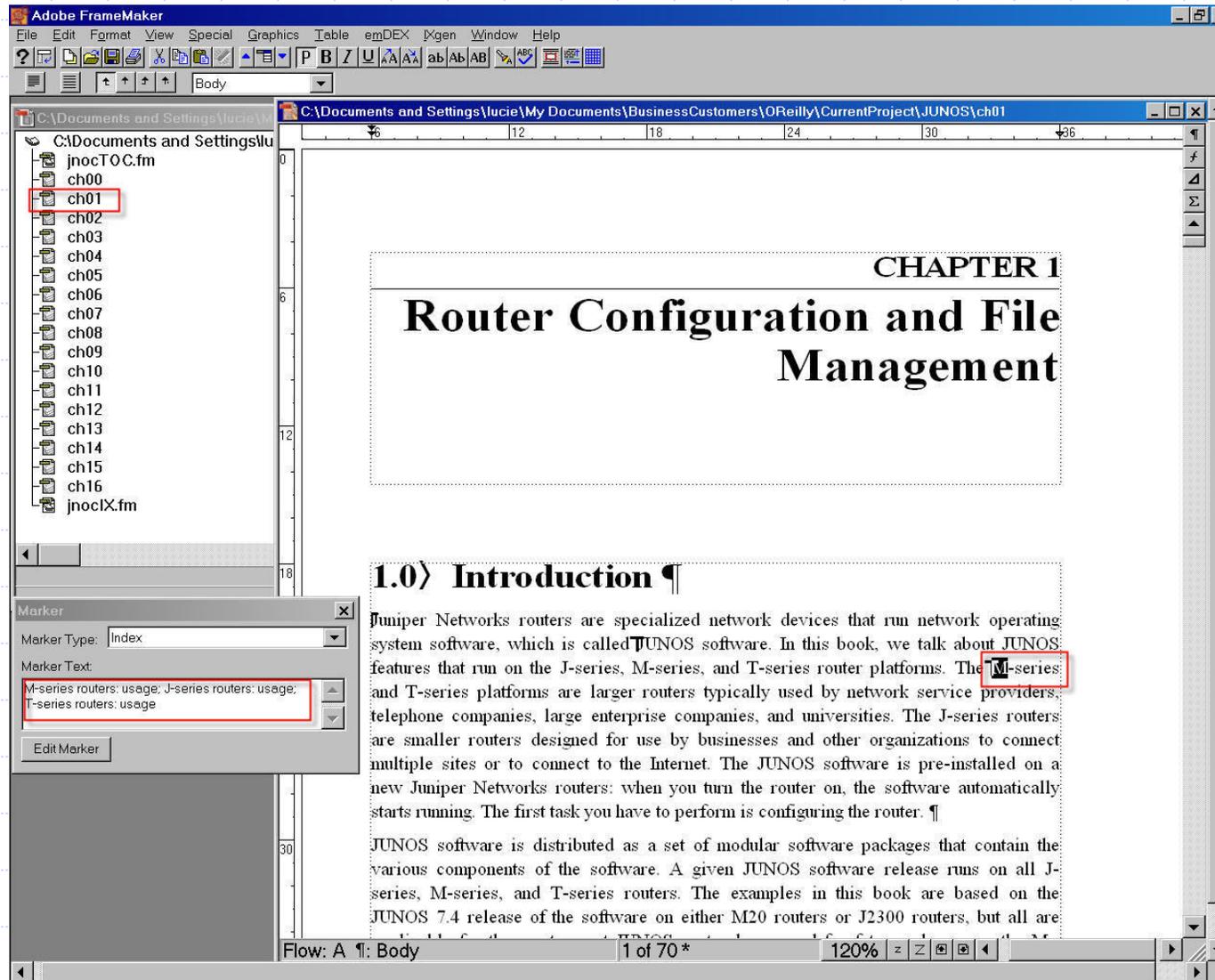


FrameMaker data entry process



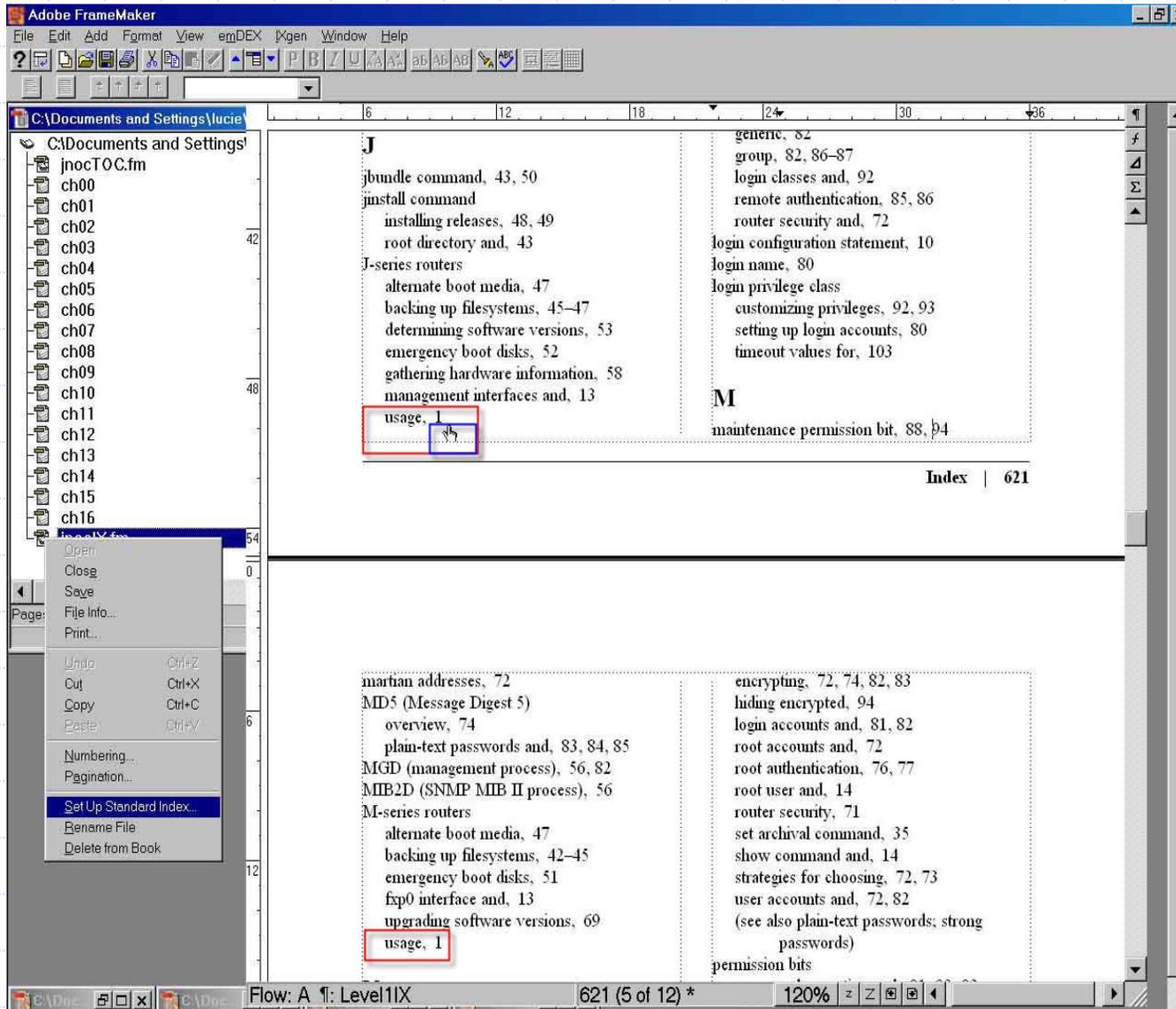
FM Process:

- open book
- open chapters
- index

Creating terms:

- index preview
- autocomplete
- marker box size
- special strings
- autogeneration

FrameMaker editing process



FM Process:

- generate index
- hyperlinks

Editing terms:

- change propagation
- index preview
- viewing entries

Third party utilities for FrameMaker

emDEX

<http://www.emdex.ca>

I Xgen

<http://www.fsatools.com>

Benefits/functionality of third party utilities

– index preview (emDEX)

The screenshot displays the emDEX utility interface. On the left is a yellow index preview with the following contents:

- IP addresses
 - backup routers 13
 - DNS name servers 14, 15
 - hostnames and 14, 16
 - redundant Routing Engines and 65, 66
 - bundle command 43, 50
 - install command 43, 50
 - installing releases 45, 49
 - root directory and 43
- J-series routers
 - alternate boot media 47
 - backing up filesystems 45-47
 - determining software versions 53
 - emergency boot disks 52
 - gathering hardware information 58
 - management interfaces and 13
 - usage 1
- Juniper Networks
 - emergency boot disk 52
 - jinstall package 49
 - overview 1
- JUNOS Base OS Software Suite 54
- JUNOS Kernel Software Suite 54
- JUNOS operating system 54
- JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support pack
- JUNOS Routing Software Suite 54
- JUNOS software
 - FreeBSD operating system 2, 54
 - installation locations 12
 - installing releases 48-51
 - Juniper Networks routers and 1
 - software releases 53, 54
- JUNOS Support Tools Package 54
- junos-jseries install package 50, 51
- J-Web browser
 - initial configuration 12
- keepalive messages 68
- keyboard sequences 8
- load command
 - override option 29
- load merge command
 - copying files from servers 29

In the center, a file explorer shows a directory structure for 'C:\Documents and Settings\lucie\My Documents\Business\Customers\AD\Heilly\Content\Project\JUNOS\ch01'. The files listed are jnocTOC.fm, ch00 through ch16, and jnocX.fm.

