

Site Analyst Overview

Welcome to Microsoft Site Analyst, the best way to manage your Web site. Whether you're a Webmaster, an information architect, or a site publisher, Microsoft Site Analyst gives you the tools you need to solve your site management problems.

What's new in this release

- **Two views of the same map.** In addition to the Tree view (the linear, hierarchical view of the map), the Cyberbolic view depicts the map items in a web-like structure that emphasizes their interconnected nature. You can choose to see either view or both views at the same time.
- **HTML reports and a hyperlinked HTML Help system for the reports.** The HTML reports let you analyze your site resources, track changes to your site, and find broken links. Because you view the reports in your browser, you may want to include some of them, such as the hierarchy or index reports, in your site as navigational aids. Site Analyst's reports are linked to each other, and they are linked to the site resources.
- **Quick Searches.** A set of predefined searches is included with Site Analyst. You can also customize your own quick searches.
- **More properties to use for search criteria.**
- **A new Results window.** When you perform a Search or Compare and Update operation, the results window appears with properties arranged in columns. You can choose which properties to include and how you want to arrange the columns. You can even export the information to HTML or to a spreadsheet or database.
- **A new Link Info window.** Each object in the map has associated link information, which Site Analyst displays in the Link Info window. Like the Results window, you can arrange properties and columns, and you can export the information to HTML or to a spreadsheet or database.

Microsoft Site Analyst Contents

Enter the world of cyberspace cartography and Web site management with Microsoft Site Analyst. Click any underlined title to jump to the subject of your choice.


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- [Mapping Tasks](#) : A hyperlinked list of the most common tasks you can perform in Tree view and Cyberbolic view.
- [Cyberbolic Tasks](#) : A hyperlinked list of the tasks you can perform specifically in Cyberbolic view.
- [Dialog boxes](#) : A hyperlinked list of the Site Analyst dialog box descriptions.

- [Glossary](#): Definitions of terms, in alphabetical order.
- [Toolbar](#): Descriptions of the Main and Cyberbolic toolbar buttons.
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[Shortcuts](#): Lists the menu equivalents of menu commands.
- [Menu Commands](#): Descriptions of each menu command.

How to use Site Analyst Help

The Microsoft Site Analyst Help system has been designed and built using the Microsoft Windows 95 Help compiler and RoboHelp 95. If you are familiar with the Windows 95 Help system, you should feel right at home with the Site Analyst Help system! Here are a few tips for using Site Analyst Help:

The Browse buttons and Back button

This Help system has browse buttons so you can navigate through a sequence of topics within each major section. The browse buttons are at the top of each Help screen. Press the forward browse button  to move forward through the Help topics, and the back browse button to move backward. When you reach either the end or the beginning of each sequence, the appropriate button is disabled.

The Back button is useful when you are jumping around in the Help system in a random manner. Use the Back button to return to the previous screen.

Jumps and glossary popups

Whenever you see a green solid, underlined word or phrase, when you click it, it will jump you to that topic. For example, if you want to see the [Overview](#), just click that words now and see what happens. **Hint:** Be sure to click the Back button on this screen to get back here.

Whenever you see a green dashed, underlined word, when you click it, a popup window appears with a definition of that word. For example, click this word: [WebMap](#).

Pressing F1

You can press F1 for Help on all the menu items and dialog boxes.

Custom contents screen

In addition to the Microsoft Windows Help topics dialog box, Site Analyst has a custom contents screen. You can access the contents screen in one of three ways:

- Click the large question mark on the Site Analyst toolbar.
- Choose Help|Contents on the menu bar.
- Choose Help|Topics and click Site Analyst Contents.

Glossary

{button A,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','A')}{button B-C,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','B_C')}{button D-E,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','D_E')}{button F,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','F')}{button G,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','G')}{button H,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','H')}{button I,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','I')}{button J-L,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','J_L')}{button M,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','M')}{button N-O,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','N_O')}{button P-Q,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','P_Q')}{button R-S,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','R_S')}{button T-U,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','T_U')}{button V-W,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','V_W')}{button X-Z,JI('WMAPPER.HLP','X_Z')}

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Alt string (for images)

An optional text string that a Webmaster might include with an HTML IMG tag, which is used to describe the associated image. For example, for an image of a waterfall, the ALT string might read: "GIF image of waterfall." The ALT string allows people who use text-only browsers or who have chosen not to download images, to know what the image depicts. In Site Analyst, the ALT attribute is a property you can examine in the image's Properties dialog box.

alternate route

A secondary occurrence of a page or other object in a WebMap, shown with a green label. When you see an alternate route, it means the object is pointed to by more than one hyperlink.

application

In a WebMap, Java™ applets, EXE files, PDF files, Microsoft Word documents, and other applications.

broken link

A reference to a resource that Site Analyst cannot locate, because the URL is not valid, the resource the link points to doesn't exist, or the server containing the resource is busy or having other technical difficulties.

CGI bin directory

The directory on a server where CGI script programs are stored. For Site Analyst, you specify the location of the CGI bin directory when you use the New command to map a site located on a local or networked file system.

CGI (Common Gateway Interface) script

A program that allows a server to communicate with users on the Internet. For example, when you enter information in a form on a Web page, a CGI script interprets the information you enter and communicates it to a database program on the server.

child

An object that appears *below* the selected object in the Tree view (because there is a link to it on the selected object—its parent). For example, any objects pointed to by hyperlinks on the home page are represented in the WebMap as "children" of the home page.

collapse

In Tree view, to hide from view all children of the selected object, either by clicking the minus control icon, or by using the Expand command.

Cyberbolic view

The “pane” on the right side of the Microsoft Site Analyst map window. This view shows the site as an interconnected web of pages and other resources.

default file

The page (file) that is automatically shown when you access a URL that ends with a directory specification. Usual file names for the default file are *default.htm/html*, *index.htm/html*, or *welcome.htm/html*. You enter the name for the default file when you create a new map.

default.wmp

A WebMap of a site, placed in the site's root directory by the Webmaster. When you first create a map, Site Analyst checks to see if there is already a *default.wmp* file on the site.

domain name

A text representation of a resource's IP address, using the unique name of the server computer, plus the kind of operation it's involved in—such as *.com* for a business or *.edu* for an academic institution. Domain names may have several parts, separated by periods. For example, *www.microsoft.com* is the domain name for the Microsoft site, where *www.microsoft* is the unique name for the Microsoft server on the World Wide Web, and *com* is the type of activity the company is involved with (in this case, a commercial business).

expand

In Tree view, to show all immediate children of the selected object, either by clicking the plus icon, or by using the Expand command.

explore

To retrieve a resource via its URL. If the resource is a page that contains links to other resources, exploring the page also looks up the URLs for those linked resources. Site Analyst explores a resource when you click the map object's question mark icon, or when you use the Explore command.

firewall

A type of network security that analyzes traffic and restricts access between the Internet and your internal network. A firewall allows users to access the Internet while protecting data and resources on their internal networks.

frame

Extension to HTML that allows Webmasters to divide a browser's viewing area into two or more windows. Each frame can be linked to a distinct URL. Commonly, frames are used to create a nonscrolling region of the screen, such as a company banner that stays onscreen at all times, or for navigation buttons that work only within the site.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

A protocol used for transferring files across the Internet. FTP is often used for anonymous downloading of text files, software, audio or video files, and other information.

full path

The directory and file name for a resource, which is the full URL without the protocol (http) and domain name. For example, *http://www.microsoft.com/manual/index.htm* is the full URL of the resource. The full path is */manual/index.htm*.

Full URL

The complete Internet address for a resource, including the protocol and domain name. For example, the full URL for the Microsoft home page is <http://www.microsoft.com/index.htm>. The Full URL can be used as a label for map objects.

gateway

In a WebMap, a representation of a *CGI script*.

Gopher

A menu-driven, browseable index of servers, sites, directories, and file information available on the Internet.

heading

On an HTML page, text that has been formatted with one of several heading tags: H1, H2, H3, and so on. You can use the first heading encountered on HTML pages as a label for pages.

helper application

An application that can be used in conjunction with Site Analyst for browsing mapped Web sites or for editing map objects. For example, Internet Explorer could be a helper application for browsing mapped Web sites; Microsoft Word could be a helper application for editing HTML pages in the map; and Microsoft Image Composer could be an application for editing graphic images in the map.

hierarchy

The relationship between objects in the Tree view, determined by the links between the objects. Site Analyst creates the hierarchy by retrieving the URL for the home page, then the links on that page, and so on. Objects pointed to by links are shown as children of a page.

hit count

The number of times any given page in a site is accessed by visitors. You can import details about hit count--and other types of usage data--into your map so that you can monitor your site's effectiveness, appeal, and "extended presence" on the Web.

home page

The page from which you want to begin mapping a Web site. This could be the home page for the site, or any other page in the site.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

A formatting language for documents (pages) on the World Wide Web. HTML files are plain text files with formatting codes that tell Web browsers how to display text, graphics, and hyperlinks.

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

The protocol used to transfer Web pages and other objects between computers and servers on the World Wide Web.

hyperlink

The "clickable" area on a Web page that allows you to jump from one Web object to another. Hyperlinks are created by the HREF attribute of the A (anchor) tag in HTML.

hyperlink text

The text string associated with a hyperlink on the parent page of an object. The hyperlink text is often what you click to jump to another page when you're browsing a Web page.

imagemap

A bitmapped graphic image that links to multiple URLs via hot spots on the image. You can click different regions of an imagemap to jump to different objects in the site. Imagemaps can be server-side or client-side. *Server-side* imagemaps map each URL on the server; they require CGI scripts. *Client-side* imagemaps, on the other hand, don't require mediating CGI scripts because the URL mapping is contained in an HTML file. Site Analyst recognizes client-side imagemaps and shows the links as children of the imagemap's parent page.

inline

A characteristic of how an image is specified in an HTML page, which indicates that the image is to be downloaded and displayed in the Web page.

InLink

A link that points into a selected object from another object in the WebMap.

Internet service

Any protocol for transferring information over the Internet, *except* HTTP. The protocol is the first part of the full URL for an object. Internet service types include Gopher, Telnet, WAIS, NNTP, and FTP.

Intranet

Web sites or Internet addresses inside a corporation, behind the firewall. For instance, many companies have an internal Web site, created and maintained by different departments in the company.

IP address

Internet Protocol address. A unique series of numbers that identifies a computer on the Internet.

ISMAP

An attribute of an image tag (IMG), shown in the Properties dialog box for that image, indicating that the image is a *server-side imagemap*.

Java™

An object-oriented programming language, developed by Sun Microsystems Inc., that allows developers to create mini-programs (called *applets*) that can be embedded in Web pages and used across the Internet. Java programs are platform-independent, and feature real-time updating and interactivity—for example, stock quote "ticker tapes" that are updated every few minutes, interactive games, and animation.

label

In the map window, the Properties dialog box, and in results windows, the text describing an object or link. By default, the label for pages is the text in the TITLE tag (taken from the Name field on the Annotations tab of the Properties dialog box). The default for all other objects is the Link URL.

link

On an HTML page, the code that links the page to another object. Different HTML tags are used to link different types of objects. For example, the IMG tag includes images in the page, the FORM tag links to a CGI script, and the APPLET tag links to a Java™ applet.

Link URL

The URL associated with the link on an object's parent page. The Link URL can be absolute (the full URL) or relative (the path name relative to the object's parent page).

Mailto

An electronic mail address, often in the form *name@domainname.com*.

main route

The first occurrence of a page or other object in a WebMap, displayed in black (if the object is onsite) or blue (if the object is offsite). The main route represents the first hyperlink to the object encountered by Site Analyst.

map window

The portion of the computer screen that contains the WebMap of a site. The map window is divided into two panes, one for the Tree view and one for the Cyberbolic view.

MIME type

The file type of an Internet resource. The MIME type has two parts: the general format of the file (the "major" type), and the more specific format (the "minor" type). For example, an image could have the MIME type *image/gif* or *image/jpeg*.

Name field

In the Properties dialog box, the place where you can enter a descriptive name for an object. You can then choose Name as the first choice for that object type in the Labels dialog box. (For HTML pages, the HTML TITLE text is used as the default Name.)

WebMap

A representation of the objects and links in a Web site. The WebMap is displayed in the map window.

NNTP (Network News Transfer Protocol)

A protocol that transfers Usenet news to Web sites on request.

Notes

In the Properties dialog box, optional annotations you can add to an object. Notes are saved with a published map, and are thus viewable by anyone who uses the map.

object

A page, image, audio or video file, mailto, gateway, application, or other resource in a Web site.
All WebMap objects in Tree view are represented by icons and a text label.

offsite object

An object on a different site than its parent page. Offsite objects have blue labels in the map.

onsite object

An object that is part of the site that was originally mapped.

page

An HTML document.

parent page

In the Tree view, the page *above* the selected object in the map hierarchy. The parent page contains links that point to its "children."

PDF (Portable Document Format) file

File type developed by Adobe™ Systems, Inc. that allows users to exchange and read files created with different software and/or on different computer systems. You need Adobe™ Acrobat™ to read PDF files.

PostScript™ file

A type of text file developed by Adobe™ Systems, Inc. PostScript files contain text and instructions to printers that understand the PostScript "page description" language.

Private Notes

In the Properties dialog box, optional annotations you can add to an object. Private notes are viewable only by you and are not saved with a published map.

Properties dialog box

Dialog box where you can view or change information about the selected map object.

protocol

The method by which computers communicate on the Internet. The most common protocol for the World Wide Web is HTTP. Other Internet protocols include FTP, Gopher, and Telnet. The protocol is part of the full URL for an object.

proxy server

A proxy server is a program that communicates with external servers on behalf of internal clients by providing a single host with Internet access for multiple users. The proxy server sends requests back and forth between the client (on the internal network) and the external server.

proxy services

A proxy service is an application or server program that runs on a firewall host. Proxy services sit between a user on the inside (on the internal network) and a service on the outside (on the Internet). Proxy services perform complex interactions behind the scenes and give the user the illusion of communicating directly with the external server.

realm

For password-protected files, the name of the protected resource or area on the server. If you try to access the protected resource while browsing, the name of the realm usually appears in the dialog box that asks for your username and password.

referrer

An offsite link that is imported as usage data. These links can be found in the Link Info window as a property of the selected page. Referrers are not themselves map objects (unless you mapped the referring site using the Extensions tab on the New Map dialog box); if you're analyzing usage data and want to see the total number of hits, use the Link Info window rather than doing a search for links.

results window

A type of Site Analyst window that contains a collection of objects, which are the results of a search or of a map comparison. You can change the column arrangements, and you can add or remove properties.

robot

A fast, automated program—such as a search engine, indexing program, or cataloging software—commonly known as a spider, that requests Web pages much faster than humans can. When Site Analyst automatically explores a Web site, it operates as a robot. Other commonly-used terms for robot include "crawler" and "spider."

robot exclusion protocol

A "code of behavior" that is generally adhered to by robots (such as Site Analyst when it automatically explores a site) when they attempt to access Web pages. The Robot Exclusion Protocol usually involves restrictions on certain parts of a site. This avoids tying up the server with multiple, rapid accesses.

root directory

For a Web site, the directory on the site's server in which the building of the map was started.

source map

In a compare and update operation, the map with customizations that you may want to preserve, usually the older of the two maps (source and target).

spider

A fast, automated program—such as a search engine, indexing program, or cataloging software—that requests Web pages much faster than humans can. When Site Analyst automatically explores a Web site, it operates as a spider. Another commonly-used term for spider is "crawler."

target map

In a compare and update operation, the map that you may want to update with the source map's customizations, usually the newer of the two maps (source and target).

Telnet

Internet protocol that allows a user to log in to a remote computer, using a public or private account.

TITLE

On an HTML page, a text string at the top of the page that usually gives a descriptive name for the page. For map pages, the Title text is used by default as the Name field.

