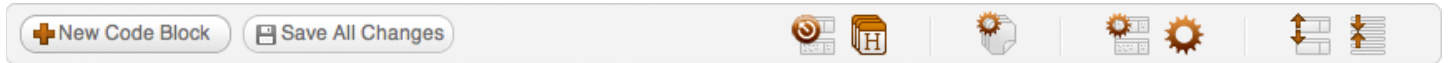# CJT V6 User Manual
Updated: 22-01-13

Master Admin Toolbar

The Master Admin Toolbar is the main header and footer toolbar for the CJT plugin and is always positioned above the first code block and below the last code block

The icons on the Master Admin Toolbar (from left to right) run these tasks:

1) **Add new code block**
2) **Save changes to all code blocks**
3) **Tools for block state** (batch)
   - Activate (turn on) all code blocks
   - Deactivate (turn off) all code blocks
   - Switch current state for all code blocks
4) **Tools for location hook** (batch)
   - Set output location hook to footer for all code blocks
   - Set output location hook to header for all code blocks
5) **Code Template Manager**
6) **Tools for block cleanup and backup**
   - Delete all code blocks
   - Delete only empty code blocks
   - Backup Manager - Create, restore, or delete backups
7) **General plugin settings**
8) **Maximise all code blocks**
9) **Minimise all code blocks**

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1) Add new code block New Code Block

Action: create a new empty code block

UI: popup form showing a text field for Name, checkbox for Active, drop-down boxes for Hook and Initial Location, and two buttons for Cancel and Create

Field Types:

- **Name:** name for the code block
- **Active:** determines whether the code block is currently active or inactive
- **Hook:** positions the code to execute in the header or footer of the webpage
- **Initial Location:** places the new code block in the first or last position

2) Save changes to all code clocks Save All Changes

Action: saves all code blocks in one go

Note: when changes are detected, the button changes from greyscale to colour

3) Tools for block state (batch)

Activate (turn on) all code blocks

Action: sets the activation state for all the code blocks to active

Deactivate (turn off) all code blocks

Action: sets the activation state for all the code blocks to inactive

Switch current state for all code blocks

Action: switches the activation state for all the code blocks from active to inactive depending on the current state

4) Tools for location hook (batch)

Set output location hook to footer for all code blocks

Action: sets the hook state for all the code blocks to footer. Therefore all the blocks will now execute in the footer of the webpage

Set output location hook to header for all code blocks

Action: sets the hook state for all the code blocks to header. Therefore all the blocks will now execute in the header of the webpage

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5) Code Template Manager

The Code Template Manager is the heart of CJT. It allows you to create a library of scripts and styles that you can assign to pages, posts, custom posts, categories, and much more.

Action: allows you to create, edit, delete, and manage all of your code templates

Template Manager (main table)

UI: standard table showing all your code templates with columns representing:

- **Name:** the name for your code template. If a Description is added, you will see this appear under the template name
- **Type:** the code type used for your template (i.e. CSS, HTML, JavaScript, and PHP)
- **Version:** the version number of your code template (e.g. 1.0)
- **Release:** the release state of your code template (i.e. Release, Beta, Alpha, Release Candidate, Revision)
- **Author:** the User or Administrator that created the code template
- **Date Created:** the date and time when the code template was first created
- **Last Modified:** the date and time when the code template was last modified
- **State:** the current state of the code template (i.e. Published, Draft, Trash). If it is in the Published state, you can then use the template in code blocks via the Template Lookup function

Filters: if you have a large collection of code templates, then you may want to use the smart filter to find what you are looking for. You can filter down all your code templates via its: Published state, code Type, template Author, template Version number, Date Created, the Release state, and the Last Modified date

Additional Actions (when you hover over a template name)

- **Info:** popup window shows you all the relevant information of the code template
- **Edit:** allows you to edit the code template
- **Draft:** sets the code template into draft mode, making it not accessible via the Template Lookup function
- **Trash:** removes it from the template manager and puts it into the trash

Code Template Manager (cont...)