Below the file explorer is the 'emDEX Marker' dialog box. The 'Marker Type' is set to 'Index'. The 'Marker Text' field contains 'jbundle command', which is highlighted with a red box.

On the right, a document window displays text explaining the need to back up JUNOS filesystems. The text includes the following paragraph:

Why do you need to back up the JUNOS filesystems? One seasoned administrator has said that the less you know about the JUNOS filesystems, the more sane you will be—but still, you have to know at least a little bit. Routers have two internal storage areas, the flash drive (by default, the primary boot device) and the hard disk (the secondary boot device). A copy of the JUNOS software is stored in both. The flash drive has two filesystems (or partitions): `config`, which contains the active and most recent backup configurations, the rescue configuration, and software licenses; and `T`, which contains the JUNOS software (everything installed by the `Tinstall` or `Tbundle` command), the router's TSSH keys, and a few other files generated from the configuration. The hard disk has one filesystem, `Tvar`, which is a large partition that contains system logfiles, diagnostic dump files, archived configuration files, and user home directories. (Also on the hard disk are the `Taltroot` and `Taltconfig` partitions, which contain a copy of the JUNOS software and related files, and a swap partition.) When booting from the flash drive, the router uses the software and files on the flash drive. If the boot fails, it automatically tries the software and files on the hard disk. For the boot failover process to work, you must have created a snapshot from a working version of the software at some time in the past.

There is one additional filesystem on the router, `Ttmp`, which is a RAM disk (a memory filesystem).

To verify that the snapshot was successful, you might want to list the contents of the filesystems (with the file list command). However, the `Taltroot` and `Taltconfig` filesystems are not mounted, so they are not visible even though the underlying directories are still present.

