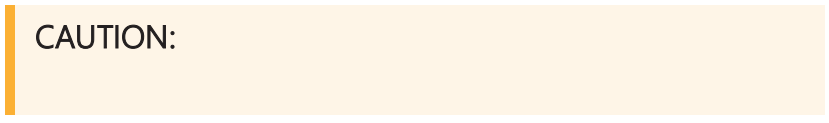
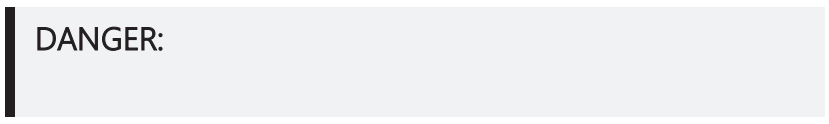
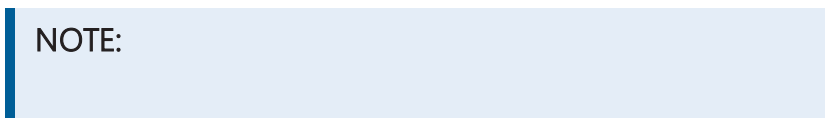
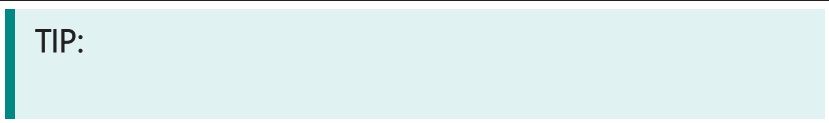


Style	Description/Example
div.caution	 CAUTION:
div.danger	 DANGER:
div.note	 NOTE:
div.tip	 TIP:
div.warning	 WARNING:
div.indent	div.indent – Use this to indent any text you need to. You can use divs within divs to have multiple levels of indentation. Most often used with CRBasic code
div.figure	Use to group a figure and a caption together.

Table 3-1: Styles to use	
Style	Description/Example
p.code	Used only in program examples and set-off code examples. Example: <code>If WindDir = NAN Then</code> <code>WDFlag = False</code> <code>Else</code> <code>WDFlag = True</code> <code>EndIf</code>
code	Used within a paragraph to identify code, which includes parameters, variables, values, and arguments. Examples: <code>SettlingTime</code> , <code>SEChan</code> , <code>fN1</code>
code.comment	Used within a paragraph, code example, or program example to identify comments. Example: <i>'Main Program</i>
code.instruction	Used within a paragraph, code example, or program example to identify instructions. Example: <code>PanelTemp()</code>
code.string	Used within a paragraph, code example, or program example to identify strings. Example: <i>"Mary had a little lamb."</i>
span.emphasis	For italic emphasis Reserved for use in style guides only
span.placeholder	For those spots where you want the user to notice that their filename, etc., is going to be different. Example: <i>MyFilename</i>
span.port	For port names and physical buttons Examples: <code>RS-232</code> port, <code>CPI</code> port, <code>Wi-Fi</code> button
span.software	For software names Example: Open <i>Device Configuration Utility</i> . NOTE: Do not use in software manuals as it would be overused.

Table 3-1: Styles to use	
Style	Description/Example
span.terminal	For terminal names Examples: 1H , 12V , C3
span.title	For titles of other works Example: Refer to <i>The Chicago Manual of Style</i> .
span.UI	For software and keyboard user interface elements Examples: Settings tab, press Tab , click Ok .
strong	For emphasis Example: The CRBasic program file will have the extension .cr1x .
h1 - h6	The first heading for each topic should be h1. This allows Flare to set the appropriate heading levels based on the order in the table of contents.
p.h1	Used for headings that should not be numbered (such as the heading for the table of contents)
h1.appendix	Used for first-level appendix headings. See also Adding appendices (p. 22).
h1.breakbefore	For first-level headings when you want to force a page break before
p.TableTitle	Automatically applied as the first header for a table - includes autonumbering and default text. NOTE: If you need to update a table that didn't previously have this row, you may need to press Enter to make the header row a paragraph style, and then select the p.TableTitle style. You should see the auto-text appear when the style is applied.


Table 3-1: Styles to use	
Style	Description/Example
p.HeaderCRBasicEx	<p>Automatically applied as the first header for a CRBasic Example table. Includes autonumbering and default text.</p> <p>NOTE: If you need to update a table that didn't previously have this row, you may need to press Enter to make the header row a paragraph style, and then select the p.HeaderCRBasicEx style. You should see the auto-text appear when the style is applied.</p>
p.TableH2	Automatically applied in second-level header rows in some tables
p.TableFooter	Automatically applied in table footer rows
p.FigureCaption	Autonumbers and styles figure captions
p.EquationNumber	Autonumbers and styles equation numbers
p.NoBreak	Use for paragraphs that you want to keep with the following content, such as with a picture, table, or list.
img	Default style for images
img.button1	<p>Use for images of buttons or icons used inline.</p> <p>Example: Select both items and click Group .</p>
MadCap footnote.complex	<p>Style for a complex footnote.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>xyz^{1/}</p> <p>abc^{2/}</p> <p>tuv^{3/}</p>