Create New Template (form)

Clicking the Create Template button allows you to create a new code template from scratch. You will see a popup form with three tabs labelled: Main, Description, and Version. There are two buttons at the bottom that allow you to Close or Save the code template

Main: the first tab labelled Main, has four fields: Name, Language, Template State, and Code

- **Name:** this is the name you will give your code template. This field is a compulsory field and must be filled in
- **Language:** this is where you specify the code type for your template. There are four code types to choose from, which are: CSS, HTML, JavaScript, and PHP. This is a compulsory field and a selection must be made. Once a selection is made, you cannot go back and edit this because it is now locked in. If you did make a mistake with the code type selection, you would need to delete the entire template and create a new code template from scratch.
- **Template State:** this is where you choose whether your code template will be Published, in Draft mode, or Trashed. Choosing Published means that your code template can now be used via the Template Lookup function, allowing you to either Embed or Link your template to Code Blocks
- **Code:** this large editor text-box is where you write your code. Depending on the Language type you selected earlier will determine the code language editor that you will work with. In other words, if you chose JavaScript as the Language type, the JavaScript syntax highlighting editor will be the one you will work with.

Description: the second tab labelled Description has two text-boxes: Description and Keywords

- **Description:** this is where you enter a descriptive write-up for your code template (e.g. describe how the script works). When you add a description, this will appear just below the template Name in the main table that lists all your templates
- **Keywords:** here you add any keywords that relate to the code template. Similar to CSV, please separate all your keywords with commas

Version: the third tab labelled Version has three fields: Version, State, and Revision note

- **Version:** you can add your code block version here (e.g. 1.0, 1.0.3, v1.0, rev1.0, etc)
- **State:** this is the state that determines whether the code block is in Release, Beta, Alpha, Release Candidate, or Revision status
- **Revision note:** add any revision notes that you like in this text-box

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6) Tools for block cleanup and backup

Delete all code blocks

Action: deletes all the code blocks and all its data

Note: only use this function if you want to permanently delete all your code blocks. If pressed inadvertently, a confirmation popup will display before all code blocks are deleted

Delete only empty code blocks

Action: deletes only the empty code blocks that do not have any code inside

Note: can be used to clean up your unused empty code blocks. If pressed inadvertently, a confirmation popup message will be displayed before empty code blocks are deleted

Backup Manager - Create, restore, or delete backups

Action: creates a full backup of all code blocks

UI: popup form showing a text field for Name and a button for Backup. If there are backup entries, the backup name, user, date and time, and restore and delete links are shown

Field Types:

- **Name:** create a name for the backup

Additional Actions:

- **Restore:** restores all code blocks from a backup (shown in the row)
- **Delete:** deletes an entire backup including all its code blocks (shown in the row)

7) General plugin settings

Action: sets the security level for showing the metabox in Pages, Posts, and Custom Post types

UI: popup form showing checkboxes next to: Pages, Posts, and all Custom Post types in use. Simply tick the 'Registered Post Types' that you want the CJT metabox to appear in

8) Maximise all code blocks

Action: maximises (opens and expands) all code blocks in one go

9) Minimise all code blocks

Action: minimises (closes and collapses) all code blocks in one go

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Code Block Toolbar

The Code Block Toolbar appears in the header of each code block. Clicking on it allows code blocks to maximise and minimise. Code blocks can be rearranged by clicking on the toolbar and dragging.

