

[whisper - quiet content management](#)

Manual

This Manual tries to be helpful, but if you find it lacking in any way, don't hesitate to [ask for help](#).

Getting Started

This section will assume that you are installing Whisper for the first time.

After downloading the Whisper bundle archive extract it with your favorite zip-extraction utility.

Next:

1. Open index.php in any text editor.
2. Find the \$username and \$password variables (they appear after all of the legal text at the top).
3. Change the text between the quotation marks to whatever user name and password you'd like to use.
4. Save and close index.php.

Then:

1. Create a directory on your web server, in a location from which you'd like Whisper to serve content. You may also use the root directory of your web server if you'd like Whisper to drive your entire site.
2. Change the permissions on the directory to 777. This must be done in order to allow Whisper to write new files within the directory.
3. Upload each of the files that were extracted from the Whisper archive. **When you upload these files, be sure to do so in ASCII text mode.** You don't have to upload the "readme" or "license" file if you'd rather not.
4. Change permissions on each of the newly-uploaded files to 777.

Now you can visit your Whisper site in your browser, and if all went well, you'll see the default page.

Now, the next thing you'll probably want to do is customize your site.

Customization

Visit index.php?panel (or index.php?command=panel). Enter your user name, password, and click "log in". You should now see the Whisper Control Panel.

What follows is a brief explanation of the various Control Panel sections:

New Page

To create a new page, simply type its name in the box and click the "Add" button.

Individual Pages

This is where the list of your pages appears. To edit a page, simply click on its name. The page in **bold** is your Front Page, and any *italicized* pages are hidden.

Plugins

A list of installed plugins appears here. If a plugin is underlined (clickable), you can click on it to manually activate it. Plugins that are not clickable typically perform some quieter, background function.

Information

This section provides some miscellaneous information about your current Whisper configuration, allows

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you to check for updated versions of the software, and provides a link from which you may view your site (in a new window).

Site Management

- *Configuration* – This is where you can adjust various options to customize your Whisper installation.
- *Template* – This is your page template; the appearance of your individual pages is managed by the layout in this file.
- *Stylesheet* – The stylesheet contains formatting rules by which your template abides.
- *Database* – The database contains a list of all individual pages.

There are a few other options that could appear here:

- If Unique Front Page Mode is **on**: you'll see *Front Page template* and *Regular Page template* (instead of just *Template*). The Front Page template controls what appears on your Front Page, and the Regular Page template controls what appears on all other pages.
- If File Generation is **on**: you'll see *Rebuild All Pages*, which allows you to manually regenerate each the actual file for each of your individual pages.

You can begin creating new pages and editing your template/stylesheet immediately.

Configuration

If you click on the "Configuration" link from the Control Panel, you'll see the Whisper Configuration screen.

Here is a brief explanation of the configurable options:

Front Page – This is the name of the page that Whisper will regard as the default page. When someone visits `http://yoursite/whisper/` without specifying a specific page name (as in `http://yoursite/whisper/?somepage`), they will see the Front Page.

Unique Front Page Mode – If you want your Front Page to look different than all of the others, set this to **on**. You'll then have two different templates available—one for your Front Page, and one for all other pages.

File Generation – If turned on, File Generation will create an individual file (html, php, or anything else) for each of your pages.

File Extension – If File Generation is on, this is the file extension that will be appended to your Whisper-generated files.

Spaces Separator – This is the character (or characters) that Whisper will use in place of any spaces in the names of generated files (if File Generation is turned on). Example: File Generation is on, the File Extension is set to "html", the File Extension is set to an underscore (`_`), and you have a page called "Hello There". The generated file for this page will be called `Hello_There.html`.

Database File Name – This is the name of your database file.

Template File Name – This is the name of your template file.

Stylesheet File Name – This is the name of your stylesheet.

Editor – Rows – This, along with its counterpart, *Editor – Columns*, allows you to adjust the height (rows) and width (columns) of the text editing box in the Whisper Editor.

Database

The Whisper Database houses information about each of your pages, and allows for some simple maintenance.

Renaming Pages

Just type a new name in the box. When the "Save Changes" button is clicked, the file will be renamed.

Modifying Creation Dates

You can enter a date and time in the "Created" field for each page. You can enter it in any format you wish, and Whisper will standardize it for you.

Hiding Pages

This function will be used in future Whisper plugins. At the moment, nothing is really hidden by checking this box.

Deleting Pages

If a check is placed in the Delete box beside a page, that page will be deleted when the "Save Changes" button is clicked.

The "Advanced Mode" is available for advanced users who wish to make bulk changes to their Whisper databases.

Editing Pages

To edit a page, simply click on its name from the Control Panel. The Whisper Editor appears, and the content of the page is displayed. Once you have made your changes, click the "Save this page" button to save this page.

If you want to make the page that's currently being edited your new Front Page, simply place a check in the "Make this my new front page" box before clicking "Save this page".