^{1/}Footnote comment one
^{2/}Footnote comment two
^{3/}Footnote comment three

Table 3-1: Styles to use	
Style	Description/Example
MadCap xref	Default style for a cross-reference. It includes the topic name and the page number. Example: Images (p. 14)
MadCap xref.figure-table	Style for a cross-reference to a figure or a table. Example: FIGURE 7-3 (p. 16)
MadCap xref.equation	Style for a cross-reference to an equation. Example: Eq. 1 (p. 19)

4. Div styles

4.1 Inserting a div

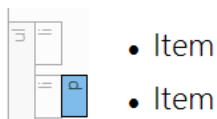
The easiest way to use the div box is to first enter the content you are going to put inside the div. Add your lists, images, styling, and whatever else you will include. Then, select all of the content to include. Click **Group**  on the Home ribbon. In the **Create Group** box that opens, you can select the div style that you want to apply to the content.


Following the above method automatically sets the height and width appropriately for the content, without having to specify numbers of pixels like you would need to if you insert a div from the **Insert>Text Box** ribbon option.

Use this same method to insert divs inside of divs, such as for making multiple indentations using `div.indent`.

4.2 How to put a div in a list


In order to place a div within a list, first right-click on the `li` tag for that item, and select **Make Paragraph Item(s)**. That will add the `p` tag to the list item.



Next, select the content to be included in the div, and click **Group** . Select the div style to apply.

5. Code

For both inline and set-off code, use **code** style selectors:


- `code.comment`
- `code.instruction`
- `code.string`
- Encrypting program files if they contain sensitive information (see CRBasic [FileEncrypt](#)  instruction or use the CRBasic Editor **File** menu, **Save and Encrypt** option).

5.1 To format a program example

1. Insert a table with the following options:
 - 1 column, 1 row, and 1 header row
 - AutoFit to window (100%)
 - table style = CRBasic Example
2. Copy and paste the program from the CRBasic Editor.

TIP:

To keep the lines of code as they are in the CRBasic Editor, you may need to choose the **Paste Paragraphs** paste option.

3. Highlight every line of code, and select the style **p.code**.
 - If lines of code wrap when they shouldn't, which I haven't figured out how to tell without building the project, then you'll need to press **Enter** to make it another line. Only use **Shift + Enter** if you don't need to apply any extra indentation.
4. Indent sections of code by selecting the group of lines you wish to indent and pressing **Tab** or clicking **Group** . A **Create Group** window will open. Select **div.indent** from the list. Repeat this step to indent lines further.
5. Apply formatting to key words in the program using the code selectors:
 - `code.comment`
 - `code.instruction`
 - `code.string`

CRBasic Example 1: How to enter example programs

```
'Declare Public Variables
Public PTemp,Batt_volt

DataTable (Test,1,-1) 'Set table size to # of records, or -1 to 'autoallocate.
  DataInterval (0,15,Sec,10)
  Minimum (1,Batt_volt,FP2,False,False)
  Sample (1,PTemp,FP2)
EndTable

'Main Program
BeginProg
  Scan (1,Sec,0,0)
  PanelTemp (PTemp,60)
  Battery (Batt_volt)
  NextScan
EndProg
```

Test for CRBasic Example number increase

CRBasic Example 2: Testing incrementing table numbers

The default header (CRBasic Example) may initially not show up in the workspace, but if you start typing your table title, it should appear.


5.2 To format example code

Example code is shorter than an example program and will not run on its own. Use the Code table style to prevent the example code from having a page break within it.

1. Insert a table with the following options:
 - 1 column, 1 row, and 1 header row
 - AutoFit to window (100%)
 - table style = Code
2. Copy and paste the program from the CRBasic Editor.

TIP:

To keep the lines of code as they are in the CRBasic Editor, you may need to choose the **Paste Paragraphs** paste option, which appears after pasting into Flare as a button in the lower right corner of the content

3. Highlight every line of code, and select the style **p.code**.
 - If lines of code wrap when they shouldn't, which I haven't figured out how to tell without building the project, then you'll need to press **Enter** to make it another line. Only use **Shift + Enter** if you don't need to apply any extra indentation.
4. Indent sections of code by selecting the group of lines you wish to indent and pressing **Tab** or clicking **Group** . A **Create Group** window will open. Select **div.indent** from the list. Repeat this step to indent lines further.
5. Apply formatting to key words in the program using the code selectors:
 - *code.comment*
 - *code.instruction*
 - *code.string*

Example:

```
DataTable (Test,1,-1) 'Set table size to # of records, or -1 to autoallocate.
  DataInterval (0,15,Sec,10)
  Minimum (1,Batt_volt,FP2,False,False)
  Sample (1,PTemp,FP2)
EndTable
```

5.3 To format a program example in the CRBasic project

WARNING:

This section only applies to the CRBasic project.