The icons on the Code Block Toolbar (from left to right) run these tasks:

1) **Activate/Deactivate code block**

2) **Set output location hook to Header/Footer**

3) **Template Lookup - Embed or link templates to code blocks**

4) **Show code block information**

5) **Set editing language for syntax highlighting**
    - CSS
    - HTML
    - JavaScript
    - PHP

6) **Edit code block title**

7) **View and restore code block revisions**

8) **Delete code block**

9) **Save changes to code block**

10) **Minimise/maximise code block** (i.e. toolbar itself)

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1) Activate/Deactivate code block

Action: switches the activation state for the associated code block to either active or inactive depending on the current state

2) Set output location hook to Header/Footer

Action: switches the output location hook for the associated code block to header or footer depending on the current state

3) Template Lookup - Embed or link templates to code blocks

Action: allows you to:

- **Embed** a script from the Template Manager into your code block editor, so you can see the script code and even make changes
- **Link** to a script from the Template Manager, which can be ideal for linking multiple scripts, although the script code itself will not be added to the code block editor

UI: popup form showing four accordion panels for JavaScript, CSS, PHP, and HTML code. Each code-type panel reveals all the scripts in the Template Manager categorised by the user that created them. Click the user to see all their scripts, and then embed or link the script to your code block.

Filters: there are 3 filters and they are Linked, Unlinked, and All

- **Linked:** shows only the scripts from the Template Manager that are linked to the current code block. You may need to click into every user to see if any scripts are linked or not
- **Unlinked:** shows only the scripts from the Template Manager that are unlinked to the current code block
- **All:** shows all the scripts from the Template Manager

Note: WordPress scripts can also be utilised by clicking the user: WordPress

Tips: you can reset and remove all the linked scripts by clicking: Unlink All. Another thing, if you are working with a lot of scripts, go into fullscreen mode to get a much taller popup

4) Show code block information

Action: provides some relevant information for the associated code block

UI: popup showing the code block: ID number, Name, Author, Date Created, Last Modified, and Shortcode name (based on the code block ID number) for using in Pages/Posts

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5) Set editing language for syntax highlighting

Action: sets the editing language for the associated code block, which can be ideal for syntax highlighting and those who have the premium Code Auto Completion plugin installed. Currently supports four code types including CSS, HTML, JavaScript, and PHP

CSS

- CSS, also known as Cascading Style Sheets, is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation semantics (the look and formatting) of a document. Set the code editor to CSS mode if you are primarily working with CSS code

HTML

- HTML, which stands for HyperText Markup Language, is the main markup language for displaying web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser. If you wish to code with HTML, then set the code editor to HTML mode

JavaScript

- JavaScript, sometimes abbreviated as JS, is a scripting language commonly implemented as part of a web browser in order to create enhanced user interfaces and dynamic websites. If you are creating scripts using JavaScript, then set the code editor to JavaScript mode

PHP

- PHP, which stands for the recursive acronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, is an open source server-side scripting language designed for web development to produce dynamic webpages. Set the code editor to PHP mode if this is the language you are working with

6) Edit code block title

Action: allows the editing of the code block title. Once this icon is pressed, the code block title will have a text-box around it, where you can now edit the text. Two more icons will appear to allow you to either:

- **Cancel** editing code block title
- **Save** code block title

Tip: you can also edit the code block title by just clicking on the title itself

7) View and restore code block revisions

Action: each time you save your work, a new code block revision is created. Clicking this icon allows you to restore any previously saved revisions

UI: popup that shows you all your saved revisions, ordered by oldest at the top and most recent at the bottom. Each row produces a revision date and time, and a Restore link. Clicking this link will restore the code block and all its code to that particular save.

Tips: you need to save the code block for any restored revisions to take affect. If the restore was unintentional, you can either refresh the webpage to get your previous code block back, although this will only bring it back from its latest save. You may need to save your other modified code blocks <u>before</u> refreshing the page.

Hot Tip: always consider saving your code blocks on a regular basis. Saving is performed via an AJAX call to the database, so it does not need to refresh the webpage in order to take affect. This means you can save code blocks anytime without worrying about losing work from other modified code blocks. That said, refreshing the webpage without saving any modified code blocks will only result in losing those modifications.

