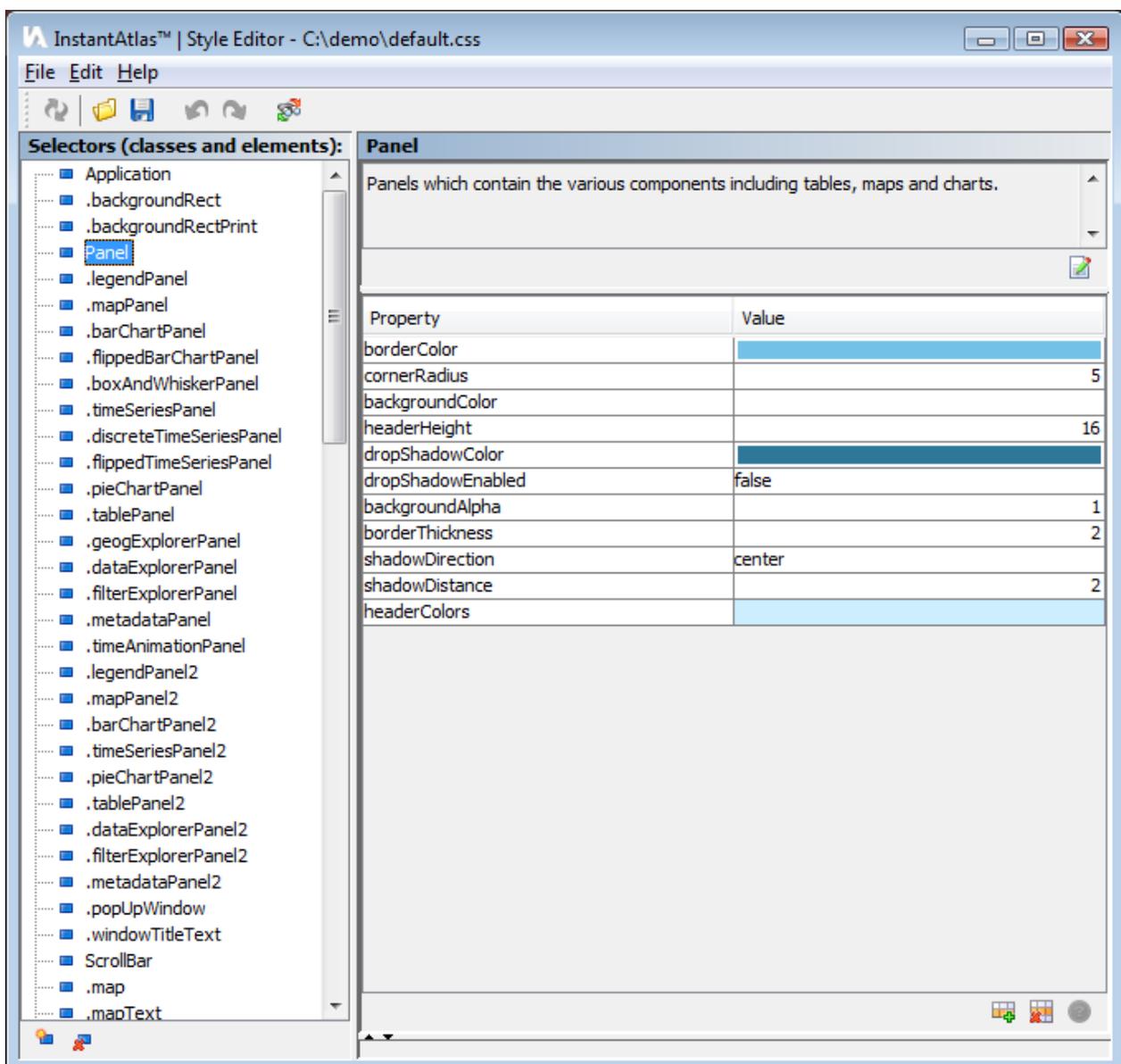


## InstantAtlas™ Style Editor



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## 1. Introduction

The InstantAtlas Style Editor is a tool for changing the styles for an InstantAtlas dynamic report. The styles controls the way the various components in a report (map, data table, charts, etc.) look in terms of their background and border colours, borders widths and text fonts. The styles for a report are stored in a cascading stylesheet (.css) called 'default.css'. This is located with the other files that make up a dynamic report.

