Voyager® 8.2
WebVoyáge Basic User's Guide

November 2012

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About This Document

Purpose of This User's Guide

The purpose of the *WebVoyáge*® *Basic User's Guide* is to familiarize you with the Voyager 7.x and later WebVoyáge user interface (the Voyager Online Public Access Catalog) and describe some basic customization options.

Intended Audience

This document is intended for Voyager customers interested in a basic overview of the out-of-the-box Voyager 7.x and later WebVoyáge user interface.

In addition, this guide provides basic customization instruction for the staff system administrator needing to make some simple changes to reflect site-specific preferences.

Reason for Reissue

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

- Updates to Advanced Search on page 2-8 related to new limits in Voyager 8.2.

Document Summary

Chapter 1	"Getting Started" Chapter 1 This chapter describes the prerequisite knowledge, skills, and software necessary for beginning work in Voyager 7.x WebVoyáge. Plus, preliminary setup and logging in instructions are provided.
Chapter 2	"User Interface" Chapter 2 This chapter describes the new WebVoyáge user interface.
Chapter 3	"Basic Customization" Chapter 3 This chapter describes basic customization options to make simple changes to reflect site-specific preferences.
Appendix A	"Default index.html File" Appendix A. This appendix provides a sample of the default `index.html` file.
Index	The Index is an alphabetical, detailed cross-reference of topics.

Conventions Used in This Document

The following conventions are used throughout this document:

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

- The names of menus or status display pages and required selections from menus or status display pages such as “From the **Applications** drop-down menu, select **System-wide**,” are displayed in **bold** type.
- Object names on a window’s interface, such as the **Description** field, the **OK** button, and the **Metadata** tab, are displayed in **bold** type.
- The titles of documents such as *Acquisitions User’s Guide* are displayed in *italic* type.
- Caution, and important notices are displayed with a distinctive label such as the following:

NOTE:
Extra information pertinent to the topic.

IMPORTANT:
Information you should consider before making a decision or configuration.

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

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

RECOMMENDED:
Preferred course of action.

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

Accessibility

Ex Libris™ development has focused on accessibility compliance for WebVoyáge.

The tactics and techniques used for accessibility compliance in WebVoyáge were derived from discussion documents and use of tools including the FAE (Functional Accessibility Evaluator) tool. The FAE tool analyzes web content based on the use of CITES/DRES Html Best Practices (see http://html.cita.uiuc.edu/) for web development.

For example, one of the practices used is to declare a headings level 2 tag, ***<h2>***, within ordered, ***<ol>***, and unordered, ***<ul>***, lists, ***<li>***. The ***<h2>*** tag describes a descriptive label for a collection of links.

Since JAWS (see http://www.freedomscientific.com/fs_products/software_jaws.asp) allows users to navigate web content via headers, ***<h1>…<h6>***, this is a good way to break up the web interface into logical components.

WebVoyáge implements the use of ***<h2>*** headings within lists purely for accessibility navigation. The header is positioned off-screen using css so that a non-screen-reading user does not see the header.

As you work with WebVoyáge, you will observe other characteristics of accessibility compliance.

Accessibility Statement

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The Voyager 7.x and later WebVoyáge user interface was developed to comply with leading international accessibility and industry standards.

- The W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0, level A. See http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10/.
- Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 794d). See http://www.section508.gov/.

Accessibility Disclaimer

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Getting Started

1

Purpose of this Chapter **1-1**

Prerequisites - Skills and Knowledge **1-1**

Before You Begin **1-1**

- Web Server 1-2
- Unicode 1-2

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- Session Start Login 1-3
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Getting Started

1

Purpose of this Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to provide the following:

- Prerequisites for getting started and skills required.
- Preliminary setup information. See Before You Begin on page 1-1.
- Instructions for logging in to WebVoyáge. See Login on page 1-3.

Prerequisites - Skills and Knowledge

To use this document effectively, you should be familiar with the following:

- Microsoft Windows operating environment.
- UNIX operating system commands and file system.
- A text editor such as `vi` or equivalent.
- Local procedures.

Before You Begin

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

- Have the Voyager WebVoyáge 7.x and later and the corresponding Voyager 7.x and later integrated library system software installed.

- Have access to an internet browser on your PC.
- Obtain the URL and/or the IP and port address for accessing your instance of Voyager WebVoyáge 7.x and later.
- Obtain your user ID and password for logging in to Voyager WebVoyáge 7.x and later.
- Set up your PC to display Unicode-specific data as needed. See Unicode on page 1-2 for more information.

Web Server

You can specify the port on which you want your Apache Web Server to run by editing the port entry in the following file:

```
/m1/shared/apache2/conf/httpd.conf
```

The default port to connect to WebVoyáge is 7008 and/or 80.

Unicode

In order to be sure that data displays properly in your browser when you view records or other information in foreign languages, you must set up your Web browser to use Unicode fonts.

For example, see Procedure 1-1, Setting Web Browser to Unicode Compatibility, on page 1-2 that describes the Unicode set up for Internet Explorer.

Procedure 1-1. Setting Web Browser to Unicode Compatibility

As an example for setting up your web browser, the following steps highlight the Unicode setup procedure when using Internet Explorer. These steps enable Unicode and UTF-8 encoding.

1. Open Internet Explorer.
2. From the **View** menu, set character coding/encoding to **Unicode (UTF-8)**.
3. Set your browser to read a Unicode-compliant font.
   a. From the **Tools** menu, click **Internet Options...**
   b. From the **General** tab, click the **Fonts...** button.

c. In the left-column list box of the **Fonts** dialog box, select a font with Unicode included. (There may be only one selection, **Arial Unicode MS**.)

d. Click **OK** to save your changes.

Result: Internet Explorer now renders any text requiring a Unicode font or UTF-8 encoding accurately.

Login

For the convenience of patrons, there are two options for logging in to WebVoyáge as follows:

- At the beginning of the WebVoyáge session. See Procedure 1-2, Session Start Login.
- When required to access secured features of WebVoyáge. See Login As Needed on page 1-6.

Session Start Login

For patrons wanting to immediately access patron-specific options such as saved searches, view a list of items on hold, or use other secured access features, they need to log in at the beginning of their WebVoyáge session. See Procedure 1-2, Session Start Login for login steps using this method.

Procedure 1-2. Session Start Login

Use the following procedure to log in at the beginning of your WebVoyáge session.

1. Enter the URL (Universal Resource Locator) in your web browser for your library's OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) default WebVoyáge web page.

   Result: The default WebVoyáge web page displays. See Figure 1-1.

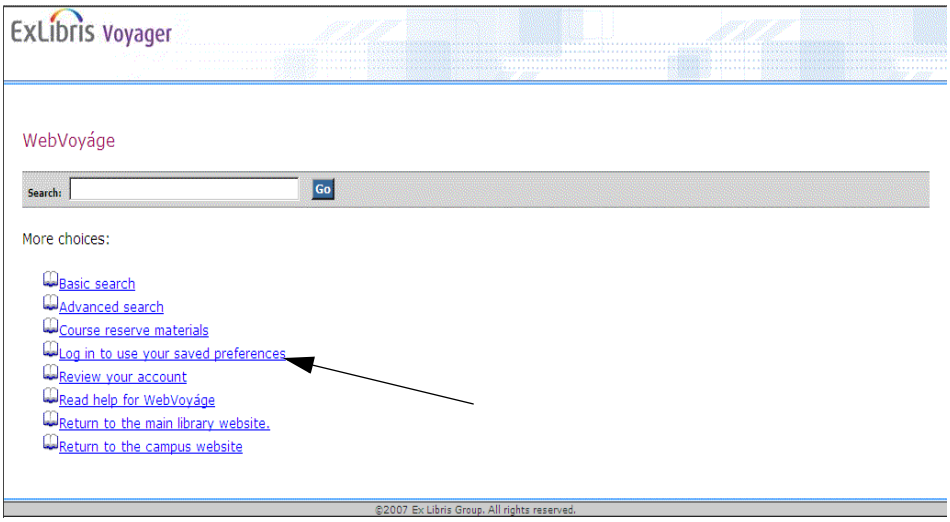

Figure 1-1. Login from default window

2. Click **Log in to use your saved preferences**.

   Result: The **Log In** dialog box displays. See Figure 1-2.

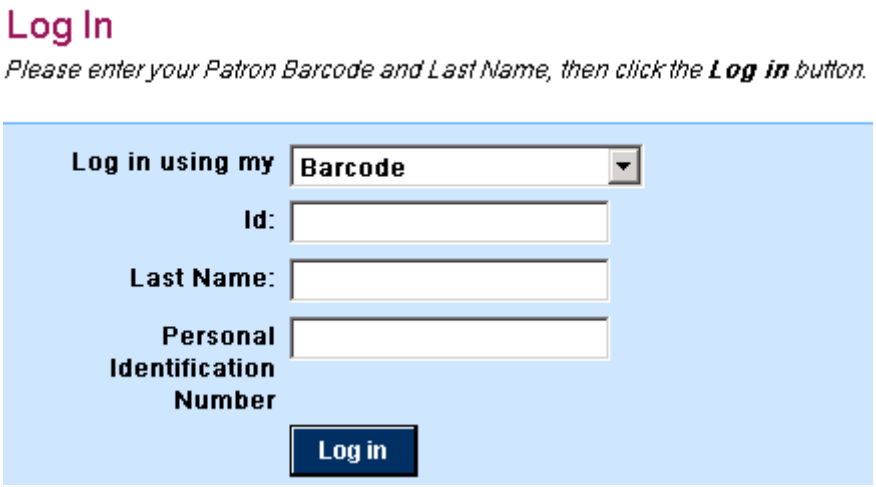

Figure 1-2. Log In

3. Select and enter your security information using one of the following options:

- Barcode and Last Name
- Institution ID
- Social Security Number

Use the dropdown list to select which method you prefer.

4. Optionally enter the Personal Identification Number (PIN) if the Log In setup has been customized (in the `webvoyage.properties` file) to require it.

NOTE:
The PIN is 4 to 12 characters in length.

5. Click **Log in** to process your security information.

Result: The **Basic Search** dialog box and a confirmation that **<*username*> is logged in** displays when you successfully log in. See Figure 1-3.

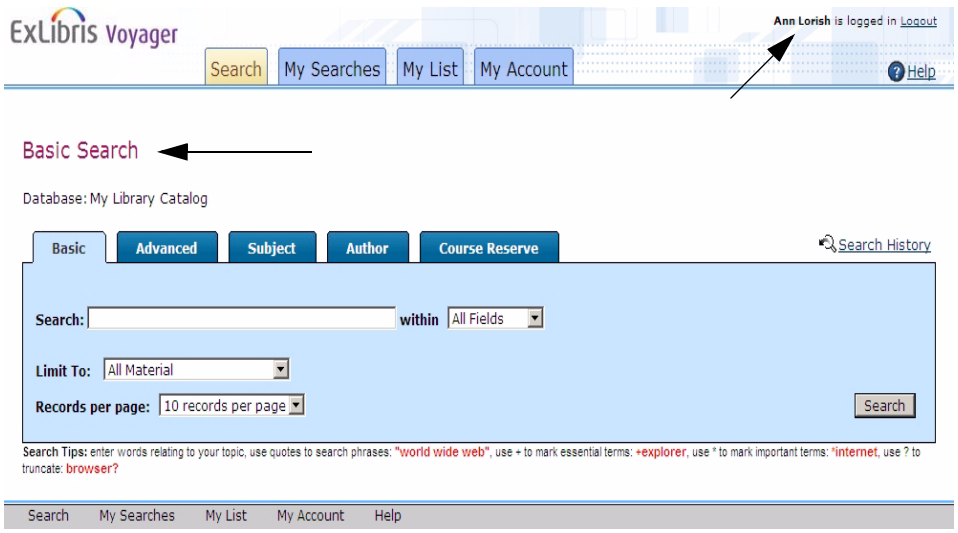

Figure 1-3. Basic Search dialog box

Login As Needed

For the convenience of patrons wanting to do a quick search, logging in only becomes necessary if they decide to use a patron-specific, secured feature of WebVoyáge. When a secured feature is accessed, the system automatically displays the **Log In** dialog box (see Figure 1-2) for the patron to complete.

Optionally at any time, a user may also choose to log in by clicking **Log in**. See Figure 1-4.

Once the **Log in** dialog box displays, the steps are the same as in Procedure 1-2, Session Start Login, on page 1-3.