1. Insert program.
 - Use **Shift + Enter** at the end of a line of code to move to the next line of code, which keeps lines grouped together in one paragraph. This eliminates blank lines between lines of code when copied from the output and pasted into the CRBasic Editor.
 - Use **Enter** to insert a blank line or to move to a new line to insert a new chunk of code.
 - Use **Shift + Space Bar** to indent lines of code. Use two spaces per indent.
2. Highlight every line of code, and select the style **p.Examples**.
3. Apply formatting to key words in the program using the code selectors:
 - *span.keyword*
 - *span.ExamplesCmts*

The following example is a screen shot from the XML editor with paragraph tags shown on the left and show spaces (¶) toggled on:

```
Public Batt_volt
Public Temp, Counter As Long
.
DataTable (CR3Table, True, 1000)
.. Sample (1, Temp, FP2)
.. Sample (1, Counter, Long)
EndTable
.
BeginProg
SerialOpen (Com1, 9600, 0, 0, 10000)
.. Scan (1, Sec, 3, 0)
... Battery (Batt_volt)
... 'set the datalogger up to accept & store records from address 3000
... '32768 is added to 1 (table 1) for the table number parameter
... 'so table definitions do not have to match
... AcceptDataRecords (3000, 32769, CR3Table)
.. NextScan
EndProg
```

6. Tables

6.1 Table styles

These are the tablestyles that we have:

- BasicWhite
- Code
- CRBasic Example
- CSIRows
- NoLines

NOTE:

When you add a table other than the NoLines or Code styles, make sure to always put at least **two header rows**. The first header row will always be the title of the table and its table number. The second header row would be the first header row of your content.

BasicWhite	TableStyle
Row 1	Row 3
Row 2	Row 4

The Code table style is used to insert code, not programs. This table style does not allow page breaks within it.

CRBasic Example 3: CRBasic example table	
CRBasic Example Tablestyle	Enter program example here
See also Code (p. 8).	

The CSIRows table style can have one header row and look like this:

Table 6-2: CSIRows table example		
CSIRows	TableStyle	One Header Example
Row 1		
Row 2		
Row 2		
Footer row	Typically you'd	want to merge these cells for the footer


Or it can have multiple header rows and look like this:

Table 6-3: CSIRows table example with multiple headers								
Analog Function	Terminals							
DIFF	— 1 —		— 2 —		— 3 —		— 4 —	
	1H	1L	2H	2L	3H	3L	4H	4L
SE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single-ended voltage	✓	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
Differential voltage	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
Ratiometric bridge	✓			ü	ü	ü		ü
Thermocouple	✓	ü				ü	ü	ü
Current loop	✓	ü	ü	ü	ü			ü

¹ This is an example of a footnote.

The NoLines Tablestyle
is best used when you need columns, but no lines,
like you would want in specification topics

6.2 Indenting tables

To indent a table without using center alignment, make the table, then select the **table** tab, and click **Group** . Then choose the div.indent group. Here is an example:

- 1 Invalid format
- 2 Device capabilities error
- 3 Unable to allocate memory for file
- 4 Max number of available files exceeded
- 5 No file entry exists in directory

6.3 Removing lines between columns

An example of this is the data logger terminal table.

1. Click in the cell where you want to make the changes.
2. Right-click on the **th** tag on the left.
3. Select **Cell**.
4. Remove the border.

6.4 Adjusting the column width appropriately for PDF output

Switch the **Layout** to **Print**.

Adjust the column widths by either sliding the lines or right clicking on the tags at the top and entering values.

7. Images

7.1 Centered images

To center an image, select the `img` tag.



Then click Group . Select the `div.figure` group tag from the list.

7.2 Captioned images

When adding images, first add the image:



Then add the caption and set the style for that paragraph to `p.FigureCaption`:

FIGURE 7-1. CRBasic Editor

Finally, select both of them and click Group . Select the `div.figure` group tag from the list.



FIGURE 7-2. CRBasic Editor

TIP:

If you have an image that you absolutely want to make sure stays with the paragraph preceding it, choose the `p.NoBreak` style for that preceding paragraph.

7.3 Inserting an image inline

Images of buttons and some icons help guide the user within the user interface. When including buttons and icons within a paragraph, use the `img.button1` style.

1. Click to insert the image.
2. In the **Insert Image** window, set the **Style ID** to `img.button1`. This will size the button appropriately for text.

7.4 Inserting a figure in a list

To insert a figure in a list

1. First, make the list item a paragraph item by right-clicking on the `li` tag and selecting **Make paragraph item**.
2. Press **Enter** to create a paragraph below. This will give the proper spacing.

3. Insert the image.



4. It will then be properly indented in the list.

See also [MadCap Flare Tip: How to Align Content with Your List Items](#)

7.5 Cross-referencing to a figure

Insert a bookmark in the figure caption text for the figure you want to cross-reference to.



FIGURE 7-3. Test bookmarked figure

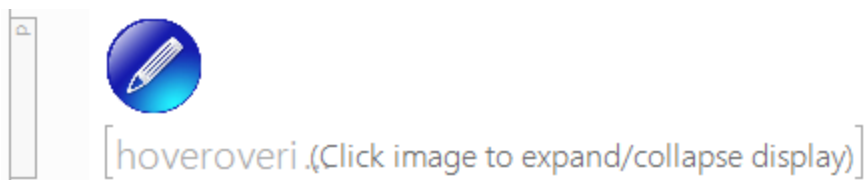
Then go to wherever you want in your document, and click **Insert>Cross-Reference**. Choose to link to a place in the document, and select the bookmark for that image. For the **Xref Class**, select **MadCap:xref.figure-table**.

