

Xway Tutorial

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Introduction

This is a tutorial on using Xway. We are going to create a document that is adapted from the Ambient template for Freeway (Xway's predecessor), and use this as the basis of a second document that has a light theme. You will use some images that are in the Media folder which accompanies this tutorial.

*Note: This tutorial has been updated for Xway 1.1. If you are using an earlier version of Xway, please update to the latest version. Click on **About Xway** (in the **Xway** menu) if you are not sure which version of Xway you are using.*

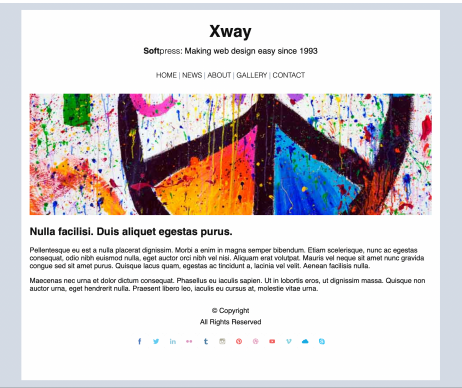
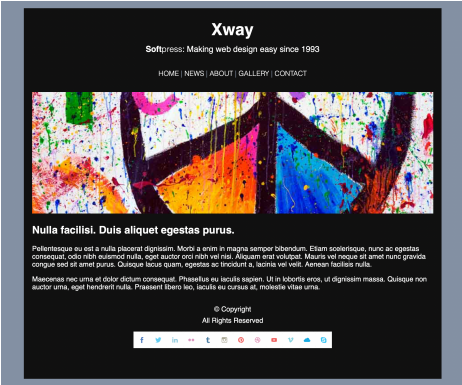
One of Xway's strengths is that it makes it easy to create flexible web pages that will look good on different devices. After you have worked through this tutorial you should have a good basic understanding of how to use Xway—but there are many topics that we can't cover in a short tutorial. If you haven't already done so, we recommend that you read (or skim) through the introduction to the *Xway User Guide* (which you can access from Xway's Help menu) and dip into some of the other chapters.

The tutorial is divided into sections, and later sections build on earlier sections. You don't need to work through the whole tutorial in a single session.

Text and graphics for the tutorial can be found in the **Text** and **Media** folders that accompany this tutorial. To import a text snippet, choose **Text** from the **Insert** menu (shortcut: ⌘Y).

Note: If you copy text from a PDF version of the tutorial, paragraphs may be broken into separate lines, which become separate paragraphs when the text is pasted into Xway or another application.

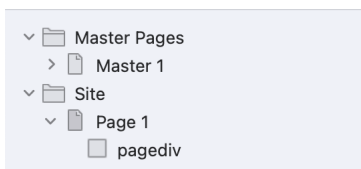
This is what the finished home pages look like in a desktop browser and on a phone:



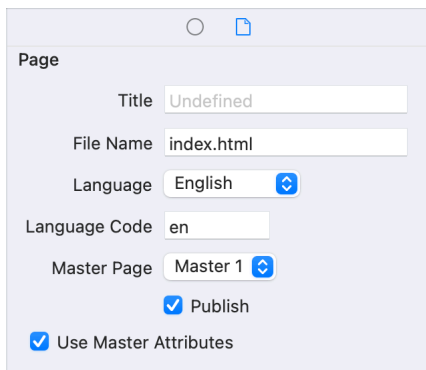
Creating a master page

Let's start by designing a master page that provides basic layout and shared content for the actual pages.

The first step is to create a new document. Start Xway and choose **New** from the **File** menu if a new document hasn't opened automatically. You should see a new document with a blank page. On the left of the page is the **Site** panel. This contains two root folders: a **Master Pages** folder that initially contains a single master page, and a **Site** folder that contains a single site page. Master pages act as templates for site pages, while site pages are the actual pages in your website.

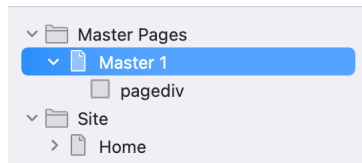


On the right of the page there is an **Inspector** panel. At this point, the **Inspector** panel should contain two inspectors: a **Document Inspector** represented by a circle icon and a **Page Inspector** represented by a page icon.

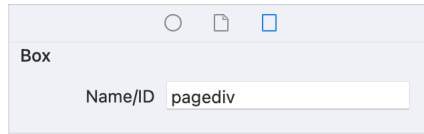


The **Page Inspector** shows basic information and properties for a page. In this case, it tells us that the page doesn't yet have a title, but it does have a file name: `index.html` is a special name indicating that this is the default page that is displayed when someone follows a link that does not include the name of a specific page. Typically, this is the home page of a website (or website folder). Click in the **Title** field and set the page title to **Home** (and press **Return**). The page title is used to identify pages in a browser's tab bar and in its history, so you might want to use a more descriptive title for a real website—a company website might use the name of the company.

The **Page Inspector** also tells us that this page is based on a master page (**Master 1**). Changes that are made to a master page are inherited by the pages that are based on it, except where master inheritance is turned off, via a **Use Master** checkbox. This is where we want to start designing our website. Switch to this master page by clicking on **Master 1** in the **Site** panel, and click on the disclosure arrow next to it, so that its contents are visible. It is also a good idea to close the **Home** page in the **Site** panel, to prevent any possible confusion while working on **Master 1**: click on the disclosure arrow next to **Home**, so that its contents are hidden.