Textile Markup

Whisper works well with [Textile](#). What's Textile? It's a wonderful way to "mark up" your text (that is, to make it bold, italicized, underlined, and so much more) without having to know (or bother with) any HTML.

Here's an example of what Textile can do for you:

The old way:

```
<p><a href="http://www.pagesisthebest.com/pages.html"></a></p>
```

With Textile:

```
!http://www.pagesisthebest.com/images/pages.jpg(Pages is the
best)!http://www.pagesisthebest.com/pages.html
```

As you can see, Textile makes life easy. Here's a list of everything that it does:

Block modifier syntax:

Header: h(1-6).

Paragraphs beginning with 'hn. ' (where n is 1-6) are wrapped in header tags.

Example: h1. Header... → <h1>Header...</h1>

Paragraph: p. (also applied by default)

Example: p. Text → <p>Text</p>

Blockquote: bq.

Example: bq. Block quotation... → <blockquote>Block quotation...</blockquote>

Blockquote with citation: bq.:http://citation.url

Example: `bq.:http://textism.com/ Text...` → `<blockquote cite="http://textism.com">Text...</blockquote>`

Footnote: `fn(1-100).`

Example: `fn1. Footnote...` → `<p id="fn1">Footnote...</p>`

Numeric list: `#, ##`

Consecutive paragraphs beginning with `#` are wrapped in ordered list tags.

Example: `ordered list`

Bulleted list: `*, **`

Consecutive paragraphs beginning with `*` are wrapped in unordered list tags.

Example: `unordered list`

Phrase modifier syntax:

<code>_emphasis_</code>	→ <code>emphasis</code>
<code>__italic__</code>	→ <code><i>italic</i></code>
<code>*strong*</code>	→ <code>strong</code>
<code>**bold**</code>	→ <code>bold</code>
<code>??citation??</code>	→ <code><cite>citation</cite></code>
<code>-deleted text-</code>	→ <code>deleted</code>
<code>+inserted text+</code>	→ <code><ins>inserted</ins></code>
<code>^superscript^</code>	→ <code><sup>superscript</sup></code>
<code>~subscript~</code>	→ <code><sub>subscript</sub></code>
<code>@code@</code>	→ <code>computer code</code>
<code>%(bob)span%</code>	→ <code>span</code>
<code>==notextile==</code>	→ leave text alone (do not format)
<code>"linktext":url</code>	→ <code>linktext</code>
<code>"linktext(title)":url</code>	→ <code>linktext</code>
<code>!imageurl!</code>	→ <code></code>
<code>!imageurl(alt text)!</code>	→ <code></code>
<code>!imageurl!:linkurl</code>	→ <code></code>
<code>ABC(Always Be Closing)</code>	→ <code><acronym title="Always Be Closing">ABC</acronym></code>

Table syntax:

Simple tables:

```
|a|simple|table|row|
|And|Another|table|row|

|_ A|_ table|_ header|_row|
|A|simple|table|row|
```

Tables with attributes:

```
table{border:1px solid black}.
{background:#ddd;color:red}. |{}| | | |
```

Applying Attributes:

Most anywhere Textile code is used, attributes such as arbitrary css style, css classes, and ids can be applied. The syntax is fairly consistent.

The following characters quickly alter the alignment of block elements:

< → left align ex. p<. left-aligned para
 > → right align h3>. right-aligned header 3
 = → centred h4=. centred header 4
 <> → justified p<>. justified paragraph

These will change vertical alignment in table cells:

^ → top ex. |^. top-aligned table cell|
 - → middle |-. middle aligned|
 ~ → bottom |~. bottom aligned cell|

Plain (parentheses) inserted between block syntax and the closing dot-space indicate classes and ids:

p(hector). paragraph → <p class="hector">paragraph</p>
 p(#fluid). paragraph → <p id="fluid">paragraph</p>

(classes and ids can be combined)

p(hector#fluid). paragraph → <p class="hector" id="fluid">paragraph</p>

Curly {brackets} insert arbitrary css style

p{line-height:18px}. paragraph → <p style="line-height:18px">paragraph</p>
 h3{color:red}. header 3 → <h3 style="color:red">header 3</h3>

Square [brackets] insert language attributes

p[no]. paragraph → <p lang="no">paragraph</p>
 %[fr]phrase% → phrase

Usually Textile block element syntax requires a dot and space before the block begins, but since lists don't, they can be styled just using braces:

```
#{color:blue} one
# big
# list
```

becomes

```
<ol style="color:blue">
<li>one</li>
<li>big</li>
<li>list</li>
</ol>
```

Using the span tag to style a phrase

It goes like this, %{color:red}the fourth the fifth%
 → It goes like this, the fourth the fifth

Plugins

Writing your own plugins for Whisper is easy. Detailed information about this is coming soon.

[Contact](#) me if you have any questions at all or need further clarification. This Manual is a work in progress. :-)

MADE WITH WHISPER