Here is an example: See [FIGURE 7-3](#) (p. 16).

7.6 Thumbnail popup images in html output

To specify that an image should be displayed as a thumbnail popup in html output:

1. Place the cursor on the right side of the image.
2. Press **Shift + Enter** to insert a line break.
3. Insert the `hoveroverimage` snippet.
4. Right-click the image and select **Image Properties > Thumbnail > Popup**.



7.7 Adjusting image size for html output

To adjust the size of an image for html output:

1. Select **Default Medium** from the local toolbar.
2. Right-click the image and select **Image Properties > Size**. Adjust the **Maximum Size Width** percentage to the desired size.

8. Equations

Simple equations can be entered directly into Flare without using the equation editor. For complex equations use the equation editor.

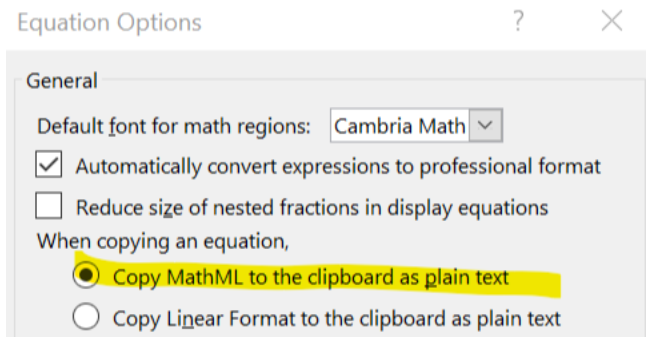
8.1 Inserting complex equations

MadCap Flare requires equations to be inserted with LaTeX or MathML code. MathML code can be generated through either Microsoft Word or the MathType add-on for Google Docs.

8.1.1 Using Microsoft Word

First, set Microsoft Word to copy MathML when copying an equation. Once set, you will not need to redo this for future equations:

1. Select **Insert > Equation**.
2. In the **Design** ribbon, select the **Conversions** group dialog box launcher.
3. In the **Equation Options** window, under When copying an equation, select **Copy MathML to the clipboard as plain text**.



Next, enter and format the equation:

1. Select **Insert > Equation**.
2. Use the options in the **Design** ribbon to format the equation.
3. Select the equation, and copy it to the clipboard.

Finally, copy the equation into MadCap Flare.

1. In Flare, select **Insert > Equation**.
2. Paste the equation into the **Equation Editor Text Editor**. You will see the MathML code rather than the formatted equation.
3. Ensure that the **Preview** looks good, and select **OK**.

8.1.2 Using MathType and Google Docs

MathType is an add-on for Google Docs that can generate both MathML and LaTeX code. Install the add-on before continuing.

1. Open a new document in Google Docs.
2. Select **Add-ons > MathType > Insert/edit math equation**.
3. Enter and format the equation in the resulting MathType dialog box.
4. To copy MathML code, simply copy the equation from the dialog box. To copy LaTeX code, press **Ctrl+Shift+L**, and copy the LaTeX code from the resulting window.
5. In Flare, select **Insert > Equation**.
6. Paste the equation into the **Equation Editor Text Editor**.
7. Ensure that the **Preview** looks good, and select **OK**.

8.2 Numbered equations

If equations will be referred to in subsequent text, use the p.EquationNumber style to add numbers to the right of the equation. To do this, add a table with the following properties:

- columns: 2
- rows: 1
- header rows: 0
- footer rows: 0
- AutoFit to window: 100%
- Table Style: NoLines

Enter the equation in the left cell. In the right cell press **Enter** to change the cell to the paragraph style. Then select the style p.EquationNumber.


$$\mu\epsilon = \frac{-4 \times 10^6 V_r}{GF(1+2V_r)} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

8.3 Cross-referencing to an equation

Insert a bookmark in the equation number table cell for the equation you want to cross-reference to. Then go to wherever you want in your document, and click **Insert>Cross-Reference**. Choose to link to a place in the document, and select the bookmark for that equation. For the Xref Class, select MadCap:xref.equation.

Example: See [Eq. 1](#) (p. 19).

9. Lists

When creating a list, only use Bullet List () or Number List (). Do not use any of the other options in the .

Example of a bulleted list:

- Item
- Item
- Item

Example of a numbered list:


1. Item
2. Item
3. Item

10. Cross-references

10.1 Cross-references to another topic

Click **Insert>Cross-Reference**. Select the topic to link to. For the **Xref Class**, select **MadCap:xref**.

10.2 Cross-references to a figure or table

1. Insert a **bookmark**¹ in the figure caption or table title of the figure or table.
2. Navigate to where to insert the cross-reference, and click **Insert>Cross-Reference**.
 - If the figure or table is in the same topic, select **Link to: Place in this document>Bookmark>bookmark_name**.
 - Otherwise, select the topic to link to and then click  to open a list of locations in that target. From that list, select the bookmarked figure or table.
 - For the **Xref Class**, select **MadCap:xref.figure-table**.

11. Footnotes

To add a footnote to a topic, select **Insert > Footnote**. Select the default placement. Choose the style according to these guidelines:

- Use **MadCap:footnote** for footnotes that are easily distinguished as footnotes, such as footnotes next to words.
- Use **MadCap:footnote.complex** for footnotes that might be confused as part of an equation or number. If using **MadCap:footnote.complex**, use it for all footnotes throughout the document.