It is possible to change styles using the InstantAtlas Designer and we would normally recommend you make your style changes using the Designer. This is because the Designer will show you the styles that are used by each component. This makes it easier to know which style you should edit to achieve the desired effect.

However, you will need to opt for the Style Editor if you wish to do any of the following:

- View the full list of styles in default.css
- Add or delete CSS classes
- Carry out global style changes

We recommend that you follow the instructions in the InstantAtlas Getting Started document prior to reading this document. You can find this in the 'documentation' folder created during the installation of your InstantAtlas software. The default location for this is:

C:\Program Files\GeoWise\InstantAtlas\documentation

## 2. Starting the Style Editor

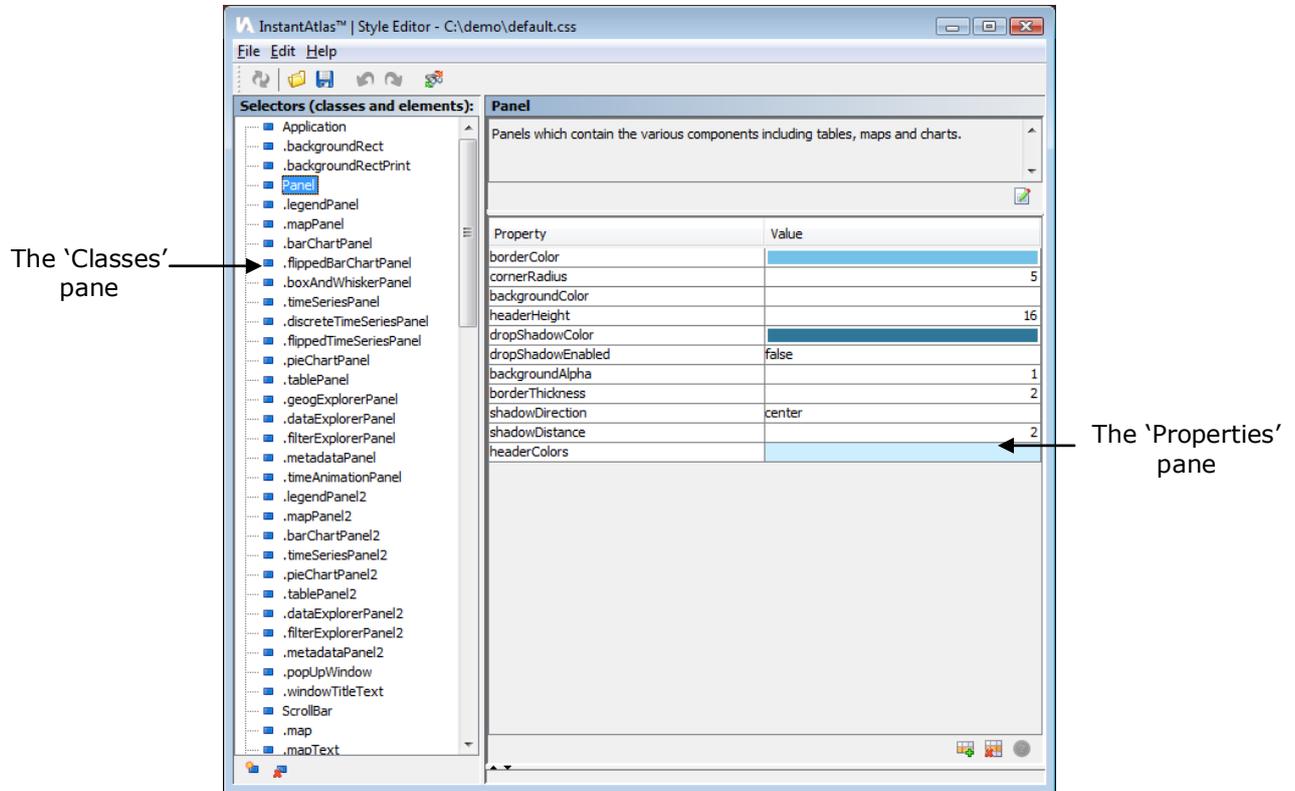
The Style Editor can be used as a stand-alone application to edit the stylesheet for a report that has already been published. To open the Style Editor as a stand-alone application click 'InstantAtlas Desktop Edition, InstantAtlas Style Editor' in the Windows Start menu or click the 'InstantAtlas Style Editor' icon on your desktop. If you chose not to create shortcuts during installation of the software, browse to the 'InstantAtlasStyleEditor.exe' file (by default this will have been installed in 'C:\Program Files\GeoWise\InstantAtlas') and double click it. The Style Editor will open but the interface will remain empty until you open a report style sheet.