Now look at the **Page** view, between the **Site** panel and the **Inspector** panel. It contains a single box (called **pagediv**) that takes up most of the **Page** view. Click on this box (or click anywhere in the middle of the **Page** view) in order to select it. You should be able to see some selection handles, showing that the box is selected—but if you have a small screen, these handles will be at the edges of the **Page** view. If you look at the **Inspector** panel to the right, you should see that it now contains another inspector: the **Box Inspector**.



Xway's Inspector panel is contextual. It shows you what is currently selected, and it also shows you some of the selected item's ancestors: when a box is selected, Xway also displays a **Page Inspector** for the page that contains the box, along with the **Document Inspector** (which is always shown).

Master page layout

While the page div is selected, click in the **Name/ID** field and change its name to **page-wrapper**.

Now go to the **Document Inspector** (click on the circle icon) and look in the section that is called **Document: Pagediv Dimensions**. Within this section, change **Maximum Width** to **960px**. What this does is to change the default maximum width of every page div in the document. In addition to regular master pages, Xway documents contain an internal *document master page* from which default values for individual pages (including master pages) are derived. You cannot see this page (and its page div) directly, but you can use the **Document Inspector** to change its styles. Setting the maximum width here (rather than on individual pages) allows you to make a single change if you want to use a different value at a later date.

When you have changed the maximum width of the page div in the **Document Inspector**, change its minimum height from **100%** to **96vh**. Here, **vh** is a CSS measurement that represents 1% of the viewport height ("viewport" is the content area of a browser). So a minimum height of **96vh** sets **page-wrapper** to be (at least) 96% of the full height of a browser's content area

Now click on the **Background Color** popup in the **Document: Pagediv Style** section and choose **Other**. This will display the **New Color** dialog. Type **Charcoal** as the **Name** of the color, and type **111111** as the **Hex** value. Press **Return** (or **Tab**) to accept the Hex value, and click on **OK** (or press **Return**) to

dismiss the dialog. Then, in Document: Pagediv Margins, set Top Margin to be 2vh.

What you should now see is a charcoal-colored page-wrapper (page div) on a white page background, centered vertically on the page with a small margin at the top and bottom. The next thing that we are going to do is to change the page background. Click on the Background Color popup (which currently shows White) in the Document: Style section of the Document Inspector and select Other. In the New Color dialog type Blue-Gray as the Name of the color and type (or paste) 8491a4 as its Hex value. Press Tab or Return to accept the Hex value, and OK the dialog. You should now see that the page has a blueish gray background.

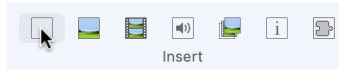
Before we leave the Document Inspector (for now) there are two more things that we need to do. Beneath Document: Style you should see a section called Document: Text. Open this section by clicking on it. Then click on the Text Color popup and choose White. If we don't do this, it will be hard to read black text on a charcoal background! While we're in this section, let's also change the font from Serif to Helvetica, so that text is displayed in Helvetica (or another sans-serif font if Helvetica is not available).

Now click on Master 1's page-wrapper (the page div) in the Page view if it is not already selected. Then click on it a second time in the Page view (or press Command-Return) to start editing. What we want to do is to insert three items in page-wrapper: a header, a main section, and a footer.

If you can't see a text insertion point within page-wrapper (it should be flashing at the top left) move the mouse cursor over it and check that it changes to an I-beam (text editing) pointer:

I

Next, click on the **Insert Box** tool in the toolbar (this is the leftmost **Insert** tool, whose icon is an empty box). This will insert a box called `item1`. Click twice more until you have three boxes: `item1`, `item2`, and `item3`. These are container boxes. In Xway, container boxes contain text and other boxes.



Now click on the first box (`item1`) and use the **Type** popup in the **Box Inspector** to change its type from **Div** to **Header**. Xway renames it as `header1`, but we're not going to create any more headers, so we might as well remove the number at the end and rename it to `header`. Then click on the second box (`item2`) and change its type to **Main**, using the same popup. Xway renames this box as `main` (it doesn't add a number, because you are not supposed to have more than one main section on a page). Finally, click on the third box (`item3`), change its type to **Footer**, and remove the number from the end of its name, so that it is now called `footer`.

*Note: Dividing a master page into sections (and subsections) is good practice for accessibility reasons, and is also a helpful way of separating content that will be shared by other pages (the **header** and **footer** sections) from content that is unique to each page (the **main** section). Doing this allows you to change page-specific content in one section without breaking the link between master content and instance content in other sections.*

Master page header

Next, let's turn to the header. Select it in the **Site** panel or **Page** view and open the **Padding** section in the **Box Inspector** (click anywhere in the section header). Set the left and right padding values to be 2%. Then click inside the header box, so there is a text insertion point, and add two boxes (using the **Insert Box** tool in the toolbar). Rename the first box as `brand` and change the type of the second box to **Nav**, then rename it as `navigation`.