¹A location you can link to from within the same topic or from other topics.


Footnotes in tables need to be done manually using the <sup> style. Add footnotes in a single footer row and cell (merge columns).

Example

Column 1	Column 2
Cell one	Cell two ¹
Cell three ²	Cell four
¹ My first footnote.	
² My second footnote.	

12. Glossary terms

12.1 Adding a term to the glossary

1. Open the Glossary file.
2. Click **New item** .
3. Enter the term.
4. Enter the definition or select the topic to use as the definition.

12.2 Marking a glossary term

1. Highlight the term.
2. Select **Insert>Glossary Term Link**.
3. Select the glossary term to link to.

12.3 Making glossary terms appear

In the target file, select **Glossary**, and choose the glossary term conversion to use:

- **Do not convert terms:** doesn't mark any of the terms.
- **Convert only marked terms:** only uses the glossary style for the terms that you've specifically marked as glossary terms.

When glossary terms are “converted” in print output, they are given the style, and they are given a footnote. The default behavior for glossary terms in print output is that the definition is converted to a footnote.

12.4 Including the glossary in the target

In the target file, go to **Advanced**, and select **Generate glossary proxy**.


13. Autonumbers

13.1 Incrementing across sections

Some items should be incremented across sections, rather than reset to one each new section. The CRBasic examples increment this way. To accomplish this, use the {Gn} autonumbering command. It will increment the numbers globally (across sections) in the project.

13.2 Section numbering

To increment section numbers in a manual:

1. Open the TOC for the target.
2. Select an entry where you want a section break (where the section number should increment).
3. Open the properties for that entry (press **F4** or click ).
4. Under **Printed Output**, select **Start a new section**.

TIP:

You can select multiple entries by pressing **Ctrl** or **Shift**. The changed setting(s) will be applied to each.

13.3 Adding appendices

Use the heading style h1.appendix for the first heading level, but then use normal heading levels otherwise (h2 – h6).

In the TOC, open the properties for the first appendix topic.

1. Under **Printed Output**, select **Start a new section**.
2. Under **Auto-numbers**, within the **Section Number** area, select **Reset to:** and enter 1.
3. For **Format:**, select **ALPHA (A, B, C)**.

Next, use **Shift** to select the remaining appendix topics in the TOC. Press **F4** to open their properties.

1. Under **Printed Output**, select **Start a new section**.
2. Under **Auto-numbers**, within the **Section Number** area, select **Increment number**.
3. For **Format:**, select **ALPHA (A, B, C)**.

14. Mini-TOC proxy

Consider using a Mini-TOC proxy when:

- A section (or subsection) contains three or more subsections
- A section, with subsections, spans three or more pages

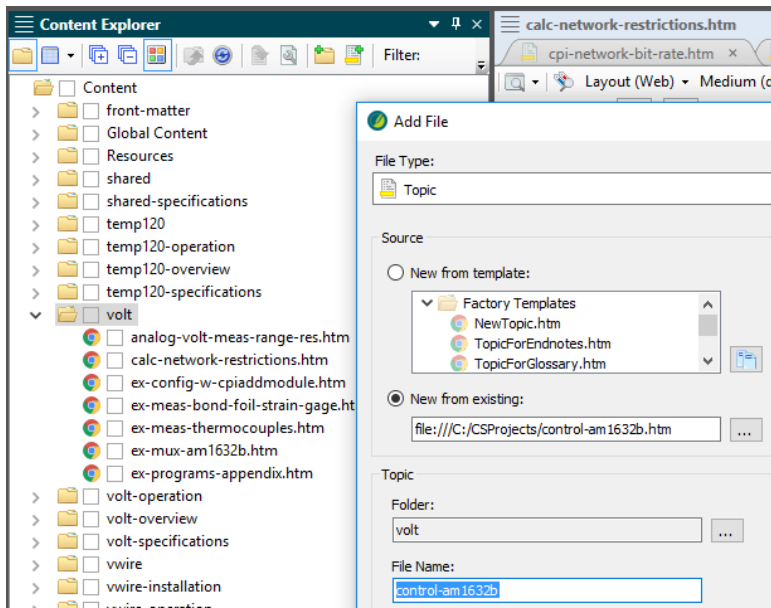
For instructions on creating a Mini-TOC proxy, refer to

<http://help.madcapsoftware.com/flare2018/Content/Flare/Proxies/Creating-Mini-TOC.htm>.

15. Importing topics


The recommended way to bring an existing topic from one project into another is to Add File to project rather than use Windows Explorer.

Select the folder where you want the new topic to reside, right-click > **New** > **Topic** > **New from existing** > navigate to new topic.



16. Website variable

The *CSIPProjectTemplate* project is set up with a website variable. To insert the website variable in a hyperlink, do the following:

1. Select **Insert > Hyperlink**.
2. From the **Link to** drop-down field, select **Website**.
3. Click the **Select Variable** button  to the right of the **Website** field, and choose the **website** variable. (The variable will appear as syntax in the field, but in the output the variable definition will be shown.)
4. Since the website variable does not include all text needed to complete the URL path, enter the appropriate text before and after (after, only if needed). See [FIGURE 16-1](#) (p. 25).
5. Copy all text from the **Website** field and paste it in the **Link Text** field. If you want to change the link text, modify the text in the field.
6. In the **Target Frame** field, click the drop-down arrow and select **New Window/Tab**.