The terminal window shows the output of the `show system storage` command:

```
aviva@router1> show system storage
Filesystem Size Used Avail Capacity Mounted on
/dev/ad0s1a 77M 39M 32M 55% /devfs
16K 16K 0B 100% /dev/
/dev/vn0 13M 13M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/jbase
/dev/vn1 37M 37M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/kernel-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn2 12M 12M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/jpte-M40-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn3 2.3M 2.3M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/jdocs-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn4 14M 14M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/jroute-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn5 5.1M 5.1M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/jcrypto-7.4R1.7
/dev/ad0s1e 12M 16K 11M 0% /config
prodfs 4.0K 4.0K 0B 100% /proc
/dev/ad1s1f 9.4G 1.2G 7.4G 14% /var
```

Benefits/functionality of third party utilities

- autocomplete for entries (emDEX)

The screenshot displays three overlapping windows. On the left is a Windows Explorer window showing a directory tree with folders labeled ch00 through ch16 and files jnocTOC.fm and jnocIX.fm. In the foreground is the 'emDEX Marker' utility window, which has a 'Marker Type' dropdown set to 'Index' and a 'Marker Text' field containing the text: 'software releases: installing on J-series routers; installing: J-series router software releases'. On the right is a terminal window showing a Junos configuration page with a text block explaining the need to back up Junos filesystems. The word 'software' in the text is highlighted with a red box. Below the text is the output of the 'show system storage' command, which lists various filesystems and their usage. At the bottom of the terminal window, a question is partially visible: 'How do you know from the output of this command which partition is where? /dev/...

Why do you need to back up the JUNOS filesystems? One seasoned administrator has said that the less you know about the JUNOS filesystems, the more sane you will be—but still, you have to know at least a little bit. Routers have two internal storage areas, the Flash drive (by default, the primary boot device) and the Hard disk (the secondary boot device). A copy of the JUNOS software is stored in both. The flash drive has two filesystems (or partitions): `flash`, which contains the active and most recent backup configurations, the rescue configuration, and software licenses; and `flash0`, which contains the JUNOS software (everything installed by the `install` or `bundle` command), the router's TFTP keys, and a few other files generated from the configuration. The hard disk has one filesystem, `harddisk`, which is a large partition that contains system logfiles, diagnostic dump files, archived configuration files, and user home directories. (Also on the hard disk are the `altroot` and `altconfig` partitions, which contain a copy of the JUNOS software and related files, and a swap partition.) When booting from the flash drive, the router uses the **software** and files on the flash drive. If the boot fails, it automatically tries the software and files on the hard disk. For the boot failover process to work, you must have created a snapshot from a working version of the software at some time in the past.

There is one additional filesystem on the router, `tmp`, which is a RAM disk (a memory filesystem).

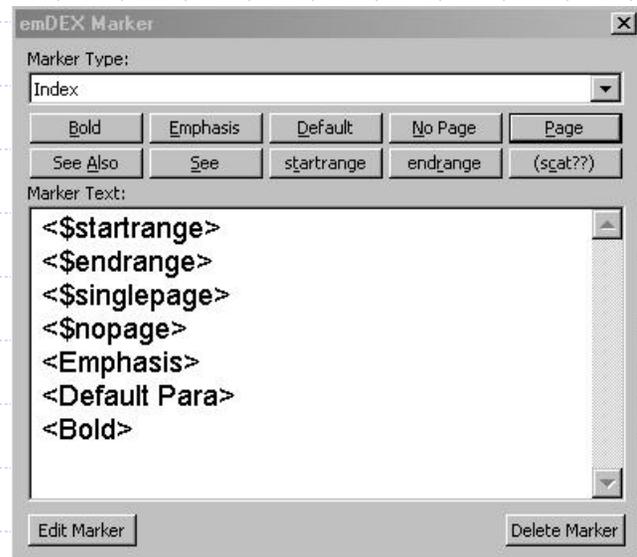
To verify that the snapshot was successful, you might want to list the contents of the filesystems (with the `file list` command). However, the `altroot` and `altconfig` filesystems are not mounted, so they are not visible even though the underlying directories are still present.

```
aviva@router1> show system storage
Filesystem Size Used Avail Capacity Mounted on
/dev/ad0s1a 77M 39M 32M 55% /devfs
          16K 16K 0B 100% /dev
/dev/vn0 13M 13M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/base
/dev/vn1 37M 37M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/kernel-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn2 12M 12M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/jpfe-M40-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn3 2.3M 2.3M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/docs-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn4 14M 14M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/route-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn5 5.1M 5.1M 0B 100% /packages/mnt/crypto-7.4R1.7
/dev/ad0s1e 12M 16K 11M 0% /config
procfs 4.0K 4.0K 0B 100% /proc
/dev/ad1s1f 9.4G 1.2G 7.4G 14% /var
```

How do you know from the output of this command which partition is where? /dev/...

Benefits/functionality of third party utilities

- customizable marker box and special strings (emDEX)



Benefits/functionality of third party utilities

– autogeneration of entries (IXgen)

- ◆ from Keywords

- ◆ from Paragraph Tags

- ◆ from Character Tags

- ◆ permute (rotate) marker text

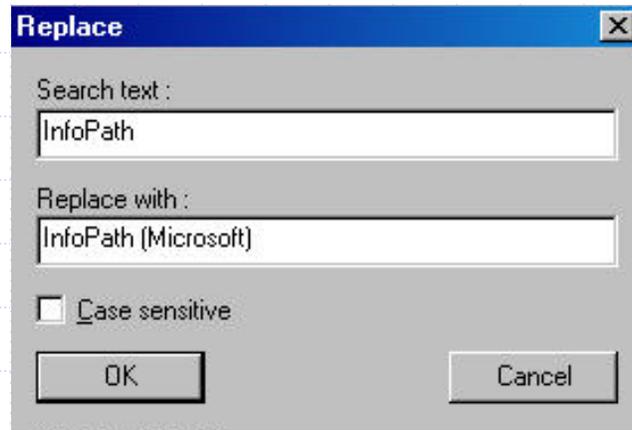
quick brown fox can be rotated to these two additional entries:

brown, fox quick

fox, quick brown

Benefits/functionality of third party utilities

- change propagation (emDEX)