Figure 1-4. Login as needed

User Interface

2

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User Interface

2

Purpose of This Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the out-of-the-box Voyager 7.x WebVoyáge user interface to include the following information:

- Navigation
- Search
- Patron options
- Actions

Navigation

WebVoyáge offers multiple options for you to easily access the function you need to invoke. Those options include the following:

- URL
- Menu lists
- Labeled tabs

URL Access

For your ease in quickly accessing a particular function in WebVoyáge, you may enter the URL for a specific WebVoyáge function and access it dynamically.

NOTE:
URL access to some functions is limited by your point of entry within the WebVoyáge software.

Given that WebVoyáge is a web-based software application, you have extensive navigation flexibility to include using URL bookmarks.

My Account Example

To access My Account information, for example, you may enter a URL similar to *http://111.111.111.111:7008/vwebv/myAccount* substituting your server access information for *111.111.111.111:7008*.

If you attempt to access a secured page such as My Account and have not logged in, the system prompts you with the **Log In** page. (See Figure 1-2 on page 1-4 for an illustration of the **Log In** display and Procedure 1-2, Session Start Login, on page 1-3 for more information about the **Log In** procedure.)

Bibliographic Record ID Number Example

When you display specific holdings from your search results such as in Figure 2-1, a component of the URL that displays is the bibliographic record ID number.

To display the holdings for a different bibliographic record, simply edit the `bibId=` number in the URL for the record you want to view. See Figure 2-2 for an example URL format for displaying holdings using `bibId=` subtituting your server access information for *111.111.111.111:7008*.

Figure 2-1. Holdings for bibliographic record ID number 53699 example

```
http://111.111.111.111:7008/vwebv/holdingsInfo?bibId=53699
```

Figure 2-2. Example of URL with bibliographic record ID number

Menu List

The default WebVoyáge page provides a menu list from which to select the function you need to perform. Options provided are as follows:

- Basic Search
- Advanced Search
- Course reserve materials
- Log in to use your saved preferences

- Review your account
- Read help for WebVoyáge
- Return to the main library website
- Return to the campus website

See Figure 2-3 and the Appendix Default index.html File on page A-1.

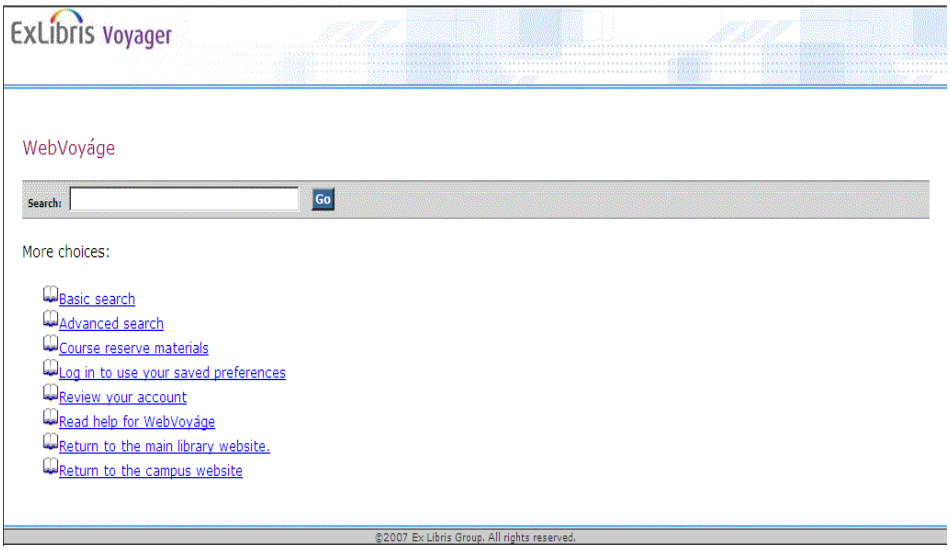


Figure 2-3. Default page (index.html)

Labeled Tabs

Search and patron functions are easily accessed from labeled tabs on a single page. Functions provided are as follows:

- Search (Basic, Advanced, Subject, Author, Course Reserve)
- My Searches
- My List
- My Account

See Figure 2-4.

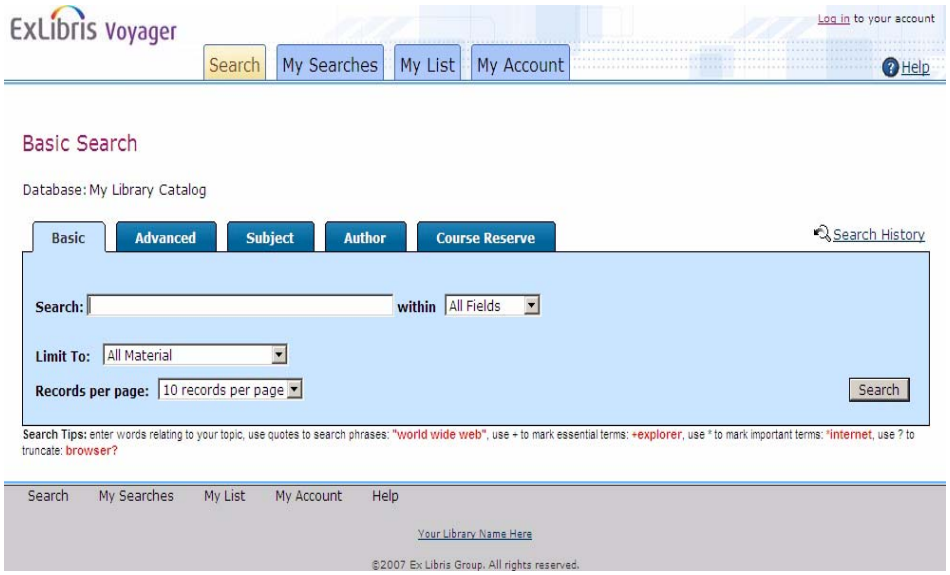


Figure 2-4. Labeled tabs

Other easy access functions are available such as Search History, Account Log in, and Help.

Search

WebVoyáge provides the following search functions:

- Quick Search (see Quick Search on page 2-7)
- Basic (see Basic Search on page 2-7)
- Advanced (see Advanced Search on page 2-8)
- Subject (see Subject Search on page 2-11)
- Author (see Author Search on page 2-12)
- Course Reserve (see Course Reserve Search on page 2-12)
- Geospatial Search (see Geospatial Search on page 2-16)

Special characters may be used to enhance your searches. See Table 2-1.

NOTE:
Special characters need to be defined. See the `Basic search codes` section of the `webvoyage.properties` file for an example.

Table 2-1. Special Search Characters

Character	Description
?	Use the question mark to truncate a search or for multiple-character, wild card searches at the beginning, middle, or end of your search term. Example: *col?r* finds color and colour. *cod?* finds code, codes, coding and so on. **NOTE:** The question mark does not work with z39.50 searches.
%	Use the percent sign for single-character wild card searches. Example: *g%%se* finds goose and geese. **NOTE:** The percent sign does not work with z39.50 searches.
+	Use the plus sign to indicate that the search term is essential.
!	Use the exclamation point before a search term to indicate that records with that term are to be excluded.
*	Use the asterisk to indicate that the search term entered is important.
" "	Use quotes to search phrases.
( )	Use open/close parentheses to group search terms.

For some search types, you may also use Boolean operators (AND, OR, or NOT) with your search criteria when **search as a phrase** is used. See Advanced Search on page 2-8.

NOTE:
The boolean operators may be typed in either upper- or lower-case.

Quick Search

In several places throughout WebVoyáge, you can access the quick search function from the quick search bar. See Figure 2-5 and Figure 2-6.

Figure 2-5. Search bar

Figure 2-6. New Search bar

The default index for the quick search function is GKEY (keyword anywhere) that matches search terms to terms located anywhere within a title's record and results are displayed on a Titles page.

NOTE:
The default may be set to a different index. See Quick Search on page 3-15 for instructions.

Basic Search

Basic Search finds records using keywords located anywhere in a record or only in specific fields.

You have the option to specify the following:

- Search term(s)
- Field to search from a drop-down list
- Limit from a drop-down list
- Number of records to display in the results list

See Figure 2-7.

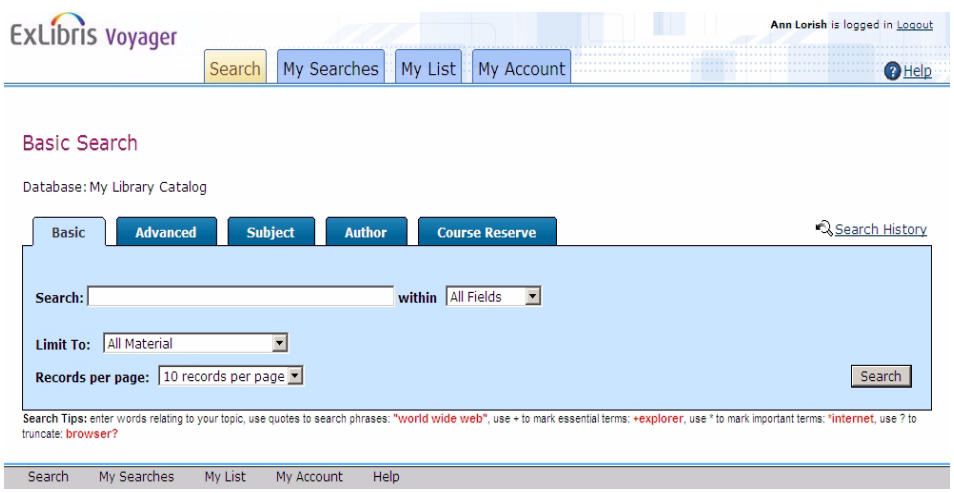


Figure 2-7. Basic Search

Advanced Search

Advanced Search finds records using keywords located anywhere in a record or only in specific fields. This search option is more advanced than the Basic Search alternative due to the number of additional fields with which you may narrow your search such as the following:

- Treatment of search terms such as:
  - As a phrase
  - All of these
  - Any of these
- Field to search such as:
  - Title
  - Subject
  - Author
  - Journal Title
  - ISSN
- Multiple search term(s) fields that can be combined with the following conditions:
  - And
  - Or

- Not
- Year
- Location
- Place
- Type (such as serial, musical score, or map)
- Status
- Format
- Language
- Content
- Media
- Carrier

See Figure 2-8.

For more information regarding limits, refer to the *WebVoyáge Architecture Overview and Configuration Models* guide.