Brand box

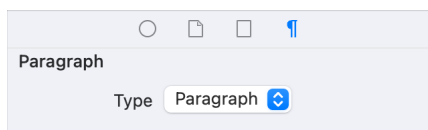
The first box (brand) is going to contain some company branding. Click inside it so there is a text insertion point, and insert the following text by choosing **Text** from the **Insert** menu (shortcut: ⌘Y) and importing snippet 1 from the **Text** folder that accompanies this tutorial:

Xway

Softpress: Making web design easy since 1993

In Xway, the text should show up as white text on a dark background. If it's black (and unreadable), you need to go back and set the default text color to be white (see page 10 above, text beginning "Before we leave the Document Inspector").

Now click somewhere in the first paragraph ("Xway"), and the **Inspector** panel should display the **Paragraph Inspector** (immediately after the **Box Inspector**).



Change the paragraph type from **Paragraph** (normal paragraph) to **Heading 1**, and notice how it is now displayed in a larger font (as is normal for headings). Let's also make the text be centered: select all the text that is in this box (**Select All** in the **Edit** menu) and click on the **Center Align** icon in the **Paragraph Inspector**.



"Xway" is quite close to the top of this box, so let's add some padding. Go to the **Box Inspector** and enter 1px as **Top Padding**. You will notice that this has the effect of adding considerably more than one pixel's worth of space. This is because of a CSS feature known as "collapsing margins". What happens is that CSS collapses the vertical margins (vertical space) that precede and follow paragraphs and container boxes. In this case the vertical margin before "Xway" (normally) collapses with the vertical margin before its parent box

(brand), and that margin also collapses with the vertical margin before *its* parent boxes (header and page-wrapper). Adding some padding to the top of the parent box prevents this from happening, so the space that you see is one pixel of padding plus the vertical margin that normally precedes a paragraph or heading.

If you want, you can confirm that this spacing is also visible in a browser. Recent versions of Safari are unable to display pages from unsaved documents, so let's begin by saving the document. Choose **Save** from the **File** menu (shortcut: ⌘S) and save the document in a suitable location, naming it **Ambient**. Then choose **Preview** from the **File** menu (or use the shortcut ⌘B). This will cause the page to be displayed in your default browser. You should see that the browser adds the same vertical spacing that you see in Xway. Go back to Xway and choose **Undo Top Padding** from the **Edit** menu, then preview again. Notice how "Xway" is close to the top of the page-wrapper box, as it is in Xway. Go back to Xway and choose **Redo Top Padding** from the **Edit** menu.

In that last paragraph, "This will cause the page to be displayed in your default browser" is not completely accurate. Since we are on a master page—and master pages are not published—Xway actually previews the first available site page instead of the master page. It comes to the same thing in this case, because we haven't started editing any site pages.

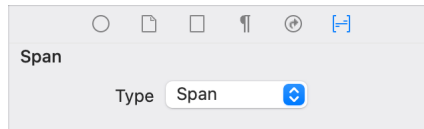
While we're setting padding, let's set the bottom padding value to be 1px, so that the bottom margin doesn't collapse either. Check that **brand** is selected in the **Site** panel (it should be if you haven't clicked anywhere else) and enter 1px as **Bottom Padding** in the **Box Inspector**.

Let's make a few more changes to the text in the **brand** box. It would be nice if "Xway" was a bit larger. Put a text insertion point somewhere inside it and go to the **Size** field in the **Text** section of the **Paragraph Inspector**. This currently shows 2em (if you see a different value, check that you are looking at the **Paragraph Inspector** and not the **Box Inspector**). Type 2.4 in this field, so that the size is now 2.4em (you don't need to type a measurement, because Xway uses the measurement that is already set). An "em" is generally equivalent to the size of a font, so 2.4em selects a font that is 2.4 times the size of the base

font size (the base font size is the font size that is typically used in paragraphs). The brand slogan (“Softpress etc.”) could also be larger, so put a text insertion point in it and type 1.2em in the Size field: you do need to type em in this case, because Xway will default to pixels if there isn’t a measurement already!

Now let’s make a couple of final tweaks to the brand box:

1. Select the “Soft” in “Softpress” (as you would in any text editor). Xway now displays two additional Inspectors: the first is the Link Inspector (which we’ll ignore for now) and the second is the Span Inspector. The Span Inspector allows you to change the style of inline text runs (spans). Choose **Bolder** from the **Weight** popup, so that “Soft” is displayed in a bolder font weight. Then select “press” in “Softpress” and choose **Lighter** from the **Weight** popup. This creates a branding effect that matches our “Softpress” logo.



You might notice that when you changed the style of “Soft” and “press” the **Type** popup changed from **None** to **Span**. Adding a style attribute to a run of text creates a span element if there wasn’t one previously. There are other types of span elements (using “span” in a general sense) in addition to span (in a strict sense). If you want a word or phrase to be emphasized (and typically displayed with italics) you could choose **Emphasized** from the **Type** popup.