OLD VERSION:

InfoPath

defined 215

Excel and 225-227

generating HTML output 261-263

linking forms 230-236, 245-247

populating controls 236-239

scripts and 243-245, 247-255

sharing data 227-230

NEW VERSION:

InfoPath (**Microsoft**)

defined 215

Excel and 225-227

generating HTML output 261-263

linking forms 230-236, 245-247

populating controls 236-239

scripts and 243-245, 247-255

sharing data 227-230

Benefits of third party utilities for FrameMaker

– change propagation (IXgen)

Copyright 1996-2003 Frank Stearns Associates. All Rights Reserved. (r8) Page 1 of 16

NAVI-GATE	MARKER TYPE	SOURCE DOCUMENT	EDIT MARKER TEXT IN THIS COLUMN
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	anonymous FTP
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	apply-groups statement
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	area statement: comments in
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	<\$endrange>backing up: filesystems; M-series routers: backing up filesystems; T-series routers: backing up filesystems
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	backup routers: IP addresses; IP addresses: backup routers
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	candidate configuration: committing changes and
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	candidate configuration: copying
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	candidate configuration:defined
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	candidate configuration: rollback command and
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	clear system commit command
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	clear system commit command
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	CLI (command-line interface):built-in help
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	<\$endrange>CLI (command-line interface):identifying modes
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	<\$startrange>CLI (command-line interface):identifying modes
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	CLI (command-line interface):routers and; <\$nopage>command-line interface (see CLI)
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	<\$endrange>CLI (command-line interface):routers and; routers: CLI and
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	<\$startrange>CLI (command-line interface):routers and; routers: CLI and
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	cli command: router configuration
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	commands: configuration mode; configuration mode (CLI): components
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	commands: identifying for routers
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	comments: keeping records of configuration changes
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	commit and-quit command
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	commit at command
	Index	...JUNOS\ch01	commit at command

Benefits/functionality of third party utilities

- viewing index entries in document (IXgen)

Why do you need to back up the JUNOS filesystems? One seasoned administrator has said that the less you know about the JUNOS filesystems, the more sane you will be—but still, you have to know at least a little bit. Routers have two internal storage areas, the **Flash drive** (by default, the primary boot device) and the **Hard disk** (the secondary boot device). A copy of the JUNOS software is stored in both. The flash drive has two filesystems (or partitions): **config**, which contains the active and most recent backup configurations, the rescue configuration, and software licenses; and **root**, which contains the JUNOS software (everything installed by the **install** or **bundle** command), the router's **SSH** keys, and a few other files generated from the configuration. The hard disk has one filesystem, **var**, which is a large partition that contains system logfiles, diagnostic dump files, archived configuration files, and user home directories. (Also on the hard disk are the **altroot** and **altconfig** partitions, which contain a copy of the JUNOS software and related files, and a swap partition.) When booting from the flash drive, the router uses the software and files on the flash drive. If the boot fails, it automatically tries the software and files on the hard disk. For the boot failover process to work, you must have created a snapshot from a working version of the software at some time in the past.

There is one additional filesystem on the router, **tmp**, which is a RAM disk (a memory filesystem).

To verify that the snapshot was successful, you might want to list the contents of the filesystems (with the file list command). However, the **altroot** and **altconfig** filesystems are not mounted, so they are not visible even though the underlying directories are still present:

```
aviva@router1> show system storage
```

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Capacity	Mounted on
/dev/ad0s1a	77M	39M	32M	55%	/devfs
	16K	16K	0B	100%	/dev
/dev/vn0	13M	13M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/base
/dev/vn1	37M	37M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/kernel-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn2	12M	12M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/jpfe-M40-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn3	2.3M	2.3M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/jdocs-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn4	14M	14M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/jroute-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn5	5.1M	5.1M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/jcrypto-7.4R1.7
/dev/ad0s1e	12M	16K	11M	0%	/config

Why do you need to back up the JUNOS filesystems? One seasoned administrator has said that the less you know about the JUNOS filesystems, the more sane you will be—but still, you have to know at least a little bit. Routers have two internal storage areas, the **Flash drive** (by default, the primary boot device) and the **Hard disk** (the secondary boot device). A copy of the JUNOS software is stored in both. The flash drive has two filesystems (or partitions): **config**, which contains the active and most recent backup configurations, the rescue configuration, and software licenses; and **root**, which contains the JUNOS software (everything installed by the **install** or **bundle** command), the router's **SSH** keys, and a few other files generated from the configuration. The hard disk has one filesystem, **var**, which is a large partition that contains system logfiles, diagnostic dump files, archived configuration files, and user home directories. (Also on the hard disk are the **altroot** and **altconfig** partitions, which contain a copy of the JUNOS software and related files, and a swap partition.) When booting from the flash drive, the router uses the software and files on the flash drive. If the boot fails, it automatically tries the software and files on the hard disk. For the boot failover process to work, you must have created a snapshot from a working version of the software at some time in the past.