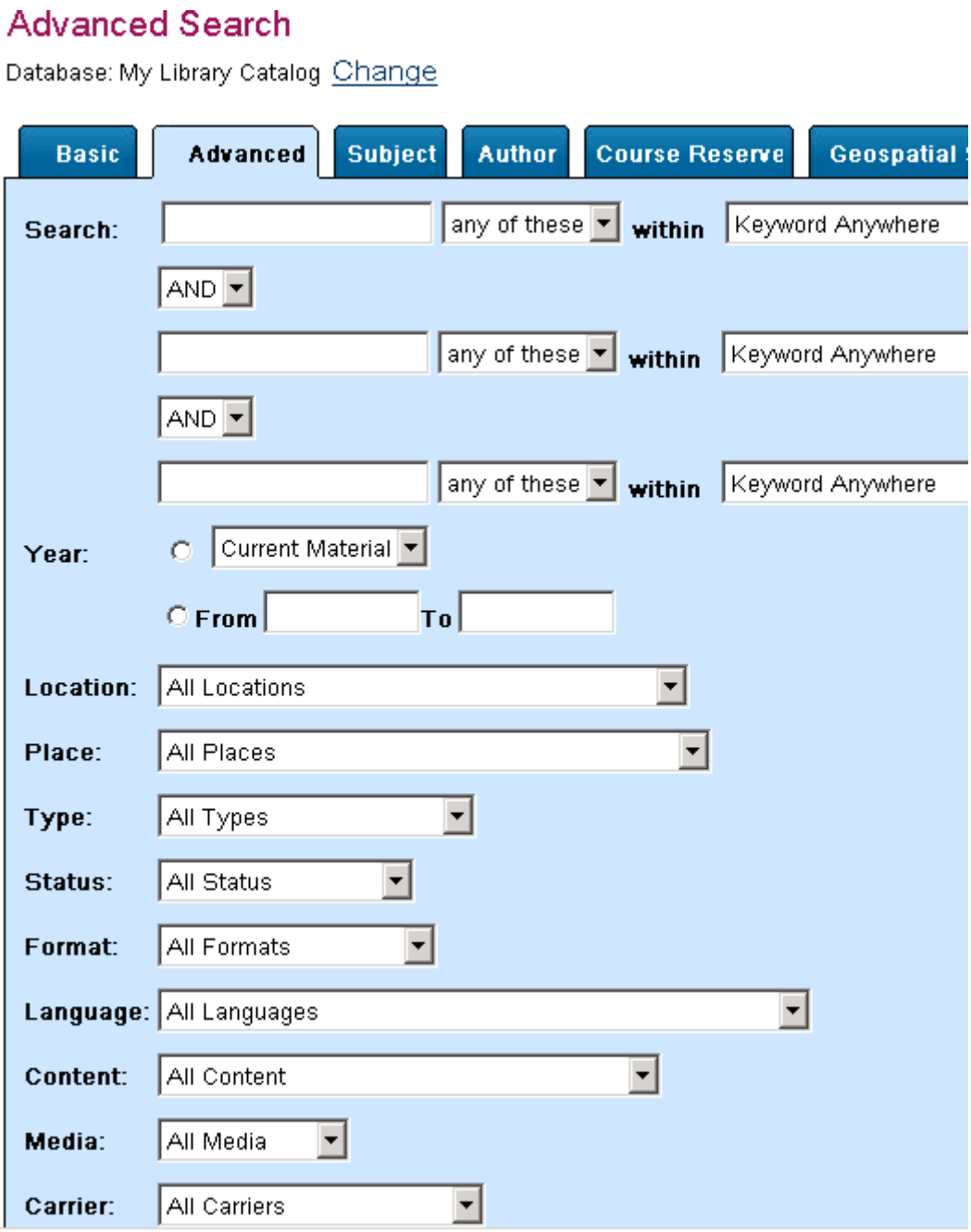


Figure 2-8. Advanced Search

Available Search Types with Advanced Search

Available search types on the Advanced Search page are integrated with settings from Voyager System Administration. See the following:

- The Advanced Search page can only use keyword searches defined in the Indexes - Keyword Definitions and Indexes - Holdings Keyword Definitions sections of the System Administration client.
- The Advanced Search page displays each keyword search defined in the Indexes - Keyword Definitions and Indexes - Holdings Keyword Definitions sections that do not have OPAC Suppress checked on its Index tab in the System Administration client.

  The only exception is the JKEY (journal title) search that does not display on the Advanced Search tab.
- The display label in WebVoyáge for each search type on the Advanced Search page can be overwritten through the Search Index Definitions section of `webvoyage.properties`.

See the *Voyager System Administration User's Guide* for more information.

Subject Search

Subject Search finds materials that match the search terms entered in library-defined categories for subject headings. See Figure 2-9 for an example of the Subject Search page.

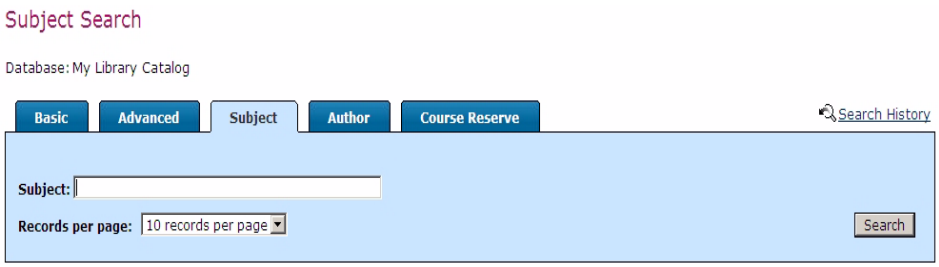


Figure 2-9. Subject Search

The default index used for Subject Search is SUBJ. This may be changed in the `webvoyage.properties` file. See the `webvoyage.properties` file located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` where `xxxdb` is your database name.

Author Search

Use the Author Search option to use the author's name to locate the item for which you are searching. See Figure 2-10.

TIP:
When searching using a company or association name such as American Cancer Society, use the Last Name field to enter this search criteria.

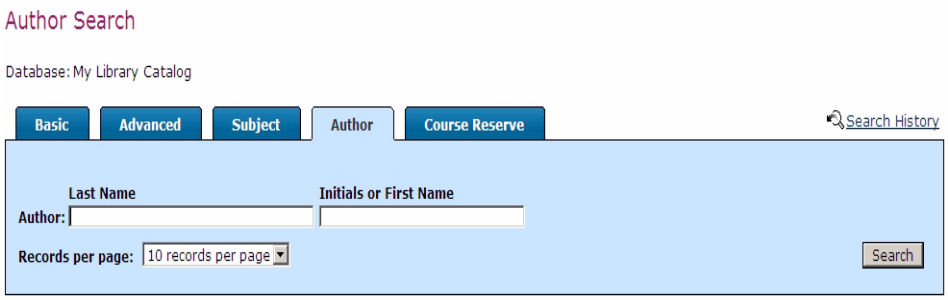


Figure 2-10. Author Search

Course Reserve Search

Use the Course Reserve Search to locate items placed on reserve. There are two options available in `webvoyage.properties` (located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` where `xxxdb` is your database name.).

- Browse format (see Procedure 2-1, Course Reserve Search/Browse).
- Dropdown list page format (see Figure 2-11).

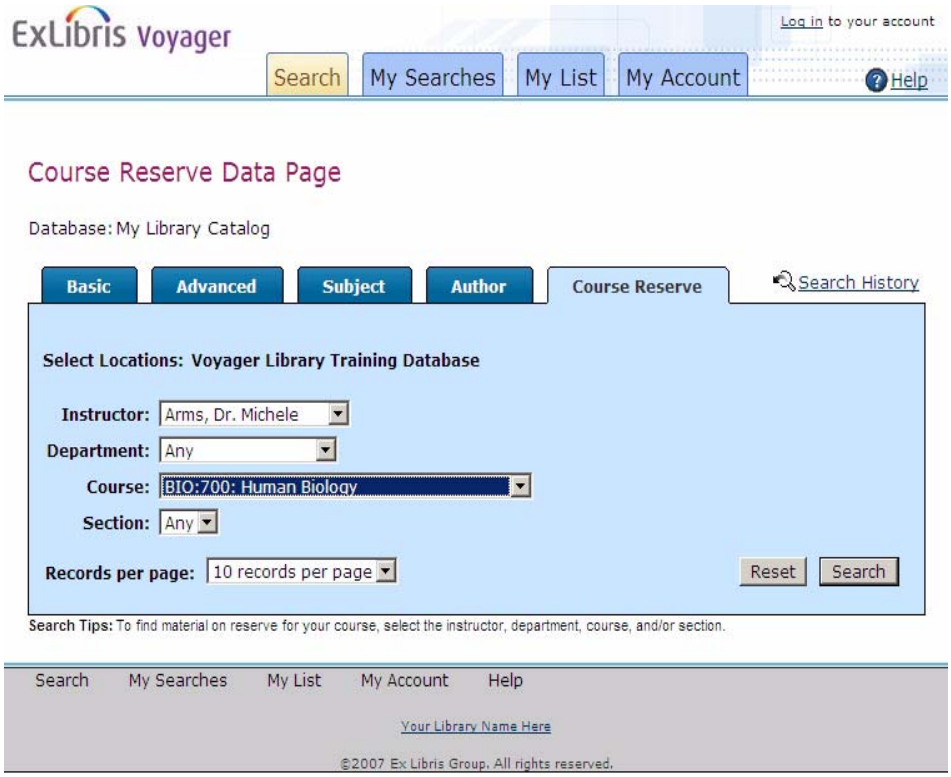


Figure 2-11. Course Reserve dropdown page format

Procedure 2-1. Course Reserve Search/Browse

1. Select the location associated with the materials placed on reserve. See Figure 2-12.

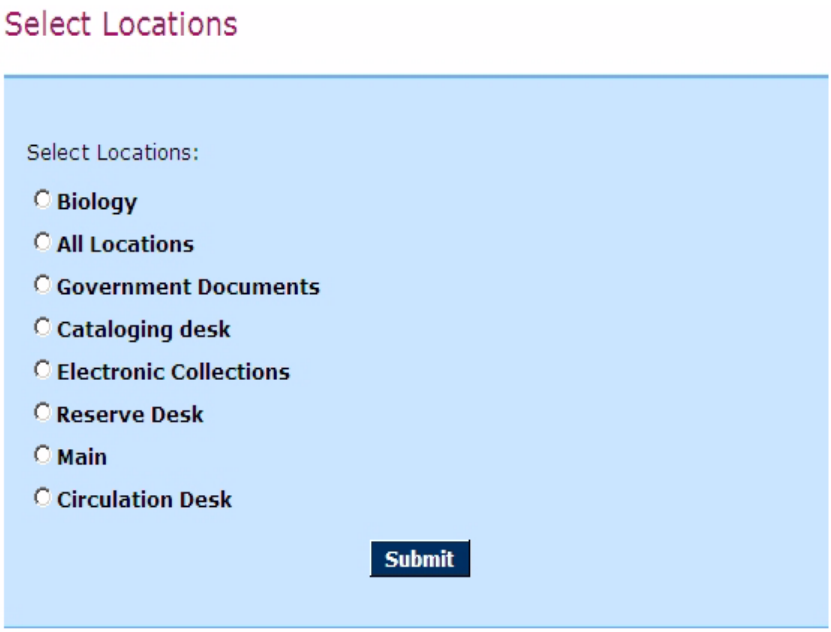


Figure 2-12. Course Reserve Search

Result: The Course Reserve Browse page displays. See Figure 2-13.

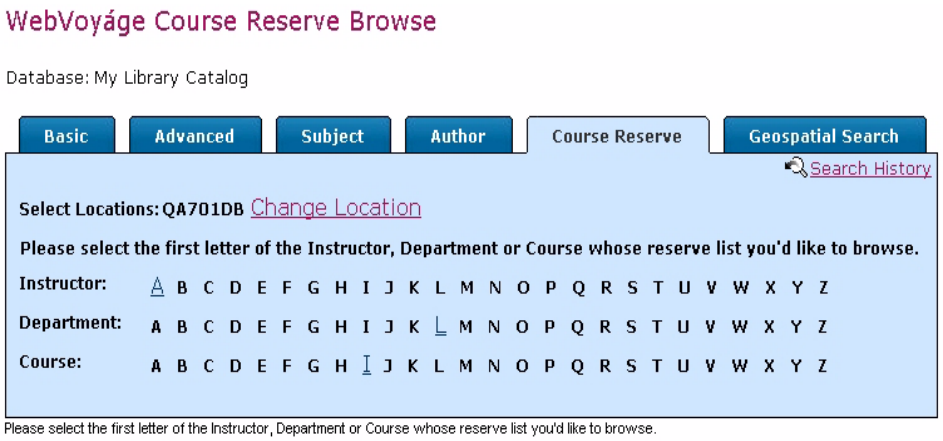


Figure 2-13. Course Reserve Browse

2. Select the first letter of the Instructor, Department, or Course whose reserve list you would like to browse. Letters with active reserve materials are highlighted and underlined.

OPTIONAL:

3. *Click Change Location to return to the Select Locations page to display Course Reserve Browse for a different location.*

Result: The course reserve list displays. See Figure 2-14.

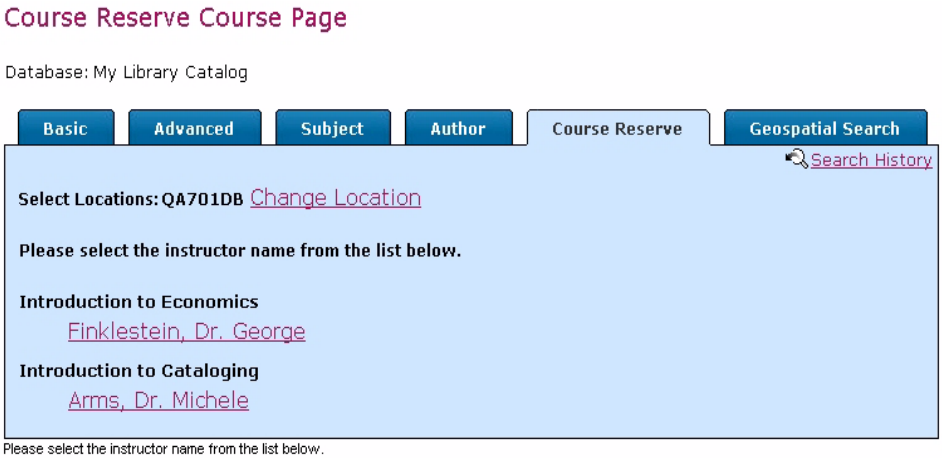


Figure 2-14. Course reserve list

4. Make a selection from the course reserve list.

Result: The titles display. See Figure 2-15.