Tree view

The "pane" on the left side of the Microsoft Site Analyst map window. This view shows the site as a linear hierarchy (much like Explorer in Windows 95 or NT 4.0 or File Manager in Windows NT 3.x).

unexplored object

An object whose URL has not yet been retrieved by Site Analyst. An object gets explored when you click its question mark icon (in Tree view), or when you use the Explore command.

unavailable object

A page or other object that Site Analyst cannot retrieve, because the URL is not valid, the object doesn't exist, or the server containing the object is busy or having other technical difficulties.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

The Internet address for an object. A URL can be absolute (the full URL) or relative (the path name relative to the parent page's URL).

usage data

Information you can import into your map to tell you how other people are accessing and using your site. Analyzing this data helps you identify your site's most popular (or unpopular) areas, clarifies the most common navigational paths through your site, and helps you monitor the site's "extended presence" on the Web.

USEMAP

An attribute of an image (shown in the Properties dialog for that image), indicating that the image is a *client-side imagemap*.

Usenet news

News articles and information shared by Internet users. Usenet URLs are in the form *news:name_of_newsgroup* or *news:message-id*.

verify

To check that a page exists at the specified URL. Unlike exploring, verifying does not look up the URLs for any links to resources that may exist on that page. Site Analyst verifies resources as the first step in the exploration process, or when you use the Mapping|Verify Links command.

WAIS (Wide Area Information Server)

A method for searching and retrieving information from databases available on the Internet.

wmp file

The file name extension of a saved WebMap.

Webmaster

The person who manages a Web site.

Menu Commands

Chose from the following list for information on a menu command:

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[View menu](#)

[Mapping menu](#)

[Tools menu](#)

[Window menu](#)





[Help menu](#)

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


File menu commands

The File menu offers the following commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
 New Map from URL	Creates a new WebMap from a URL.
 New Map from File	Creates a new WebMap from a local or networked filesystem.
 Open	Displays the Open dialog box, where you can specify a file name to open an existing map file.
Close	Closes an opened map file.
 Save	Saves an opened map using the same map file name.
Save As	Saves an opened map file to a specified file name.
Publish	Displays the Publish dialog box, where you can publish maps that you've created.
Import Usage Data	Imports Web-site usage data (data about hit counts, for example).
Export Tree View	Exports the Tree view to HTML or tabbed text.
Export Results	Exports the search or compare and update results to HTML or tab-delimited text.
Export Link Info	Exports the Link info window to HTML or tab-delimited text.
Print Tree View	Prints the Tree view.
Print Cyberbolic View	Prints the Cyberbolic view.
Print Results	Prints the search or compare and update results.
Print Preview Tree view	Displays the Tree view as it will look when printed.
Print Preview Cyberbolic view	Displays the Cyberbolic view as it will look when printed.
Print Preview Search Results	Displays the search or the compare and update results as they will look when printed.
<list of files>	A dynamic list of the last four files you have opened.
Exit	Exits the Microsoft Site Analyst program.




View menu commands

The View menu offers the following commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
 Object Properties	Displays the Properties dialog box, where you can view and change information about the objects in the site.
 Object Links	Displays the Link Info window, where you can view information about links on a page, InLinks, and main routes of the selected object. You can arrange the columns in any order you like.
 Site Statistics	Displays the Statistics dialog box, where you can view statistics about the site. The Object Count tab lists the number of pages, links, and other resources.
Expand Branch	Expands the Tree view to the level of your choice.
Hide Object	Hides the selected object in the Tree view. Shortcut: Ctrl+H.
Column Results Columns	Displays the Results Column dialog box, where you can specify the properties to display in the Search Results window. You can arrange the columns in any order you like.
Columns Links Columns	Displays the Configure Columns dialog box for the Link Info window, where you can specify the properties to display in the Link Info window. You can arrange the columns in any order you like.
Quick Columns	Displays the default and custom column arrangements.
Toolbars Main	Shows or hides the Main toolbar. In the submenu, a checkmark next to Main indicates the Main toolbar is displayed.
Toolbars Cyberbolic	Shows or hides the Cyberbolic toolbar. In the submenu, a checkmark next to Cyberbolic indicates the Cyberbolic toolbar is displayed.
Status Bar	Shows or hides the status bar at the bottom of the map window. As you move the mouse pointer over menu commands or toolbar buttons, brief descriptions of those items appear in the status bar. A checkmark next to the Status Bar menu item indicates the Status Bar information is displayed.
 Display Options	Displays the Display Options dialog box, where you can view and change how objects are displayed in both views.
 Label Options	Displays the Labels dialog box, where you can view and change how objects are labeled.
Program Options	Displays the Program Options dialog box, where you can view and change program options.



Mapping menu commands

The Mapping menu offers the following commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
 Explore Site	Displays the Explore dialog box, where you can set exploration limits and mapping options (such as verifying offsite links and honoring robot protocol) before sending the spider to explore more of the site.
 Explore Branch	Displays the Explore dialog box, where you can set exploration limits and mapping options (such as verifying offsite links and honoring robot protocol) before sending the spider to explore more of the branch.
Remap Site	Displays the Remap Site dialog box, where you can set explore, update, and reporting options before you remap a site.
 Verify Links	Displays the Verify Links dialog box, where you can verify onsite or offsite links. For each of these, you can verify all links or only the broken links.
Set Routes	Sets the routes by URL hierarchy or usage data.
Go to Main Route	Selects the associated main route of the selected alternate route.
Make Main Route	Makes the selected alternate route become the main route.
Mapping Options	Displays the Mapping Options dialog box, where you can view and change a variety of options. For example, you can add mapping extensions or restrictions.

Tools menu commands

The Tools menu offers the following commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
Quick Search <search names>	Lists the predefined and custom quick searches.
 Custom Search	Displays the Search dialog box, where you can search for objects with specific fields, and specify advanced search criteria (such as And and Or searches).
Generate Site Reports	Displays the Generate Site Reports dialog box, where you can generate and save reports in HTML format.
 Compare and Update	Displays the Compare and Update dialog box, where you can compare two maps or update one map from another.
Launch Browser	Launches your default Web browser to display the page or other object you selected in the map.
Launch Helper App	Lists the helper applications (available for the specified object type) and then launches the one you choose.

Window menu commands

The Window menu offers the following commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
Cascade	Arranges the map windows so they overlap. The contents of the window on top are visible, but you can only see the title bars of the other windows.
Tile	Arranges the map windows in side-by-side “tiles.” The contents of each window are visible.
Arrange Icons	Arranges the icons of closed windows.
Close All	Closes all open map windows.
<open windows>	Shows a list of all open map windows. A checkmark indicates the most recently opened map window.



Help menu commands

The Help menu offers the following commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
Help topics	Displays the Site Analyst Help dialog box, which contains the Contents tab, Index tab, and Find tab. All three tabs allow you to search for topics in the Help system.
Help Contents	Displays the custom Site Analyst Help contents screen. From here, you can jump to a variety of topics, including descriptions of the user interface, instructions for performing common tasks, keyboard shortcuts, menu commands, and the glossary.
Using Help	Provides general instructions on how to use the Microsoft Windows 95 Help system, including using hypertext links and glossary popup text.
User's Guide	Opens the online Site Analyst User's Guide in your Web browser. The User's Guide has hypertext links for navigation, and can be printed from your Web browser.
User's Guide Index	Opens the index to the online Site Analyst User's Guide.
Tutorial	Opens the Site Analyst tutorial in your Web browser.
About Site Analyst	Displays version, copyright, and licensing information about Site Analyst.



Right-click menu in Tree view

When you click the right mouse button on an object or link icon in Tree view, a menu with the following commands appears:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
Launch Browser	Launches your default Web browser to display the page or other object you selected in the map.
Launch Helper Application	Lists the helper applications available for the specified object type and then launches the one you choose.
Hide Object	Hides the selected object. Shortcut: Ctrl+H.
Explore Branch	Displays the Explore dialog box, where you can set exploration limits and mapping options (such as verify offsite links and honor robot protocol) before sending the spider to explore more of the branch.
Expand Branch	Expands the map from the selected object to the level of your choice.
Go to Main Route	Selects the associated main route of the selected alternate route.
Make Main Route	Makes the selected alternate route become the main route.
 Links	Displays the Link window, where you can view information about links on a page, InLinks, and main routes of the selected object. You can arrange the columns in any order you like.
 Properties	Displays the Properties dialog box, where you can view and change information about the objects or links in the site.

Right-click menu in Cyberbolic view

When you click the right mouse button on an object in Cyberbolic view, a menu with the following commands appears:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
Launch Browser	Launches your default Web browser to display the page or other object you selected in the map.
Launch Helper Application	Lists the helper applications available for the specified object type and then launches the one you choose.
Hide Object	Hides the selected object. Shortcut: Ctrl+H.
Explore Page	Explores an unexplored page and displays the children in both Tree and Cyberbolic views.
Explore Branch	Displays the Explore dialog box, where you can set exploration limits and mapping options (such as verify offsite links and honor robot protocol) before sending the spider to explore more of the branch.
Go to Main Route	Selects the associated main route of the selected object.
Make Main Route	Makes the selected alternate route become the main route.
 Links	Displays the Link window, where you can view information about links on a page, InLinks, and main routes of the selected object. You can arrange the columns in any order you like.
 Properties	Displays the Properties dialog box, where you can view and change information about the objects or links in the site.

Keyboard Shortcuts

Site Analyst provides keyboard shortcuts for actions that otherwise require you to use the mouse. Where these keystrokes are equivalent to a menu command, they appear in the menu following the command name. In many cases there are three ways to access a menu command. For example, to display the Open File dialog box, you can do any of the following:

- Choose File|Open with the mouse.
- Press Alt+F to display the menu, and then press O to execute the command.
- Press Ctrl+O (the keyboard shortcut).

The following table lists the keystrokes that are in effect at all times.

<u>Menu command</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	<u>Description</u>
	Ctrl+N	Opens the New Map dialog box, where you can check URL or Map.
File Open	Ctrl+O	Opens the File dialog box, where you can enter a map file name, or choose from an existing list of map files.
File Save	Ctrl+S	Saves the current file.
WebMap Explore	Ctrl+X	Opens the Explore dialog box, where you can limit pages and levels to explore and verify links to other sites.
	Ctrl+H	Hides all routes to the selected object, whether or not you have the Properties dialog box displayed on your screen.
	Alt+R	Hides all routes to the selected object when the Properties dialog box is active.
	Alt+L	Hides all alternate routes to the selected when the Properties dialog box is active.

Dialog Boxes

Choose a topic for a description of that Site Analyst dialog box or window:

[Add \(Passwords\)](#)

[Add Helper Application](#)

[Add Proxy Bypass](#)

[Compare and Update](#)

[Configure Columns for the Links Display](#)

[Display Options](#)

[Explore](#)

[Generate Site Reports](#)

[Import Usage Data](#)

[Labels](#)

[Link Info window](#)

[Link Properties \(Link Info window\)](#)

[Mapping Options](#)

[New Map from File](#)

[New Map from URL](#)

[Node Distance](#)

[Program Options](#)

[Properties](#)

[Publish](#)

[Quick Search descriptions](#)

[Remap Site](#)

[Result Columns](#)

[Search](#)

[Set Routes](#)

[Site Statistics](#)

[Verify Links](#)

Displays the New Map From URL dialog box, where you can create a new map from a URL.

Displays the New Map From File dialog box, where you can create a new map from a file name on a local or networked filesystem.

Displays the Open dialog box, where you can specify a file name to open an existing map file.

Closes an opened map file.

Saves an opened map using the same map file name.

Saves an opened map file to a specified file name.

Displays the Publish dialog box, where you can publish maps that you've created.

Displays the Import Usage Data dialog box, where you can import a file that contains information about hit counts.

Displays the Export Tree View dialog box, where you can export the Tree view to a file name in HTML or tabbed text.

Displays the Export Search Results dialog box, where you can export the search results to a file name in HTML or tabbed text.

Displays the Export Links dialog box, where you can export link information to a file name in HTML or tabbed text.

Prints the Tree view.

Prints the Cyberbolic view.

Prints the search or compare and update results.

Displays the Tree view as it will look when printed.

Displays the Cyberbolic view as it will look when printed.

Displays the search or compare and update results as they will look when printed.

A dynamic list of the last four map files that have been opened.

Exits the Microsoft Site Analyst program.

Displays the Object Properties dialog box, where you can view and change information about the objects and links in the site.

Displays the Link Info window, where you can view information about links on a page, InLinks, and main routes of the selected object. You can arrange the column properties in any order you like.

Displays the Statistics dialog box, where you can view statistics about the site. The Object Count tab lists the number of pages, links, and other resources.

Expands the Tree view one level.

Expands the Tree view two levels.

Expands the Tree view three levels.

Expands the Tree view to all levels.

Hides the selected object in the Tree view. **Shortcut:** Ctrl+H.

Displays the Results Columns dialog box, where you can specify which properties to display in the Search Results window. You can arrange the columns in any order you like.

Displays the Configure Columns for Links dialog box, where you can specify which properties to display in the Link Info window. You can arrange the columns in any order you like.

Displays the default and custom column arrangements for each listed object type.

Shows or hides the Main toolbar. In the submenu, a checkmark next to Main indicates the Main toolbar is displayed.

Shows or hides the Cyberbolic toolbar. In the submenu, a checkmark next to Cyberbolic indicates the Cyberbolic toolbar is displayed.

Shows or hides the status bar at the bottom of the map window. As you move the mouse pointer over menu commands or toolbar buttons, brief descriptions of those items appear in the status bar. A checkmark next to the Status Bar menu item indicates the Status Bar information is displayed.

Displays the Display Options dialog box, where you can enter and change how objects are displayed in both Tree and Cyberbolic views.

Displays the Labels dialog box, where you can view and change how objects are labeled in both Tree and Cyberbolic views.

Displays the Program Options dialog box, where you can view and change program options.

Displays the Explore dialog box, where you can set exploration limits and mapping options (such as verifying offsite links and honoring robot protocol) before sending the spider to explore more of the site.

Displays the Explore dialog box, where you can set exploration limits and mapping options (such as verifying offsite links and honoring robot protocol) before sending the spider to explore more of the branch.

Displays the Remap dialog box, where you can create a new map of the same site using the available options in this dialog box.

Displays the Verify Links dialog box, where you can verify onsite or offsite links. For each of these, you can verify all links or only the broken links.

Displays the Set Routes dialog box, where you can set the routes by URL hierarchy or usage data (hit counts).

Selects the associated main route of the selected alternate route.

Makes the selected alternate route become the main route.

Displays the Mapping Options dialog box, where you can view and change a variety of options. For example, you can add extensions or restrictions for a site.

Displays a list of Quick Searches, which are predefined searches that ship with Site Analyst. Also, when you customize and save your own searches, those names will appear on this submenu (Site Analyst Professional version only). For a description of the Site Analyst predefined searches, see the Help contents and click the Dialog boxes topic.

Displays the Search dialog box, where you can search for objects with specific fields, and specify advanced search criteria (such as *And* and *Or* searches).

Displays the Generate Site Reports dialog box, where you can generate and save reports in HTML format.

Displays the Compare and Update dialog box, where you can compare two maps or update one map from another.

Launches your default Web browser to display the page or other object you selected in the map.

Launches the first helper application you configured in the Add Helper Application dialog box on the Helpers tab of the Program Options dialog box.

Launches the second helper application you configured in the Add Helper Application dialog box on the Helpers tab of the Program Options dialog box.

Launches the third helper application you configured in the Add Helper Application dialog box on the Helpers tab of the Program Options dialog box.

Launches the fourth helper application you configured in the Add Helper Application dialog box on the Helpers tab of the Program Options dialog box.