8) Delete code block

Action: deletes the associated code block and all its data

Note: only use this function if you want to permanently delete the associated code block. If pressed inadvertently, a confirmation popup message will be displayed before the code block is deleted

9) Save changes to code block

Action: saves current single code block

Note: when changes are detected, the button changes from greyscale to colour

10) Minimise/maximise and shuffle code block

Action: clicking on an empty part of the code block toolbar, allows you to maximise (open and expand), or minimise (close and collapse) the code block. You can also shuffle the code block by again clicking on an empty part of this toolbar and moving your mouse either up or down until the code block snaps into the new position. This allows you to rearrange your code blocks to any order you prefer

Note: once you have finished rearranging your code blocks, by clicking the Save All Changes button, CJT will remember this new order

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Code Editor Toolbar

The icons on the Code Editor Toolbar (from top to bottom) run these tasks:

1) Switch code editor to fullscreen mode
2) Switch code editor to fullwidth mode
3) Increase font size in code editor
4) Decrease font size in code editor
5) Reset font size in code editor
6) Clear all text in code editor

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1) Switch code editor to fullscreen mode

Action: maximises (opens and expands) the code block to fit the browser window to allow for fullscreen editing. The icon will then change to the minimise icon, which will revert the code editor to the default mode

Tip: utilising the fullscreen mode provides a full-height assignment panel, which lists a lot more posts, pages, categories, etc. If you have created many scripts in the Template Manager, then using a full-height Template Lookup panel would list a lot more scripts

2) Switch code editor to fullwidth mode

Action: enabling fullwidth mode, the assignment panel is hidden and the code editor will expand into its place. The icon will then change to the minimise icon, which will revert the code editor to the default mode, allowing the assignment panel to reappear

Note: after enabling fullwidth mode, if the grey row for the cursor position does not carry along the fullwidth, please press the font increase and then font decrease icons to reset this

Tip: if you want to make the code editor as large as possible, enable both fullscreen mode and fullwidth mode

3) Increase font size in code editor

Action: increases the font size in the code editor by a few points

4) Decrease font size in code editor

Action: decreases the font size in the code editor by a few points

5) Reset font size in code editor

Action: resets the font size in the code editor to the default size

6) Clear all text in code editor

Action: clears (or deletes) everything in the code editor. This will not be permanent until you save the code block. If this was unintentional, simply press Command-Z for Mac, or Ctrl-Z for Windows to undo
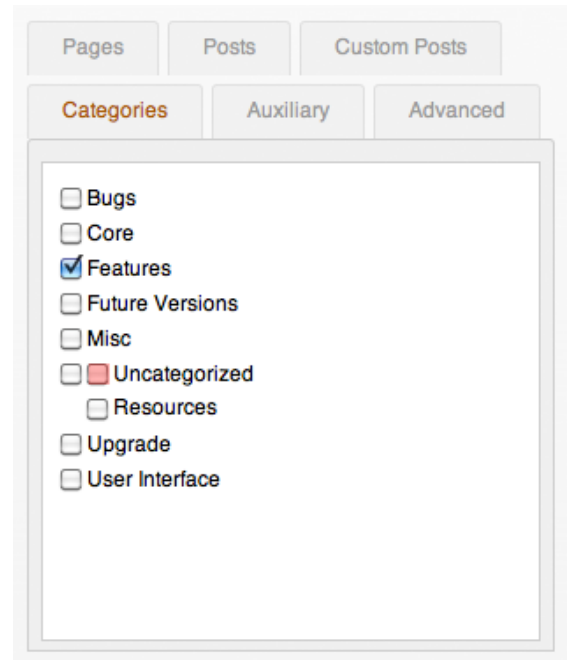
Assignment Panel

The tabs on the Assignment Panel (from left to right) assign these types:

1) **Pages**
2) **Posts**
3) **Custom Posts**
4) **Categories**
5) **Auxiliary**
6) **Advanced**
    - URLs
    - Expressions