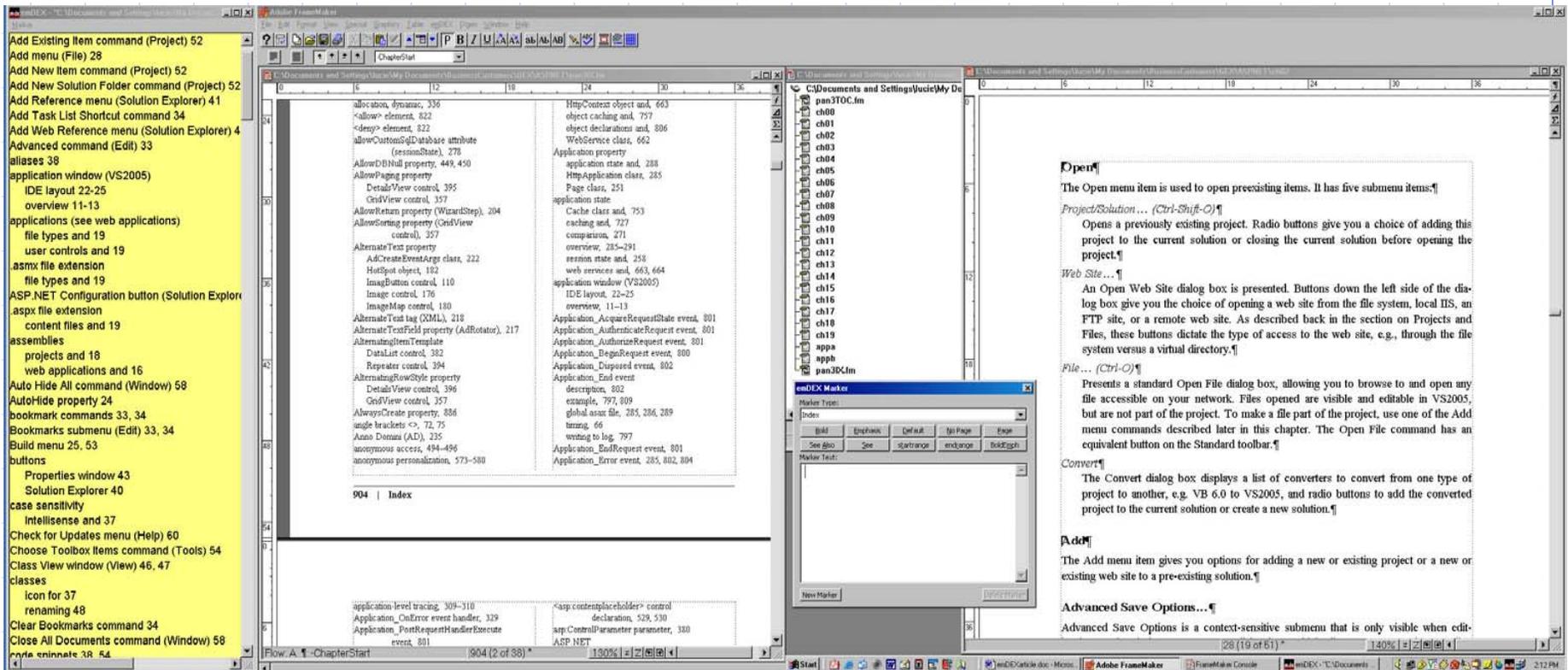
There is one additional filesystem on the router, **tmp**, which is a RAM disk (a memory filesystem).

To verify that the snapshot was successful, you might want to list the contents of the filesystems (with the file list command). However, the **altroot** and **altconfig** filesystems are not mounted, so they are not visible even though the underlying directories are still present:

```
aviva@router1> show system storage
```

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Capacity	Mounted on
/dev/ad0s1a	77M	39M	32M	55%	/devfs
	16K	16K	0B	100%	/dev
/dev/vn0	13M	13M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/base
/dev/vn1	37M	37M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/kernel-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn2	12M	12M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/jpfe-M40-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn3	2.3M	2.3M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/jdocs-7.4R1.7
/dev/vn4	14M	14M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/jroute-7.4R1.7

My embedding process using FrameMaker and utilities

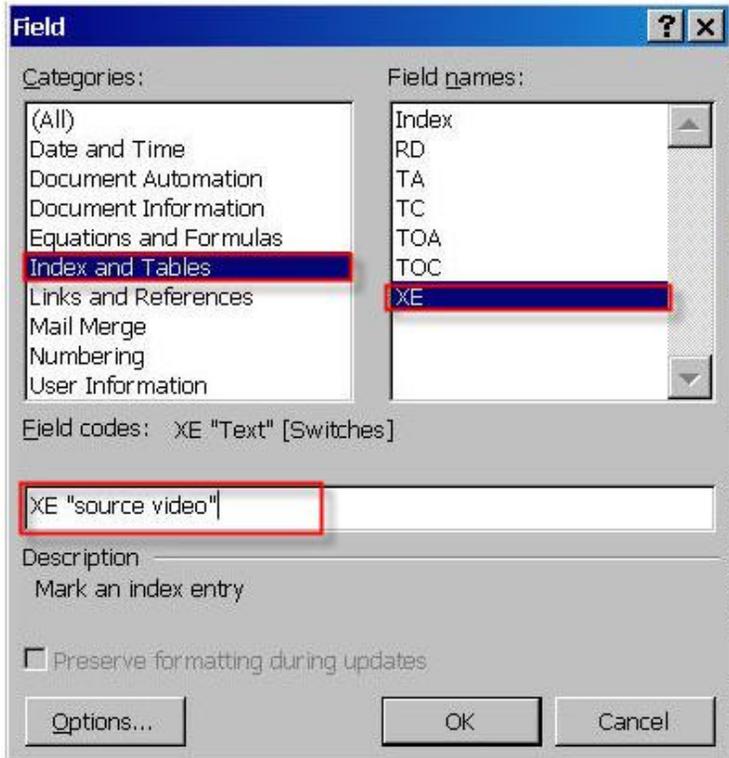


- ◆ two-screen layout
- ◆ use index as static (previous chapters) guide
- ◆ emDEX window as dynamic (current chapter) guide
- ◆ edit by hyperlinking from generated index