Launches the fifth helper application you configured in the Add Helper Application dialog box on the Helpers tab of the Program Options dialog box.

Launches the sixth helper application you configured in the Add Helper Application dialog box on the Helpers tab of the Program Options dialog box.

Launches the seventh helper application you configured in the Add Helper Application dialog box on the Helpers tab of the Program Options dialog box.

Launches the eighth helper application you configured in the Add Helper Application dialog box on the Helpers tab of the Program Options dialog box.

Launches the ninth helper application you configured in the Add Helper Application dialog box on the Helpers tab of the Program Options dialog box.

Arranges the map windows so they overlap. The contents of the window on top are visible, but you can only see the title bars of the other windows.

Arranges the windows in a vertically-tiled manner.

Automatically arranges the icons to a pre-set position.

Closes all open map files.

A dynamic list of all open windows.

Displays the Site Analyst Help dialog box. This dialog box contains the Contents tab, Index tab, and Find tab. All three tabs allow you to search for topics in the Help system.

Displays the Site Analyst custom Help contents screen. From here, you can jump to a variety of topics, including descriptions of dialog boxes, instructions for performing common tasks, keyboard shortcuts, menu commands, the glossary, and how to contact technical support.

Displays the Microsoft Windows Help topics, and describes how to use Windows 95 Help.

Launches your browser and opens the online User's Guide, an HTML document that you can view and print.

Launches your browser and opens the online User's Guide Index. The index is an HTML document, in which you can navigate to specific topics and then click a topic to jump to that page in the online User's Guide.

Launches your browser and opens the Tutorial. It is suggested that you work from a printed copy of the Tutorial so as not to tie up your browser.


Displays a window that contains version and licensing information about Microsoft Site Analyst.

Welcome to Microsoft Site Analyst

The Microsoft Site Analyst™ Welcome screen is your entry into the Microsoft Site Analyst product. Just click any of the four buttons and be on your way to Web site mapping and management with Microsoft Site Analyst!

You can also view the online User's Guide! Just click the View User's Guide button, and the online manual will open in your browser.

No Map Window Selected

You pressed F1 without having a map open in the map window. You need to open a map in the map window, and then you can access Help on any menu item or dialog box. Click  on the Toolbar to open a map.


The Microsoft Site Analyst™ *windows* can be controlled and manipulated like any other window in the Microsoft Windows™ environment. The map window contains the map, and the other Site Analyst windows contain a search results window, a comparison results window, or the Link Info window.

You can minimize the window so that it appears as an icon, and you can double-click to reopen it. You can also move and resize the window, or open multiple map windows to show different maps.

New Map from URL dialog box

Use this dialog box to create a new map from a [URL](#) address.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose New from the File menu, then choose Map From URL.
- Click  on the toolbar. The New Map dialog box appears, where you can enter a URL.

Field	Description
Home Page Address (URL)	Enter the URL of the Web site you want to map. For example, <i>www.Microsoft.com</i> .
Options...	Click this button to access the Mapping Options dialog box . This dialog box lets you view and change a variety of options, including verifying offsite links and honoring robot protocol. Click OK to save your changes and revert to the New Map from URL dialog box, or click Cancel.
Explore Entire Site	When checked, Site Analyst looks up URLs for the whole site, starting from the top down, beginning at the home page. Warning: If this is checked, be aware that Site Analyst will also explore all the sites you've specified on the Extensions tab of the Mapping Options dialog box. This includes public Web sites that you have links to in your site.
Set Routes by URL Hierarchy	When checked, pages appear as main-route objects in the map according to their relative positions in the site root path. This organizes your map according to the way your site is structured, not according to the order links are discovered on pages.
Generate Site Reports	When checked, Site Analyst generates site reports automatically. The reports are stored in a location you specify. When Site Analyst has finished mapping and analyzing your site, the Summary Report appears in your browser.

RELATED TOPICS


[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

[All About Routes \(User's Guide\)](#)

New Map from File dialog box

Use this dialog box to create a new map from a file (on a local or networked filesystem).

To access this dialog box:

- Choose New from the File menu, then choose Map From File.
- Click  on the toolbar. The New Map From dialog box appears in which you can enter a path and file name.

Field	Description
Home Page Path and File Name	Enter the home page path and file name. For example, C:\MYSITE\index.htm.
Options...	Click this button to access the Mapping from File Options dialog box. This dialog box lets you view and change a variety of options, including verifying offsite links and honoring robot protocol. Click OK to save your changes and revert to the New Map from File dialog box, or click Cancel.
Domain and Site Root	Enter the domain and site root directory . If you want to start mapping the site from a page other than the site's top home page, add the site root path to the page where you want to start after the domain name.
CGI Bin Directory	Specify the location of your CGI bin directory . If your site includes any links to CGI program scripts, and the CGI bin directory is not located at <i>/cgi-bin</i> , you need to tell Site Analyst where the scripts are located.
Explore Entire Site	When checked, Site Analyst looks up URLs for the whole site, starting from the top down, beginning at the home page. (Site Analyst Standard Edition explores up to 150 pages.)
Set Routes by URL Hierarchy	When checked, pages appear as main-route objects in the map according to their relative positions in the site root path. This organizes your map according to the way your site is structured, not according to the order links are discovered on pages.
Generate Site Reports	When checked, Site Analyst generates site reports automatically. The reports are stored in a location you specify. When Site Analyst has finished mapping and analyzing your site, the Summary report appears in the your browser.

RELATED TOPICS

[Mapping Options dialog box](#)

[Working with HTML Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Help on HTML Reports](#)


[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

[All About Routes \(User's Guide\)](#)

New Map dialog box

Use this dialog box to create a new map from a URL or from a file (on a local or networked filesystem).

To access this dialog box:

- Click  on the toolbar.
- Press Ctrl+N

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
URL	Displays the Map from URL dialog box, where you can create a map from a specified URL .
File	Displays the Map from File dialog box, where you can create a map from a local or networked filesystem.

RELATED TOPICS


[New Map from URL dialog box](#)

[New Map from File dialog box](#)

Open dialog box

Use this dialog box to open an existing map.

To access:


- Choose Open from the File menu.
- Click  on the toolbar.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Look in	Select the directory from which you want to open a map file.
File name	Enter the name of the map file you want to open, or double-click a file name from the list of names.
Files of type	Choose from a list of the types of available files.

Save As dialog box

Use this dialog box to save a WebMap.

To access:

- Choose Save As from the File menu.
- Click  if this is the first time you're saving a map.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Save in	Select the directory in which you want to save a map file.
File name	Enter the map file name that you want to save, or double-click an existing file name.
Files of type	Choose from a list of the types of files available to you.

Incorrect Help Selection

Incorrect Help access!


One of three situations has occurred:

- You pressed F1 on a menu item that has an associated “pull-right” submenu item.
- You pressed F1 on a toolbar button.
- You pressed F1 while your cursor was placed on the map window background in Cyberbolic view, or without having an object selected in Tree view.

To get Help on a menu item that has a “pull-right” submenu item:

- Highlight both the menu item and its submenu item, and then press F1 on the submenu item. A help description appears.

To get Help on the functionality of the toolbar buttons:


- Pass your cursor over each button and view the pop-up button label, as well as the description in the status bar at the bottom of the map window.
- Click  on the toolbar and choose Toolbar from the Contents screen.
- Choose Contents from the Help menu and choose Toolbar from the Contents screen.

For information on the map window, see [Anatomy of a WebMap \(User's Guide\)](#)

Explore dialog box

Use this dialog box to further explore the map or to narrow the scope of exploration. The Explore dialog box looks up [URLs](#) that you have links to in the site. The Explore dialog box appears automatically when you create a new map if you uncheck the Explore Entire Site checkbox on the [New Map from URL dialog box](#).

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Explore|Site or Explore|Branch from the Mapping menu.
- Click  on the toolbar.
- **Shortcut:** Ctrl+E

Field	Description
Page Limit	Limits the number of pages that will be explored in the map. The default is 100 pages if you mapped from a URL, and 1000 pages if you mapped from a file.
Limit Levels to:	Limits the number of levels that will be explored in the map. You can enter any number, but limiting to 2 or 3 levels is the most efficient.
Set Routes by URL Hierarchy	When checked, pages appear as main-route objects in the map according to their relative positions in the site root path. This organizes your map according to the way your site is structured, not according to the order the links are discovered on pages.
Options...	Click this button to access the Mapping Options dialog box. This dialog box lets you view and change a variety of options, including verifying offsite links and honoring robot protocol. Click OK to save your changes and revert to the New Map dialog box, or click Cancel.

RELATED TOPICS

[Mapping Options dialog box](#)

[All About Routes \(User's Guide\)](#)

Publish dialog box

Use this dialog box to customize publish options for publishing a map.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Publish from the File menu.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Publish As	Enter the path and file name for the map you want to publish, or use the Browse button. The <i>wmp</i> extension is appended automatically to the file name.
Publish All Objects	Select this option to include all object types. All the object choices are disabled; you cannot individually clear any objects. Only main-route objects are included unless you select Publish Alternate Routes at the bottom of the dialog box.
Publish Only	When you clear Publish All Objects, this field becomes active. You can select object types individually to publish. By default, the settings in this list match the map's current display options. Only main-route objects are included unless you select Publish Alternate Routes. "Pages" are not included in this list because they're always published with a map.
Select All	Click this button to select all the object types. You can then clear one or more objects if you want to.
Clear All	Click this button to clear all the object types.
Publish Alternate Routes	Select this option to include alternate routes with the selected object types.
Load Default	Loads the publish settings. By default, these settings are the same as the default Display Options settings. But you can change these settings by saving your own customized settings as the default. If you do, you will overwrite the original publish settings .
Save As Default	Saves your customized settings as the default publish settings. A warning message appears asking if you want to overwrite the current default settings. If you do overwrite them, your new settings will appear every time you click Load Default.


RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Tree tab (Display Options)

Use this dialog box to show or hide objects in Tree view, and to show alternate routes as link icons or object icons.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Display Options from the View menu.
- Click  on the toolbar.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Show All Objects	Shows all objects in Tree view. When you select this checkbox, all listed objects are disabled, indicating they will all be shown in Tree view.
Show Only	When you clear Show All Objects, this field becomes active. You can then choose which objects you want to display in Tree view.
Select All	Selects all the objects. You can then clear one or two objects.
Clear All	Clears all the objects.
Show Alternate Routes	Shows alternate routes to objects. By default, this box is not checked. If you select this option, alternate routes are displayed in Tree view, and the boxes below this option become active.
Within Page	Shows alternate routes that are on the same page.
Allow Expansion	Allows alternate routes to be expanded .
Display As	Displays alternate routes as either link icons (the default) or object icons.
Load Default	Loads the default display options. If you've changed the display options, you can click Load Default and the original default settings automatically return to the dialog box. However, if you've saved any changes by clicking the Save As Default button, those changes are now the default display options and will appear in the dialog box each time you click Load Default.
Save As Default	Saves the current display options as the default. Note: If you change the default settings and save them, you overwrite the settings that come with Site Analyst . To return to the original default settings, you must set them manually and click Save As Default.


RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Cyberbolic tab (Display Options)

Use this dialog box to show or hide objects in Cyberbolic view, show alternate routes, and change some Cyberbolic settings.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Display Options from the View menu.
- Click  on the toolbar.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Show All Objects	Shows all objects in Cyberbolic view. When you select this checkbox, all listed objects are disabled, indicating they will all be shown in Cyberbolic view.
Show Only	When you clear Show All Objects, this field becomes active. You can then choose which objects you want to display in Cyberbolic view.
Select All	Selects all the objects. You can then clear one or two objects if you want to.
Clear All	Clears all the objects.
Show Alternate Routes	Shows alternate routes to objects. By default, this box is checked. If you clear this option, alternate routes are not displayed in the map, and the boxes below this option are disabled.
Show Icons	For each object (except pages), displays an icon that identifies its object type.
Font Size	From the list, choose small, medium, or large font size for the Cyberbolic labels.
Orientation	Lets you determine how you want the map to be displayed—with the home page at the left side of the Cyberbolic pane with the other pages fanning out to the right (the default), or with the home page at the center with the other pages fanning out all around it.
Node Distance	Lets you specify how far apart you want to display the map objects (called “nodes” in the Cyberbolic view). Slide the indicator between Near and Far to see which distance you prefer.
Load Default	Loads the default display options. If you have changed the display options, you can click Load Default and the original default settings automatically return to the dialog box. However, if you have saved any changes by clicking the Save As Default button, those changes are now the default display options and will appear in the dialog box each time you click Load Default.
Save As Default	Saves the current display options as the default. Note: If you change the default settings and save them, you overwrite the settings that come with Site Analyst . To return to the original default settings, you must set them manually and click Save As Default.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Changing the label font size in Cyberbolic view](#)


[Changing the orientation in Cyberbolic view](#)

[Changing the node distance in Cyberbolic view](#)

Search dialog box

Use this dialog box to set up specific search criteria to search for particular objects and links.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Search from the Tools menu.
- Click  on the toolbar.
- **Shortcut:** Ctrl+F

Field	Description
<u>Search</u>	Specifies which part of the map you want to search.
<u>Search Type</u>	Lists the types of searches you can perform.
<u>Object Type</u>	Lists the objects you can search for in the map. You can also search for links.
<u>Field</u>	Lists the fields you can search for in the map. The available field options are determined by what you choose in the Object Type list.
<u>Modifiers</u>	Specifies which search modifier you want to apply. The Field option determines which modifiers are available.
Not	Objects or links that <i>don't</i> match certain criteria. For example, you might want to find all pages that <i>don't</i> have the words "Special Offer" in their titles.
<u>Text</u>	Specifies a text string if you're performing a text search, a numeric value if you're performing a numeric or date value search, or TRUE or FALSE.
<u>String/Value</u>	
Match case	When checked, searches for the text string using the exact capitalization you type.
Advanced button	Expands the Search dialog box to include additional search criteria. You can choose <i>And</i> and <i>Or</i> searches and then specify the additional search criteria in the list boxes. Click Basic to return to the simple search criteria.

RELATED TOPICS

[Using Quick Searches](#)

[Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

Search List (Search dialog box)

Use the Search list to specify which part of the map you want to search.

<u>Search Options</u>	<u>Description</u>
Entire Map (default)	Searches the entire map, regardless of what is currently displayed.
Current Tree View	Searches only those parts of the Tree view that are currently displayed.
Current Results	Searches the objects contained in the active results window (search or map comparison results).

RELATED TOPICS

[Search dialog box](#)

[Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

Search Type List (Search dialog box)

Use the Search Type list to specify the types of searches you want to perform. When you select a predefined quick search, notice that the dialog box fields become inactive. Just click the Search button. Site Analyst searches the entire map and displays the Search Results window.

<u>Search Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
<Custom Search>	The standard search criteria. You can change any of the fields in the Search dialog box to search for objects or links with a variety of search criteria.
Hidden Objects (quick search)	Searches for pages and other resources that are currently hidden, either individually (via the View Hide Object command) or by object type (with the View Display Options dialog box).
Home Site Objects (quick search)	Searches for pages and other resources on the same domain as the site's home page.
Images Without ALT (quick search)	Searches for images that don't have the optional ALT attribute text string.
Load Size Over 32K (quick search)	Searches for pages whose load size (the size of the HTML page plus any linked inline resources, such as images) is larger than 32K.
Non-Home Site Objects (quick search)	Searches for pages and other resources on a different domain than the site's home page.
Not Found Objects (404) (quick search)	Searches for pages and other resources that didn't exist on the server when Site Analyst mapped the site.
Objects with Referrals (quick search)	Searches for pages and other resources that contain offsite InLinks imported as usage data.
Unavailable Objects (quick search)	Searches for pages and other resources that couldn't be reached when Site Analyst mapped the site. For a list of common HTTP error codes, see "Managing Links" in the User's Guide.
Unverified Objects (quick search)	Searches for pages and other resources for which one or more links have been found, but which have not been verified as accessible.
<user-defined search>	A customized search that you've created, named, and saved. Set up the Search dialog box criteria, and click Save. In the Search Name field, enter any name you want. Your new Quick search will appear in the Search Type list.