2. Let’s reduce the vertical space between “Xway” and the following slogan. Place the text insertion point somewhere in the slogan and change **Top Margin** to 0em in the **Paragraph Inspector**. Nothing happens, but that’s because the top margin was already collapsed with the bottom margin of “Xway”. We’ve encountered collapsing margins before, but this is a simple case: when a paragraph follows another paragraph (or heading) CSS collapses the bottom margin of the first paragraph (or heading) with the top margin of the second paragraph—by choosing whichever is greater. In this case the bottom margin

of the Xway heading is greater than the top margin of the slogan paragraph, so the top margin of the slogan paragraph has no effect. But, having removed the top margin of the slogan paragraph, we can now determine the space between the two paragraphs by changing the bottom margin of the first paragraph. Place the text insertion point somewhere in the first paragraph (“Xway”) and change **Bottom Margin** to **0.3em**. If we wanted more or less space between the two paragraphs, we could change the bottom margin of the first paragraph to a smaller or greater amount (the top margin of the second paragraph has been set to zero so it has no effect).

*Note: Why is the (original) bottom margin of the heading greater when it is **0.67em** and the top margin of the paragraph is **1em**? This is because an em is a relative measurement, and **0.67** of the larger font size (of “Xway”) is greater than **1** of the smaller font size (used in the slogan).*

Navigation box

Let’s turn our attention to the navigation box. Select it and set the top and bottom padding to be **1px**. Then click inside it and type or import the following text (snippet 2):

HOME | NEWS | ABOUT | GALLERY | CONTACT

We’d like this to be centered. We could do this using the **Text** section of the **Paragraph Inspector**, as before, but another way to do this is to use the **Text** section of the **Box Inspector**, which affects all text within a box (not just a single paragraph). It makes no difference in this case, but let’s use the **Box Inspector**. Switch to the **Box Inspector**, and open the **Text** section just below the **Padding** section. Choose **Center Align** from the **Align** icons. Now the text is centered. We also want to use a different text color, so choose **Blue-Gray** from the **Text Color** popup. While you’re here, choose **Lighter** from the **Weight** popup (just above).

Now scroll up in the **Box Inspector** and delete the **Minimum Height** value in the **Dimensions** section, so that the box shrinks to the height of its contents. We can also remove **Minimum Width** at the same time (it’s not needed).

Master page main section

We can mostly ignore the main section for now, because this is designed to hold different content on each page, but one thing that we can do is to set some padding. Select main in the Site panel and type 2% for both Left Padding and Right Padding in the Box Inspector.

Master page footer

Let's go to the footer. What we want to do here is to add some social media icons and a copyright notice. We'd also like everything in this box to be centered. Select footer in the Site panel, then go to the Box Inspector and choose center alignment in the Text section (as we did previously).

Click inside the footer and type or import the following text (snippet 3):

© Copyright

All Rights Reserved

This is another case where we want to reduce the amount of space between these two paragraphs (for visual effect and to show that they belong closely together). We can use the same technique that we used previously: put the text insertion point in the second paragraph and use the Paragraph Inspector to set its top margin to zero (so it has no effect), then move the text insertion point into the first paragraph and set its bottom margin to 0.5em.

Next, move the text insertion point into the second paragraph (anywhere within the paragraph) and use the Insert Box tool to insert a container box. Because it's not possible for a container box to be inserted within a paragraph, Xway will automatically insert it after the paragraph that contains the text insertion point. Rename this box as media, and insert a text insertion point within it.

Now click on the Insert Graphic tool in the tool bar (next to the Insert Box tool) and choose facebook.png from the Media folder that accompanies this tutorial. After you have done this (and without changing the selection), insert the following graphics in the same way: x.png, linkedin.png, flickr.png, tumblr.png,

instagram.png, pinterest.png, dribbble.png, youtube.png, vimeo.png, soundcloud.png, and skype.png.

While the last graphic is still selected, choose **Select All** from the **Edit** menu (shortcut: ⌘A) to select all the graphics. The graphics don't need to be as large as they currently are, so we will shrink them to half their current size. If you look at the **Content** section of the **Box Inspector**, you can see that their current size is 76×76 pixels—so type **38px** ($76 \div 2$) in the **Width** field of the **Dimensions** section of the **Box Inspector**. There is another reason for doing this: on high-resolution screens, graphics look better if they are displayed at half their natural size (or smaller).

Note: You don't need to change the height of these graphics when you change their width. This is because CSS (and Xway) preserves the original aspect ratio (width to height ratio) of a graphic when only one dimension is defined.

While the graphics are selected, change their maximum width from **50%** (this is a default value that Xway uses) to **8%** in the **Maximum Width** field of the **Dimensions** section of the **Box Inspector**. There are twelve social media graphics and 12 times 8% is 96%. This ensures that the graphics will fit on a single line if you view the page on a narrow screen, such as a phone. Setting a maximum width of 8% means that no graphic will be wider than 8% of the width of its parent (the media box).

Let's add some links to these graphics. Select just the Facebook graphic (Command-click on it to deselect it and then release Command and click a second time to select it and deselect the other graphics) and choose **Link** from the **Format** menu (shortcut: ⌘K). Choose **External** from the **Link Type** popup and enter **www.facebook.com** in the **URL** field. Then choose **HTTPS** from the **Protocol** popup. We're going to do the same with the following graphics, and we don't actually need to set the protocol because we can do that afterwards (see below), but a nice touch would be to type the media name into the **Title** field. Link titles are displayed as help tags in browsers, so if it's not obvious what the various icons stand for, users can position their mouse over the icon and the browser will display the link's title. Type **Facebook** into the **Title** field, and OK the dialog. Now select each of the following graphics in turn, and set

links and titles on them: www.x.com, title: X (Twitter), www.linkedin.com, title: LinkedIn; www.flickr.com, title: Flickr; www.tumblr.com, title: Tumblr; and so on.

