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Help Open eLectos

Open eLectos is a WebApp based open source Content Management System.

In our help we currently only list details about the Wiki text formatting style.

Wiki text formatting Basics

- Forget HTML. It is not allowed. So `bold` will not appear in a bold font, but instead as you see it right now. The `&` character references will work for supporting for example the `ç` character simply type `ç` squashed to one another.
- Do not indent paragraphs.
- Words wrap and fill as needed.
- Leave a blank line between paragraphs.
- Type 4 or more minus/dash/hyphen (`-`) characters to create a horizontal rule.
- URL's and email addresses are automatically hyperlinked.

That's basically all you need to know to get started. Following are more basic rules. For advanced formatting rules see

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Shortcut keys

If your browser supports it, then you can speed up your data entry by using shortcut keys in some of the screens.

Mainly the data entry screens. If you see one of those standard textbuttons then try the keycombination `<Alt> + <First Letter>`

For example: A save button can be activated by typing `Alt+S` simultaneously.

Wiki Bold

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Bold, Italic, Underscore, Strikethrough

To mark text as **bold** enclose text by two asterisks "*" characters on both sides.

To mark text as *italic* enclose text by two slash "/" characters on both sides.

To mark text underlined enclose text by two underscore "_" characters on both sides.

To mark text ~~strikethrough~~ enclose text by two dash "-" characters on both sides.

```
**Some bold text**, //some italic text//, and **//some bold and italic  
text/**
```

```
__Some underlined text__ --Some strikethrough text--
```

will appear as:

Some bold text, *some italic text*, and ***some bold and italic text***

Some underlined text ~~Some strikethrough text~~

Subscript superscript

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Superscript, Subscript

To mark text in superscript enclose text by two ^ characters on both sides.

To mark text in subscript enclose text by two v characters on both sides.

```
2^^3^^ + 10^^2^^ = 108
```

```
Hvv2vvO-COvv2vv
```

will appear as:

$2^3 + 10^2 = 108$

H₂O-CO₂

Lists

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Lists

All lists start with 2 spaces at the beginning of a line. Sublists are created by adding an additional 2 spaces for every level that you want to add. See also [HelpOnLists](#).

Bulleted Lists

```
12345678901234567890
```

- ```
* Bulleted Item

* Another one

 * Subbulleted item

 * And another one

* Last one
```

will appear as:

```
12345678901234567890
```

- Bulleted Item
- Another one
  - Subbulleted item
  - And another one
- Last one

### Numbered Lists

```
12345678901234567890
```

- ```
1. First item

2. Second item
```

```
1. First subitem of //second item//
```

```
1. Second subitem of //second item//
```

```
  a. subitem a
```

```
  a. subitem b
```

```
1. Third subitem of //second item//
```

```
  i. subitem 1
```

```
  i. subitem 2
```

```
3. Third item
```

```
  1.#17 another item
```

```
  1. yet another one
```

```
4. Fourth item
```

```
  a.#17 another item
```

```
  a. yet another one
```

```
5. Fifth item
```

```
  i.#17 another item
```

```
  i. yet another one
```

will appear as:

12345678901234567890

1. First item

2. Second item

1. First subitem of *second item*

2. Second subitem of *second item*

a. subitem a

b. subitem b

3. Third subitem of *second item*

i. subitem 1

ii. subitem 2

3. Third item

17. another item

18. yet another one

4. Fourth item

q. another item

r. yet another one

2. Fifth item

xvii. another item

xviii. yet another one

Dictionary Lists

Terms with indented definitions: [without a blank line between term and definition]

This is NOT yet Supported

```
12345678901234567890
```

```
; Term One : Definition for One (indented)
```

```
; Term Two : Definition for Two (indented)
```

```
; Term Three : Definition for Three (indented)
```

```
; Term (indented) : Definition (indented two levels)
```

```
; Term (indented twice) : Definition (indented to third level)
```

will appear as:

```
12345678901234567890
```

```
; Term One : Definition for One (indented)
```

```
; Term Two : Definition for Two (indented)
```

```
; Term Three : Definition for Three (indented)
```

```
; Term (indented) : Definition (indented two levels)
```

```
; Term (indented twice) : Definition (indented to third level)
```

Mixing Lists

You can also mix lists, for example:

12345678901234567890

- * First bulleted item

- * Second bulleted item

1. First subitem of ****second item**** Some more text about first subitem.... End of this subitem.

2. Second subitem of ****second item****

- * Last bulleted item

will appear as:

12345678901234567890

- First bulleted item

- Second bulleted item

1. First subitem of **second item**, Some more text about first subitem.... End of this subitem.

2. Second subitem of **second item**

- Last bulleted item

Source code

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Source Code

This is basically just a way to not have wiki enabled and write out the text inbetween the marks as being printed in a proportional font.

There is two different ways a inline method by using the `< code >` and `< /code >` pairs. Or the line delimited version which can be invoked by typing three "{" to open the mode and three "}" symbols to close the source mode.