RELATED TOPICS

[Search dialog box](#)

[Using Quick Searches](#)

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

Object Type list (Search dialog box)

Use the Object Type list to specify whether you want to search for all objects that match the criteria or for a particular object type that matches the criterion. You can also choose to search for links.

<u>Object type</u>	<u>Description</u>
All Objects	All of the items in the list except links.
Gateways	A server-executed program associated with an HTML form.
Images	All images in the map.
Internet Services	All services, such as Mailto, FTP, Gopher, etc. (<i>except</i> HTTP).
Links	Links, such as the HREF in the HTML ANCHOR tag, the SRC in the IMG tag, and so on. Links encompass both main routes and alternate routes.
Other	Audio and video files, PostScript and Java files, WebMaps, and so on. Unrecognized object types are also included.
Pages (default)	HTML pages.

RELATED TOPICS

[Search dialog box](#)

Field list (Search dialog box)

Use the Field list to specify what map field you want Site Analyst to search in.

The available fields are determined by what you choose in the [Object Type list](#). Many of these items correspond to the label options in the [Labels dialog box](#). The default field is <all objects of type>.

To see what is available in the Field list, which is dependent upon the choice in the Object Type list, see the User's Guide:

[Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

RELATED TOPICS

[Search dialog box](#)

Modifiers list (Search dialog box)

The field option you choose determines which modifiers are available.

<u>Field Type</u>	<u>Search Modifier</u>	<u>Description</u>
Text	Contains	The string is anywhere in the text field.
	Ends with	The string is at the end of the text field.
	Matches Exactly	The string is the entire text field.
	Starts with	The string is at the beginning of the text field.
Image attribute usage	Is	The field is the specified value (in the Value box).
	Is Not	The field is not the specified value (in the Value box).
Numeric	Equals	The field is equal to the specified value (in the Value box).
	Not Equal To	The field is not equal to the specified value.
	Greater Than	The field is greater than the specified value.
	Greater Than or Equal To	The field is greater than or equal to the specified value.
	Less Than	The field is less than the specified value.
	Less Than or Equal To	The field is less than or equal to the specified value.
Boolean	Equals	The field is equal to the specified value of TRUE or FALSE.

RELATED TOPICS

[Search dialog box](#)

Text String/Value box (Search dialog box)

Use the Text String/Value box to do any of the following:

- Specify a text string if you're performing a text search.
- Specify a numeric value if you're performing a numeric search.
- Specify Absent, Consistent, or Inconsistent if you're performing a Usage search.
- Choose True or False if you're performing a Boolean search.

Note: You can type *%domain* instead of typing the domain name of the home site you mapped from. For example, if the home site domain is *www.microsoft.com*, Site Analyst understands that *%domain* is a substitute for the home site domain name, *www.microsoft.com*.

RELATED TOPICS

[Search dialog box](#)

Search Results window

The Search Results window shows the properties of objects and links that you've searched for. For a detailed list of available properties, see the User's Guide.

To change the column configuration using the quick columns:

1. Right-click any of the column headings (for example, MIME Type). Click Quick Columns and choose one of the quick column default configurations.
2. The label headings will automatically change to the default setting for that particular quick column.

Note: The column configuration that is currently active is also shown in the Results Column dialog box in the Quick Columns section.

To change the column configuration using the Results Column dialog box:

1. Right-click any of the column headings (for example, Label). Click Columns.
2. The Results Columns dialog box appears, where you can change the column configurations by adding or removing properties, or by changing the quick column settings.

RELATED TOPICS

[Results Columns dialog box](#)

[Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

Results Columns dialog box

Use this dialog box to add or delete properties (columns) in the Search Results window, and to arrange the properties columns in an order to your liking.

To access this dialog box:

- Perform either a Quick Search or a Customized Search, so that the Search Results window appears.
- From the View menu, click Results Columns.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Quick Columns	Lists each search object type, and its set of default properties column arrangements (in the Show These Properties area). As soon as you add or delete properties in a column arrangement, that arrangement becomes the default. If you want to keep the Site Analyst default settings, you can create your own column arrangement and give it a different name. The new name and arrangement will automatically appear in Quick Columns and Show These Properties.
New	Click this button to add a new column arrangement name.
Delete	Click this button to delete the currently visible Quick Columns object type. A warning message will appear asking, for example, "Are you sure you want to delete PAGES?"
Available Properties	Lists the column arrangement properties. You can add one property at a time with the Add button, or add all the properties by clicking the Add All button. Likewise, you can remove one property or all the properties.
Show These Properties	Lists the properties (column arrangements) for the object type listed in the Quick Columns list. You can move properties up or down to find the order you like for the column arrangement.
Show Types	When checked, adds the abbreviation of the object type to each property. For example, A is All Objects. Any property that applies to all objects will appear with the letter A in front of its name.
Done	Click Done when you are satisfied with your column arrangements. In the active results window, the properties columns appear (from left to right) in the order that you arranged them (from top to bottom) in the Show These Properties list.

RELATED TOPICS

[Search Results window](#)

[Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

New dialog box (Column Arrangement)

Use this dialog box to add a new column arrangement name (property). You can add any name you like. You can then customize this column name by adding or removing any property you want.

Note: The column setting that was active in the Quick Column section (for example, Images) will be the column setting when you create a new column name. You can keep this default setting for your new column name or customize it.

To access this dialog box:

1. From the Results Columns dialog box click the New button.
2. Type in a name you want of any length. The name will appear in alphabetical order in the Quick Column section of the Results Column dialog box.


RELATED TOPICS

[Results Column dialog box](#)

Link Info window

Use this dialog box to see a list of links associated with the selected object. You can change the size of the columns by clicking and dragging the column boundaries. You can also change the default column arrangement properties.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose View|Object Links
- Right-click an object and choose Links.
- Click  on the toolbar.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Links on Page (default)	For pages only, shows all links on the selected page.
InLinks	Shows all links from other pages that point to the selected object. These InLinks may be from pages in the same site, or from another site (if you've imported usage data or explored other sites in addition to the "home" site).
Main Route	Shows all ancestor links on the main route of the selected object. For instance, if the selected object is a grandchild of the home page, the parent page and the grandparent page (the home page) will be shown in the Link Info window.
Follow button	Follows the links into and out of the selected object. When you click Follow, the main-route object that the link points to is selected in Tree view and Cyberbolic view. If the link is an InLink, the main-route object where the link originates is selected instead. Tip: If you follow a link to a hidden object, Site Analyst displays and selects the object in Tree view, but it will be disabled. In Cyberbolic view, the parent object is selected.
Back button	Reselects the original object and link. Note: After following a link, if you subsequently click other objects in the map, you can't use the Back button.
View	Click View to see the selected object in your browser, or if the object is audio, to hear the selected object.
Columns button	Displays the Configure Columns dialog box , where you can change the column arrangements (properties) of the Link Info window.

RELATED TOPICS

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

Configure Columns dialog box (Link Info window)

Use this dialog box to change the column arrangements of the Link Info window.

To access this dialog box:

From the Link Info window, click the Columns button.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Available Properties	Lists the column arrangement properties. You can add one property at a time with the Add button, or add all the properties by clicking the Add All button. Likewise, you can remove one property or all the properties.
Show These Properties	Lists the properties (column arrangements) included in the currently visible object type in the Quick Columns list. You can move properties up or down to find the order you like for the column arrangement.

RELATED TOPICS

[Link Properties \(Link Info window\)](#)

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

Link Properties (Link Info window)

Use this dialog box to obtain link information about each object in the map. For example, you can see all pages in the site that have a link to a specified object.

For each link associated with the object, you can also see the link properties (hyperlink text, link URL, number of hits the link has received, to name a few). For a detailed list of the available properties, see the User's Guide.

To see different types of links:

1. Click the buttons at the top of the window. The total number of links of the selected type appears at the bottom of the window. The buttons are:
 - Links on Page:** For pages only, shows all links on the selected page.
 - InLinks:** Shows all links that point to the selected object from other pages (these links are referred to as InLinks). InLinks may be from pages in the same site, or from another site (if you've imported usage data, or if you've explored other sites in addition to the "home" site).
 - Main Route:** Shows all ancestor links on the main route to the selected object. For instance, if the selected object is a grandchild of the home page, the parent page and the grandparent page (the home page) is shown in the Link Info window.

RELATED TOPICS


[Link Info window](#)

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

Labels dialog box

Use this dialog box to change how objects are labeled in the map and to save your label settings as the default label settings.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose View|Labels.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Apply to All Object Types	Uses the same labels for all object types.
Object Type	Specifies a particular object type. The labels available for each object type are shown in the First Choice list. See the User's Guide.
First Choice	Shows the labels available for the specified object type.
If First Choice Not Available	An alternate label choice for the specified object type, if the first choice is not available.
Cyberbolic Pop-up Label	Specifies the pop-up label that appears when you place your cursor over an object in Cyberbolic view. The two choices are: Use Node Label: Use the same label settings as the "main" labels in Tree view. Use Alternate Label: Use an alternate choice from the list.
Load Default button	Loads the default settings for existing maps. These default settings are either the defaults that ship with Site Analyst, or your customized label settings that you saved as the default.
Save As Default button	Saves your customized label settings as the default, which is then used with all new maps. Existing maps use whatever label settings were in effect when you saved the map.

RELATED TOPICS

[Object types \(Labels dialog box\)](#)

[Changing the Cyberbolic pop-up label](#)

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Object types (Labels dialog box)

The available object types are shown in the following table, along with the default label settings that come with Site Analyst. (If you're using a WebMap published by someone else, the defaults may have been changed by the WebMap publisher.)

<u>Object Type</u>	<u>Included MIME Types</u>	<u>Default First Choice Label</u>	<u>Default Alternate Choice Label</u>
Pages	HTML pages, HTML pages with data-entry form	Name (TITLE by default)	Hyperlink Text
Images	GIF, JPEG, and other types of images	ALT String	Link URL
Gateways	CGI script files, which may be written in C, PERL, or some other programming language	Hyperlink Text	Link URL
Internet Services	FTP, Telnet, Mailto, WAIS, NNTP, Gopher, and all other Internet services (except HTTP)	Hyperlink Text	Link URL
Other	All other object types and applications that aren't included in other object categories, including WebMaps, audio and video files, text files, PostScript, Java applets and other applications, and PDF files	Hyperlink Text	Link URL
Alternate routes	All secondary occurrences of objects in the WebMap (green labels)	Hyperlink Text	Corresponding Object Label

RELATED TOPICS

[Labels dialog box](#)

General tab (Program Options dialog box)

Use this tab to configure a variety of program options.

To access this tab:

- Choose View|Program Options, and click the General tab.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Browser	Path and file name of the browser you want to use as the default Web browser. When you double-click an object in the map, Site Analyst launches your default browser to display the object.
Synchronize WebMap to Browser Location	When checked, the map stays in sync with your browser; the selected object changes in the map to reflect the page you've traveled to with your browser. When unchecked, the map and browser no longer stay in sync.
In Results Window, Change Columns Based on Object Type	When checked, the results window automatically displays the default column arrangement properties for the objects you searched for.

RELATED TOPICS

[Site Analyst Setup \(User's Guide\)](#)

Helpers tab (Program Options dialog box)

Use this tab to configure a variety of program options.

To access this tab:

- Choose View|Program Options, and click the Helpers tab.

Field	Description
Object Type	Shows the available object types: Pages, Images, Other, Gateways (all CGI [*.cgi] and Perl [*.pl] scripts), and Internet Services (for example, Telnet, WAIS, FTP, Gopher, Mail, and News)
Helper Applications	Web browsers and source file editors, such as HTML editors, word processors, graphics programs, sound editors, and so on. When you add a helper application (with the Add button), this field is automatically filled in with the name of the helper application.
Menu Text	Displays the executable file name (for example, <i>Notepad</i>) of the helper application. When this option is selected, this file name appears in the Launch Helper App submenu (on the Tools menu) and in the right-click menu.
Application	Specifies the executable path and file name of the helper application. For example, the executable file for MS Word is C:\MSOFFICE\WINWORD\winword.exe. (You can just type <i>winword</i> and Site Analyst fills in the rest.)
Parameters	Displays symbols for types of information about the helper application. Click the File Param button to view the choices.
Add button	Displays the Add Helper Application dialog box, where you can enter the executable file name (for example, <i>Notepad</i>).
Delete button	Deletes the highlighted helper application.
Browse button	Displays the Open Application dialog box, where you can search for the executable file name of the helper application you want to add.
File Param button	Click this button to view the parameter choices, which are: URL: The object's Full URL , taken from the Properties dialog box. Local Path: The path to the object's corresponding file on the local hard disk, taken from the Properties dialog box. Source Path: The object's source path annotation, taken from the Properties dialog box. Local Path URL/Full URL: The object's local path expressed as a URL, or the Full URL if no local path is available.

RELATED TOPICS

[Properties dialog box](#)IDH_D_NOTES_PROPERTY_PAGE

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

Add Helper Application (Program Options dialog box)

Use this option to add the executable file name of the helper application.

To access this option:

- Choose View|Program Options, click the Helpers tab, then click Add.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Application	Type the executable file name of the helper application (for example, <i>Notepad</i>). Use the Browse button to search for the file name, if you like. This name will then appear on the Launch Helper App submenu on the Tools menu and in the right-click menu.

Proxy tab (Program Options dialog box)

Use this tab to configure a variety of program options.

To access this tab:

- Choose View|Program Options and click the Proxy tab.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Disable Proxy Services	When checked, all current proxy configuration settings are maintained, and the other fields in the dialog box are inactive.
Custom Proxy Configuration	Activates the dialog box fields so you can customize your proxy services.
IP Address or Machine Name	The IP address or machine name of the proxy server. This is a URL containing the Internet domain name and port number. For example, <i>boomer.mycompany.com:8080</i> .
Port	The port number of the proxy server. This is required as part of the machine name. This number is separated from the machine name by a colon. In the following example, 8080 is the port number: <i>boomer.mycompany.com:8080</i> .
User Name	The user name.
Password	The password.
Bypass Proxy On	A list of IP addresses that you can access without going through the proxy server. Typically this is for access to Web resources on a local area network inside the firewall. You enter these IP addresses in the Add Proxy Bypass dialog box .
Add button	Displays the Add Proxy Bypass dialog box, where you can add IP addresses that won't go through the proxy server.
Delete button	Displays a warning asking if you want to delete the selected address. Click OK.

RELATED TOPICS

[Site Analyst Setup \(User's Guide\)](#)

Add Proxy Bypass (Program Options dialog box)

Use this option to add proxy server addresses.

To access this option:

- Choose View|Program Options, click the Proxy tab, then click Add.

Field	Description
IP Address or Machine Name	The IP address or machine name of the proxy server. This is a URL containing the Internet domain name and port number. For example, <i>boomer.company.com:8080</i> .
Port	The port number of the proxy server. This is required as part of the machine name. This number is separated from the machine name by a colon. In the following example, <i>8080</i> is the port number: <i>boomer.mycompany.com:8080</i> .
Add button	Adds the machine address to the Bypass Proxy On list field. If you need to add more than one address, click the Add button after you input each address. When you've finished adding addresses, click Close and the addresses appear in the Bypass Proxy On list field.