You can right-click on the default.css file for a dynamic report you have published and choose the Edit with InstantAtlas Style Editor option to start the Style Editor.

### 3. The Style Editor interface

The Style Editor interface consists of menus, a toolbar and two panes (Figure 1).

Figure 1



#### 3.1. The menus and toolbar

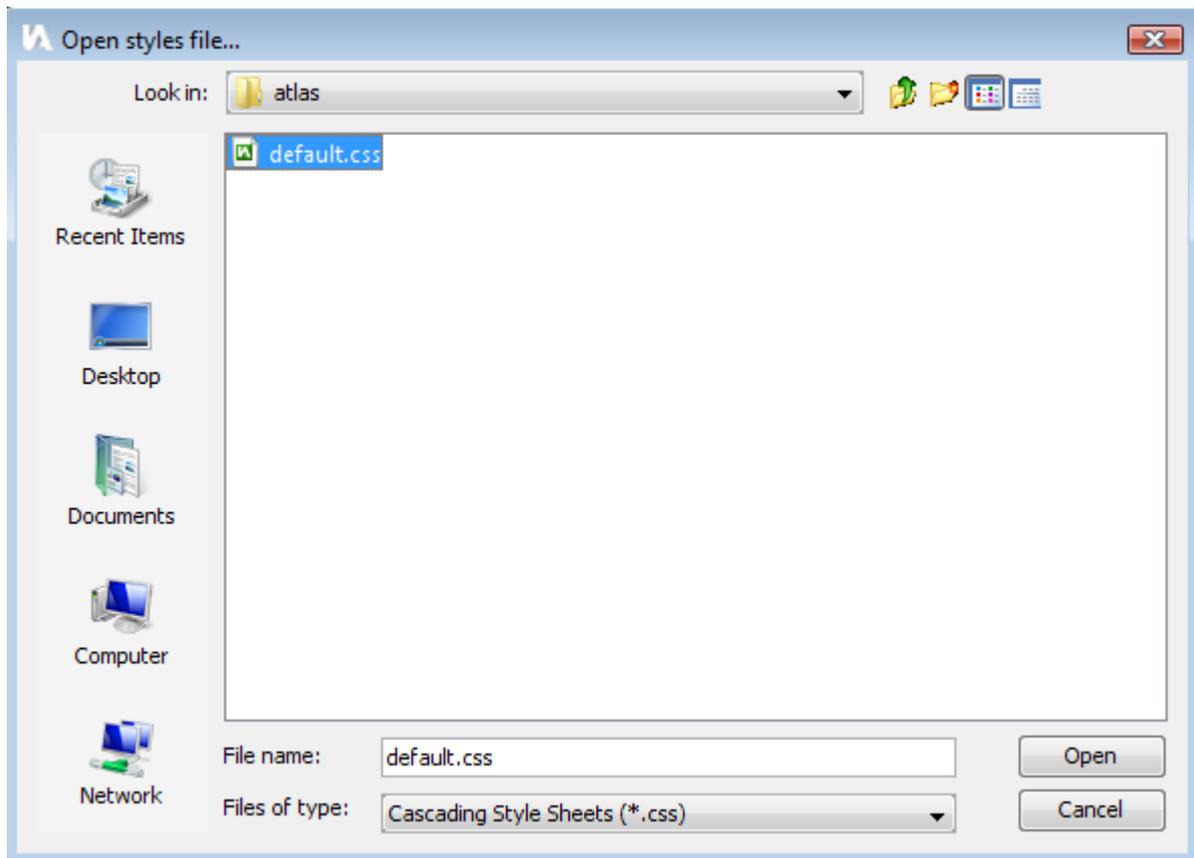
The menus and toolbar give you easy access to the Style Editor options. You can access a menu by clicking on it or holding down Alt on your keyboard and pressing the underlined character in the menu name. For example, you can hold down Alt and press F to access the File menu. If you hold your mouse pointer over an option in any of the drop down menus, a tooltip will appear. Similarly, if you hold your mouse pointer over an icon in the toolbar, a tooltip will appear. Note that if you open the Style Editor independently of the Designer, the 'Apply' option (first icon in the toolbar) will be greyed out – this is normal as 'Apply' is only relevant if you have opened the Style Editor from the Designer.