Note: An easy way to select the next graphic in an adjacent series of graphics is to press the right arrow twice: pressing once will move the text insertion point after the first graphic, and pressing again will select the following graphic.

When you've entered the URLs (and titles), select all the images once again and click on the Link Inspector icon (to the left of the Box Inspector icon) if it's not already selected. Select HTTPS as the protocol, and click on the Open in New Window or Tab checkbox—so that these links will open within a new window or tab.

Now that we have added content to the media box, we can remove its minimum height, so the box will shrink to fit its content. Select it in the Site panel, and delete the Minimum Height (and Minimum Width) values in the Dimensions section of the Box Inspector.

To create some space at the top and bottom of the footer box (the box which contains the media box), select it in the Site panel and set its top and bottom padding to 1px in the Padding section of the Box Inspector.

Link styles

There is one last thing that we want to do before we start creating actual pages, and that is to set some link styles that will be used in the document. Go back to the Document Inspector and open the Document: Default Styles section. Choose Link from the Element popup, and you can see that links are typically displayed with blue text. That's not going to look good with the colors we're using, so change Text Color to Blue-Gray. Then, just below, deselect the Underline icon for Text Decoration, to prevent links from being underlined by default. Now choose Visited Link from the Element popup and change Text Color from Purple to Blue-Gray. You don't need to deselect underline in this case—it's already deselected because visited links share the text decoration attributes of normal links. Finally, choose Hover Link from the Element popup and turn underlining back on for hover links. This causes links to be underlined when the mouse is over them.

We'd like to use some different link styles in the navigation box. To do this, select navigation in the Site panel and go to the Default Styles section of the Box Inspector. This allows us to set some default styles that only apply to this box. Choose Link in the Element popup, and set Text Color to White. Do the same for Visited Link. Then choose Hover Link in the Element popup and turn off underlining.

Now is a good time to save your document (name it Ambient if you haven't already done so). Xway documents are automatically saved at regular intervals, but if you manually save them you will create versions that you can revert to (using Revert To in the File menu).

Creating a Home page

Now that we have a master page that provides a template for other pages, let's turn to the Home page by clicking on it in the Site panel. We want to add some content that is specific to this page.

Since we've finished working on the master page, it's a good idea to close it in the Site panel, to avoid any possible confusion with the Home page (the two pages currently look identical and contain the same items): click on the disclosure arrow next to **Master 1** so that its contents are hidden. We also want to open the Home page if it's currently closed: hold down the Option key and click on the disclosure arrow next to it (this is a standard Mac shortcut for opening a list item along with its contents).

Home content

Now select the main item on the Home page (in the Site panel) and press Tab to switch to the Page view. Press Command-Return to insert a text insertion point into main. (You can also press Command-Return without pressing Tab first—it will do the same.) Once you're inside main, click on the Insert Graphic tool in the toolbar and choose **hero-image.jpg** from the Media folder. Delete the maximum width that Xway sets, and then set the width (not the maximum width) to be 100%.

While the graphic is selected, click on the Insert Box tool in the toolbar, so that Xway will insert a container box after the graphic. At the top of the Box Inspector, set the Type of this box to Section, then choose Duplicate Selection from the Edit menu (shortcut: ⌘D). You should now have two boxes following the graphic: **section1** and **section2**. Import the following text (snippet 4) into the first box (**section1**):

Nulla facilisi. Duis aliquet egestas purus.

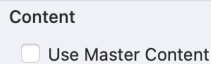
Pellentesque eu est a nulla placerat dignissim. Morbi a enim in magna semper bibendum. Etiam scelerisque, nunc ac egestas consequat, odio nibh euismod nulla, eget auctor orci nibh vel nisi. Aliquam erat volutpat. Mauris vel neque sit amet nunc gravida congue sed sit amet purus. Quisque lacus quam, egestas ac tincidunt a, lacinia vel velit. Aenean facilisis nulla.

This is some meaningless placeholder (Lorem Ipsum) text. Put a text insertion point in the first paragraph, and change the paragraph type to Heading 2 (in the Paragraph Inspector). Then import the following text (snippet 5) into the second box (section2):

Maecenas nec urna et dolor dictum consequat. Phasellus eu iaculis sapien. Ut in lobortis eros, ut dignissim massa. Quisque non auctor urna, eget hendrerit nulla. Praesent libero leo, iaculis eu cursus at, molestie vitae urna.

When you've pasted text into both boxes, go to the Box Inspector and remove the minimum heights (and widths) that Xway set. You can do this by selecting both boxes and deleting the Minimum Width and Minimum Height values in the Dimensions section.

Now select main in the Site panel, and look at the Content section in the Box Inspector. You will see that the Use Master Content checkbox has been turned off, because it no longer contains the same content as its master box (main on Master 1).



Try turning this checkbox back on, and you will see that main's content disappears! (There isn't any content in the master box.) We don't want that to happen, but it doesn't matter because we can get the content back by choosing

Undo Use Master Content (shortcut: ⌘Z) from the Edit menu. Do that now. Xway has unlimited levels of undo/redo, and almost anything that you do can be undone and redone.