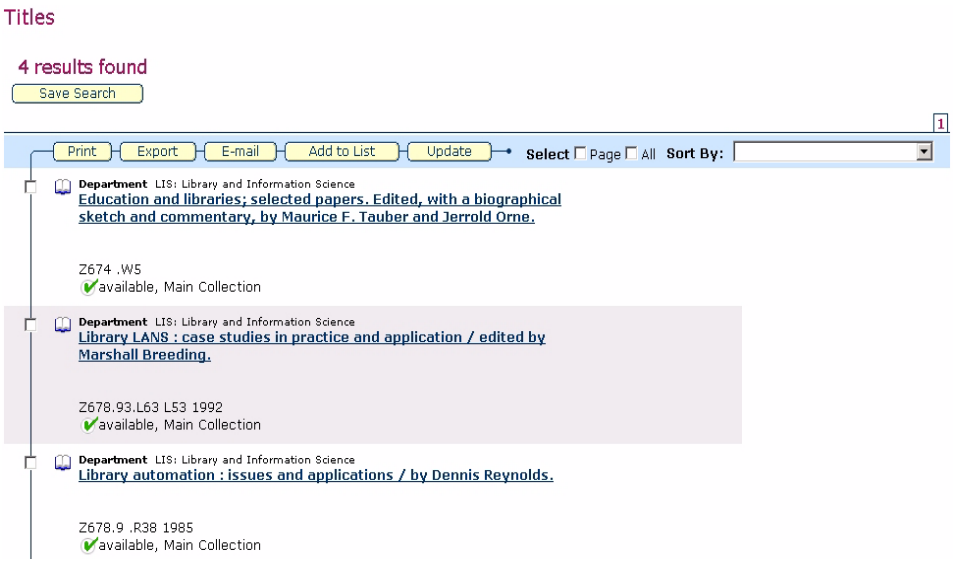


Figure 2-15. Titles displayed

Geospatial Search

The Geospatial Search feature is only available if your institution has purchased the Geospatial searching tools.

Geospatial Search is a search feature that you optionally set when you install WebVoyáge. See *WebVoyáge Architecture Overview and Configuration Models* for more information regarding setup.

Geospatial Search provides you with a variety of options when searching for map-related items in your database. See Figure 2-16 for an example of Rectangle Search using Geospatial Search.

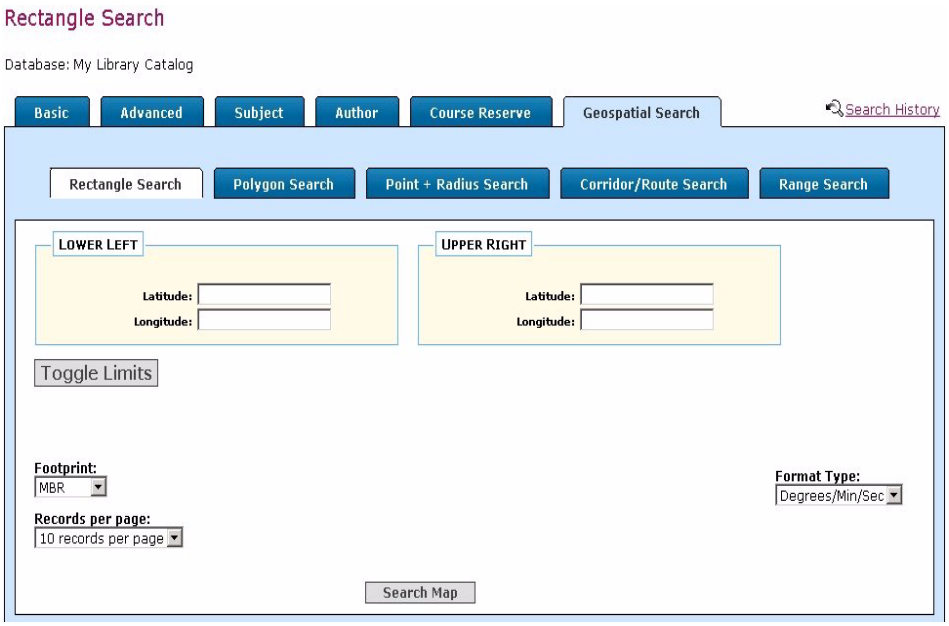


Figure 2-16. Geospatial Search

Search History

Search History displays a list of searches that you have completed during your current session in WebVoyáge until you logout. See Figure 2-17.

For searches that you want to keep on a more permanent basis, save them in My Searches; see My Searches on page 2-18.

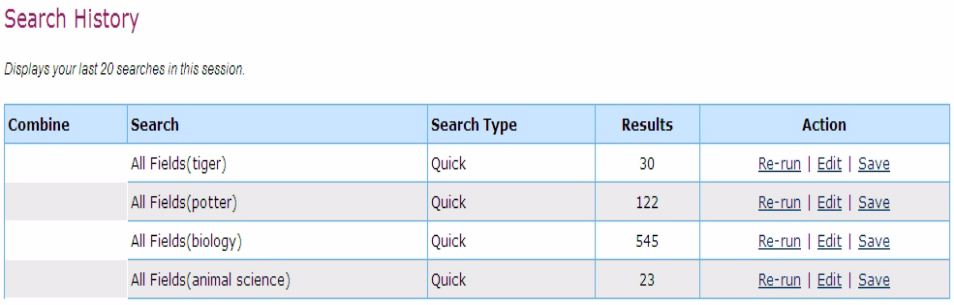


Figure 2-17. Search History

With Search History, you have the ability to do the following:

- Re-run the search.
- Edit the search and run it again.
- Save the search to My Searches.
- Combined Advanced Searches.

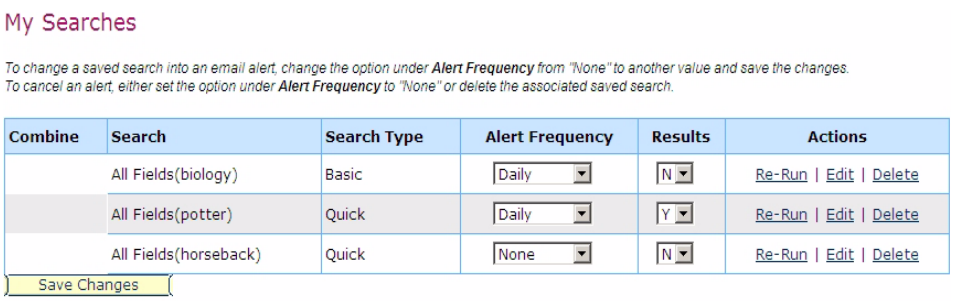
Patron Options

WebVoyáge provides patron-specific options that enhance system usability for each individual patron. The following functions are available:

- My Searches (page 2-18).
- My List (page 2-19).
- My Account (page 2-20).

My Searches

My Searches enables patrons to permanently maintain a list of previously executed search queries. See Figure 2-18.


My Searches

*To change a saved search into an email alert, change the option under **Alert Frequency** from "None" to another value and save the changes.*
*To cancel an alert, either set the option under **Alert Frequency** to "None" or delete the associated saved search.*

Combine	Search	Search Type	Alert Frequency	Results	Actions
	All Fields(biology)	Basic	Daily	N	Re-Run | Edit | Delete
	All Fields(potter)	Quick	Daily	Y	Re-Run | Edit | Delete
	All Fields(horseback)	Quick	None	N	Re-Run | Edit | Delete

Save Changes

Figure 2-18. My Searches

Optionally, search queries are saved to the My Searches list from the Search History page, the Titles list, or the Subjects list. See Figure 2-17.

From My Searches, patrons can do the following:

- Re-run a specific search.
- Edit a specific search and run it.

- Delete individual searches from the My Searches list.
- Combine Advanced Searches.
- Configure Alert.

Automated Saved Search Queries

Saved search queries may be run automatically and trigger email notifications when the `option.sdi=` parameter is set to `Y` in `webvoyage.properties` as one of the optional WebVoyáge alerts. See Figure 2-19.

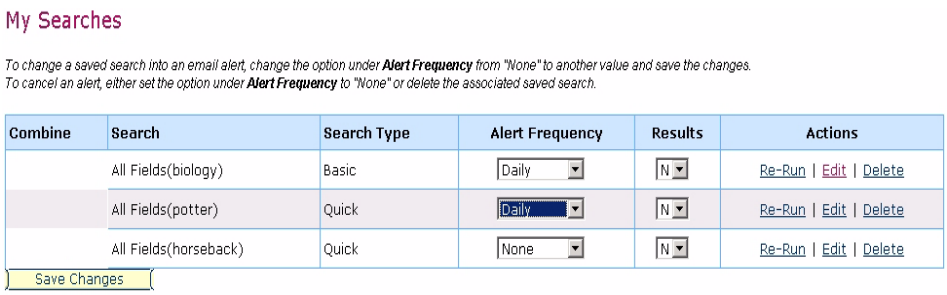


Figure 2-19. Automated My Searches example

My List

Optionally, My List provides a place for patrons to save titles for later review and processing. See Figure 2-20.

Processing options include the following:

- Print
- Export
- E-mail
- Delete

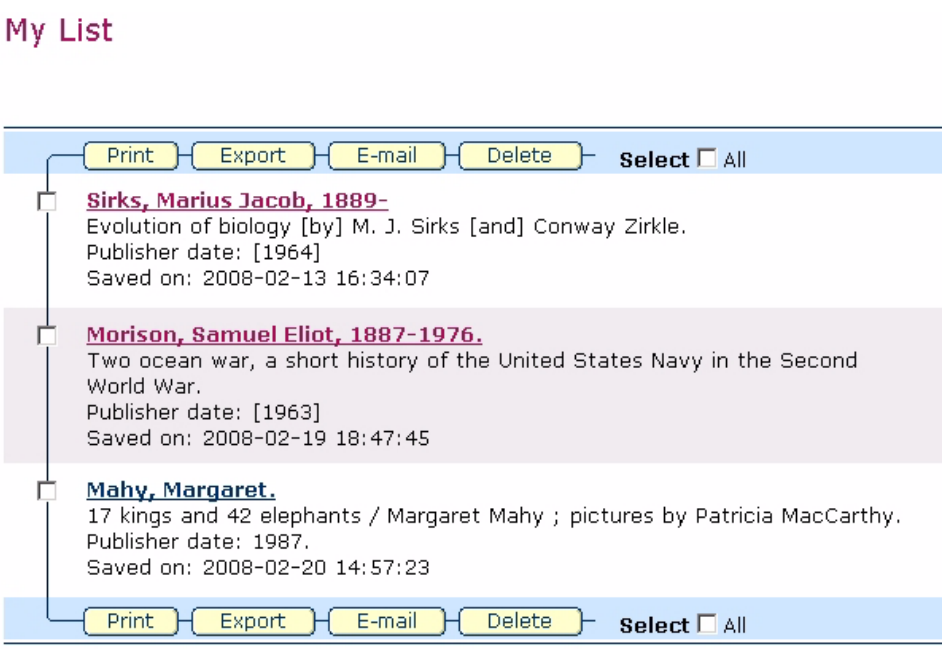


Figure 2-20. My List example

Search results can be added to My List using the Add to My List action from the Actions bar (Figure 2-25) or Actions list (Figure 2-27).

My Account

The My Account page displays the following information and provides options to View Personal Information and Edit Preferences.

- Pending Requests
- Available Items
- Charged Items
- Borrowing Blocks
- Fines and Fees
- Demerits

See Figure 2-21 for an example of My Account information.