### 3.1.1. File

#### Open

Click 'Open' and the 'Open styles file' dialog will appear (Figure 2). Alternatively hold down Ctrl and press O on your keyboard. Choose the stylesheet (called 'default.css') for the report you wish to change and click 'Open'.

Figure 2



You will be warned if there is a problem with the stylesheet you are trying to open and given the option to display a log file. Email the contents of the log file to your support provider.

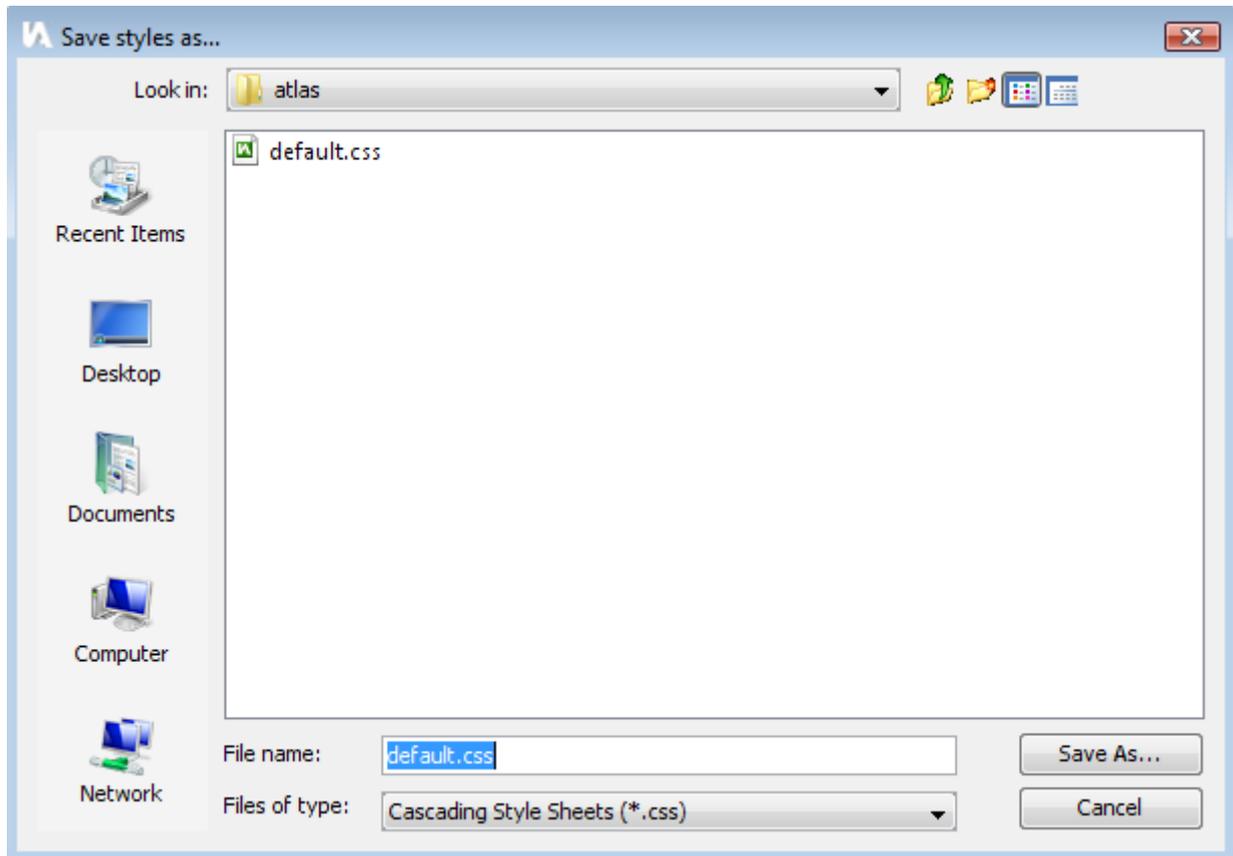
#### Save

Click 'Save' to save changes to the open stylesheet. Alternatively hold down Ctrl and press S on your keyboard. When restarted, the dynamic report will reflect any changes that you have made to the stylesheet.