Importing a video with the Flash Video Wizard

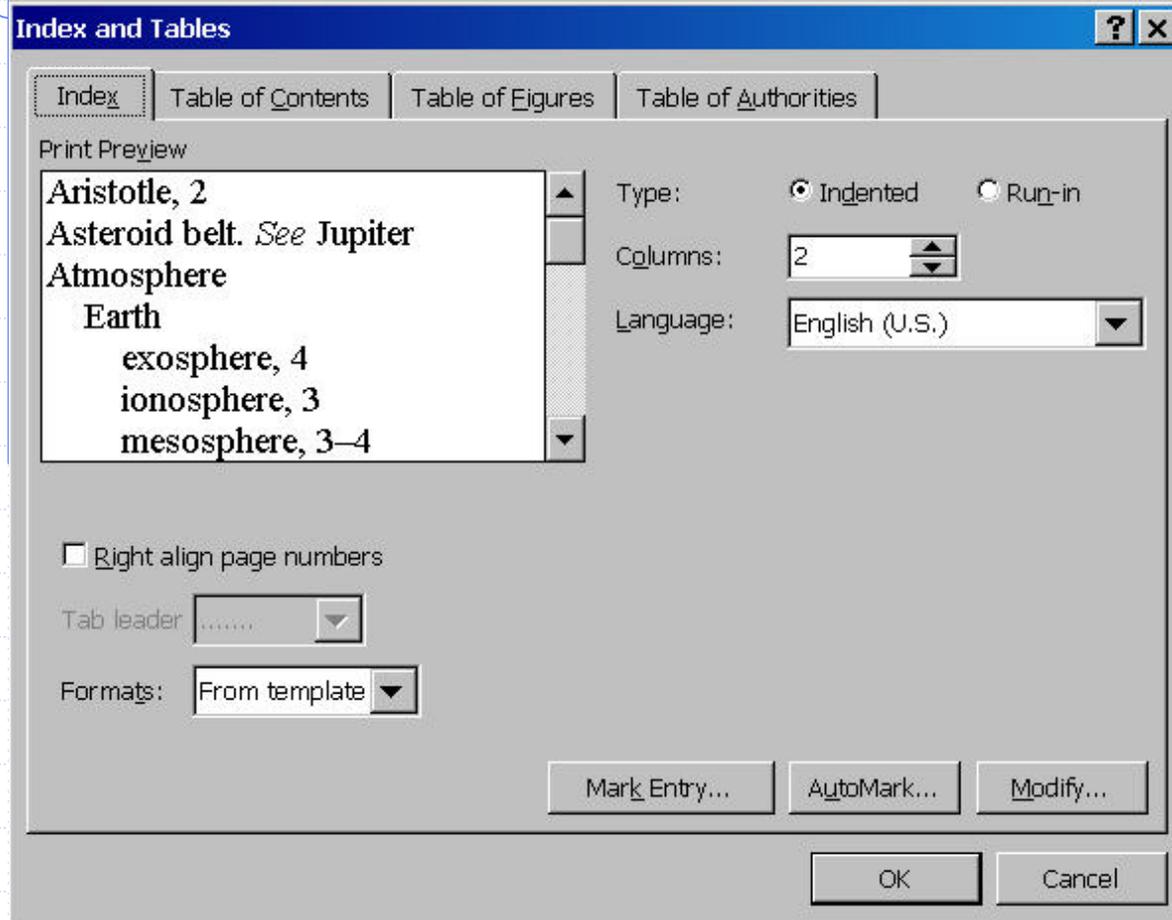
The { XE "source video" } source video for this exercise is a music video on YouTube that is one minute long and has a file size of 9.2 MB, which puts it in the category of "small" videos. You can download the ZIP version of this file from www.friendsofed.com. If you would rather use, feel free to substitute.



MS Word Process:
Create XE markers

- → The Video Import Wizard is a rather clever series of steps that guides you through the entire video encoding process, starting from locating the