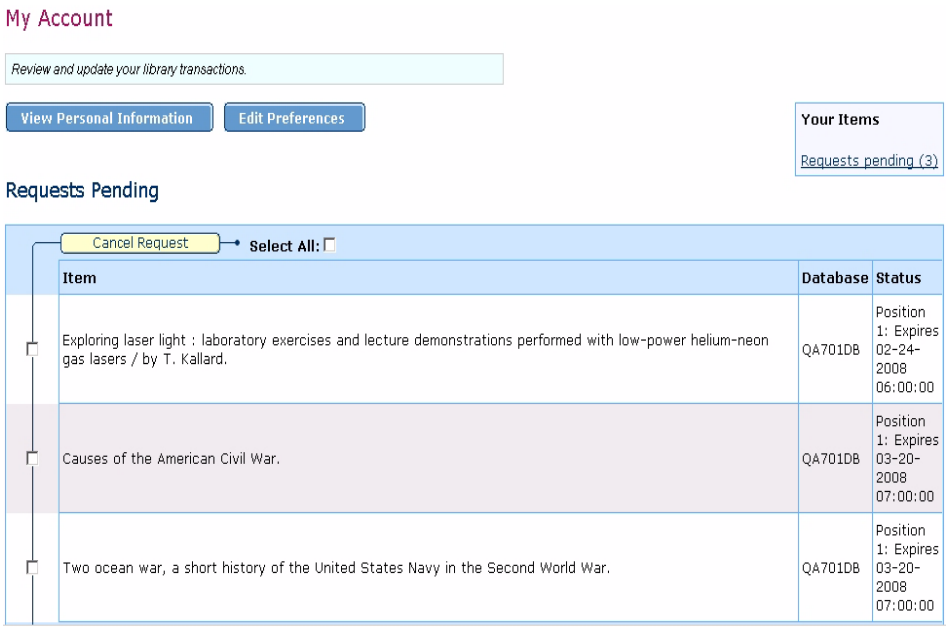


Figure 2-21. My Account example

Personal Information

The Personal Information page displays individual patron information such as name, email address, and so on. See Figure 2-22.

Figure 2-22. Personal Information page

Edit Preferences

The Edit Preferences page provides options for the patron to tailor search preferences and select the number of records to display on the results page. See Figure 2-23.

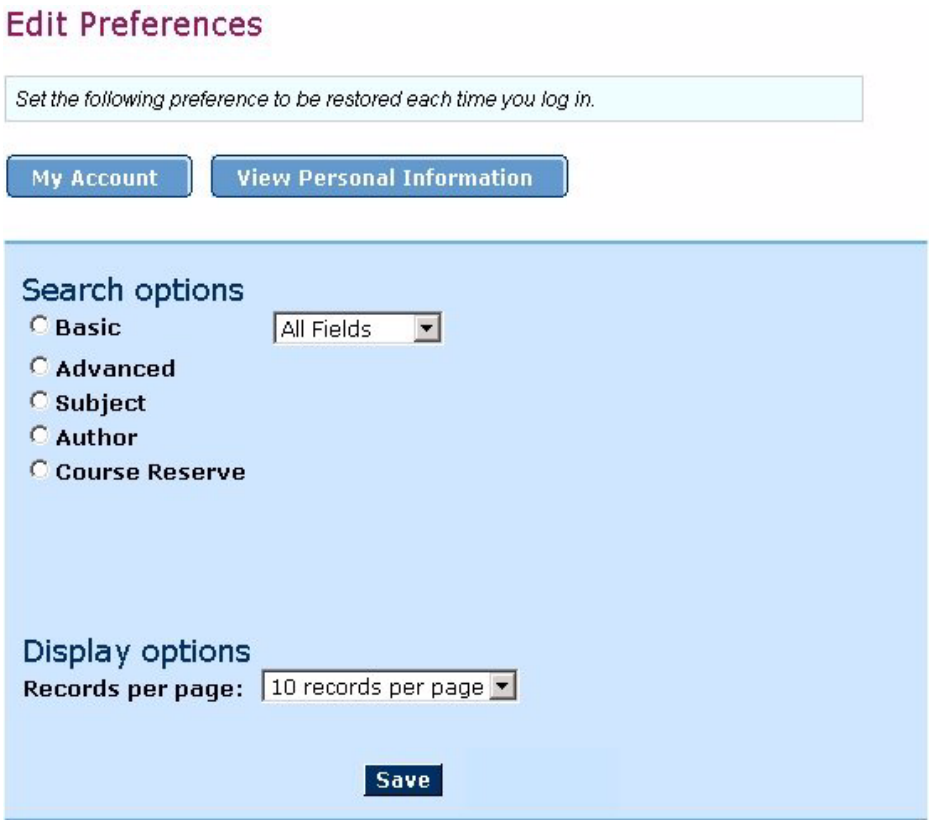


Figure 2-23. Edit Preferences page

If the patron has access to multiple OPAC databases such as a local database and a Z39.50 database, this page displays those options. The patron can then select a database preference from the Edit Preferences page.

When multiple databases are configured, an additional Search page option displays allowing the patron to dynamically select a database. See Figure 2-24.

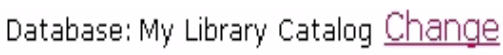


Figure 2-24. Database Change option

Actions

WebVoyáge provides the following Actions for working with search results:

- Actions Bar (see Figure 2-25)
  - Print
  - Export
  - E-mail
  - Add to List
  - Update (displays when JavaScript is disabled in the browser)
- Actions List (see Figure 2-27)
  - Make a Request
  - Print
  - Export
  - E-mail
  - Add to My List

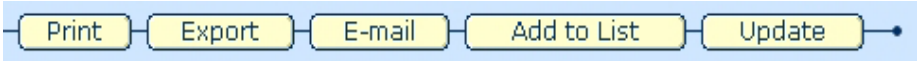


Figure 2-25. Actions bar

The Actions bar (Figure 2-25) displays on the Titles results page. See Figure 2-26.

The Update action is used in combination with the Select and Sort By display options.

NOTE:
The Sort By option is only available when searching a single database.

The Select Page check box places checks against all the titles on the page to identify them for one of the following Actions:

- Print.
- Export.
- E-mail.
- Add to List.

The Select All check box places all results in an action buffer for processing with one of the Actions (Print, Export, E-mail, or Add to List). Check marks against the titles are not displayed with this selection.

NOTE:
The Select Page and Select All check box options only display when JavaScript is enabled in the browser. If JavaScript is disabled, select Update after checking Select Page or Select All or when using Sort By.

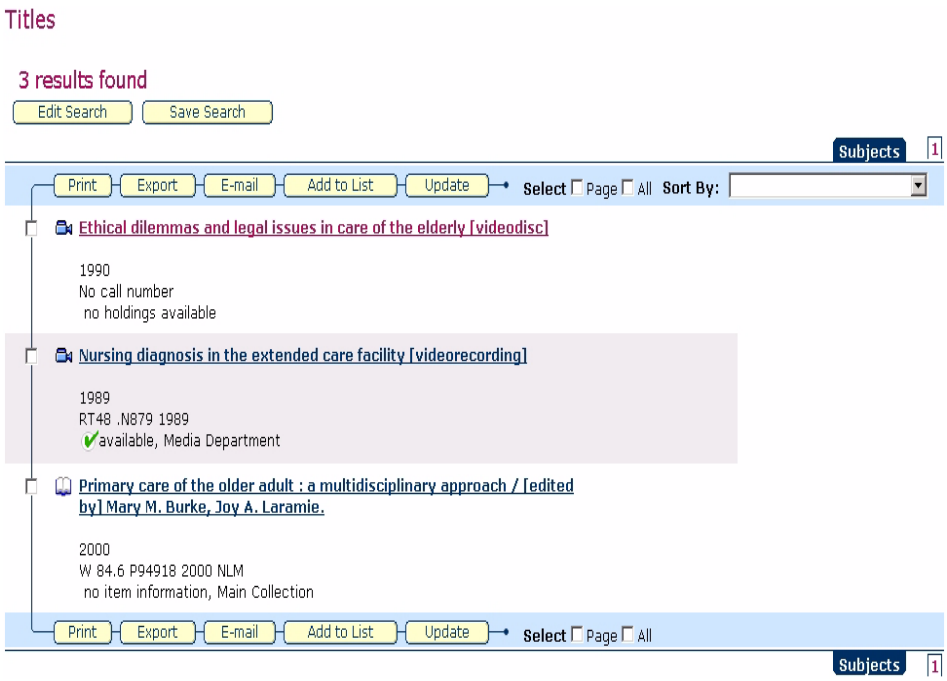


Figure 2-26. Titles results page example

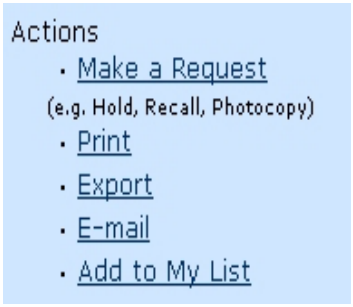


Figure 2-27. Actions list

The Actions list (Figure 2-27) displays when the title link is clicked to display the full record. See Figure 2-28.

Figure 2-28. Full record display with Actions list example

Print

The Print option displays the Print Titles page with one or more titles to print per the patron's selection.

A dropdown list provides Print Format options from which to select.

Export

The Export option displays the Export Results page with one or more titles to export per the patron's selection.

A dropdown list provides Export Format options such as Raw MARC, UTF-8 MARC and so forth from which to select.

E-mail

The E-mail option displays the E-mail page. Fields are provided for entering the following:

- To (address)
- Subject
- Body Text

Add to List/Add to My List

The Add to List or Add to My List options add selected titles to the My List page. Once stored on the My List page, these selections are available to view and process at a later session after logging in.

Make A Request

The Make A Request option displays the Patron Requests page that provides several patron request alternatives such as hold, recall, call slip, and so on for the holdings record selected.

Basic Customization

3

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Basic Customization

3

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to do the following:

- Provide some best practices considerations when planning and implementing changes to WebVoyáge.
- Provide an overview of the directory structure and files needed to customize WebVoyáge.
- Provide some basic examples of changes you can make to WebVoyáge such as configuration changes in `webvoyage.properties`.

Before You Begin (Best Practices)

This chapter's focus is about customization. Customization implies change; and with change, planning is an important part of the process.

As a result, the intent of this section is to share a few reminders or things to consider before opening a file and making that first change. Consider the following as you prepare:

- Make a backup copy of all the original files you plan to change. Use a naming convention that makes it obvious that the file is in the original format and that it is a backup copy.

- Use Begin and End comments before and after the places where you make customization changes within a file. You may want to consider using something consistent in each comment like author's initials, institution name, or some other unique naming convention that makes it easy to search out the locations of customization changes at a later time.
- Use comments to describe the purpose of the customization change.
- Plan ahead for software upgrades. Consider the upgrade implications with the customization changes that you make and develop a plan for identifying changed files.
- Keep a record of all the files that you change.
- Make backup copies of the files in which you've made customization changes. Consider using a version control system to maintain customized files starting with the original source file.
- Save your edited/production files with UTF-8 character encoding.

IMPORTANT:
This requires using a text editor that allows you to save files with UTF-8 character encoding.

Where To Find Things

This section is intended to provide information that enables you to do the following:

- Identify code/options within the files that you want to change.
- Identify the files you need to customize within the WebVoyáge directory structure.

File Conventions

A common convention that is used in the WebVoyáge files is lines of comments to identify segments of code or provide a brief description of options.

As an example, the `webvoyage.properties` file is organized in sections such as Options, Connections, Header, Footer, Search Quick, Login page, and so on. These comments are located near the lines of code (options) that you can customize to match your preferences.

The `webvoyage.properties` file located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` where `xxxdb` is your database name is one of the key files used to make customization changes (somewhat analogous to the `opac.ini` file in classic WebVoyáge).

As you review the `webvoyage.properties` file, notice that additional comments have been included near the options to describe parameter choices.

TIP:
As part of your planning process for making customizations, you may want to print a copy of the webvoyage.properties file, read the comments/instructions provided within the file regarding the options, make notes on the hard copy regarding customization changes you want to implement, and use your hard copy notes to make those changes.

As you become familiar with the `webvoyage.properties` file, using the Search/Find features of your editor makes an easy method for locating lines of code (options) you want to change.

Directory Structure/Files Description

As part of the basic user's guide, the purpose of this section is to provide an overview of some key WebVoyáge directories/files relative to customizing the product for your institution. See Table 3-1 and Table 3-2.

NOTE:
Also refer to *WebVoyáge Architecture Overview and Configuration Models* for more customization information.

.../vwebv/

The primary path to the files that you most commonly modify is `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/` where `xxxdb` is your database name. See Figure 3-1.