## Save As

Click 'Save As' if you wish to save your changes to a new stylesheet. Alternatively hold down Ctrl and Shift and press S on your keyboard. The 'Save styles as' dialog will open (Figure 3). Browse to the folder in which you wish to save your new stylesheet, type a name in the 'File Name' box and click 'Save'.

**Figure 3**



This option is useful if you wish to save different stylesheets for a report. Simply save the different stylesheets to the report's folder with names such as 'default1.css', 'default2.css', 'default3.css', etc. Once you have saved these files, you simply choose which one is active by renaming it 'default.css'. This is because by default an InstantAtlas report looks for a stylesheet in its folder called 'default.css' and will ignore any others.

## Apply

This option is only available if you opened the Style Editor from the Publisher (via the Designer). Click 'Apply' when you have made all of your style changes. The changes will be applied to the stylesheet of the report you are publishing and the Style Editor will close.

## Exit

Click 'Exit' to close the Style Editor. If you have not saved your changes, you will be prompted to do so.

### 3.1.2. Edit

#### Undo

Click 'Undo' to undo changes that you make to the stylesheet. Alternatively hold down Ctrl and press Z on your keyboard. Most changes can be undone in this way. You can click 'Undo' multiple times in a row to undo a series of changes. This option will be greyed out if there are no changes to undo.

#### Redo

Click 'Redo' to reapply any changes that you have undone by clicking 'Undo'. Alternatively hold down Ctrl and press Y on your keyboard. You can click 'Redo' multiple times in a row to reapply a series of changes. This option will be greyed out if there are no changes to reapply.

### 3.1.3. Help

#### Help on the Style Editor

Click 'Help on the Style Editor' to access the help pages for the Style Editor.

#### About

Click 'About' to open the InstantAtlas 'About' window.

### 3.1.4. Find and Replace

#### Global Property Change tool

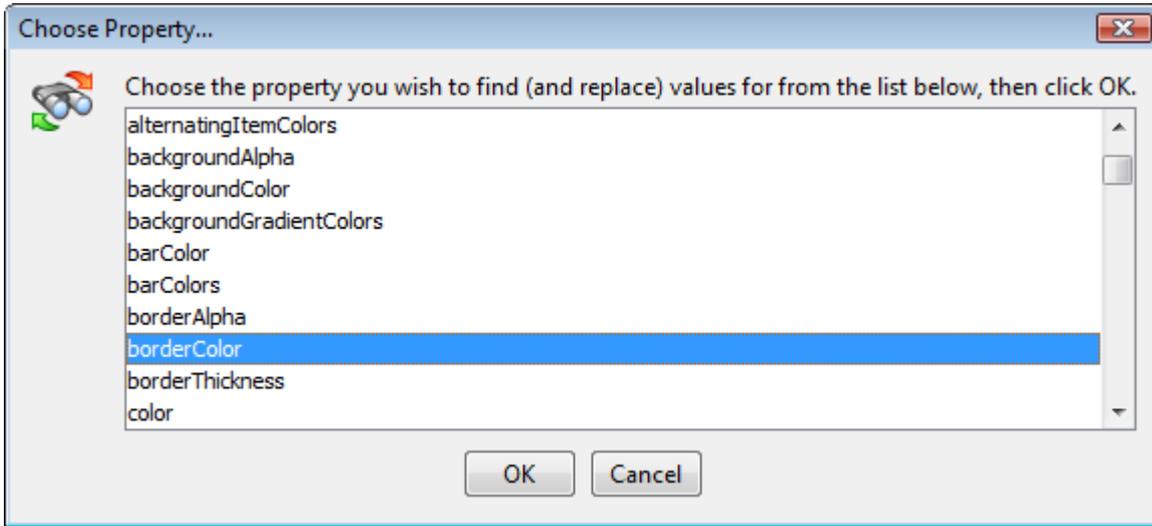
Click 'Find and Replace unique values within this stylesheet' tool to access the property find and replace dialog. This button is found on the right end of the main toolbar found at the top of the Style Editor (Figure 4).