RELATED TOPICS

[Site Analyst Setup \(User's Guide\)](#)

Cyberbolic tab (Program Options dialog box)

Use this tab to configure a variety of program options.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose View|Program Options and click the Cyberbolic tab.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Center Selected Node on Mouse Click	Selected by default. This option moves the object you select to the center of the view.
Enable Snap Mode	Cleared by default. This option makes objects appear immediately in their new positions, rather than gliding to their new positions.
Show Common Ancestor When Selecting in Tree View	Selected by default. As you select objects in Tree view, the Cyberbolic view pauses its movement briefly to highlight the common ancestor before settling on the next object you select in Tree view.
Show Busiest Link	Selected by default. If you've imported usage data into your map, you can choose to display the busiest links between objects with a special colored line—magenta—in Cyberbolic view.

RELATED TOPICS

[Anatomy of a WebMap \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

Passwords tab (Program Options dialog box)

Use this tab to configure a variety of program options.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose View|Program Options and click the Passwords tab.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Domain	The full URL of the site.
Realm	Enter the realm name, which is a server-specific name for a protected area or directory. (Your server administrator can give you this information if you don't know it. See the User's Guide, "Microsoft Site Analyst Setup," for details on realms and authentication schemes.)
User ID	Enter the user ID (in most cases, the username).
Password	Enter the password.
Add button	Click this button to add passwords for password-protected pages in your site.

RELATED TOPICS

[Microsoft Site Analyst Setup \(User's Guide\)](#)

Add Passwords (Program Options dialog box)

Use this option to add password information, which is stored on the server.

To access this option:

- Choose View|Program Options, click the Passwords tab, then click Add.

Field	Description
Domain	The full URL of the site.
Realm	Enter the realm name, which is a server-specific name for a directory. (Your server administrator can give you this information if you don't know it.)
User ID	Enter the user ID (in most cases, the username).
Password	Enter the password.


RELATED TOPICS

[Microsoft Site Analyst Setup \(User's Guide\)](#)

Compare and Update dialog box

Use this dialog box to compare and update two maps to see the current state of the site.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Tools|Compare and Update.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.

Field	Description
Source WebMap	The map with customizations you want to preserve, usually the older of the two maps.
Target WebMap	The map that you may want to update with the source map's customizations, usually the newer of the two maps.
Report on Changed and New Objects in Target WebMap	Generates a comparison result for new and changed objects in the target map.
Report on Orphaned Objects in Source WebMap	Generates a comparison result for objects in the source map that aren't found in the target map.
Update Annotations from Source WebMap to Target WebMap	Updates the target map with the customizations of the source map.

RELATED TOPICS


[Comparing and updating maps](#)

[Help on Reports](#)

Verify Links dialog box

Use this dialog box to verify onsite and offsite links.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Mapping|Verify Links.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.

Field	Description
OnSite Links	Verifies links that refer to an object on the same site. You can verify all links or only broken links.
OffSite Links	Verifies links that refer to an object on a different site from the object where the link resides. You can verify all links or only broken links.
Verify button	Click the Verify button to start the verification process.

RELATED TOPICS


[Verifying offsite links](#)

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

General tab (Statistics dialog box)

Use this tab to view general information about the site.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose View|Site Statistics.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Domain	The full URL of the site.
Root Path	The directory path of the site's home page.
Home Page	The page (file name) from which you start mapping a Web site. Usually the home page, but can be any page in the site.
CGI Bin Directory	Specify the directory where any Common Gateway Interface (CGI) script programs reside.


RELATED TOPICS

[Object Count tab \(Statistics dialog box\)](#)

Object Count tab (Statistics dialog box)

Use this tab to view the number of objects and links in the map: pages, hyperlinks, images, gateways, audio or video files, Internet services, text files, other applications, and any unrecognized MIME types.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose View|Site Statistics.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.


RELATED TOPICS

[General tab \(Statistics dialog box\)](#)

General tab (Properties dialog box)

Use this tab to obtain object and link information, and to hide all routes and all alternate routes to an object. The Properties dialog box can remain on your screen at all times. As you select each object, the properties change accordingly.

To access this tab:

- Choose View|Object Properties, and click the General tab.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.
- Right-click the object and choose Properties.

Field	Description
URL	The full URL (Uniform Resource Locator) or Internet address for an object, including the protocol , domain name. For example, http://www.microsoft.com .
Local Path	The complete local directory path and file name, starting with the drive letter; for example, c:\myfiles\project\phas2\base.htm . When you copy a site locally or map from a file, the local path is automatically added. This is a read-only field.
MIME Type	The object's specific MIME types . For example, an HTML page would be labeled text/html .
Modified Date	The date the object was last modified.
Size	The size of the object in bytes.
Explore (HTTP) Status	Lists whether the object is explored or unexplored with its HTTP status code in parentheses (for example 200 means the object was found; 400 means the object was unreachable).
Hide All Routes	Lets you hide all routes to an object. Shortcut: Select the object and press Ctrl+H . This automatically hides all routes to the object.
Hide All Alternate Routes	Lets you hide the alternate routes to an object (so that just the main routes are showing). You cannot hide just one alternate route to an object; you must hide all or none of them.
From URL	The URL of the object's parent page.
Hyperlink Text	The text (if any) used in the link reference on the object's parent page.
Link URL	The Link URL as specified on the object's parent page. The Link URL is most often relative (that is, the path name is relative to the site's parent page).

RELATED TOPICS

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Annotations tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Page tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[More Page Info tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)


[Image tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Gateway tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

Annotations tab (Properties dialog box)

Use this tab to enter information about the selected object (including public and private notes, author and date, and the source path to a file). Also, if you use META tags in your HTML pages, the META data will be imported automatically when you create a map, as long as the NAME attributes are *exactly the same* as any of the fields on the Annotations tab.

To access this tab:

- Choose View|Object Properties and click the Annotations tab.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.
- Right-click the object and choose Properties.

Field	Description
Name	The object's name. You can enter anything you like in this field. By default, the Name field for pages is the TITLE tag.
Source Path	The object's source path. In many cases, the file for the Web resource has been converted from a different format. For example, if you edit a file in Microsoft Word and then convert the file into an HTML page, you can go back and search on the original "source" path of the Word file.
Author	Use this field to record the name or e-mail address of the person responsible for maintaining this object. This is especially useful for Webmasters who have multiple authors working on a Web site.
Date	This date that can be used for tracking, such as due date of a project, "review-by" date, or a milestone date. The date format is retrieved from the Windows Regional Settings in the Control Panel.
Notes	You can enter notes about any object. If you've entered no other notes, the hyperlink text (if any) appears in the Notes field. These notes get published with the map.
Private Notes	These notes are private and do not get published with the map. You can use private notes as reminders about managing your site, or for any information that you may want to search for later.

RELATED TOPICS

[General tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Page tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[More Page Info tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)


[Image tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Gateway tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

Page tab (Properties dialog box)

Use this tab to obtain information about the selected page. The properties on this tab apply to text/HTML object types or to text/HTML with a form.

To access this tab:

- Choose View|Object Properties and click the Page tab.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.
- Right-click the object and choose Properties.

Field	Description
Title	By default, the HTML TITLE tag. This is copied from the Name field in the Annotations tab.
Hyperlink Text	The text (if any) used for the link reference of the object's parent page.
Headings	On an HTML page, text that has been formatted with one of several header tags: H1, H2, H3, and so on. You can use the first heading encountered on HTML pages as a label for pages.
Size	The size of the HTML page in bytes.
Load Size	The full loading size (when loaded by a Web browser) of the page, including all inline images, audio and video files, and so on.
Modified Date	The date the object was last modified. You can use this Date field as a search condition; for example, you can search for all pages that have a modification date greater than 1/1/96.

RELATED TOPICS

[General tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)


[Annotations tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[More Page Info tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

More Page Info tab (Properties dialog box)

Use this tab to obtain tag and attribute information (the ones you can search for in the Search dialog box) that you might have in your HTML files. For example, BGCOLOR, ISMAP, ALIGN, META, just to name a few. For a complete list of searchable attributes, see [Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports \(User's Guide\)](#).

To access this tab:

- Choose View|Object Properties and click the More Page Info tab.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.
- Right-click the object and choose Properties.

Field	Description
Other Page Tags/Attributes	Lists tags and attributes that you've used in your HTML pages. You can search for particular tags to see which pages the tags reside on.

RELATED TOPICS

[Setting up the Search dialog box](#)

[General tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Page tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Annotations tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)


[Image tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Gateway tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

Image tab (Properties dialog box)

Use this tab to obtain information about images.

To access this tab:

- Choose View|Object Properties and click the Image tab.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.
- Right-click the object and choose Properties from the right-click menu.

Field	Description
Image Type	The type of image, for example <i>image/gif</i> .
Image Attributes	Any image attributes, such as Inline, which indicate that the image is to be downloaded and displayed in the Web page.
Size (bytes)	The size of the image in bytes.
Imagemap URL	The URL of a server-side imagemap, a file that describes clickable areas of an image and the multiple URLs of the associated resources.
Attribute	Lists the attributes of the IMG tag: ALT ALIGN, HEIGHT, and WIDTH.
ALT	The optional text string in an HTML IMG tag used to describe the associated image. This accommodates people with nongraphical browsers or who have turned off graphics downloading.
ALIGN	The value of the ALIGN attribute in the IMG tag, which defines the alignment of an image: either left (the default), center, or right.
HEIGHT	The value of the HEIGHT attribute in the IMG tag, which specifies the height of the image (by default, in pixels).
WIDTH	The value of the WIDTH attribute in the IMG tag, which specifies the width of the image (by default, in pixels).
First Link Value	Lists the value of the first instance of the link found for the image attributes.
ALT	The text of the ALT String.
ALIGN	The alignment of the image: center, left, or right.
HEIGHT	The height of the image in pixels.
WIDTH	The width of the image in pixels.
Usage	Lists the usage of the image attributes.
ALT	If the image does not contain the ALT attribute, <i>Absent</i> is displayed. If the image does contain this attribute, and the image is used more than once in the HTML file, <i>Consistent</i> or <i>Inconsistent</i> usage is displayed.
ALIGN	If the image does not contain the ALIGN attribute, <i>Absent</i> is displayed. If the image does contain this attribute, and the image is used more than once in the HTML file, <i>Consistent</i> or <i>Inconsistent</i> usage is displayed.
HEIGHT	If the image does not contain the HEIGHT attribute, <i>Absent</i> is displayed. If the image does contain this attribute, and the image is used more than once in the HTML file, <i>Consistent</i> or <i>Inconsistent</i> usage is displayed.
WIDTH	If the image does not contain the WIDTH attribute, <i>Absent</i> is displayed. If the image does contain this attribute, and the image is used more than once in the HTML file, <i>Consistent</i> or <i>Inconsistent</i> usage is displayed.

RELATED TOPICS

General tab (Properties dialog box)

Page tab (Properties dialog box)


Annotations tab (Properties dialog box)

Gateway tab (Properties dialog box)

Gateway tab (Properties dialog box)

Use this tab to obtain information about [gateways](#). The Properties dialog box can remain on your screen at all times, and as you select each object, the properties change accordingly.

To access this tab:

- Choose View|Object Properties and click the Gateway tab.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.
- Right-click the object and choose Properties from the right-click menu.

Field	Description
Language	The programming language the gateway script is written in (you can also select it). If you want to use Language as a label type, you'll need to specify the language here for each object (since Site Analyst has no other way of knowing what the language is).
Return Type	Page, URL, URL/Page (default). If you want to use Return Type as a label, you'll need to enter it in the Properties dialog box for each object (since Site Analyst has no other way of knowing what the return type is).
Method	POST or GET. This is the method by which data entered in a form is passed to the CGI script for processing.

RELATED TOPICS

[General tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Page tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Annotations tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

[Image tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

Empty Properties Page

You have closed a map with the Properties dialog box still open. Since there are no properties available, the Properties dialog box is empty. Open a map, right-click an object, and select Properties.

RELATED TOPICS

[General tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

About Site Analyst

Microsoft Site Analyst™ is the advanced navigation tool for mapping the World Wide Web and for managing your Web site. Whether you're a Webmaster, an information architect, or a site publisher, Microsoft Site Analyst gives you the tools you need to solve your site management problems.

For more information about this product, see the [online User's Guide](#).

Import Usage Data dialog box

Use this dialog box to import information about how people are using your site. Usage data consists of one or both of these types of information:

- A tally of the number of times a page or other site resource was accessed during a certain time period, often called *hit count*.
- A list of the URLs from which other Web users are clicking hyperlinks to hit your site—that is, the Referrers.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose File|Import Usage Data.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
File name	Enter the file name (or browse for it).
Referrers Only	Imports only the URLs from which the hits originated.
Referrers and Hits	Imports both hits and referrer URLs.
Replace Previous	Replaces the previous hit count information and imports the most recent hit counts.
Accumulate	Imports a cumulative total of all hit counts since you first started importing usage data.
Set Routes by Hits	Resets the routes in your map so that the busiest links have the most prominence in the hierarchy.

RELATED TOPICS

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

Export Tree View dialog box

Use this dialog box to export the Tree view as an HTML file, or as a tab-delimited text file into a spreadsheet or database.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose File|Export|Tree View.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Format	Choose HTML or Tab Delimited Text.
File name	Accept the default path and file name or enter a different one (or browse for it).

RELATED TOPICS

[Exporting to HTML format](#)

Export Results dialog box

Use this dialog box to export the results window as an HTML file, or as a tab-delimited text file into a spreadsheet or database.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose File|Export|Results.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Format	Choose HTML or Tab Delimited Text.
File name	Accept the default path and file name or enter a different one (or browse for it).

RELATED TOPICS

[Exporting to HTML format](#)

Export Link Info dialog box

Use this dialog box to export the Link Info window as an HTML file, or as a tab-delimited text file into a spreadsheet or database.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose File|Export|Link Info.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Format	Choose HTML or Tab Delimited Text.
File name	Accept the default path and file name or enter a different one (or browse for it).

RELATED TOPICS

[Exporting to HTML format](#)

General tab (Mapping from File Options dialog box)

Use this tab to view and change mapping options.

To access this tab:

- Choose File|New|Map from File, and click the Options button on the dialog box. Select the General tab.
- Choose Explore|Site or Branch, and click the Options button on the dialog box.
- Choose Mapping|MappingOptions. (The map you're working with must have been created from a local file or networked filesystem. Otherwise, the Mapping from URL Options dialog box will appear.)

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Creation Options	Lists map creation options.
Ignore Case of URLs	When checked, this option ignores the capitalization of URLs that Site Analyst looks up.
Exploration Options	Lists the exploration options.
If No Default File, Map All Files in Directory	Selected by default, this option "cooks up" a temporary page consisting of links to every file in the referenced directory. This action applies only when Site Analyst finds links that point to a directory that uses a trailing slash and does not contain a default file name. When this option is cleared, Site Analyst reports these links as broken.
Verify Offsite Links (Site Analyst Pro Edition)	Verifies (looks up) offsite links (links to objects on other sites). Site Analyst only verifies that each offsite link exists; it doesn't look up any of the links on an offsite page. A question mark will still appear next to the offsite object in the map.
Honor Robot Protocol	When checked, this option ensures that Site Analyst will not explore any area of a site that is set up to keep out spiders. Note: If you use the Extensions tab to explore additional offsite domains, Site Analyst will automatically obey any robot protocol that has been set up for those sites.
Local Site Root Directory	When you first create a map from a filesystem, this option is informational only; it shows you the site root that you entered in the Home Page Path and File name box in the New Map from File dialog box. Later, if you move your site to a different filesystem location, or you want to share the map with others who have mapped a local drive to a different drive letter, you may want to change the local path.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a map from a filesystem](#)

[Verifying offsite links](#)

[General tab \(Mapping Options dialog box\)](#)

[Site Copy tab \(Mapping from URL Options\)](#)

[Extensions tab \(Mapping Options\)](#)

[Restrictions tab \(Mapping Options\)](#)

General tab (Mapping from URL Options dialog box)

Use this tab to view and change mapping options.