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1) Pages

Action: the Pages section of the assignment panel allows you to select the WordPress pages that you want your code block to run on

UI: all your WordPress pages are shown in alphabetical order, and can be clicked to open in a new browser window

Note: you can select as many checkboxes as you require. Support is also provided for hierarchical pages (i.e. child pages or sub-pages), and can be selected along with the parent page by checking the coloured checkbox. If you only want to select the parent page without any of the child pages, then select the first leftmost checkbox

Tip: after you have created your code block and assigned the page, click the page title link to see your code block in action

2) Posts

Action: the Posts section is similar to the Pages section of the assignment panel, which allows you to select the WordPress posts that you want your code block to run on

UI: all your WordPress posts are shown in alphabetical order, and can be clicked to open in a new browser window

Note: you can select as many checkboxes as you require

Tip: after you have created your code block and assigned the post, click the post title link to see your code block in action

3) Custom Posts

Action: the Custom Posts section works a little differently to the pages and posts sections, whereby each custom post type lists all its posts below. You then select the posts listed under the custom post types that you want your code block to run on

UI: each custom post type is shown with an underline, and all its associated posts along with checkboxes are listed below that. All your custom posts (not the custom post types) are shown in alphabetical order, and can be clicked to open in a new browser window

Note: you can select as many checkboxes as you require. Support is also provided for hierarchical custom posts (i.e. child custom posts), and can be selected along with the parent custom post by checking the coloured checkbox. If you only want to select the parent custom post without any of the child posts, then select the first leftmost checkbox

Tip: after you have created your code block and assigned the custom post, click the post title link to see your code block in action

4) Categories

Action: the Categories section of the assignment panel allows you to select the WordPress categories that you want your code block to run on

UI: all your WordPress categories are shown in alphabetical order, and can be clicked to open in a new browser window

Note: you can select as many checkboxes as you require. Support is also provided for hierarchical categories (i.e. child categories or sub-categories), and can be selected along with the parent category by checking the coloured checkbox. If you only want to select the parent category without any of the child categories, then select the first leftmost checkbox

Tip: after you have created your code block and assigned the category, click the category title link to see your code block in action

5) Auxiliary

Action: the Auxiliary section of the assignment panel allows you to select various default WordPress sections and pages that you want your code block to run on

UI: default section or page types represented by checkboxes include:

- **Front Page:** the code block will run on your front page (i.e. Home page)
- **Blog Index:** the code block will run on blog index (i.e. main blog index page)
- **All Posts:** the code block will run on all your WordPress posts
- **All Pages:** the code block will run on all your WordPress pages
- **All Categories:** the code block will run on all your WordPress categories
- **Recent Posts:** the code block will run on your recent posts
- **Entire Website:** the code block will run globally on every webpage of the entire website
- **Website Backend:** the code block will run on the WordPress Dashboard
- **Search Pages:** the code block will run on all the search pages
- **All Archives:** the code block will run on all the archives
- **Tag Archives:** the code block will run on all the tag archives
- **Author Archives:** the code block will run on all the author archives
- **Attachment Pages:** the code block will run on all the attachment pages
- **404 Error:** the code block will run on produced 404 error pages

Note: you can select as many checkboxes as you require

6) Advanced

Action: the Advanced section of the assignment panel allows you to manually enter an URL or Expression that you want your code block to run on