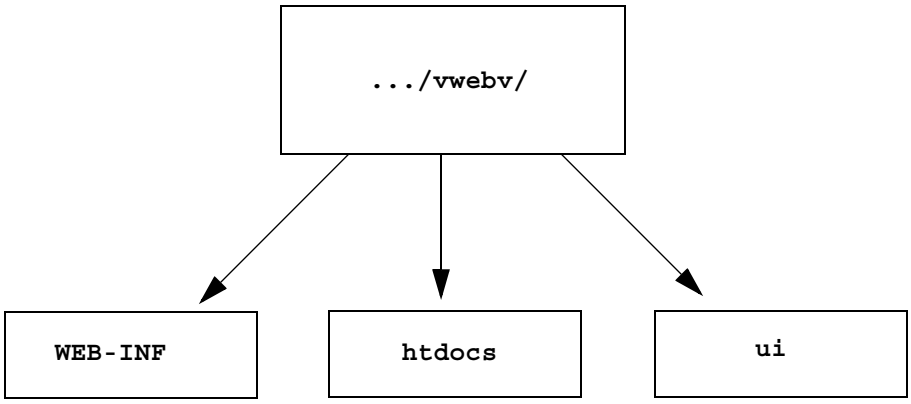

Figure 3-1. .../vwebv/ directory

See Table 3-1 for a description of `.../vwebv/` contents.

Regarding the directory structure highlighted in Table 3-1, all the directories/files identified are preceded by `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/` where `xxxdb` is your database name.

Table 3-1. .../vwebv/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description

WEB-INF/	Contains the `web.xml` file where the help links and default skin are located.
	See What Is A Skin? on page 3-10 for more information regarding skins.
	Regarding Help, search for:
	`<param-name>HelpURL</param-name>`
	`<param-value>ui/%SKIN%/htdocs/help/</param-value>`
	Regarding skins, search for:
	`<param-name>DefaultSkin</param-name>`
	`<param-value>en_US</param-value>`
	Example skin URL format for Basic Search:
	`http://111.111.111.111:7008/vwebv/searchBasic?sk=en_US`

Table 3-1. .../vwebv/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
htdocs/	Contains the default `index.html` file for accessing WebVoyáge. See Appendix A for an example of the `index.html` file. The `index.html`, when accessed by the URL you define, opens a window that displays like the one seen in Figure 3-5 on page 3-12.
ui/	Identifies the root directory containing files and subdirectories that are key to customizing WebVoyáge. See Table 3-2 on page 3-7 for more details. Copy the base `en_US` directory (and subdirectories) located in `/ui/` as many times as needed to the `/ui/` directory to create alternative skins to do the following: • Make alternate language interfaces. • Make alternate configurations for different devices. • Make alternate configurations for consortium libraries (all pointing to the same database). • Make test configurations. **CAUTION:** *Do not modify the exl_default skin located in the /ui/ directory. This is intended for use by Ex Libris Support.*

.../ui/en_US/

The path to .css, .xsl, and other files that you most commonly modify/customize is `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` where `xxxdb` is your database name. See Figure 3-2 for an illustration of the directory structure.

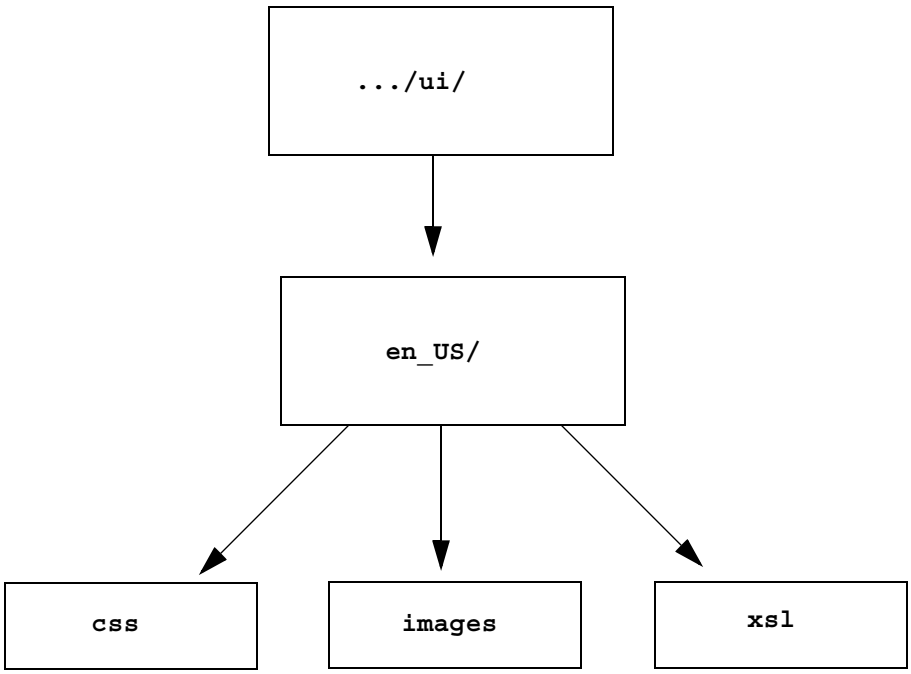

Figure 3-2. .../ui/en_US/ directory structure

The `.../ui/en_US/` directory provides the default files and subdirectories used to localize skins. Each subdirectory provides skin settings for functional, language, and appearance changes.

The default skin, `.../en_US/`, is identified in the `web.xml` file. Substitute your skin (directory name) to establish a new default.

You can create your own customized skin by copying `.../en_US/` and all its subdirectories/files and giving it a unique name such as `.../en_USxxx/` where xxx is the name that you append for skins in U.S. English. For example, `.../en_US_ABCUniv/`. This name becomes a part of the URL for accessing the skin as in `http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:7008/vwebv/searchBasic?sk=en_US_ABCUniv` . Use the following syntax to copy the files:

```
cp -r en_US [target]
```

You may access your modified skin settings by entering the skin name as part of a URL using the pattern of the following examples where `en_US_ABCUniv` is your customized skin directory name:

`http://111.111.111.111:7008/vwebv/searchBasic?sk=en_US_ABCUniv`
(**Basic** search tab)

`http://111.111.111.111:7008/vwebv/searchAdvanced?sk=en_US_ABCUniv`
(**Advanced** search tab)

`http://111.111.111.111:7008/vwebv/searchAuthorBasic?sk=en_US_ABCUniv`
(**Author** search tab)

When entered from the URL in your browser, the customized skin remains active until you end your WebVoyáge session.

See Table 3-2 through Table 3-7 for a description of commonly accessed directories and files like `webvoyage.properties` and `pageProperties.xml` found in `.../ui/en_US/` and its subdirectories.

For Table 3-2 through Table 3-7, all the directories/files identified are preceded by `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` where xxxdb is your database name.

The directories/files described in Table 3-2 are all a subset of any skin directory.

Table 3-2. .../ui/en_US/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
internal.properties	Used by Ex Libris development and support staff only.
webvoyage.properties	Provides configuration options for several display characteristics and system behaviors such as which page to return to when one logs out. **TIP:** *Refer to file comments for configuration assistance.*
mapsearch.properties	Provides configuration options for setting up Geospatial map search. **TIP:** *Refer to file comments for configuration assistance.*

Table 3-2. .../ui/en_US/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
css	Contains cascading style sheets that control the appearance of elements on each page in vwebv to include color settings.
images	Contains logos, icons, and other image files such as the ones used on tabs and buttons.
jscripts	Contain JavaScript files used by WebVoyáge.
xsl	Contains XSL stylesheets for transforming XML data from the server into specific page layout with headers, footers, and so on.

Table 3-3. .../ui/en_US/css/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
css/print	Contains style sheets used for printing records.
css/frameWork.css	Sets basic fonts and colors.

Table 3-4. .../ui/en_US/htdocs/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
help	Contains the `.html` help files.

Table 3-5. .../ui/en_US/images/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
bibFormat	Contain images used as record format icons.

Table 3-6. .../ui/en_US/xsl/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
common	Contains XSL stylesheets for managing constants used in the interface.
contentLayout	Contains working XSL for page displays.

Table 3-6. .../ui/en_US/xsl/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
exportFormats	Contains XSL files that drive the actual export format output.
pageFacets	Contains XSL files with templates for common page elements such as headers, footers, and so on.
PageTools	Contains XSL files with templates used on pages to help create a button, create an image URL, and so forth.
printFormats	Contains XSL files that drive actual print format output.
userTextConfigs	Contains XML files that contain assisting message text for page displays and that contain options for limits configuration.
emailBody.xsl	Provides settings for email footer information.
printFormats/printCommon.xsl	Provides formatting for footer data on printouts.
userTextConfigs/ pageProperties.xml	Provides XML options for search tips, instructions, Geospatial setup, and other messages.
userTextConfigs/limits.xml	Provides limits settings (in order) for advanced search.

Table 3-7. .../ui/en_US/xsl/contentLayout/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
configs	Contains XML files for configuring MARC, bibliographic, holdings, and item displays.
configs/export	Contains XML files for configuring MARC, bibliographic, holdings, and item export formats.
configs/print	Contains XML files for configuring MARC, bibliographic, holdings, and item printing.
display	Contains XSL templates for MARC display, export, and print functionality
configs/104X_config.xml	Provides 104X “NISO” or “Standard” display settings.
configs/displayHoldings.xml	Provides record display holdings/items MARC tag configuration settings.
configs/displaycfg.xml	Provides record display bibliographic MARC tags configuration settings.

Table 3-7. .../ui/en_US/xsl/contentLayout/ Description of Contents

Directory/Files	Description
configs/emailcfg.xml	Provides record email bibliographic MARC tags configuration settings.
configs/export	Contains export format files.
configs/export/ endNoteCitationConfig.xml	Provides record export bibliographic MARC tags configuration format.
configs/print	Contains XML files containing print formats.
configs/print/ briefRecordConfig.xml	Provides XML formatting for printing bibliographic MARC record tags in the brief record configuration.
configs/print/ fullRecordConfig.xml	Provides XML formatting for printing bibliographic MARC record tags in the full record configuration.

What Is A Skin?

A concept that is key to understanding how to approach the customization of WebVoyáge is the concept of skins.

A skin is a method for identifying presentation style (display) characteristics separate from the logic of the software application.

In WebVoyáge, there are several files that control the presentation style within the skin. The root directory for the WebVoyáge default skin is `.../en_US/`. You may copy `.../en_US/` and all its subdirectories to create a new presentation style and make that skin your new default. The default skin is identified in `web.xml`.

For more details regarding the WebVoyáge architecture and customizing the skin, see *WebVoyáge Architecture Overview and Configuration Models*.

Customization Example - Text

This section is designed to illustrate examples where you can customize text in the WebVoyáge user interface.

Footer - "Your Library Name Here"

The out-of-the-box version of WebVoyáge provides a place in the footer of the user interface where you can tailor it to display your institution's name. See Figure 3-3.

Figure 3-3. Your Library Name Here example

Use Procedure 3-1, Customize Footer Text to customize the footer text in WebVoyáge for your institution.

Procedure 3-1. Customize Footer Text

Use the following steps to customize the footer text.

1. Locate the `webvoyage.properties` file stored in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` where `xxxdb` is your database name.

2. Open `webvoyage.properties` in your editor of choice and search for *Your Library Name Here*.

   NOTE:
   Remember to make copies of original files before making changes. See Before You Begin (Best Practices) on page 3-1 for additional information.

3. Replace *Your Library Name Here* with your university's name or other footer text you prefer. See Figure 3-4.

   NOTE:
   You may optionally comment out the code to prevent any footer name from displaying.

Figure 3-4. Customized footer name

4. Save your updated `webvoyage.properties` file in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/`.

index.html Text Change

This section describes how you can make some textual changes to customize the default `index.html` file for your institution. It is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/htdocs/` where `xxxdb` is your database name.

In its original form, the default `index.html` opens as seen in Figure 3-5.