Linking to the Home page

Now go back to the master page (Master 1) by clicking on it in the Site panel or by choosing Master Page from the Go menu, and double-click on “HOME” in the navigation box (so that it is selected). Choose Link from the Format menu (shortcut: ⌘K), and select Home from the Page popup, then click OK or press Return. “HOME” should now be displayed in white text, because that’s how we set the link styles for this box.

Return to the Home page (by clicking on it in the Site panel), and you should see that the link is also applied on this page.

Previewing the Home page

Let’s see how the Home page will look when it is published.

We could preview it in a browser (as we did previously), but a quicker way to preview single pages is to click on the Web Preview button in Xway’s toolbar and preview within Xway. This displays the page using WebKit (the browser engine used by Safari).



Xway’s internal Web view is useful if you want to see what a page will look like in a browser, but you don’t want to follow links to other pages. Xway publishes the current page (instead of the entire site) and the internal Web view ignores links to other pages.

Go back to the Page view, either by clicking on the Page button to the left of the Web view button, or by clicking on the Go Back button in the toolbar (shortcut: ⌘[).

*Note: Xway's **Page** and **Web** views are flexible—you can resize them by dragging the dividers that separate them from the **Site** panel and **Inspector** panel. This lets you see how a page will look on different devices.*

Creating a News page

Close the Home page in the Site panel (by closing the disclosure arrow next to it). Then insert a new page by choosing **Page** from the **Insert** menu, and name it **News** (type **News** in the **New Page** dialog).

News content

Now select the main section of this page in the Site panel and place a text insertion point inside it by pressing **Command-Return**. Use the **Insert Box** tool to insert a container box, and change its type to **Article**, using the **Type** popup near the top of the **Box Inspector**. Duplicate this box twice by choosing **Duplicate Selection** from the **Edit** menu (shortcut: **⌘D**), so that you have three boxes within main: **article1**, **article2**, and **article3**. Import the following text (snippet 6) into the first box:

Lorem ipsum

Dolor sit amet

Consectetur adipiscing elit. Nam convallis dignissim ullamcorper. Vivamus commodo sem metus, a pretium metus porta fringilla. Aenean pulvinar arcu vitae mi vestibulum, ut suscipit ipsum commodo. Cras sit amet fringilla dui, eu viverra erat.

More...

Then import the following text (snippet 7) into the second box:

Sed egestas neque arcu

Proin non magna quis erat bibendum

Nam ultrices vestibulum felis, ac imperdiet enim iaculis sagittis. Nulla congue dapibus velit, sit amet pharetra est commodo facilisis. Nulla cursus scelerisque ultrices.

More...

Then import the following text (snippet 8) into the third box:

Donec semper mi id

Faucibus vehicula augue pulvinar

Phasellus lobortis feugiat magna, eleifend auctor neque. Etiam non ligula vitae felis sodales accumsan vitae a nulla. Etiam id libero accumsan, dapibus ipsum at, tincidunt leo.

More...

Within each box, set the type of the first paragraph to be Heading 2 and the type of the second paragraph to be Heading 3. Do this by placing a text insertion point in the paragraph and selecting Heading 2 or Heading 3 from the Type popup in the Paragraph Inspector. Then go to the Document Inspector and change the default text color for Heading 3 within the Document: Default Styles section: choose Heading 3 from the Element popup and select Other from the Text Color popup. Enter Gray-Teal as the name and 437286 as the hex value. Press Tab or Return to accept the hex value, and then click on OK (or press Return) to dismiss the dialog.

Finally set a link on the “More...” paragraph at the bottom of each box. This could point to a page that contains a complete news article, but for now you can just link it to the current (News) page. Select “More...” within each box,

then choose **Link** from the **Format** menu (shortcut: ⌘K), and select **News** from the **Page** popup, then click **OK** or press **Return**.

Preview the page in a browser or in Xway's **Web** view. You should see that the "More..." links are underlined when you move the mouse over them.

*Note: If the "More..." links aren't underlined, look at the **Default Styles** section in the **Page Inspector**, and check that the **Use Master Default Style** checkbox is turned on when you select **Link**, **Visited Link**, and **Hover Link** in the **Element** popup. If it's not turned on, the link styles that were defined for the master page are being overridden by default styles on the page. Turning this checkbox back on (for each link style) will reconnect the page link styles with the master page's default styles. If the links still aren't underlined when you preview the page, switch to the master page and check that the **Use Document Default Style** checkbox is turned on when you select **Link**, **Visited Link**, and **Hover Link** in the **Element** popup.*

Linking to the News page

If you previewed in Xway's **Web** view, switch back to the **Page** view. Now go to the master page (**Master 1**) and double-click on "NEWS" in the navigation box (so that it is selected). Choose **Link** from the **Format** menu (shortcut: ⌘K) and select **News** from the **Page** popup.

Creating an About page

Close the News page (in the Site panel) now that we've finished working on it. Then insert a new page by choosing **Page** from the Insert menu, and name it About (type About in the New Page dialog).

About content

Click on the main section in this page and place a text insertion point inside it. Use the Insert Box tool to insert a container box, and change its type to **Section**, using the Type popup near the top of the Box Inspector. Then click inside section1 and import the following text (snippet 9):

Meet some of the team...