UI: an accordion panel showing two types: URLs and Expressions. Clicking on one of these will allow you to enter your URL or Expressions in the large text-box
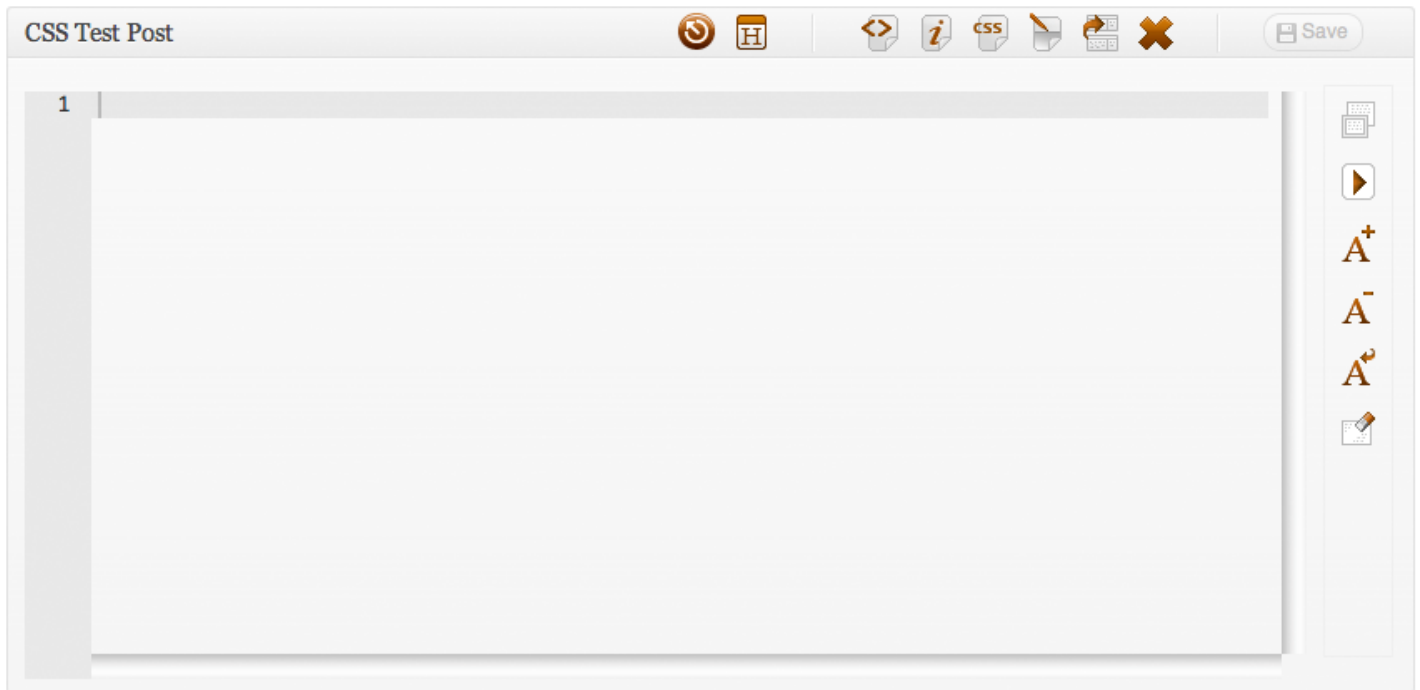
- **URLs:** the code block will run on a webpage URL (i.e. or webpage address)
- **Expressions:** the code block will run on a regular expression

Note: if you want to add multiple URLs or Expressions, you must create each one on a separate line. For example, if want to add two webpage URLs, you would type your first webpage URL and then hit Enter (or Return on Mac), then on the new line, you type in your second webpage URL. All URLs must be webpages associated with the same WordPress install

Metabox Code Block

Metabox Code Blocks are shown at the page/post level. When you are working with your pages or posts, you may prefer to work with code blocks at this level rather than in the CJT dashboard. It is therefore a matter of personal preference. The main difference in the Metabox Code Block UI, is that there is no Assignment Panel. You will also notice an added Preview button (see Code Editor Toolbar), and when clicked, will open your page or post in a new window

Note: if you are in the Edit section of a page or post and you do not see it anywhere, you will need to set the security levels in the General plugin settings (icon showing the large cog on the Master Admin Toolbar). Simply tick the 'Registered Post Types' that you want the Metabox Code Blocks to appear in