Inline mode

The inline mode allows you to include `source-code` into a single line

Line delimited

```
For multiline source with no wiki formatting messing up your text

just use this mode:

//

//

// http://www.apache.org

//
```

If you would have tried to type that code without the line delimited source mode it would have looked like this:

For multiline source with no wiki formatting messing up your text
just use this mode:

<http://www.apache.org>

Tables

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Tables

```
|| **ID** || **Name** || **Description** ||  
  
|| 123 || John Foo || Some foo user ||  
  
|| 456 || Mary Richardson || Contact person from Foo Corp. ||
```

will appear as:

ID	Name	Description
123	John Foo	Some foo user
456	Mary Richardson	Contact person from Foo Corp.

Linking

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Linking

The wiki engine will perform autolinking for you when you embed a link in your text. This works for normal www url's, ftp-sites, newsgroups and email addresses. Examples:

<http://www.dataaccess.com>
<ftp://ftp.dataaccess.com>
<news://news.dataaccess.com>
<mailto:notwally@foryou.com>

These links don't have to be on a new line, you can just embed any website in your text, <http://www.anywebsite.com> just like this one. The wiki engine takes care of transforming this url into a link.

Pretty Links

You can create a so-called *pretty link* by adding square brackets around the url.

```
[http://www.dataaccess.com Data Access Web Site]  
[ftp://ftp.dataaccess.com Data Access FTP Site]  
[news://news.dataaccess.com Data Access Newsgroups]  
[mailto:notwally@foryou.com Mail Wally]
```

is displayed as:

[Data Access Web Site](http://www.dataaccess.com)
[Data Access FTP Site](ftp://ftp.dataaccess.com)
[Data Access Newsgroups](news://news.dataaccess.com)
[Mail Wally](mailto:notwally@foryou.com)

Local Links

If you want to provide a link to a page on your own website then you can use a format known as local links. These type of links get the url from your website from your settings and append the link you entered behind this. This allows you to easily migrate a website's content to different hostnames/domains.

```
[/yourpage?and=parameters&will=behere Your page]
```

is displayed as:

[Your page](#)

Filetype Links

If you add a pretty link which ends on a known filetype, then the wiki engine will automatically add an icon for that filetype before or after the link.

```
[/notafile.xls A NON-Existing Excel-file]
```

```
[/notafile.pdf A NON-Existing PDF-file]
```

```
[/notafile.doc A NON-Existing Word-file]
```

```
[/notafile.zip A NON-Existing Zip-file]
```

```
[/notafile.mp3 A NON-Existing mp3-file]
```

is displayed as:

 [A NON-Existing Excel-file](#)

 [A NON-Existing PDF-file](#)

 [A NON-Existing Word-file](#)

 [A NON-Existing Zip-file](#)

 [A NON-Existing mp3-file](#)

Known filetypes are: .zip .pdf .doc .xls .wav .txt .ppt .mov .mp3 .mpeg .mpg .gz .chm .avi

Emoticons

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Emoticons

To use emoticons in text to show feelings

You can type certain characters that are converted to graphic images, called emoticons. To insert an emoticon, just type in one from the list below. They're only converted to an image if they are followed by at least one whitespace. In addition, the smileys must begin with at least one whitespace.

: -) or :)

; -) or ;)

: - D or : D or : - d or : d

: - O or : O or : - o or : o

: - P or : - p

: - S or : S or : - s or : s

: - | or : |

: - (or : (

(Y) or (y)

(N) or (n)

(U) or (u)

(K) or (k)

(G) or (g)

(F) or (f)

(P) or (p)

(B) or (b)

(D) or (d)

(T) or (t)

(@)

(C) or (c)

(I) or (i)

(H) or (h)

(S) or (s)

(*)

(8)

(E) or (e)

(M) or (m)

/i\ or /I\

/w\ or /W\

/s\ or /S\

😊or :)

😊or ;)

😊or :d

😊or :o

😊or :-p

😊or :s

😊or :|

😊or : (

👉or (y)

👉or (n)

❤or (u)

💋or (k)

🎁or (g)

🌹or (f)

📺or (p)

📺or (b)

🍷or (d)

📞or (t)

🐱or (@)

💻or (c)

🌻or (i)

☀or (h)

🌐or (s)



★or (*)

🎵or (8)

✉or (e)

👤or (m)

👤or /I\

 or /W\
 or /S\

Copyright © 2003 Your Company Name Here.

Headers

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Headers

Wiki Headers

You can create headers in your text very easily by surrounding the text you want to see as a header with the "=" character

The number of "=" characters will make up the type of header.

You can choose any header from header 1 upto a header 5.

```
= Header 1 =
```

```
== Header 2 ==
```

```
=== Header 3 ===
```

```
==== Header 4 ====
```

```
===== Header 5 =====
```

Header 1

Header 2

Header 3

Header 4

Header 5