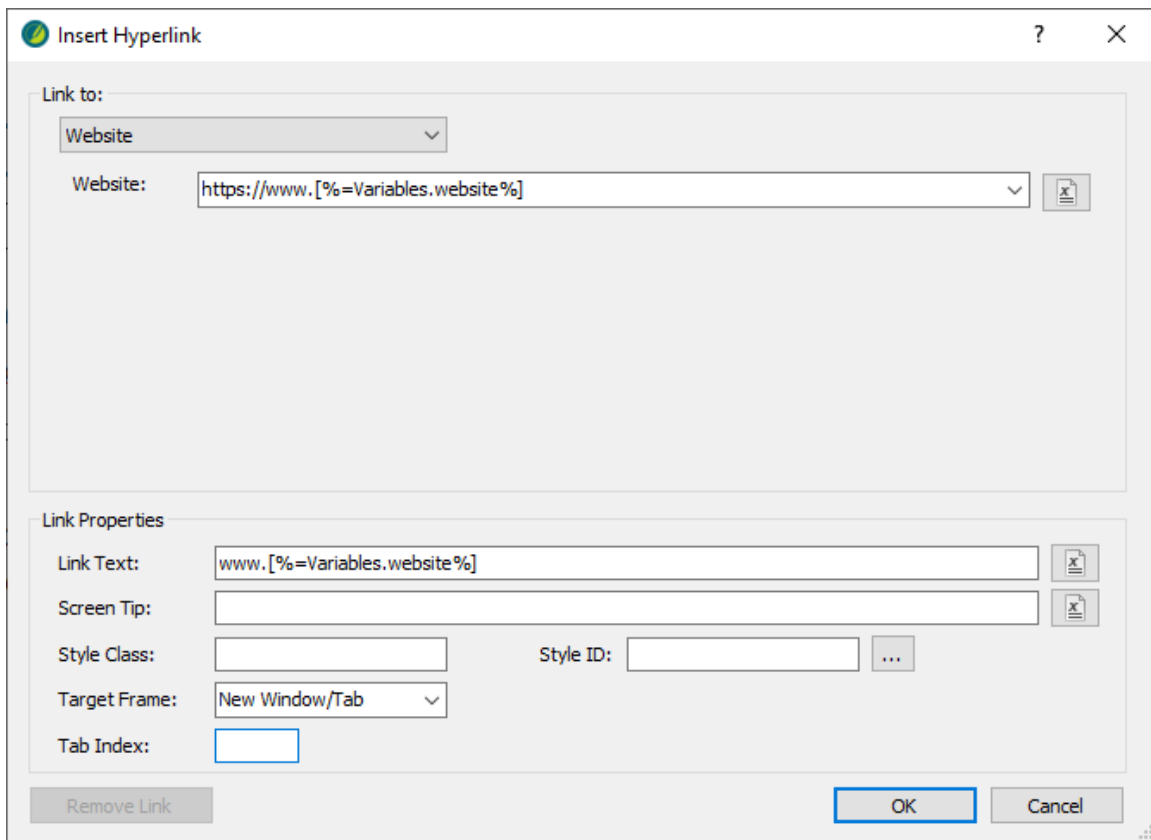
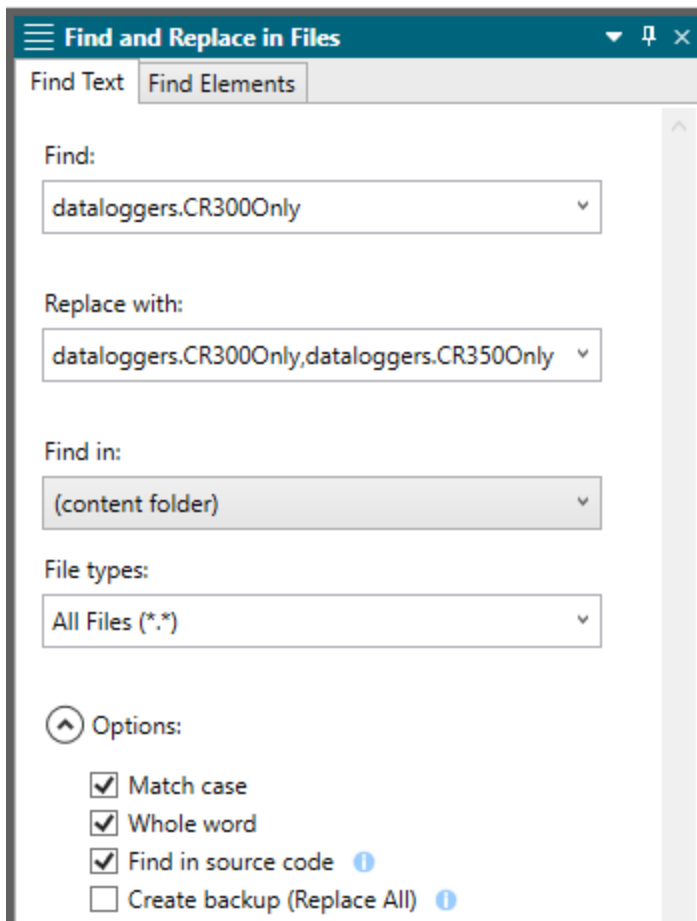


FIGURE 16-1. Example of Insert Hyperlink window with the website variable inserted

17. Using Find and Replace to add a condition to a project

In some cases, using the **Find and Replace in Files** window pane is useful for adding a condition throughout a project. For example, to add a CR350Only condition to every place a CR300Only condition exists, set up the **Find and Replace in Files** pane like the following image and choose **Replace All**.