**Figure 4**



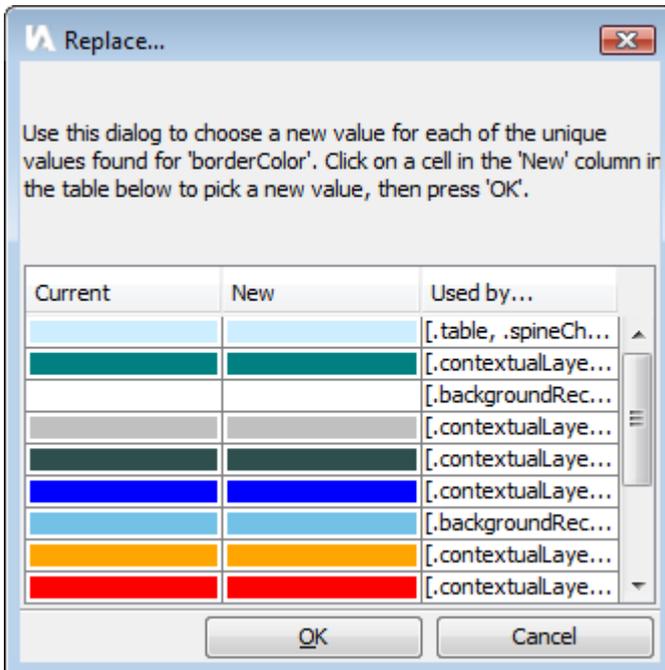
Within the 'Choose Property...' dialog, select the property which you would like to globally replace and click OK (Figure 5).

**Figure 5**



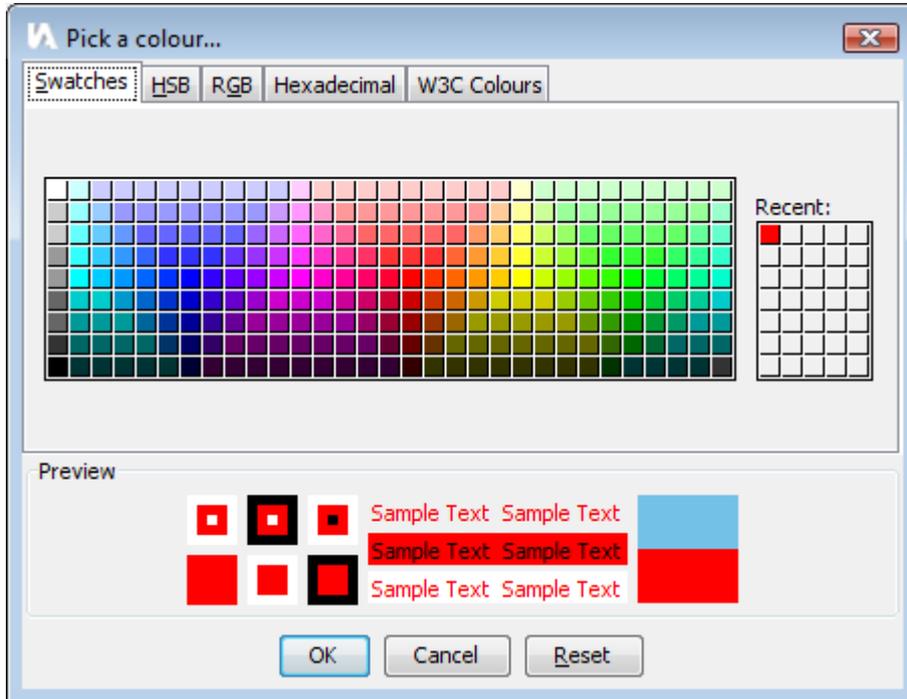
If borderColor is chosen, for example, this will produce the dialog in Figure 6. Click the colour box within the 'New' column. This will open a dialog where you can change the border colour globally throughout the stylesheet.