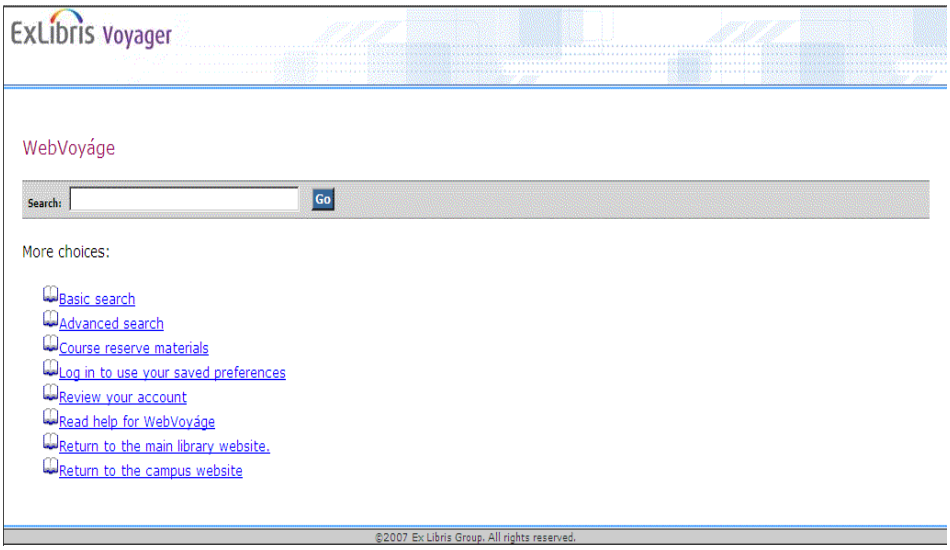

Figure 3-5. Default window

As an example, this section highlights code changes to produce the result as seen in Figure 3-6.

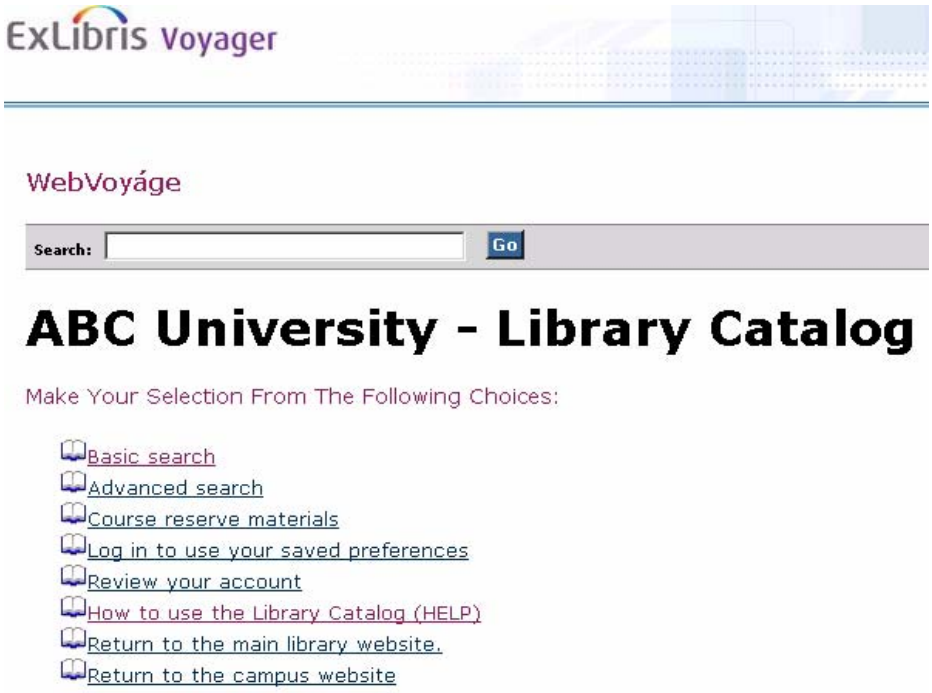

Figure 3-6. Example of textual changes to index.html

For comparison purposes, refer to the lines of code in Figure 3-7 that illustrates the original `index.html` and Figure 3-8 that illustrates the changes.

Specifically, the following lines changed:

- Line 1 was removed from the original file and replaced with lines 1 and 2 as seen in Figure 3-8.

  To achieve different font characteristics, heading 1 (h1) and heading 2 (h2) styles were used in place of the default paragraph (p) style.

- Line 8 text was changed from “Read help for WebVoyáge“ to “How to use the Library Catalog (HELP).”

  Notice that in line 8 there is also a reference to the help file such as `/vwebv/ui/en_US/htdocs/help/index.html`.

TIP:
Update the file referenced in line 8 to provide your library-specific help information like library policies, hours of operation and so forth or create a separate file that you point to (enter) in line 8.

```
Line#
1   <p>More choices:</p>
2   <ul>
3                   <li><a href="/vwebv/searchBasic?sk=en_US">Basic search</a></li>
4               <li><a href="/vwebv/searchAdvanced?sk=en_US">Advanced search</
            a></li>
5               <li><a href="/vwebv/enterCourseReserve.do?sk=en_US">Course
            reserve materials</a></li>
6               <li><a href="/vwebv/login?sk=en_US">Log in to use your saved
            preferences</a></li>
7               <li><a href="/vwebv/myAccount?sk=en_US">Review your account</
            a></li>
8               <li><a href="/vwebv/ui/en_US/htdocs/help/index.html">Read help
            for WebVoyÃ¡ge</a></li>
9               <!-- the following links must be customized locally -->
10              <li><a href="#">Return to the main library website.</a></li>
11              <li><a href="#">Return to the campus website</a></li>
12  </ul>
```

Figure 3-7. Default index.html file

```
Line#
1   <h1>ABC University - Library Catalog</h1>
2   <h2>Make Your Selection From The Following Choices:</h2>
3   <ul>
4               <li><a href="/vwebv/searchBasic?sk=en_US">Basic search</a></li>
5               <li><a href="/vwebv/searchAdvanced?sk=en_US">Advanced search</
            a></li>
6               <li><a href="/vwebv/enterCourseReserve.do?sk=en_US">Course
            reserve materials</a></li>
7               <li><a href="/vwebv/login?sk=en_US">Log in to use your saved
            preferences</a></li>
8               <li><a href="/vwebv/myAccount?sk=en_US">Review your account</
            a></li>
```

Figure 3-8. Default index.html file modified

```
Line#
 9                  <li><a href="/vwebv/ui/en_US/htdocs/help/index.html">How to use
                  the Library Catalog (HELP)</a></li>
10                  <!-- the following links must be customized locally -->
11                  <li><a href="#">Return to the main library website.</a></li>
12                  <li><a href="#">Return to the campus website</a></li>
13              </ul>
```

Figure 3-8. Default index.html file modified (Continued)

Customization Example - Search

There are several optons for customizing search within WebVoyáge. This section is intended to highlight some of those options.

As you build your skills with customizing WebVoyáge, learn to take full advantage of the commenting done within the files of code that describe the options.

Quick Search

You may customize the quick search bar (see Figure 3-9) to default to the search index of your choice.

Figure 3-9. Quick search bar

By default, the quick search bar uses the GKEY index. You may change this default in the `webvoyage.properties` file to another search index. Any search index code in the system may be specified.

There are other modifiers you can add after the index search code (see line 7 of Figure 3-10). Refer to Table 3-8 for a description of these modifiers.

NOTE:
These modifiers are not compatible with non-keyword indexes such as 008D (Publication Date) or 020A (ISBN), for example.

Table 3-8. Search Code Modifiers

Modifier	Description
+	Indicates browse search type.
*	Indicates relevance search type.
^	Indicates to insert an AND operator between the strings in a search.
|	Indicates to insert an OR operator between the strings in a search.

See Procedure 3-2, Change Quick Search Bar Search Index Default for the steps to change the default.

Procedure 3-2. Change Quick Search Bar Search Index Default

Use the following steps to change the default search index for the quick search bar.

1. Open the `webvoyage.properties` file in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` and locate `page.search.quick.search.code=GKEY` (see Figure 3-10, line 7).

```
Line#
1  ##############################################################################
2  #
3  #   Quick Search
4  #
5  ##############################################################################
6  page.searchQuick.argument.label=New Search :
7  page.search.quick.search.code=GKEY^*
8  page.searchQuick.go.button=Go
```

Figure 3-10. Quick search customization example

```
Line#
  9   page.searchQuick.go.button.message=Submit search the library
 10   page.searchQuick.searchHistory.linkText=Search History
 11   page.searchQuick.searchHistory.link.pretext=
 12   page.searchQuick.searchHistory.link.posttext=
 13   ################################################################################
```

Figure 3-10. Quick search customization example (Continued)

2. Replace GKEY with the index you prefer.

   NOTE:
   The search code must be one of the codes listed in the Search Indexes definitions in the Voyager System Administration module.

3. Save your changes.

Search Pages

There are several search pages such as Basic, Advanced, Subject, and so on and there are many options for customizing these searches. The comments within the `webvoyage.properties` file helps guide you through many customization alternatives.

Some changes can be as simple as adding or removing comment indicators to the line(s) of code. See Procedure 3-3, Changing the Dropdown List of Search Types for Basic Search.

Procedure 3-3. Changing the Dropdown List of Search Types for Basic Search

Use the following steps to change the dropdown list of search types for Basic search.

1. Open the `webvoyage.properties` file in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` and locate the Basic Search section. See Figure 3-11.

```
Line#
1   ##############################################################################
2   #
3   #   Search Basic
4   #
5   ##############################################################################
6   page.search.basic.title=WebVoyáge Basic Search
7   page.search.basic.heading=Basic Search
8   #
9   # The Search Code must be one of the codes listed on either the Search
10  # Definitions, Composite Definitions, or Keyword Searches dialogs (in the
            Voyager
11  # System Administration module). In addition to the search codes on those
            dialogs,
12  # you may use the codes FT (Full-Text Keyword Search) and CMD or BT (Command
            Search.)
13  #
14  # To modify search codes, you may use the following:
15  #
16  # ? Enter a plus (+) sign after the Search Code. This will turn that particular
17  # search into a Browse search. For example, entering AUTH+ would specify
18  # an Author Browse search type.
19  #
20  # ? Enter an asterisk (*) after the Search Code. This will cause that search to
21  # be performed with Relevance. For example, entering CMD* will indicate a
22  # Command Search with Relevance search type.
23  #
24  # ? Enter a caret (^) after an index code (such as GKEY, SKEY, TKEY, JKEY,
25  # etc.) to insert an AND operator between the strings in a search. An asterisk
26  # may be placed after this symbol to add relevance to the search.
27  #
28  # ? Enter a pipe (|) after an index code (such as GKEY, SKEY, TKEY, JKEY,
29  # etc.) to insert an OR operator between the strings in a search. An asterisk
30  # may be placed after this symbol to add relevance to the search.
```

Figure 3-11. Basic Search section of the webvoyage.properties file

```
Line#
31
32  #===================================
33  # Basic search codes
34  #===================================
35  page.search.basic.search.code.selected=GKEY|*
36  page.search.basic.search.code.keyAnyAndWith=
37  page.search.basic.search.code.keyAnyAndWith.code=GKEY^*
38  page.search.basic.search.code.keyAnyAndWith.order=1
39  page.search.basic.search.code.keyAnyAndWith.display=All Fields
40  #page.search.basic.search.code.keyAnyOrWith=
41  #page.search.basic.search.code.keyAnyOrWith.code=GKEY|*
42  #page.search.basic.search.code.keyAnyOrWith.order=2
43  #page.search.basic.search.code.keyAnyOrWith.display=Keyword Anywhere OR with
            Relevance
44  page.search.basic.search.code.titleKeyAnd=
45  page.search.basic.search.code.titleKeyAnd.code=TKEY^
46  page.search.basic.search.code.titleKeyAnd.order=3
47  page.search.basic.search.code.titleKeyAnd.display=Title
48  page.search.basic.search.code.subjectKeyAnd=
49  page.search.basic.search.code.subjectKeyAnd.code=SKEY^
50  page.search.basic.search.code.subjectKeyAnd.order=4
51  page.search.basic.search.code.subjectKeyAnd.display=Subject
52  page.search.basic.search.code.journalTitleKeyAnd=
53  page.search.basic.search.code.journalTitleKeyAnd.code=JKEY^
54  page.search.basic.search.code.journalTitleKeyAnd.order=5
55  page.search.basic.search.code.journalTitleKeyAnd.display=Journal Title
56  #page.search.basic.search.code.keyRelSearch=
57  #page.search.basic.search.code.keyRelSearch.code=FT*
58  #page.search.basic.search.code.keyRelSearch.order=6
59  #page.search.basic.search.code.keyRelSearch.display=Keyword Relevance Search
60  page.search.basic.search.code.authorKey=
61  page.search.basic.search.code.authorKey.code=NKEY*
```