Generate index in MS Word



Third party utilities for Microsoft Word

DEXter

<http://www.editorium.com/DEXter.htm>

WordEmbed

<http://www.wordembed.jalamb.com>

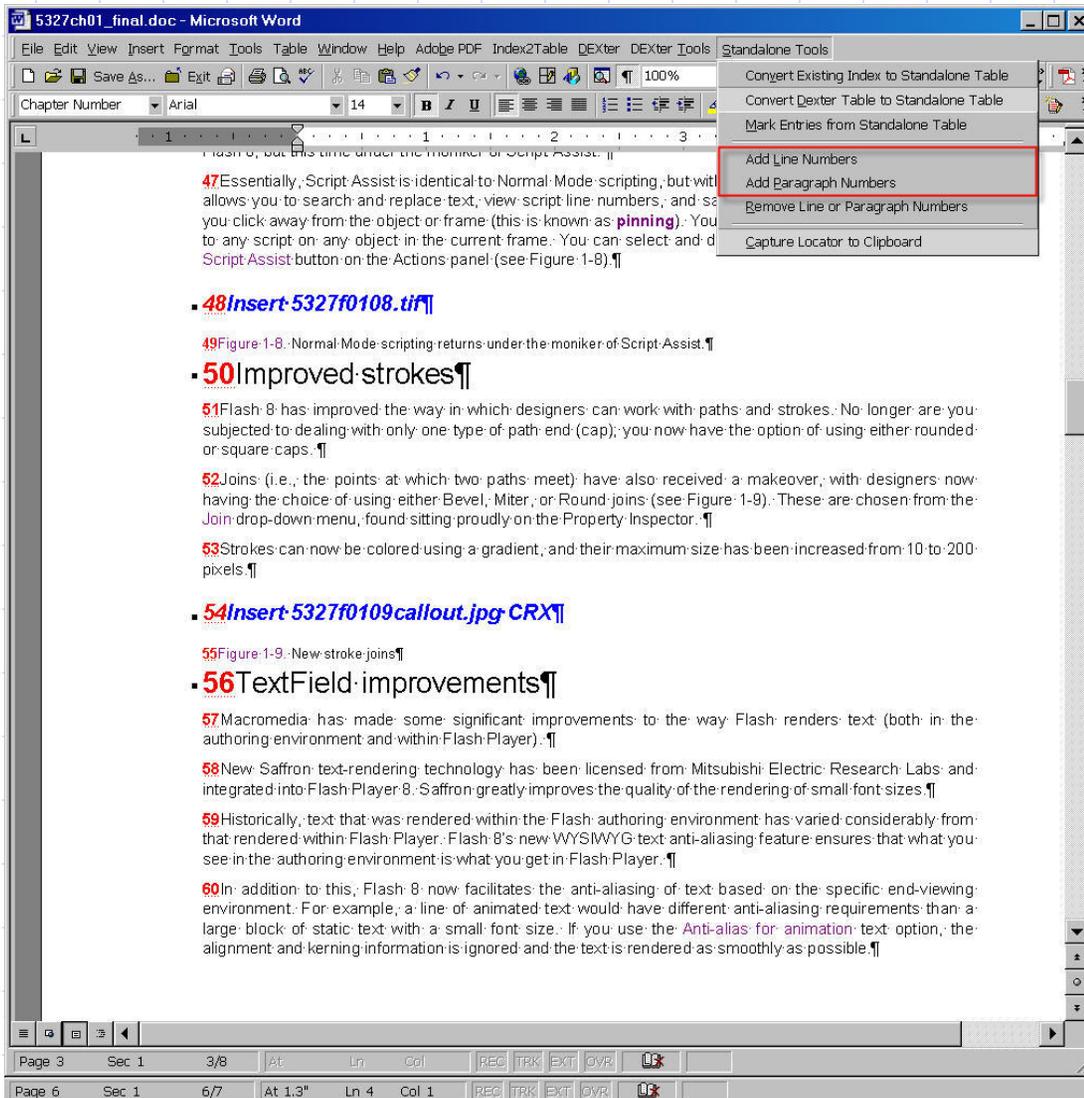
Embedding process in Microsoft Word with utilities

No need to index in Microsoft Word!

- ◆ index in proprietary software using:
 - line/paragraph/page locators (DEXter)
 - bookmarks as locators (WordEmbed)
- ◆ save index file as:
 - DAT file (DEXter)
 - RTF or MBK file (WordEmbed)
- ◆ import index file into Microsoft Word

Using locators in indexing program

- DEXter



- WordEmbed

needs of producers and users of it debated, always with the overall a lucie: bility. These elements are the 1.150

With the inclusion of more precise r other guidelines on how to solve mo satisfactory solutions to the majority



Saving index for import into Microsoft Word

– DEXter DAT file

```
acceptsURL.method.(DriverManager) → opening.database.connections → 166¶  
autocommit.mode → connections.and → 441¶  
BatchUpdateException.class → functionality → 393¶  
CallableStatement.interface → functionality → 103¶  
CallableStatement.objects → creating → 94¶  
CallableStatement.objects → creating → 190¶  
CallableStatement.objects → creating → 203¶  
CallableStatement.objects → creating → 209¶  
CallableStatement.objects → ResultSet.objects.and → 105¶  
case.sensitivity → Java.and → 19¶  
checked.exceptions → defined → 370¶  
classes → See.also.utility.classes¶  
classes → cores → 82¶  
classes → importing → 134¶  
classes → initializing → 143¶  
CLASSPATH.environment.variable → registering.drivers → 149¶
```

Saving index for import into Microsoft Word

– WordEmbed formats

Putnam

Putnam's Italy, 2.160-2.30

Naples, 2.30

Scandinavians. See Norwegians

skills: uses of, 2.210



CMS (RTF file)