**Figure 6**



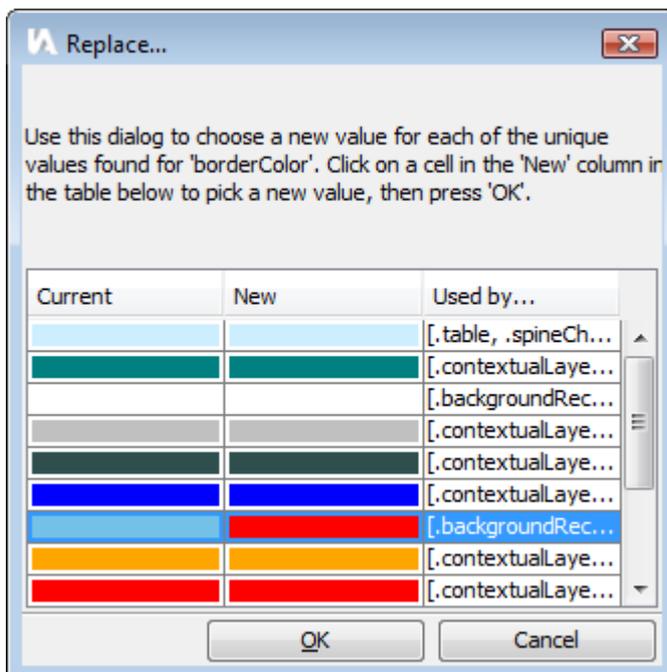
For example if the current light blue border colour property was to be changed to red, click the 'New' light blue box which will open the 'Pick a colour...' dialog. You can use any of the available tabs (Swatches, HSB, RGB Hexadecimal or W3C Colours) to pick a colour. Recent colours used will be displayed on the right (Figure 7).

Figure 7



Click OK in the 'Replace' dialog and the new colour (e.g. red) will be applied to all border colour properties which had the original colour (e.g. light blue) (Figure 8).

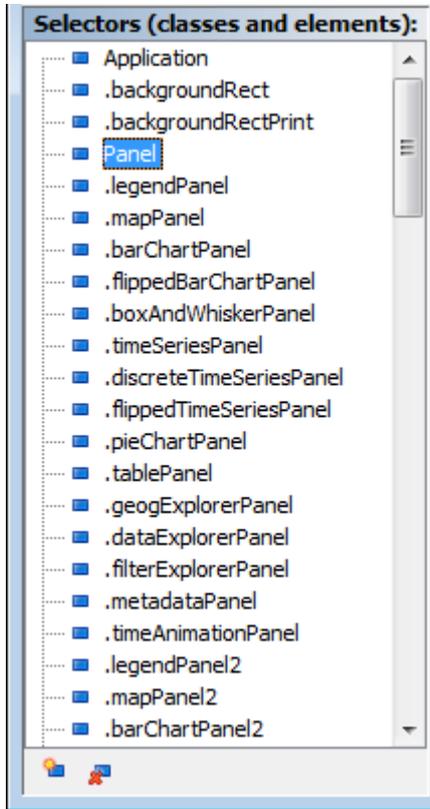
Figure 8



## 3.2. The 'Classes' pane

The 'Classes' pane lists the style classes and elements available in the open style sheet (Figure 9). Click on a class to select it.

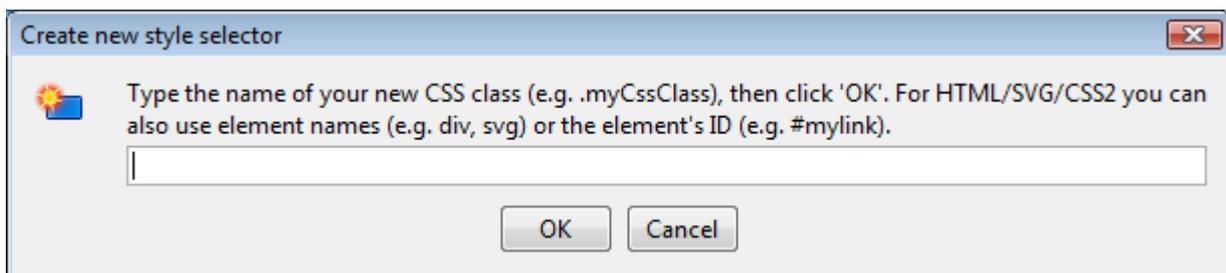
**Figure 9**



A description for each style class is displayed at the top of the 'Properties' pane. Also, you can tell from the names of the classes that many of them are related (Figure 9). The Panel classes for example are controlled by the "parent" Panel class within which individual properties can be changed. These changes made to the "parent" class will affect all Panel objects in the dynamic report. You can override the global parent class by making changes to the "child" classes in order to style individual Panel objects (e.g. .mapPanel for the map component only).