To access this tab:

- Choose File|New|Map from URL, and click the Options button on the dialog box. Select the General tab.
- Choose Mapping|Mapping Options. (The map you're working with must have been created from a URL. Otherwise, the Mapping from File Options dialog box will appear.)

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Creation Options	Lists map creation options.
Ignore Case of URLs	When checked, this option ignores the capitalization of URLs that Site Analyst looks up.
Ignore Default WebMaps	When checked, this option ignores any default WebMaps found on the site you're mapping. (Some Webmasters create maps of their sites and post them. Site Analyst detects this map and displays it in the map window.)
Exploration Options	Lists the exploration options.
Verify Offsite Links	Verifies (looks up) offsite links (links to objects on other sites). Site Analyst only verifies that each offsite link exists; it doesn't look up any of the links on an offsite page. A question mark will still appear next to the offsite object in the map.
Honor Robot Protocol	When checked, this option ensures that Site Analyst will not explore any area of a site that is set up to keep out spiders. Note: If you use the Extensions tab to explore additional offsite domains, Site Analyst will automatically obey any robot protocol that has been set up for those sites.
User Agent	Lists you enter of the user agent you want Site Analyst to employ when it maps the site. The most common choices are: Microsoft (the default), Mozilla 2.0, and Mozilla 3.0.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a map from a URL](#)

[Verifying offsite links](#)

[General tab \(Mapping Options dialog box\)](#)

[Site Copy tab \(Mapping from URL Options\)](#)

[Extensions tab \(Mapping Options\)](#)

[Restrictions tab \(Mapping Options\)](#)

Site Copy tab (Mapping from URL Options dialog box)

Use this tab to view and change mapping options. Use the Site Copy tab to copy a site from a Web server to your local hard disk as Site Analyst builds the map.

To access this tab:

- Choose File|New|Map from URL, and click the Options button on the dialog box. Select the Site Copy tab.
- Choose Mapping|Mapping Options. (The map you're working with must have been created from a URL. Otherwise, the Mapping from File Options dialog box will appear.)

Field	Description
Copy Site	<p>When checked, this option copies a site from a Web server to your local hard disk as Site Analyst builds the map. If the directory already contains one or more files, Site Analyst displays a warning message. You can still copy the site, but some files may be overwritten.</p> <p>Note: Be sure to select Ignore Default WebMaps on the General tab. If you don't, Site Analyst might not copy all the files you expect it to.</p>
Local Site Root Directory	<p>Enter the directory name (or browse for it) where you want to copy the site.</p>

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a map from a filesystem](#)

[Extensions tab \(Mapping Options\)](#)

[Restrictions tab \(Mapping Options\)](#)

Extensions tab (Mapping Options dialog box)

Use this tab to explore additional [domains](#) when you create a map.

To access this tab:

- Choose File|New|Map from URL or Map from File, and click the Options button on the dialog box. Select the Extensions tab.
- Choose Mapping|Mapping Options.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
None	When this option is selected (as it is by default), no extensions are activated.
All Other Domains	Explores <i>all</i> other domains (or relative paths if you're mapping on a filesystem) when mapping the site.
Auto-Explore URLs Starting With	When checked, this option explores the domains you specify. When you add domains or paths, they are automatically listed in the area below this button.
New Entry	Enter the domain and click Add. You can also add areas of your site that are not directly off the site root. For example, if you start mapping at <i>www.mysite/products</i> , and you keep all your site's graphics in a directory called <i>www.mysite/graphics</i> , you'll need to add <i>www.mysite/graphics</i> to the Extensions list, since Site Analyst would only map resources linked to the <i>products</i> subdirectory and below.

Warning: If the Explore Entire Site checkbox is checked on the New File dialog box, Site Analyst will explore *all* sites you've specified on the Extensions tab (in addition to the exploring the site you're mapping). This includes public Web sites that you have links to in your site. This process could take a very long time if any of these sites are large.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a map from a URL](#)

[General tab \(Mapping Options dialog box\)](#)

[Restrictions tab \(Mapping Options\)](#)

Restrictions tab (Mapping Options dialog box)

Use this tab to ignore the particular [domains](#) or paths you specify when Site Analyst creates a map.

To access this tab:

- Choose File|New|Map from URL or Map from File, and click the Options button on the dialog box. Select the Restrictions tab.
- Choose Mapping|Mapping Options.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Restrictions	When checked, Site Analyst ignores the particular domains or paths you specify when it creates a map.
New Entry	Enter the domain or path you want to exclude from being mapped, and click Add. When you add a domain or path, it is automatically listed in the area below this button. Note: If you're mapping from a filesystem, do not enter the full local path. Instead, enter just the site root. For example, in this full local path, <i>g:\mysiteroot\products</i> , you would only enter <i>\products</i> .

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a map from a URL](#)

[General tab \(Mapping Options dialog box\)](#)

[Extensions tab \(Mapping Options\)](#)

Remap dialog box

Use this dialog box to remap a site once you've made changes and corrections to your site.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Mapping|Remap Site.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Explore Options	These options allow you to analyze any additions, deletions, or changes you've made to the site.
Entire Site	Explores the entire site. You can analyze any additions, deletions, or changes you've made to the whole site.
Previously Explored Pages	Explores only the previously explored pages. You can analyze any additions, deletions, or changes you've made to the level you explored previously.
Update Options	These options allow you to update the map with options you may not have set up originally.
Verify Offsite Links	Verifies links that point to an object on a different site from the page on which the link resides.
Set Routes by URL	Sets the map routes by URL hierarchy. This organizes your map according to how your site is actually structured, not according to the order in which the links are discovered on pages.
Copy Annotation	Copies annotations from the original map of the site into this map. This way, you don't lose any notes you may have entered or changed for the original map (on the Annotations tab of the Properties dialog box). Note: This does not copy over any META tag data that is imported with the map.
Reporting Options	These options allow you to generate the listed reports to further analyze your changes.
Generate Site Reports	Generates the standard site reports (summary, index, broken links, and so on).
Report Directory	Enter a directory name or browse for it.
Report Prefix	Enter a report prefix name.
Show "Changed and New Object" Results Window	Generates a results window of what's new and changed in your site. Any objects that have been modified or added to the site will show up in the results window.
Show "Orphaned" Results Window	Generates a results window of objects that have been "orphaned" in the latest version of your site. This allows you to delete extraneous site resources, or see where you may have deleted links to a still-relevant resource.
Replace Original Map (and Rename Original as ".bak.wmp.")	Replaces the original map with the current map, and renames the original map as <i><file name> .bak.wmp</i> .

RELATED TOPICS

[Remapping a site](#)

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)


[Help on Reports](#)

[Exploring a site or branch of a map](#)

Generate Site Reports dialog box

Use this dialog box to generate site analysis reports.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Tools|Generate Site Reports.
- Click  on the Main toolbar.
- From the File|New|Map from URL dialog box, check the Generate Site Reports checkbox. (This option lets you generate reports when you create a new map.)

Field	Description
Report Directory	Specifies the location for the report directory. You can accept the default location directory or enter your own (or browse for it).
Report Prefix	Specifies the report prefix name. You can accept the default name, or enter any name you like. Site Analyst automatically appends a suffix of <i>html</i> for each report name. For example, the default report name for the Microsoft site summary report would be <i>microsoft_summary_.html</i> .
Save Copy of Map to Report Directory	When checked, Site Analyst saves a copy of the map (for example <i>www.microsoft.wmp</i>) with the site reports.

RELATED TOPICS

[Working with HTML Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Help on Reports](#)

Set Routes dialog box

Use this dialog box to set the routes in both views according to the URL hierarchy of the site or usage data.

To access this dialog box:

- Choose Mapping|Set Routes.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Set Routes by	
URL Hierarchy	Sets the main routes according to the URL hierarchy of the site. This organizes your map according to how your site is actually structured, not according to the order in which the links are discovered on pages.
Usage Data (Hits)	Sets the main routes according to the busiest link to each object. The busiest links are most prominent in the map.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating a map from a URL](#)


[Anatomy of a WebMap \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

Node Distance

Use this dialog box to determine how far apart you want to display map objects in Cyberbolic view.

To access this dialog box:

- Click  on the Cyberbolic toolbar.

Slide the indicator between Near and Far until the distance between objects is adjusted to your liking.

RELATED TOPICS

[Display Options dialog box](#)

[Changing the node distance in Cyberbolic view](#)

Quick Search Descriptions

Choose Tools|Quick Searches and then select the quick search you want.

The Quick Search descriptions are listed in the following table.

Hidden Objects	Searches for pages and other resources that are currently hidden, either individually (via the View Hide Object command) or by object type (with the View Display Options dialog box).
Home Site Objects	Searches for pages and other resources on the same domain as the site's home page.
Images Without ALT	Searches for images that don't have the optional ALT attribute text string.
Load Size Over 32K	Searches for pages whose load size (the size of the HTML page plus any linked inline resources, such as images) is larger than 32K.
Non-Home Site Objects	Searches for pages and other resources on a different domain than the site's home page.
Not Found Objects (404)	Searches for pages and other resources that didn't exist on the server when Site Analyst mapped the site.
Objects with Referrals	Searches for offsite InLinks that have been imported as usage data.
Unavailable Objects	Searches for pages and other resources that couldn't be reached when Site Analyst mapped the site. For a list of common HTTP error codes, see "Managing Links" in the User's Guide.
Unverified Objects	Searches for pages and other resources for which one or more links have been found, but which have not been verified as accessible.

RELATED TOPICS

[Using Quick Searches](#)

[Setting up the Search dialog box](#)

[Display Options dialog box](#)

Getting to the online User's Guide for this topic...

...is only three clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Help menu.
2. Choose User's Guide.
The Welcome file appears in your browser.
3. Select Creating and Customizing WebMaps.

Getting to the online User's Guide for this topic...

...is only three clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Help menu.
2. Choose User's Guide.
The Welcome file appears in your browser.
3. Select Anatomy of a WebMap.

Getting to the online User's Guide for this topic...

...is only three clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Help menu.
2. Choose User's Guide.
The Welcome file appears in your browser.
3. Select Working with HTML Reports.

Getting to the online User's Guide for this topic...

...is only three clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Help menu.
2. Choose User's Guide.
The Welcome file appears in your browser.
3. Select Managing Links.

Getting to the online User's Guide for this topic...

...is only three clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Help menu.
2. Choose User's Guide.
The Welcome file appears in your browser.
3. Select All About Routes.

Getting to the online User's Guide for this topic...

...is only three clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Help menu.
2. Choose User's Guide.
The Welcome file appears in your browser.
3. Select Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports.

Getting to the online User's Guide for this topic...

...is only three clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Help menu.
2. Choose User's Guide.
The Welcome file appears in your browser.
3. Select Site Management Tips and Techniques.

Getting to the HTML Help for reports...

...is only clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Tools menu.
2. Choose Generate Site Reports.
Fill in the information in the dialog box.
The Summary report automatically appears in your browser.
3. Click the word, [Help](#), at the top of each report.

Getting to the online User's Guide for this topic...

...is only three clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Help menu.
2. Choose User's Guide.
The Welcome file appears in your browser.
3. Select Site Analyst Setup.

Getting to the online User's Guide...

...is only two clicks away! Here's how:

1. Select the Help menu.
2. Choose User's Guide.
The Welcome file appears in your browser.
3. Select the topic you want and go from there!

Mapping Tasks

Listed below are the most common tasks you can do in Site Analyst. Be sure to read the online User's Guide (accessible from the Help menu) for complete information about all the tasks you can perform.

Choose from the following list for instructions on how to perform these tasks:

Basic tasks

[Opening a map](#)

[Saving a map](#)

[Printing a view or results](#)

[Exporting to HTML format](#)

[Creating a map from a URL](#)

[Creating a map from a filesystem](#)

[Viewing map objects in your Web browser](#)

[Exploring a site or branch of a map](#)

[Exploring a particular page](#)

[Hiding objects](#)

[Hiding all alternate routes](#)

[Locating and redisplaying hidden objects](#)

[Changing default mapping options](#)

[Changing the default display options](#)

[Changing labels for object types](#)

[Remapping a site](#)

[Using Quick Searches](#)

[Publishing a map](#)

[Adding a default map to your Web site](#)

Advanced tasks

[Creating quick searches](#)

[Setting up the Search dialog box](#)

[Changing properties and column order in the Results window](#)

[Changing how properties are sorted](#)

[Importing usage data](#)

[Using META tags in your maps](#)

[Changing properties and column order in the Link Info window](#)

[Comparing and updating maps](#)

[Changing how alternate routes are displayed](#)

[Resetting the routes](#)

[Changing the map's local path](#)

[Configuring helper applications](#)

[Creating an HTML table of contents of your site](#)

[Creating an HTML index of your site](#)

[Using HTML Reports](#)


[Verifying offsite links](#)

[Locating links to a changed resource \(InLinks\)](#)

[Locating orphans](#)

Opening a map


To open a map, use one of these methods:

- Choose File|Open or click  on the Main toolbar. The standard Windows Open dialog box appears. Enter (or browse for) the name of the map you want to open.
- From the desktop, Windows Explorer, or File Manager, drag any map file to the Site Analyst icon

or into the map window. Or, just double-click any map file.

Saving a map

To save a map:

1. Choose File|Save or File|Save As (to save the map under a new name) or click  on the Main toolbar. The standard Windows Save dialog box appears, suggesting the default WebMap file extension *wmp*.
2. Specify a file name and click Save. The map is saved with the current display and label settings.

Printing a view or results

To print a map:

1. Choose File|Print|Tree View, or File|Print|Cyberbolic View, or File|Print|Results. **Note:** You have to perform a search or compare and update operation to make the Print|Results menu item active.
2. In the Print dialog box, set up your options, and click OK. Site Analyst prints the view or results.

Site Analyst prints the view using the current display option and label settings, as well as the expansion level currently in effect. Site Analyst prints the results window using the current column settings.

You can use the Print Preview command on the File menu to see how your view or results will appear when they are printed.

Exporting to HTML format

You can export a map from Tree view only.

To export a map:

1. Set up the map window to display exactly what you want to export.
2. Choose File|Export|Tree View. The Export dialog box appears.
3. Choose HTML from the Format list.
4. Enter (or browse for) the file name. By default, Site Analyst names the file *Tree.htm*.
5. Click Save. The HTML “snapshot” of the current map window automatically loads into your default Web browser.

To export results:


1. Set up the results window to display exactly what you want to export.
2. Choose File|Export|Results. The Export dialog box appears.
3. Choose HTML from the Format list.
4. Enter (or browse for) the file name. By default, Site Analyst names the file *Search.htm* (or *Compare.htm* if you’ve done a comparison operation).
5. Click Save. The HTML “snapshot” of the current results window automatically loads into your default Web browser.

To export link info:

1. Set up the Link Info window to display exactly what you want to export.
2. Choose File|Export|Link Info. The Export dialog box appears.
3. Choose HTML from the Format list.
4. Enter (or browse for) the file name. By default, Site Analyst names the file *Links.htm*.
5. Click Save. The HTML “snapshot” of the current Link Info window automatically loads into your default Web browser.

