WebHMI – Maintaining Directories When Publishing

APPLICATIONS NOTE

October 2013

Description: Guide to maintaining directory structures with published displays
OS Requirement: Win 2000, XP Pro, Server 2003, Vista, Server 2008, Windows 7
General Requirement: Knowledge of GraphWorX32 and how to publish displays using ICONICS Web Publishing Wizard.

Introduction

In version 7.0, there was no support to maintain directory structure when publishing multiple displays, causing pick action file definitions relying on these directory structures to fail.

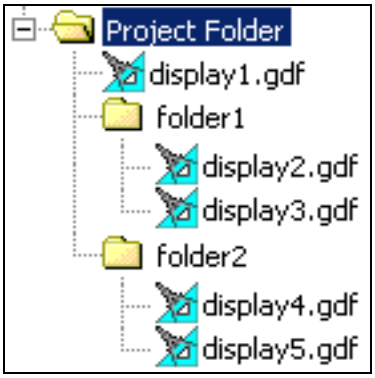

Figure 1 - Example Pre-Publish Directory Structure

For example, consider the directory structure in Figure 1. In version 7.0, if display1.gdf were published, all five displays would be placed directly in the WebHMI directory together.

Starting in version 7.1, we included the support of directories. It would create sub-directories in the WebHMI directory and the displays would be placed inside the appropriate directory. This allows you to use relative path syntax when creating pick actions to move between displays when using WebHMI.

Settings for Version 7.0

In version 7.0, you have two options when executing a multiple display publishing:

1. Move all the displays into one directory and refer to the displays without a preceding path in the pick actions in preparation for publishing.
2. Leave the displays as they are in the directory structure, using full or relative path syntax in the pick actions. Once published, change the pick actions file definition to be just the file name, as now all the files are in the same directory and a full path is not necessary.

Settings for Version 7.1 and Above

Since directory structures are maintained during publishing in version 7.1 and above, you must use relative path in pick action file definitions if the files are scattered in a directory structure. However, if all displays are located in the same directory, only the file name is needed as before.

Use the following rules to use relative path syntax in defining files for pick actions:

1. If a file is in the same directory as the current file, use only the file name.
2. If a file is in a directory above that of the current file, use ..\filename
3. If a file is in a directory below that of the current file, use \FolderName\FileName

Consider the directory structure shown in Figure 1. If there were pick actions (or load tabs) present on each display linking to the other displays, their file definition would read as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - File Definition for Each Displays

Link to / From	Display1	Display2	Display 3	Display4	Displya5
Display1	N/A	\folder1\display2.gdf	\folder1\display3.gdf	\folder2\display4.gdf	\folder2\display5.gdf
Display2	..\display1.gdf	N/A	display3.gdf	..\folder2\display4.gdf	..\folder2\display5.gdf
Display3	..\display1.gdf	display2.gdf	N/A	..\folder2\display4.gdf	..\folder2\display5.gdf
Display4	..\display1.gdf	..\folder1\display2.gdf	..\folder1\display3.gdf	N/A	display5.gdf
Display 5	..\display1.gdf	..\folder1\display2.gdf	..\folder1\display3.gdf	display4.gdf	N/A

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