Putnam:Putnam's Italy, 2.160-2.30

Putname:Putnam's Italy:Naples, 2.30

Scandinavians ^see^ Norwegians

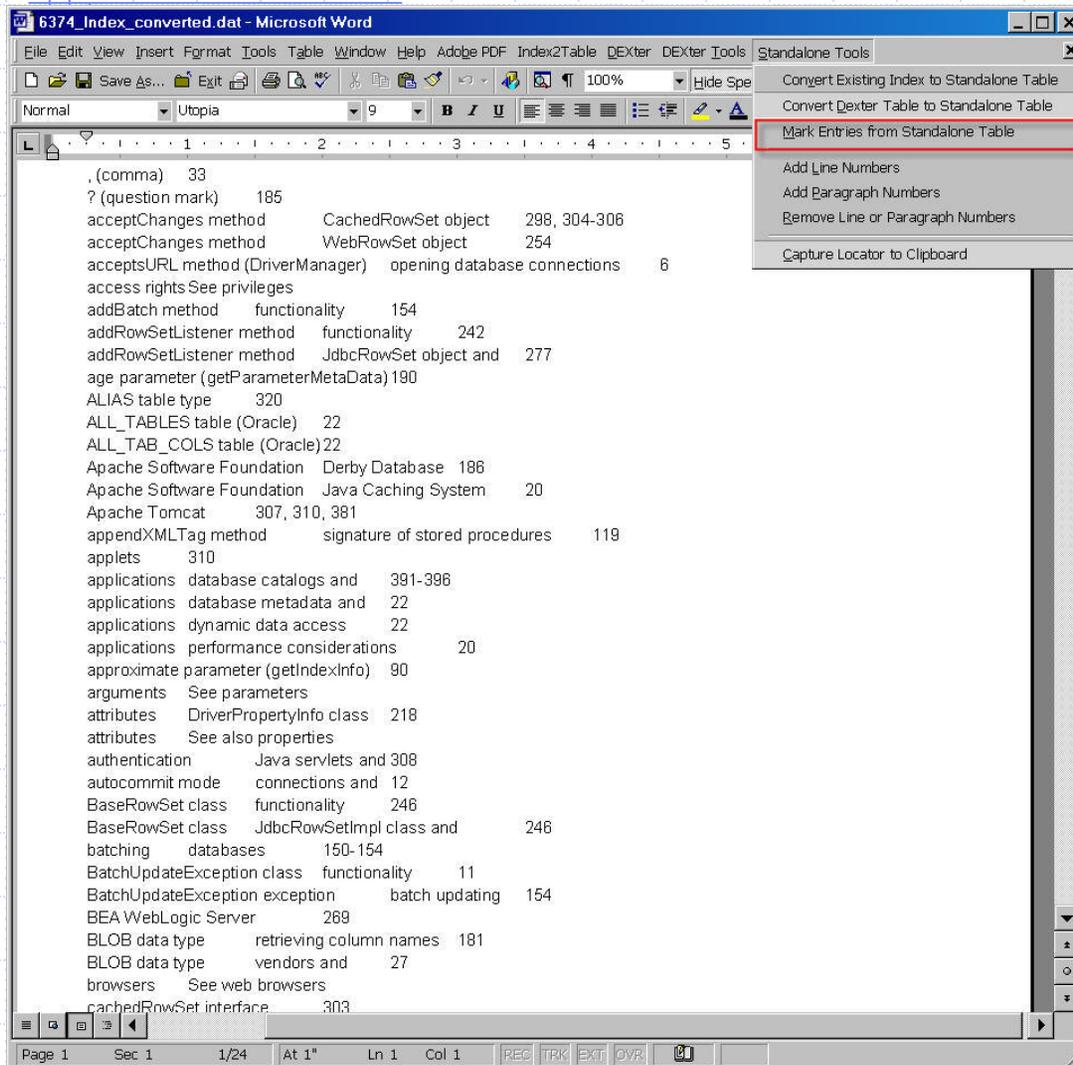
skills: uses of, 2.210



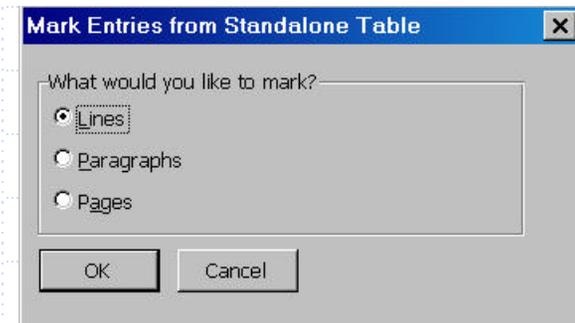
MBK (Macrex) style format

Importing index into Microsoft Word

- DEXter

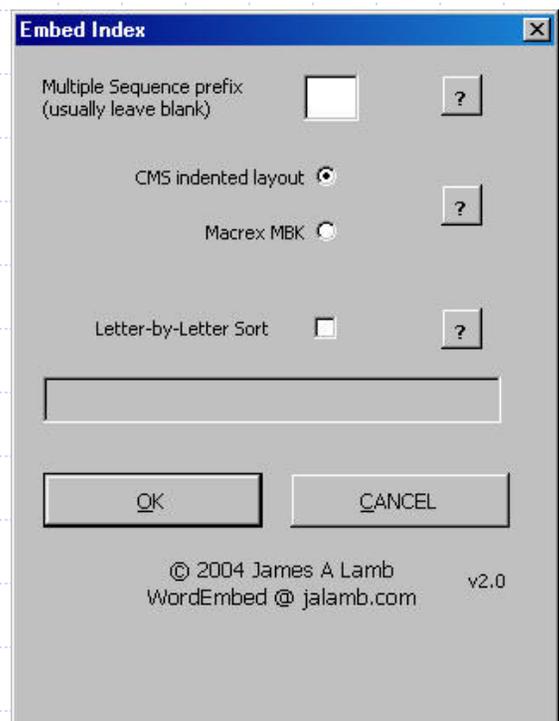
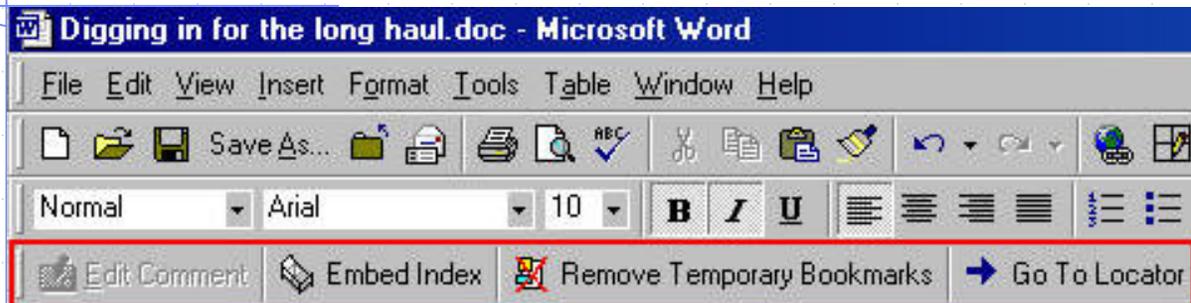


1. Open Word document.
2. Open DAT file.
3. Select Mark Entries from Standalone Table.
4. Select Lines, Paragraphs, Pages from Mark Entries dialog box.
5. Import process completes.



Importing index into Microsoft Word

- WordEmbed



1. Select the Embed Index button from the WordEmbed menu bar.
2. The Embed Index dialog box displays.
3. Select the format desired.
4. WordEmbed import process completes.
5. After the index has been embedded, press the Remove Temporary Bookmarks button (WordEmbed menu bar) to remove the temporary locators created earlier.