Creating a map from a URL

To create a map from a URL:


1. Choose File|New|Map from URL. **Shortcuts:** Choose  on the Main toolbar, or press *Ctrl+N* and choose the URL button. Click OK. The New Map from URL dialog box appears.
2. Enter a URL.
3. Select your options on the dialog box.
4. For more options, click the Options button. The [Mapping from URL Options dialog box](#) appears, which offers numerous choices on the various tabs.
5. Click OK.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Creating a map from a filesystem

To create a map from a filesystem:

1. Choose File|New|Map from File. **Shortcuts:** Choose  on the Main toolbar, or press *Ctrl+N* and choose the File button. Click OK. The New Map from File dialog box appears.
2. Enter the path and file name for the home page (or any other page in the site where you want to start mapping). For example, *c:\nc\html\winhelp.htm*.
3. Enter the domain and root directory for the site (for example, *www.microsoft.com*). If you want to start mapping the site from a page other than the site's home page, add the path to that page after the domain name (for example, *www.microsoft.com/products/default.asp*).
4. If you have CGI scripts in your site, and they're *not* located in *cgi-bin* (where "\ " is the site root), enter or browse for their location in the CGI Bin Directory box.
5. Select your options on the dialog box.
6. For more options, click the Options button. The [Mapping from File Options dialog box](#) appears, which offers numerous choices on the various tabs.
7. Click OK.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Viewing map objects in your Web browser

To view a page or other resource in your browser:

1. In either Tree or Cyberbolic view, double-click the map object. Site Analyst launches your Web browser and displays the object.
2. You can arrange the windows so that the map window and your browser are side-by-side. In Windows 95, close all applications other than Site Analyst and your browser, then right-click a blank area on the Windows taskbar. Choose Tile Vertically from the menu that appears.
3. Continue double-clicking objects to browse the Web directly from your map.

Exploring the site or branch of a map

When you first create a map, you can automatically explore the entire site by checking the Explore Entire Site checkbox in the New Map dialog box. If you want to explore a site manually when you first create a map, or at any time when you're working with the map, clear this checkbox, and then use the Explore dialog box to specify the options you want and to start the exploration process.

To explore a site:

1. Choose Mapping|Explore|Site.
2. Site Analyst will explore the site from the top down, beginning at the home page (or where it left off last time you explored), to the limits you specify in this dialog box. (Site Analyst Standard Edition limits exploration to 150 pages).

Note: You can set routes in the map by the structure of URLs in your site.

4. For more options, click the Options button and edit the settings on the various tabs.

To explore a branch of the map:

1. At any point in the map, choose Mapping|Explore|Branch.
2. Site Analyst will explore only that branch of the map, to the limits you specify in this dialog box.

Note: You can set routes in the map by the structure of URLs in your site. Note that *all* routes in the map will be set by URL hierarchy, not just this branch.

4. For more options, click the Options button and edit the settings on the various tabs.

For more details on each option, click the Help button on the dialog box.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Exploring a particular page

To explore a page:

- In Tree view, click the question mark icon.
- In Cyberbolic view, right-click the page and choose Explore Page. (The question mark in Cyberbolic view is not clickable; it's just an indicator to tell you the page isn't explored yet.)

When you explore, the question mark icon does one of the following things:

- It disappears if the page contains no links to other objects.
- In Tree view, it turns into a minus if the page contains one or more links to other objects.
- It remains a question mark if Site Analyst couldn't access the page. The label will turn red, indicating that the page is unreachable.

Note: Site Analyst Standard Edition has a limit of 150 explored pages.

RELATED TOPICS

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

Hiding objects

When you hide an object, you hide all routes to that object.

To hide an object:

1. Select the object you want to hide. You can select the object in either Tree or Cyberbolic view.
2. Choose View|Object Properties, or choose Properties from the right-click menu. The Properties dialog box appears.
3. Select Hide All Routes, and click OK.

Shortcuts: Select the object in the map, and press *Ctrl+H*.
 Select the object in the map, and choose View|Hide Object.

RELATED TOPICS

[All about routes \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Hiding all alternate routes

You must hide all alternate routes to an object, not just one alternate route.

To hide all alternate routes to an object:

1. Select the object that has alternate routes you want to hide. You can select either the main route or an alternate route to the object.
2. Choose View|Object Properties or choose Properties from the right-click menu. The Properties dialog box appears.
3. Select Hide All Alternate Routes, and click OK. The main route to the object will appear in the map window, but all alternate routes will be hidden.

RELATED TOPICS

[All about routes \(User's Guide\)](#)

Locating and redisplaying hidden objects

To redisplay hidden objects, search for them as follows:

1. Choose Tools|Quick Search.
2. Choose Hidden Objects. An automatic search occurs for hidden objects. If any are found, they are displayed disabled in the Search Results window.
3. To redisplay a hidden object, select it in the Search Results window. The object appears selected and disabled in the map window. (You may have to minimize the Search Results window to see the map window.)
4. To “un-hide” the hidden object, right-click it and choose Properties.
5. Clear Hide All Routes or Hide All Alternate Routes, and click OK. The object appears is no longer disabled in the map window.

RELATED TOPICS

[Using Quick Searches](#)

[Setting up the Search dialog box](#)

[Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

Changing default mapping options

To change the default mapping options:

1. Choose Mapping|Mapping Options, or choose Options from the New Map from URL (or File) dialog box.
2. On each tab of the dialog box, change the settings to your liking. Click OK when you're satisfied with your choices.


Mapping options are saved with the map. The next time you open your map, the options will be as you last set them. For more details on each option, click the Help button on the [Mapping Options dialog box](#) .

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Changing the default display options


To change the default display options:

1. Choose View|Display Options, or click  on the Main toolbar. The [Display Options dialog box](#) appears.
2. Select the Tree or Cyberbolic tab. Change the settings to your liking.
3. Click Save As Default to save your new defaults for the current map and for all new maps you create.
4. Click OK.

For more details on each option, click the Help button on the dialog box.

Changing labels for object types

To change the label for an object type:

1. Choose View|Label Options, or click  on the Main toolbar. The [Labels dialog box](#) appears.
2. To use the same labels for all object types, select Apply to All Object Types. To use different labels for each object type, select an object type from the list.
3. Select a First Choice for the label; this will be the default for the selected object type.
4. Select an alternate choice for the label (if your first choice is not available).
If you don't specify an alternate choice, and the first choice isn't available, the [Link URL](#) will be used.
5. Click Apply whenever you want to see how your label choices are affecting the map window.
6. To save your label settings as the default (used with all *new* maps), click Save As Default. To use these label settings on an existing map, click Load Default.
7. When you've finished making changes, click OK.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Remapping a site

You can remap a site after you've made changes to it.

To remap a site:

1. Choose Mapping|Remap Site. The [Remap Site dialog box](#) appears.
2. Choose your Explore Options, Update Options, and Reporting Options.
3. Select Replace Original Map (and Rename Original ".bak.wmp") if you want to keep a backup copy of your original map.
4. Click OK.

The new map appears in a map window.

RELATED TOPICS

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

Using Quick Searches

Site Analyst's predefined searches offer the easiest and fastest way to search a map. The pre-set searches are available from the Tools|Quick Search menu.

To use a quick search:

1. Choose Tools|Quick Search.
2. Choose one of the predefined searches from the submenu. For example, click Home Site Objects.

Site Analyst searches for pages and other resources on the same domain as the site's home page. The results are displayed in a Search Results window.

RELATED TOPICS

[Quick Search descriptions](#)

[Creating Quick Searches](#)

[Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

Publishing a map

To publish a map:

1. Open the map you want to publish.
2. Choose File|Publish. The Publish dialog box appears.
3. Specify the path and file name for the published map. The *wmp* extension is appended automatically to the file name.
4. Decide which types of objects you want to include in the published map. Object types that you don't include are deleted from the published map.

If you've already set up the display options with the object types you want published, notice that the Publish dialog box options are automatically set up the same way. Simply click OK. The map is compressed and saved in your maps directory, with the name you specify.

If you want to set up different publish options, select Publish All Objects or select individual object types in the Publish Only list. (Pages are always published with a map.) You can also include alternate routes. Click OK.

Note: If you want to save your customized publish options to use over and over again, click Save As Default before you click OK to publish the map. Whenever you want to use these options, click Load Default.

Adding a default map to your Web site

The default map for your site should meet the following criteria:


- It should be located in your site's root directory
- It should be named *default.wmp*
- It should load quickly; that is, it shouldn't be too large (no more than about 150K)
- It should show the basic structure of your site

To add a default map to your Web site:

1. Make a copy of your published map, and name the copy *default.wmp*.
2. Put the *default.wmp* file in the root directory of your site (the directory containing the home page).
3. Add the MIME type *application/webmap* to your Web server, and map the extension *wmp* to this type. You only need to configure the MIME type once.

Creating quick searches

To create a quick (customized) search:

1. Choose Tools|Custom Search or click  on the Main toolbar.
2. Set up the Search dialog box like this (for example):
Search: Entire Map
Object Type: Pages
Field: Load Size
Modifiers: Greater Than or Equal to
Value: 10000
3. Click Save. In the Search Name field, enter a name for this search—for instance, *pages100K*. Notice that your new Quick Search now appears at the top of the Search Type list.
4. Click Search to perform the search.

RELATED TOPICS

[Searching Maps and Creating Custom Reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

Setting up the Search dialog box

Use the Search dialog box to specify the search criteria you want. The search criteria you can specify includes the following:

Search	The part of the map you want to search.
Search Type	The type of search you want to use (custom, one of the quick searches, or your own customized quick search).
Object Type	The type of objects you want to search for.
Field	Which of the fields you want to search through.
Modifiers	A search option, such as where the text string occurs in the field or whether a numeric criterion is greater than or equal to a specified value.
Not	A search option, where you can search for criteria that does NOT match the specified criteria in the Modifiers box.
Value	A text string, or a numeric or Boolean value.
Match Case	A search option, where you can exactly match the capitalization of the text string specified in the Modifiers box.

RELATED TOPICS

[Search dialog box](#)

[Search Results window](#)

Changing properties and column order in the Results window

To change the properties (and column order) in the Results window:

1. Perform a search operation and have the results window visible.
2. Choose View|Columns|Results Columns (or right-click any column header in the active results window, and then choose Columns). The [Results Column dialog box](#) appears.
The Show These Properties list box on the right shows the properties (column arrangements) that are currently displayed in the results window. The Available Properties scroll list on the left shows all available properties, including those that are *not* relevant to your search.
3. Select a property that you want to add to the column arrangement and click Add. (You can also double-click a property to move it, and you can select a group of properties (Ctrl-click each one) and then click Add.)
4. You can add all the properties with the Add All button. Likewise, you can remove a property one at a time or remove them all and set up your properties and column arrangements from scratch.
5. You can reorder the properties column arrangements by highlighting a property and clicking Move Up or Move Down.
6. When you've finished making changes and arranging column order, check the Quick Columns choice at the top left and choose an object type. Then, click Done.

RELATED TOPICS

[Search Results window](#)

[Using Quick Searches](#)

[Setting up the Search dialog box](#)

Changing how properties are sorted

To change the way properties are sorted in the Search Results window:

Click the column header for the property.

The following changes occur:

Text	The text strings will be arranged in alphabetical order. Click the column header again to arrange the text strings in reverse alphabetical order.
Dates	The dates in the column will be arranged in descending order to show most recent dates first. Click the header again to arrange the dates in ascending order (oldest date first).
Numeric	The numbers will be arranged in descending order (highest number first). Click the column header again to arrange the numbers in ascending order (lowest number first).
Boolean	All of the False values will be shown first, then the True values. Click the column header again to show the True values first.

RELATED TOPICS

[Changing properties and column order in Results window](#)

Importing usage data

Once you have your log files ready, follow these steps to import the information into your map:

1. Choose File|Import Usage Data. The [Import Usage Data dialog box](#) appears.
2. Type or browse for the file name.
3. Select the Referrers Only button to see the URLs that the hits originated from.
4. Select the Referrers and Hits button to see both hits and referrer URLs in your map.
5. Click Replace Previous to see the most recent hit counts (if you've imported usage data previously).
6. Click Accumulate to see a cumulative total of *all* hit counts since you first started importing data.
7. Check Set Routes by Hits so that the busiest links have the most prominence in the map hierarchy.

RELATED TOPICS

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

Using META tag data in your maps

As long as your META tag NAME attributes are *exactly the same* as any of the fields on the Annotations tab of the Properties dialog box, they will be automatically imported into the Annotations tab when you create a map.

If you have META tag data in your map, you can quickly view and search for the CONTENT data.

For example, if you have three META tags like this, the CONTENT data in all three tags will appear in the Annotations tab fields with the same names:

```
<META NAME="AUTHOR" CONTENT="Elmo@microsoft.com">
```

```
<META NAME="DATE" CONTENT="Fri, 25 Oct 1996 15:56:23">
```

```
<META NAME="NOTES" CONTENT="Update graphics ASAP">
```

Now this information is part of both your site and the map.

Note that your NAME attribute must be the same as the Annotations tab fields:

Name

Source Path

Author

Date (format is determined by your current Windows setting)

Notes

Private Notes

Note: Site Analyst can only *read* your META tag information and insert it into the map. It cannot *write* any new data you enter back into your HTML files.

RELATED TOPICS

[Annotations tab \(Properties dialog box\)](#)

Changing properties and column order in the Link Info window

To change the properties (and column order) in the Link Info window:

1. Right-click any column header in the Link Info window, then choose Columns (or click the Columns button). The [Configure Columns dialog box](#) appears.
The Show These Properties list box on the right shows the properties (column arrangements) that are currently displayed in the Link Info window.
2. From the Available Properties list, select a property that you want to add to the column arrangement and click Add. (You can also double-click a property to move it, and you can select a group of properties (Ctrl-click each one) and then click Add.)
3. You can add all the properties with the Add All button. Likewise, you can remove a property one at a time or remove them all and set up your properties and column arrangements from scratch.
4. You can reorder the properties column arrangements by highlighting a property and clicking Move Up or Move Down.
5. When you've finished making changes and arranging column order, click Done. The properties will be displayed in columns in the order (left to right) you've arranged.


RELATED TOPICS

[Link Properties](#)

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

Comparing and updating maps

To compare and update two maps:


1. Open the two maps you want to compare.
2. If you're comparing maps of two similar sites, use the Explore command to explore both maps to the same level.
3. Choose Tools|Compare and Update or click  on the Main toolbar. The Compare and Update dialog box appears.
4. For the Source WebMap, choose the map with customizations you want to preserve, usually the older of the two maps.
5. For the Target WebMap, choose the map you want to update with the source map's customizations, usually the newer of the two maps.
6. If you want to see comparison reports, select one or both of the options in the Compare area.
7. To update the target map with the customizations of the source map, select Update Annotations from Source WebMap to Target WebMap.
8. Click OK. If you selected either of the Compare options, the appropriate comparison results appear: Orphaned Objects window (for the source map) or the Changed and New Objects window (for the target map).

RELATED TOPICS

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

Changing how alternate routes are displayed

To change how alternate routes are displayed:

1. Choose View|Display Options or click  on the Main toolbar. The [Display Options dialog box](#) appears.
2. In the Display As section, select the Link Icons button, then click OK.

For more details on each option, click the Help button on the dialog box.

RELATED TOPICS

[All About Routes \(User's Guide\)](#)

Resetting the routes

To change the routes:

1. Choose Mapping|Set Routes By.
2. Click the URL Hierarchy button to set routes by the site's URL hierarchy.
3. Click the Usage Data button to set routes by usage data (hit counts).
4. Click OK.

RELATED TOPICS

[All About Routes \(User's Guide\)](#)

Changing the map's local path

To change the map's local path:

1. Choose Mapping|Mapping Options. The [Mapping Options dialog box](#) appears.
2. On the General tab, enter (or browse for) the new local path in the Local Site Root Directory text box.
3. Click OK.

For more details on each option, click the Help button on the dialog box.

RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Configuring helper applications

To configure helper applications:

1. Choose View|Program Options. The [Program Options dialog box](#) appears.
2. Select the Helpers tab. A list of current applications appears in the Helper Applications list.
3. In the Object Type list, choose the type of object you want to configure a helper app for.
4. Click Add. The Add Helper dialog box appears.
5. Enter (or browse for) the executable file of the application that you want to configure.
6. Click OK to return to the Helpers tab.
7. In the Menu Text box, type the name as you want it to appear in the Launch Helper App menu (on the Tools menu and right-click menu).
8. In the Parameters box, specify the file information or other parameters required by the application.
9. Click Apply or OK.