After the find and replace is complete, viewing the source code in the **Text Editor** would go from looking like this:

```

16 | <li MadCap:conditions="dataloggers.CR6Only,dataloggers.CR300Only,dataloggers.CR1000XOnly,
    | dataloggers.GRANITE6,dataloggers.GRANITE9,dataloggers.GRANITE10">Ethernet<MadCap:conditionalText MadCap:
17 | conditions="dataloggers.CR300Only"> (CR310)</MadCap:conditionalText<</li>
    | </li></ul>
  
```

To looking like this:

```

16 | <li MadCap:conditions="dataloggers.CR6Only,dataloggers.CR300Only,dataloggers.CR1000XOnly,
    | dataloggers.GRANITE6,dataloggers.GRANITE9,dataloggers.GRANITE10">Ethernet<MadCap:conditionalText MadCap:
17 | conditions="dataloggers.CR300Only,dataloggers.CR350Only"> (CR310)</MadCap:conditionalText<</li>
    | </li></ul>
  
```

18. Check mark

To insert a check mark that works correctly for multiple outputs, do the following:

1. In the **Text Editor**, place your cursor where you want to insert the check mark and enter `✓`.
2. Switch to the **XML Editor**, and you should see the check mark ✓.

19. Margins, borders, and padding

When modifying styles, it is helpful to understand the differences between margins, borders, and padding settings. The image below illustrates these well (from w3schools.com).

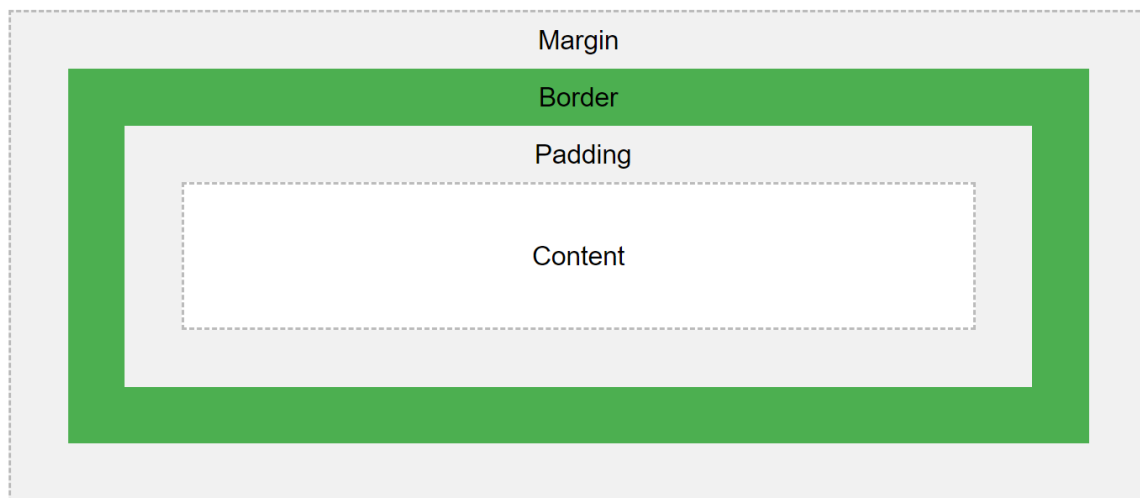


FIGURE 19-1. Margins, borders, and padding

- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear.
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent.
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content.
- **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent.

(Source: www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

20. Glossary

B

Bookmark

A location you can link to from within the same topic or from other topics.

T

Term 1

Definition for Term 1.

Term 2

Definition for Term 2.

Term 3

Definition for Term 3.

Appendix A. Flare project directory

The following list includes the folder name (in bold) and the associated Flare project targets. This list will rarely be complete because we're frequently adding projects and targets.