Vivamus mollis tincidunt dapibus. Integer molestie tincidunt nunc sit amet rutrum.

Phasellus aliquet pretium eros quis aliquet. Nam in semper arcu. Praesent sit amet molestie tellus, lacinia ultricies orci. Aliquam erat volutpat. Ut gravida nisl magna, vel ullamcorper purus sodales et. Pellentesque eget scelerisque quam.

Maecenas rhoncus erat vitae odio ultricies dictum. Vivamus tellus libero, congue vel urna nec, bibendum consectetur quam. Proin volutpat tempor porttitor.

Change the type of the first paragraph to **Heading 2**. Then place the text insertion point at the start of the next paragraph and click on the Insert Graphic tool. Insert user.png, and set its width to be 64px in the Dimensions section of the Box Inspector. Choose **Copy** from the Edit menu (shortcut: ⌘C) to copy the graphic. Then place the text insertion point at the start of the following paragraph and paste the graphic back by choosing **Paste** from the Edit menu (shortcut: ⌘V). When you've done this, paste it a second time at the start of the final paragraph.

Linking to the About page

Now go back to the master page (Master 1) and double-click on “ABOUT” in the navigation box (so that it is selected). Choose Link from the Format menu (shortcut: ⌘K) and select About from the Page popup.

Creating a Gallery page

Close the **About** page now that we've finished working on it. Then insert a new page by choosing **Page** from the **Insert** menu, and name it **Gallery**.

Gallery content

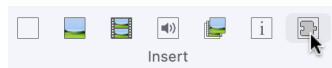
Click on the **main** section in this page and place a text insertion point inside it. Then import the following text (snippet 10):

Our gallery

Aenean pulvinar arcu vitae mi vestibulum, ut suscipit
ipsum commodo. Cras sit amet fringilla dui, eu
viverra erat.

Change the type of the first paragraph to **Heading 2**.

The easiest way to create web galleries is to use Xway's sister program, **Exhibeo 2**. **Exhibeo 2** has an option to export galleries as Xway components. These can be imported into Xway by clicking on the **Component** button in the toolbar.



If you have a recent version of **Exhibeo 2** (2.0.4 or greater) you could try doing this now. Open an existing **Exhibeo** gallery, and choose **Export to Xway** from the **Export** menu. This will output an Xway Component (**xwComponent**) file. Click on the **Component** button in Xway's toolbar, and select this file. Switch to Xway's **Web** view to see the gallery working. Then switch back to the **Page** view.

If you don't have **Exhibeo**, or if you'd like to learn how to use resource links and rollover effects within Xway, you can use the following steps to create a simple gallery. If you added an **Exhibeo** gallery, delete it. Then place the text insertion point at the end of **main**, type **Return**, and use the **Insert Graphic** tool to insert the following three graphics from the **Media** folder: **anglesey.jpg**,

glastonbury.jpg, and oakamoor.jpg. Select the three graphics, set their width to 160px, and set the left and right margins to be 2px. While the graphics are selected, press the right arrow on your keyboard (to get a text insertion point), and choose the Center Align icon in the Paragraph Inspector, so that the graphics are centered.

Select the first graphic and choose Link from the Format menu (shortcut: ⌘K). We've previously created Page links and External links, but now we're going to create a Resource link. This will link to a resource that Xway publishes. It could be a PDF file (which would normally be opened and displayed within a browser) or it could be a ZIP file (which would normally be downloaded from a browser), but in this case we are going to link to the same image file, so that it is displayed at full size when a user clicks on it. Choose Resource from the Link Type popup, then click on Other in the Resource popup and choose the first graphic (anglesey.jpg) from the tutorial Media folder. Do the same with the other graphics (choosing the corresponding graphic in each case).

When you've done that, enter the following place names into the Title field for each graphic, so that they are displayed as help tags when the mouse is paused over them: Trearddur Bay, Anglesey; Glastonbury; Oakamoor, Staffordshire. You can paste these titles in the Title field of the Box Inspector or in the Title field of the Link Inspector (the effect will be the same), but if you paste them in the Box Inspector you can also paste them into the Alt. Text field above the Title field. Graphics that are not purely decorative should normally be accompanied by alt. (alternative) text.

Preview the page in a browser. If you click on a graphic, the browser will display it at full size. (Don't use Xway's internal Web view this time, since it doesn't follow links away from the current page.)

Adding a rollover effect

Let's add a rollover effect to the gallery images, so that they change in some way when the mouse is moved over them. Select the three gallery images and open the Dynamic Styles section of the Box Inspector. Type 80% in the Opacity field. This will cause each image to become slightly transparent (showing

some of the background color) when the mouse pointer is over it. With a dark background, the effect is that the image will appear slightly darker. Preview the page again to see how this looks.

*Note: You can also specify a transition, so that (in this case) the image darkens and lightens over a period of time. To do this, go back to the **Page** view and open the **Extended Properties** section above the **Dynamic Styles** section and click on the **+** button. Enter **transition** in the **Name** field and **0.2s** in the **Value** field, then press **Return**. For more information on dynamic styles and transitions, search for “Dynamic Styles” in the User Guide (available from Xway’s **Help** menu).*

Linking to the Gallery page

Now go back to the master page (Master 1) and double-click on “GALLERY” in the navigation box (so that it is selected). Choose **Link** from the **Format** menu (shortcut ⌘K) and select **Gallery** from the **Page** popup.