For more details on each option, click the Help button on the dialog box.

RELATED TOPICS

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

Creating an HTML table of contents of your site

To create an HTML table of contents:

1. Set up the map window so that it displays exactly what you want to include in the table of contents.
If you want to print the entire map, you should show all objects and use the View|Expand All command.
2. Choose File|Export|Tree View. The [Export dialog box](#) appears.
3. Choose HTML from the Format list.
4. Use the standard Save dialog box features to specify the name of the HTML file. Site Analyst suggests the default file extension *.htm*.
5. Click Save. The HTML table of contents file automatically loads into your default Web browser.


RELATED TOPICS

[Creating and Customizing WebMaps \(User's Guide\)](#)

Creating an HTML index of your site

You can create a hyperlinked index of all the pages in your site. With one click, you can include this index as a quick reference to your site.

To create an HTML index of your site:

1. If you didn't generate HTML reports when you first mapped your site, do so now: Choose Tools| Generate Site Reports or click  on the Main toolbar.
2. Specify a name and directory for the reports. After a few moments, the Summary Report of your site appears in your browser.
3. Click the Index link to display the Page Index.
4. Now click Publishable Version of this Index. This will delete the page icons in the Page Index (these icons link to other parts of your site reports, which is probably not useful for the index you want to publish).
5. You can now add this index page to your site.

RELATED TOPICS

[Using HTML Reports](#)

[Working with HTML reports \(User's Guide\)](#)


Using HTML Reports

You can generate site reports as you create a new map, or you can generate reports for a map you are viewing.

To generate site reports when you create a map:

1. Choose File|New|Map from URL. The [New Map from URL dialog box](#) appears.
2. In the Home Page Address box, enter the URL of the site you want to map.
3. Select the Generate Site Reports checkbox.
4. After specifying the mapping options you want, click OK.
5. In the Generate Site Reports dialog box, specify the location to save the report files. Site Analyst automatically names the files with a prefix based on the domain name of the site you're mapping, and it appends a suffix that identifies each report file. You can specify a different prefix name in the Report Prefix box.
6. To save a copy of the map with the site reports, select the checkbox called Save Copy of Map to Report Directory.
7. Click OK.

To generate site reports for a map you're already viewing:

1. Choose Tools|Generate Site Reports or click  on the Main toolbar. The [Generate Site Reports dialog box](#) appears.
2. Follow the same procedures described above in steps 5, 6 and 7.

RELATED TOPICS

[Help on Reports](#)

[Working with HTML reports \(User's Guide\)](#)

Locating links to a changed resource (InLinks)

To locate links to an object that has changed:

1. Select the object (in the map or results window) that changed.
2. Display the Link Info window.
3. Click the InLinks button. All links to the selected object (InLinks) appear in the list.
Note that if the map contains explored offsite links, the Links list could include links from those other sites.
4. Select a link that you want to check further, and click Follow. The page where the link originates is selected in the map.
5. To display the newly selected page in your Web browser, double-click the object in the map. Now you can inspect the source page and locate the link in question.
6. If you need to change or delete the link because it's no longer appropriate, launch your helper application to edit the source page.

Note: Be sure to fix any newly broken links before you remap the site. Otherwise, the currently unavailable object won't appear in the map.


RELATED TOPICS

[Managing Links](#)

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

Locating orphans

To see pages that have links to an orphaned object:

1. Perform a Compare and Update operation: Click  on the toolbar or choose Tools|Compare and Update.
2. In the [Compare and Update dialog box](#) , select Show “Orphaned Objects” Results Window.
3. In the Orphaned Objects results window, right-click the object and choose Links. The [Link Info window](#) appears.
4. Select the InLinks button. All links to the selected object appear in the Links list.
5. To inspect the orphaned page to see if it’s really a resource that doesn’t belong in the site anymore, simply double-click the object in the results window to display it in your browser.

RELATED TOPICS

[Managing Links](#)


[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User’s Guide\)](#)

Verifying offsite links

To verify offsite links during site exploration:

1. When you create a map, or when you use the Explore command on an existing map, click the Options button. The [Mapping from URL Options dialog box](#) appears.
2. On the General tab, select Verify Offsite Links.
3. Click OK. As it explores the site, Site Analyst checks to see if the object that each offsite link points to exists and is reachable. If an object is unavailable, all links to it in the map are displayed in red.

To verify offsite links without exploring:

1. Choose Verify Links from the Mapping menu or click  on the Main toolbar. The [Verify Links dialog box](#) appears.
2. Select Offsite Links.
3. If you want to verify all offsite links, click the All Links button.
4. If you want to re-verify only those offsite links that were broken the last time you verified them, click Broken Links Only.
5. Click Verify. Any offsite links that are displayed in red are either unavailable or the links to them are truly broken.

Note: The newly verified objects still have a question mark icon. Even though Site Analyst has verified that the objects exist, it hasn't yet explored them.

RELATED TOPICS

[Managing Links \(User's Guide\)](#)

Object and route label colors

The various colors in Microsoft maps help you quickly recognize what kind of object you're looking at.

This Color	Identifies
Black	Onsite, main routes through the site. See "Main and alternate routes (black and green labels)," in the User's Guide ("Anatomy of a WebMap").
Blue	Offsite objects.
Green	Alternate routes to an object. See "Main and alternate routes (black and green labels)," in the User's Guide ("Anatomy of a WebMap").
Red	An unavailable object (broken hyperlink, unavailable server, and so on); red overrides any other color assignment
Magenta	The selected object, in the Cyberbolic view only.
	Also, the most-used routes (busiest links) are shown with magenta lines between objects (only in Cyberbolic view). This feature is available only if you've imported usage data into your map; see section 8.2, "Importing usage data," in the User's Guide for details.
Cyan	The home page, in the Cyberbolic view only.

RELATED TOPICS

[Anatomy of a WebMap](#)

[Site Management Tips and Techniques](#)

Cyberbolic Tasks

Choose from the following list for instructions on these tasks:

[About Cyberbolic view](#)

[Changing the Cyberbolic pop-up label](#)

[Changing the label font size in Cyberbolic view](#)

[Changing the orientation in Cyberbolic view](#)

[Changing the node distance in Cyberbolic view](#)

[Showing the busiest link in Cyberbolic view](#)

[Centering the selected object in Cyberbolic view](#)

[Enabling snap mode in Cyberbolic view](#)

[Exploring a page in Cyberbolic view](#)

[Showing the common ancestor](#)

[Tips for using Cyberbolic view](#)

About Cyberbolic view

The Cyberbolic view, shown in the right pane of the map window, represents the Web site as just that--a web of relationships among pages and other site resources. When you click an object in the Cyberbolic view, it moves to the center of the pane (unless you specify otherwise), and the objects linked to it fan out accordingly. Unlike the Tree view, the Cyberbolic view is not linear. Its strength lies in the way it helps you immediately grasp the layout of a Web site. It's also very helpful if you've imported usage data, since it shows the busiest links in a different color. Because of its web-like nature, the best way to understand the Cyberbolic view is just to play with it.

Since the Cyberbolic view is most useful for giving you a quick, global view of a site, by default it shows only pages, and no alternate routes. (You can change what's shown by adjusting display options. This default scheme reduces clutter and allows more room for page labels. When other site objects--such as graphic files--are shown, every object except pages is shown with an icon that identifies its type, and with a descriptive label. Additionally, the Cyberbolic view offers a pop-up label that appears when you move your cursor over an object. (The pop-up labels are handy because they provide the full text of an object's label, which may be truncated in the other labels.) You can change both labels independently.

There are no plus or minus icons in the Cyberbolic view. All children are always shown (the map is always fully expanded), so there is no concept of expanding or collapsing the map in this view. Question mark icons are shown in the Cyberbolic view, but--unlike in the Tree view--are not clickable. In the Cyberbolic view, question mark icons are just an indication of which pages are unexplored; explored pages, or pages without children, have no question mark.

There are a number of ways you can tailor the Cyberbolic view to your liking. Cyberbolic options are available from several places:

- View menu: Choose Display Options, then the Cyberbolic tab.
- View menu: Choose Label Options, then change options for the Cyberbolic pop-up label.
- View menu: Choose Program Options, then the Cyberbolic tab.
- Right-click anywhere in the Cyberbolic view for a menu of options.
- Click buttons on the Cyberbolic toolbar.

RELATED TOPICS

[About Tree view](#)

[Changing object labels](#)

[Changing display options](#)

[Anatomy of a WebMap \(User's Guide\)](#)

About Tree view

The Tree view, shown in the left pane of the map window, is similar to an outline or a family tree. If you've used the Windows Explorer or File Manager, you'll find that the Tree view works in much the same way. In the Tree view, pages and other Web site resources are shown in a linear hierarchy, with the home page at the top. The children of the home page--that is, pages and other resources linked to that page--are shown indented beneath the home page, the grandchildren of the home page are shown a level down from there, and so on.

In the Tree view, every object in the map has an icon associated with it that gives you a hint about what type of object it is. For example, a page has an icon of a sheet of paper. Also, every object has a label (some text that describes the object).

In this view, some pages might have control icons next to them. Control icons appear as plus signs, minus signs, or question marks. For more information about control icons, see the Related Topics section (below) for the User's Guide.

RELATED TOPICS


[About Cyberbolic view](#)

[Changing object labels](#)

[Anatomy of a WebMap](#)

Changing the Cyberbolic pop-up label

To change the Cyberbolic pop-up label:


1. Choose View|Label Options or click  on the Main toolbar. The Labels dialog box appears.
In the Cyberbolic Pop-Up area, there are two buttons:
Use Node Label (which means to use the same label settings you're using for the "main" label)
Use Alternate Label (which means to use a different label, the choices of which are in the list).
2. Click Use Alternate Label.
3. Choose the type of label you want.
4. Click OK.

RELATED TOPICS

[Labels dialog box](#)

Changing the label font size in Cyberbolic view

To change label font size:

1. Choose View|Display Options or click  on the Main toolbar. The Display Options dialog box appears.
2. Select the Cyberbolic tab.
3. In the Font Size drop-down box, select the font size you want, either small, medium, or large.
4. Click OK.

RELATED TOPICS


[Cyberbolic tab \(Display Options\)](#)


Changing the orientation in Cyberbolic view


The Cyberbolic view can be displayed in one of two ways:

- With the home page at the left side of the Cyberbolic pane and with the other pages fanning out to the right (the default).
- With the home page at the center of the pane and the other pages fanning out all around it.

To change orientation:

1. Choose View|Display Options or click  on the Main toolbar. The Display Options dialog box appears.
2. Select the Cyberbolic tab.
3. In the Font Size drop-down box, select the font size you want, either small, medium, or large.
4. Click OK.

Shortcut: On the Cyberbolic toolbar, click  for center orientation, or click


 for left orientation.


RELATED TOPICS

[Cyberbolic tab \(Display Options\)](#)

Changing the node distance in Cyberbolic view

To specify how far apart you want to display map objects:

1. Choose View|Display Options or click  on the Main toolbar. The Display Options dialog box appears.
2. Select the Cyberbolic tab.
3. In the Node Distance field, move the indicator between Near and Far until the distance between objects is adjusted to your liking.
4. Click OK.

Shortcut: Click  on the Cyberbolic toolbar to bring up the Node Distance dialog box. Slide the indicator between Near and Far until the distance between objects is adjusted to your liking.

RELATED TOPICS

[Cyberbolic tab \(Display Options\)](#)

Showing the busiest link in Cyberbolic view

If you've imported usage data into your map, you can choose to display the busiest links between objects in your site with a special color—magenta—in Cyberbolic view.

To show the busiest link:

1. Choose View|Program Options. The Program Options dialog box appears.
2. Select the Cyberbolic tab.
3. Make sure the Show Busiest Link checkbox is selected.
4. Click OK.

Hint: If you don't see magenta lines where you think you should, try turning on the display of alternate routes in the Display Options dialog box. It's possible the busiest routes are not on the main route.

Note: If you don't want the busiest links to be shown, clear this option.

RELATED TOPICS

[Cyberbolic tab \(Program Options dialog box\)](#)

[Site Management Tips and Techniques \(User's Guide\)](#)

Centering the selected object in Cyberbolic view

By default, the object you select moves to the center of the view when you click it. If, for some reason, this is not the case, follow these steps to center the selected object.

To center the object:

1. Choose View|Program Options. The Program Options dialog box appears.
2. Select the Cyberbolic tab.
3. Select Center Selected Node on Mouse Click.
4. Click OK.

Note: If you don't want the selected object to be centered, clear this option.

RELATED TOPICS


[Cyberbolic tab \(Program Options dialog box\)](#)

Enabling snap mode in Cyberbolic view

By default, the selected object glides to its new position; you can see the motion when a newly selected object moves to the center of the view. If you prefer, you can enable *snap mode* so that the objects appear immediately in their new positions.

To enable snap mode:

1. Choose View|Program Options. The Program Options dialog box appears.
2. Select the Cyberbolic tab.
3. Select Enable Snap Mode.
4. Click OK.

Shortcut: Click  on the Cyberbolic toolbar.

RELATED TOPICS

[Cyberbolic tab \(Program Options dialog box\)](#)

Exploring a page in Cyberbolic view

To explore a page:

1. In Cyberbolic view, right-click an object that has a question mark.
2. Choose Explore Page.

The page is explored in both views: in Cyberbolic view, the object is selected, its label is changed, and its children are now displayed. In Tree view, the object is selected, and the question mark icon is changed to a plus sign. You can click the plus sign to expand the object in Tree view.

Showing the common ancestor

The Cyberbolic and Tree views stay in sync when you select objects. If you select two objects that are far away from each other, it is sometimes difficult to see their relationship in either view.

If you're using both views, you can set Cyberbolic view to so that it shows the nearest common ancestor before it displays the selected object. That way, as you select objects in Tree view, the Cyberbolic view will pause its movement briefly to highlight the common ancestor before settling on the currently selected object.

To show the common ancestor:

1. Choose View|Program Options.
2. Select the Cyberbolic tab.
3. Check Enable Common Ancestor Transition.
4. Clear Snap Mode if it is checked.
5. Click OK.

RELATED TOPICS

[Cyberbolic tab \(Program Options dialog box\)](#)

Tips for using Cyberbolic view

- To bring an object into focus, click its label.
- Consider showing fewer objects in Cyberbolic view than in Tree view. You'll get a better global perspective on the site you're viewing.
- When you double-click an object, that object appears in your browser. If you move your mouse slightly between clicks, the *first* click determines which object is displayed in the browser.
- If you click overlapping items, the object on top becomes active.
- The pop-up labels let you view the entire text in the label.
- Use Snap Mode to speed up navigation and avoid watching the shifting of the map that occurs if you're jumping rapidly from one object to another in Tree view or in the browser.
- If you select an object in Tree view that isn't currently visible in Cyberbolic view, the object's nearest "ancestor" (usually its parent or grandparent) is selected in Cyberbolic view.

Toolbar buttons

Main toolbar buttons



Opens an existing map file.



Saves the current map file with the current file name.



Changes how objects are displayed in the Tree view and Cyberbolic view.



Changes the labels used for the displayed objects in Tree view and the pop-up labels for Cyberbolic view.



Explores a site to the page and level limits that you specify.



Searches for specified objects in the map.



Compares two maps or updates one map from another map.



Displays map statistics.



Shows properties of the selected object.



Displays the Microsoft Site Analyst contents screen.

Cyberbolic toolbar buttons



Expands the Cyberbolic view to occupy the entire map window.



Displays both the Tree and Cyberbolic views in the current map window.



Displays the home page on the left of the Cyberbolic view.



Displays the home page in the center of the Cyberbolic view.



Enables and disables snap mode.



Brings the home page back to its central position (either center or left, depending on your settings).



Determines the distance between the nodes.