accessories

1. enc-sup-kit-7363-32477
2. enc-sup-kit-34815

alert

3. al205e
4. al205r-b
5. alert2-gsg
6. alert205-gsg
7. alert-gsg

ALERT2 Administrator

anemometers

8. p2546

aviation

9. skyvue8
10. skyvue8m
11. skyvuepro
12. wp-m
13. wp-m-qdg

awos

14. albian-fat
15. albian-om

16. albian-sat

17. campbell-intercept

18. campbell-intercept-simulator

19. lublin-om

20. rocher-perce-doc

21. rocher-perce-fat

22. rocher-perce-om

23. rocher-perce-sat

cameras

24. ccfc

25. ccfc-ptz

cdm

26. cdm

27. temp-120

28. volt

29. wwire

charging-regulators

30. ch201

31. ch400

32. granite-chassis

cloud

- 33. cloud-full
- 34. cloud-full-pdf
- 35. cloudhelp
- 36. cloud-sidenav-html5
- 37. user-management
- 38. user-management-sidenav-html5
- 39. user-settings
- 40. user-settings-sidenav-html5

comms-wifi

- 41. nl241

communications

- 42. cell200-series
- 43. cell200-series-au
- 44. cell200-series-dynamic-qdg
- 45. cell200-series-dynamic-qdg-au
- 46. cell200-series-static-qdg
- 47. cell200-series-static-qdg-au
- 48. cellular-module-firmware-update
- 49. konectpbrouter-gsg
- 50. MeteoPV
- 51. rv50
- 52. rv50-dynamic-qdg
- 53. rv50-static-qdg

CRBasic

- 54. CR1000XHTML5
- 55. Crbasic1x
- 56. CRBasic1x_pdf

- 57. Crbasic6
- 58. CRBasic6HTML5
- 59. Crbasic300
- 60. CRBasic300_pdf
- 61. CRBasic300HTML5
- 62. Crbasic350
- 63. CRBasic350HTML5
- 64. CrbasicGRANITE6
- 65. CRBasicGRANITE6HTML5
- 66. CrbasicGRANITE9
- 67. CRBasicGRANITE9HTML5
- 68. CrbasicGRANITE10
- 69. CRBasicGRANITE10HTML5

Dataloggers

- 70. cr6-html5
- 71. cr6-pdf
- 72. cr300-au-html5
- 73. cr300-au-pdf
- 74. cr300-html5
- 75. cr300-pdf
- 76. cr350-pdf
- 77. cr1000x-html5
- 78. cr1000x-pdf
- 79. get-start-cr6-pdf
- 80. get-start-cr300-cell-au-pdf
- 81. get-start-cr300-pdf
- 82. get-start-cr1000x-pdf
- 83. get-start-granite6-pdf
- 84. granite6-html5

- 85. granite6-pdf
- 86. granite9-10-html5
- 87. granite9-10-pdf
- 88. specs-comparison-11x17
- 89. specs-cr6
- 90. specs-cr300
- 91. specs-cr300-broken
- 92. specs-cr350
- 93. specs-cr1000x
- 94. specs-granite6
- 95. specs-granite9
- 96. specs-granite10

EasyFlux_PC

- 97. EasyFlux-PC

EasyFlux-Web

- 98. easyflux
- 99. EasyFlux-Web
- 100. WeatherHawk Observer

electric-field-meters

- 101. cs110
- 102. lw110

enclosures

- 103. din-rail
- 104. enclosures

et-stations

- 105. et107
- 106. t107

- 107. wspro2

general-weather-station

- 108. general-weather-station-loggernet-pdf
- 109. general-weather-station-loggernet-word
- 110. general-weather-station-pc200-pdf
- 111. general-weather-station-pc200-word
- 112. general-weather-station-pc400-pdf
- 113. general-weather-station-pc400-word

GlobalProject

LNDB

- 114. LNDB HTML Help
- 115. Indb

ProjectTemplates

pv-soiling-isc-sensors

- 116. cs25
- 117. cs26
- 118. cs27

pyranometer-instruction-sheet

- 119. lp02
- 120. ms-80
- 121. ms-80m
- 122. smp10
- 123. sr05
- 124. sr20-d2
- 125. sr20-t2
- 126. sr30

road-weather-sensors

- 127. wintersense-qdg-uk
- 128. wintersense-uk

RTMC

- 129. CSI Web Server Manual
- 130. rtmc HTML Help
- 131. rtmc Manual
- 132. RTMC Pro Manual
- 133. rtmc_rt HTML Help
- 134. rtmcpro HTML Help
- 135. Web Publisher HTML Help

satellites

- 136. tx325
- 137. tx326

sdm

- 138. sdm-io16a

smart-sensors

- 139. barovue10
- 140. clarivue5
- 141. clarivue10
- 142. clarivue20
- 143. climavue50
- 144. cs250dm
- 145. cs320
- 146. cs325dm
- 147. cs475a
- 148. cs475a-qdg
- 149. hygrovue5

- 150. hygrovue10
- 151. levelvueb10
- 152. metsens-series
- 153. rainvue-series
- 154. sdms40
- 155. sn500ss
- 156. soilvue10
- 157. sr50a-series
- 158. ts100ss
- 159. water-content-calibration
- 160. windsonic1
- 161. windsonic4

solar-panels

- 162. sp5-10-20
- 163. sp50-90-305

submersible-pressure-transducers

- 164. crs451-crs456
- 165. crs451v-crs456v
- 166. cs451-cs456

surface-mount-sensors

- 167. 110pv
- 168. cs240-cs240dm
- 169. cs241

systems-group-projects

- 170. mobile-10-meter-ws

terminal-input-modules

171. 3whb10k

172. 4wpb100-4wpb1k

tga

173. tga300-tool

towers

174. ut6-ut10

175. ut20-ut30

training

176. instructor

177. student

View Pro

178. View

179. View_Pro

180. VIEWPRO Manual

web-service-api

wind-sensors

181. wind-monitors