Creating a Contact page

The final page that we are going to add is a Contact page. Contact forms have become problematic as a result of anti-spam measures, and Xway doesn't support them directly (although you can add forms that have been created via an online form generator). But you can provide contact information via an email link.

Close the Gallery page now that we've finished working on it. Insert a new page by choosing Page from the Insert menu, and name it Contact.

Contact information

Click on the main section in this page and place a text insertion point inside it. Then import the following text (snippet 11):

Please get in touch!

You can contact us via email.

Change the type of the first paragraph to Heading 2.

Now double-click on "email" to select it, and choose Link from the Format menu (shortcut: ⌘K). Choose External from the Link Type popup, and choose Mailto from the Protocol popup. Enter Web query in the Subject field, and address@example.com in the To field. Also select the Obfuscate checkbox—this makes it more difficult for spam bots to recognize and harvest the email address.

Preview this page in a browser: if you click on "email" it should open an email titled "Web query" in your email client. Don't send the email (address@example.com isn't a real address).

Linking to the Contact page

Now go back to the master page (Master 1) and double-click on "CONTACT" in the navigation box. Choose Link from the Format menu (shortcut: ⌘K) and select Contact from the Page popup.

You now have the outline of a complete site. Preview in a browser to check that the navigation links are correct. Fix them if they're not.

Adding a hover style to navigation links

Let's make one final tweak that shows how easy it is to make site-wide changes using master pages. Perhaps we would like the main navigation links to change style when the mouse is moved over them. Select the navigation box on the master page, and open the **Default Styles** section in the **Box Inspector**. Choose **Hover Link** from the **Element** popup. Now choose **Other** from the **Text Color** popup, and create a new color called **Light Blue-Gray** with a hex value of **d4dbe5**.

Preview again in a browser. The navigation links should change color when you move the mouse over them.

When everything is correct, save your document.

Uploading a site

The **Xway User Guide** (available from Xway's Help menu) contains instructions for uploading a site—see *Uploading* in *Chapter 1 Documents*.

Creating a new theme

The last thing that we are going to do in this tutorial is to create a new version of the Ambient document, as a way of showing how easy it is to change the appearance of a website with Xway.

Choose **Duplicate** from the **File** menu. This will create a duplicate of the Ambient document. Call it **Ambient Light**.

Background colors

Go to the **Document Inspector** and choose **Light Blue-Gray** in the **Background Color** popup in the **Document: Style** section.

Next, click on the **Background Color** popup in the **Document: Pagediv Style** section and choose **White**.

Text colors

We now have white text on a white background, which is difficult to read! But it's easy to fix this. Open the **Document: Text** section and use the **Text Color** popup to change the text color to **Charcoal**.

Link colors

Most of the text is now readable, but the linked text in the navigation boxes is still white. Switch to the master page and select the navigation box on this page. We will use the **Box Inspector** to change the link colors to **Charcoal**. Within the **Default Styles** section, choose **Link** from the **Element** popup, and choose **Charcoal** from the **Text Color** popup. Do the same for **Visited Link**. Then choose **Hover Link** from the **Element** popup and select **Blue-Gray** from the **Text Color** popup.

Preview this new theme in a browser. Then save the new document: name it **Ambient Light** if you haven't already done so.

Further information

If you have worked through this tutorial you should have a good basic understanding of how to use Xway. But there are many topics that we can't cover in a short tutorial, and there are several ways to access additional information.

Xway tutorials

This is the first in a series of Xway tutorials. The next tutorials in this series are the *Xway Menu Tutorial* and the *Xway Flexbox Tutorial*. The *Xway Menu Tutorial* introduces menus, and provides steps for adding a navigation menu to the *Ambient* and *Ambient Light* documents that are created by this tutorial. The *Xway Flexbox Tutorial* introduces Flexbox layout, and provides steps for using Flexbox layout in the *Ambient 2* and *Ambient Light 2* documents that are created by the *Xway Menu Tutorial*. All these tutorials, and the documents they create, are available from our website.

There are also short tutorials (tagged “tutorial”) in the Xway discussion forum (see below).

Xway user guide

Xway comes with a detailed reference manual, which you can access by selecting **Xway User Guide** from Xway's **Help** menu. This contains information on a wide range of topics, including: iframes (these can be used to insert maps or YouTube/Vimeo videos, and other content), favicons (site icons displayed in browser tabs), dynamic styles, fonts, resources, lists, components, navigation menus, extended attributes, extended properties, markup, meta tags, and so on.

The *Xway User Guide* also contains appendices with advice on importing content from Freeway documents or from an existing website.

Xway discussion forum

Choose **Support and Community** from Xway's **Help** menu to visit the Xway discussion forum. This contains Xway-related news and discussions, and is a good place to ask questions and get help from us and from other Xway users.

Xway resources

Choose **Xway Resources** from the **Help** menu to visit the Xway Resources section of our website. This contains links to the latest versions of this tutorial, along with other tutorials and completed tutorial documents. There are also other resources such as templates.