Figure 3-11. Basic Search section of the webvoyage.properties file (Continued)

```
Line#
  62  page.search.basic.search.code.authorKey.order=7
  63  page.search.basic.search.code.authorKey.display=Author
  64  #page.search.basic.search.code.leftAnchorTitle=
  65  #page.search.basic.search.code.leftAnchorTitle.code=TALL
  66  #page.search.basic.search.code.leftAnchorTitle.order=8
  67  #page.search.basic.search.code.leftAnchorTitle.display=Left Anchored Title
  68  page.search.basic.search.code.callNumberBrowse=
  69  page.search.basic.search.code.callNumberBrowse.code=CALL+
  70  page.search.basic.search.code.callNumberBrowse.order=9
  71  page.search.basic.search.code.callNumberBrowse.display=Call Number
  72  #page.search.basic.search.code.subjectBrowse=
  73  #page.search.basic.search.code.subjectBrowse.code=SUBJ+
  74  #page.search.basic.search.code.subjectBrowse.order=10
  75  #page.search.basic.search.code.subjectBrowse.display=Subject Browse
  76  #page.search.basic.search.code.commSearchWithRel=
  77  #page.search.basic.search.code.commSearchWithRel.code=CMD*
  78  #page.search.basic.search.code.commSearchWithRel.order=11
  79  #page.search.basic.search.code.commSearchWithRel.display=Command Search with
            Relevance
  80  #page.search.basic.search.code.dateSearch=
  81  #page.search.basic.search.code.dateSearch.code=008D
  82  #page.search.basic.search.code.dateSearch.order=12
  83  #page.search.basic.search.code.dateSearch.display=Date Search (Left Anchored)
  84  #page.search.basic.search.code.nameTitleBrowse=
  85  #page.search.basic.search.code.nameTitleBrowse.code=AUTH+
  86  #page.search.basic.search.code.nameTitleBrowse.order=13
  87  #page.search.basic.search.code.nameTitleBrowse.display=Name Title Browse
  88  #page.search.basic.search.code.fullTextKeySearch=
  89  #page.search.basic.search.code.fullTextKeySearch.code=FT
  90  #page.search.basic.search.code.fullTextKeySearch.order=14
  91  #page.search.basic.search.code.fullTextKeySearch.display=Full Text Keyword
            Search
  92  #page.search.basic.search.code.commandSearch=
```

Figure 3-11. Basic Search section of the webvoyage.properties file (Continued)

```
Line#
 93  #page.search.basic.search.code.commandSearch.code=CMD
 94  #page.search.basic.search.code.commandSearch.order=14
 95  #page.search.basic.search.code.commandSearch.display=Command Search
 96  #page.search.basic.search.code.subjectHeadingsKeyword=
 97  #page.search.basic.search.code.subjectHeadingsKeyword.code=SUBJ@
 98  #page.search.basic.search.code.subjectHeadingsKeyword.order=15
 99  #page.search.basic.search.code.subjectHeadingsKeyword.display=Subject Headings
             Keyword
```

Figure 3-11. Basic Search section of the webvoyage.properties file (Continued)

2. Identify the lines of code associated with the dropdown list items you want to add or remove from the list (see lines 35 through 99 in Figure 3-11).

   a. To add options to the Basic search dropdown list, remove the # symbol (comment indicator) such as in lines 72 through 75 of the code shown in Figure 3-11 to add the Subject Browse option.

   b. To remove options from the Basic search dropdown list, place the #symbol in the first position of the lines of code such as lines 68 through 71 of the code shown in Figure 3-11to remove the Call Number option.

   NOTE:
   For each search option there are four lines of code that identify the following:

   - Definition.
   - Index code.
   - Order in which to display in the dropdown list.
   - Name to display in the dropdown list.

3. Repeat this process of adding or removing the # symbol to the lines of code you want to affect.

4. Save your changes.

Canned Search - URL

With the flexibility of the web architecture, you may create and store URLs with criteria that is used for canned, repeatable searches.

What Is Required?

The following components are required in the URL statement:

- Address and search target.

  `http://111.111.111.111:7008/vwebv/search?`

- Search argument.

  `searchArg=[search term(s)]`

- Search code.

  `searchCode=[index code number]`

  Specify an index available in your system such as GKEY, TKEY, and so on.

- Search type.

  `searchType=[type number]`

  See Figure 3-9.

Table 3-9. Search Types

Search Type	Number
Quick	0
Basic	1
Advanced	2
Subject	3
Author	4
Course Reserve	5

See Figure 3-12 for an example of a search URL statement.

```
http://111.111.111.111:7008/vwebv/
          search?searchArg=harry+potter&searchCode=GKEY&searchType=1
```

Figure 3-12. Canned search URL example

When using WebVoyáge to search the database, you may notice that the URL statements contain additional (optional) information.

For example, `recCount=` may be added to a stored URL to control the number of records per page. If this is not specified, the default of 10 records per page is used.

The `limitTo=` option may also be used. It is not required. When used in the URL statement, it must match a value from the quick limits dropdown list from the Basic search page.

Expand your number of canned searches by saving (and optionally editing) the URL statements generated by WebVoyáge when you process searches in the system.

Customization Example - Logo

This section describes basic logo customization information for WebVoyáge.

Logo Example

See Procedure 3-4, Customizing the Logo Display for steps regarding how to customize the logo that displays in the header section of the page as in Figure 3-13.

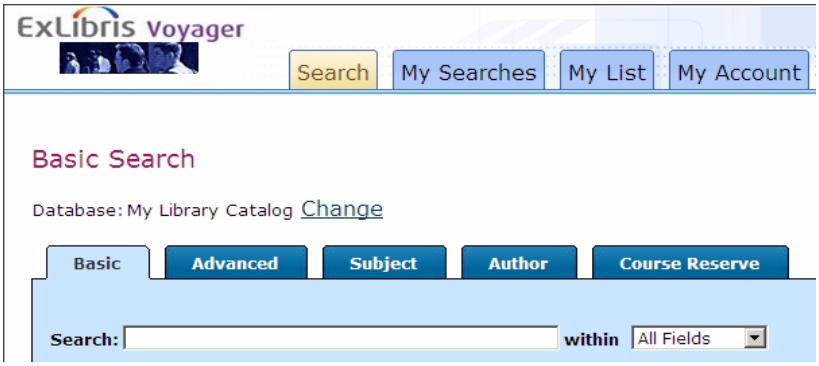

Figure 3-13. Logo example

Procedure 3-4. Customizing the Logo Display

Use the following steps to customize the logo display.

1. Open the `webvoyage.properties` file in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/` and locate the Header section. See Figure 3-14 for an example.

```
Line#
  1
  2  ##############################################################################
  3  #
  4  #   Header
  5  #
  6  ##############################################################################
  7  page.header.login.linkText=Log in
  8  page.header.login.link.pretext=
  9  page.header.login.link.posttext= to your account
 10  page.header.logout.linkText=Logout
 11  # the username from the patron record will be inserted as the first pretext
             element
 12  page.header.logout.link.pretext= is logged in
 13  page.header.logout.link.posttext=
 14  page.header.logo.image=ui/en_US/images/webVoyageLogo.jpg
 15  page.header.logo.link=exit.do
 16  page.header.logo.linkText=WebVoyáge
```

Figure 3-14. Header section of webvoyage.properties file

2. Locate the line of code that specifies the name of the logo image. See line 14 in Figure 3-14.

3. Edit this line of code to specify the name of your logo image file.

NOTE:
Your custom logo needs to be stored in the `/images/` subdirectory of the skin path. The full path is `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/images/`.

OPTIONAL:

4. *Edit the skin name if you are using a custom skin. For example, line 14 of Figure 3-14 may be edited as follows:*

```
page.header.logo.image=ui/en_US_ABCUniv/images/ABCUnivLogo.jpg
```

5. Save your changes.

Customization Example - Color (Basic)

In designing the updated (7.x) WebVoyáge user interface (UI), considerable thought and research was given to the color choices relative to how color works as a single design component of the overall appearance and display of the WebVoyáge UI.

There are a large number of display components that have color associated with them. Many cascading style sheets control these settings. Refer to the `.css` files located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/ui/en_US/css/` where xxxdb is your database name.

As part of a basic user's guide, the intent of this section is to provide some general information regarding color.

For example when you change text, using heading styles change the appearance. See Figure 3-6 on page 3-13.

As you customize menu lists such as the one in Figure 3-15, keeping a consistent appearance is a consideration. When you make your changes, you can follow the existing pattern for these lines of code. The Figure 3-15 menu list is coded in `index.html`. Refer to this file for example lines of code. See `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/htdocs/` where xxxdb is your database name.

Notice also in Figure 3-15, that separate color settings have been standardized for used and unused links.

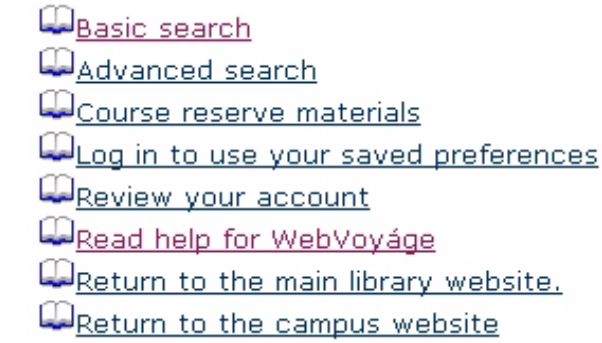

Figure 3-15. Menu list example

For more information regarding WebVoyáge architecture and cascading style sheets, see *WebVoyáge Architecture Overview and Configuration Models*.

Default index.html File

A

Default index.html File

See Figure A-1 for a sample of the default `index.html` file. It is located in `/m1/voyager/xxxdb/tomcat/vwebv/context/vwebv/htdocs/` where `xxxdb` is your database name.

```
Line#
  1
  2  <head>
  3      <META http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
  4      <style type="text/css">@import "/vwebv/ui/en_US/css/frameWork.css";</style>
  5      <style type="text/css">@import "/vwebv/ui/en_US/css/header.css";</style>
  6      <style media="screen" type="text/css">@import "/vwebv/ui/en_US/css/
                 quickSearchBar.css";</style>
  7      <link href="/vwebv/ui/en_US/css/help.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
  8
  9                  <title>Welcome to WebVoyÃ¡ge</title>
 10  </head>
 11  <body class="frameWorkUI">
```

Figure A-1. Default index.html file example

```
Line#
12  <div id="pageContainer">
13        <div id="pageHeader">
14          <div id="headerRow">
15            <div id="logo">
16              <img alt="WebVoyage" src="/vwebv/ui/en_US/images/webVoyageLogo.jpg">
17            </div>
18        </div>
19  </div>
20  <div id="mainContent" class="help">
21  <h1 id="pageHeadingTitle">WebVoyÃ¡ge</h1>
22
23  <div id="quickSearchBar">
24  <form method="get" action="/vwebv/search">
25          <span id="quickSearchArg"><label for="searchArg">Search: </label><input
                id="searchArg" name="searchArg" class="inputStyle" size="36"
                type="text"></span><span id="searchButton">
26                    <input id="quickSearchButton" value="Go" type="submit"
                alt="Go get search results" src="/vwebv/ui/en_US/images/
                btn_go.gif"></span><input value="GKEY^*" name="searchCode"
                type="hidden">
27                    <input value="0" name="searchType" type="hidden">
28          </form>
29  </div>
30  <p>More choices:</p>
31  <ul>
32                  <li><a href="/vwebv/searchBasic?sk=en_US">Basic search</a></li>
33                  <li><a href="/vwebv/searchAdvanced?sk=en_US">Advanced search</
                a></li>
34                  <li><a href="/vwebv/enterCourseReserve.do?sk=en_US">Course
                reserve materials</a></li>
35                  <li><a href="/vwebv/login?sk=en_US">Log in to use your saved
                preferences</a></li>
36                  <li><a href="/vwebv/myAccount?sk=en_US">Review your account</
                a></li>
37                  <li><a href="/vwebv/ui/en_US/htdocs/help/index.html">Read help
                for WebVoyÃ¡ge</a></li>
38                  <!-- the following links must be customized locally -->
39                  <li><a href="#">Return to the main library website.</a></li>
40                  <li><a href="#">Return to the campus website</a></li>
```

Figure A-1. Default index.html file example (Continued)

```
Line#
41  </ul>
42
43  </div> <!-- end mainContent -->
44
45  <div id="pageFooter">
46  <div id="copyright">
47            <span id="copySymbol">&copy;</span><span>2007 Ex Libris Group. All
              rights reserved.</span>
48          </div>
49  </div> <!-- end of pageFooter -->
50  </div> <!-- end page container -->
51  </body>
52  </html>
```

Figure A-1. Default index.html file example (Continued)

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