You can drag the right hand border of the pane if you wish to make the 'Classes' pane wider. There are two icons at the bottom of the 'Classes' pane. The icon on the left allows you to add a new class or element. If you click it, the 'Create a new style selector' dialog will appear (Figure 10).

**Figure 10**



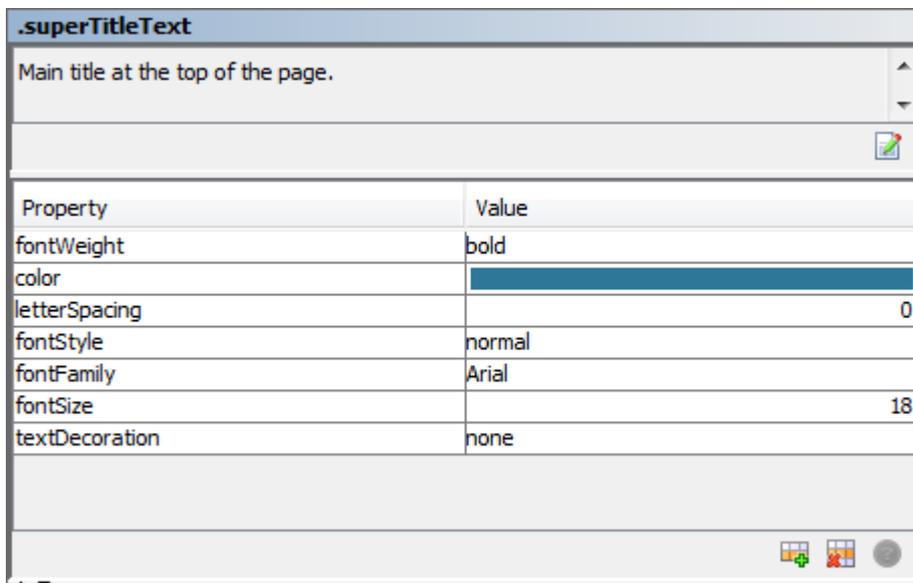
For example, may have inserted a number of custom text components into your report using the Designer and wish them to be styled the same way. If there is not an existing style that is suitable, you could use the Style Editor to add a new class and create properties for it such as 'font-family', 'font-size' and 'fill'. You would then ensure your custom text components use the new class by editing the properties for the text component in the Designer ('Styles' tab, de-select the custom style and choose your new class from the drop down list).

The icon on the right allows you to remove the selected class or element. You can also access these options by right clicking on a style class in the list. You should not delete any of the default classes unless you are absolutely sure they will not be required otherwise you risk breaking your report.

### 3.3. The 'Properties' pane

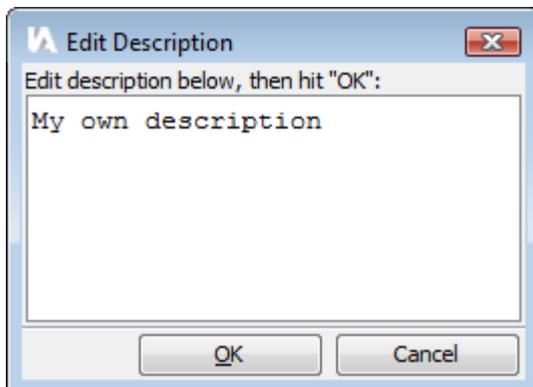
The 'Properties' pane displays the properties for the style class highlighted in the 'Classes' pane, the name of which is displayed at the very top of the pane (Figure 11).

**Figure 11**



Just below the name of the selected class you can see a description for that class. Below the description is a button that enables you to edit the description. Click the button to open the 'Edit Description' dialog (Figure 12).

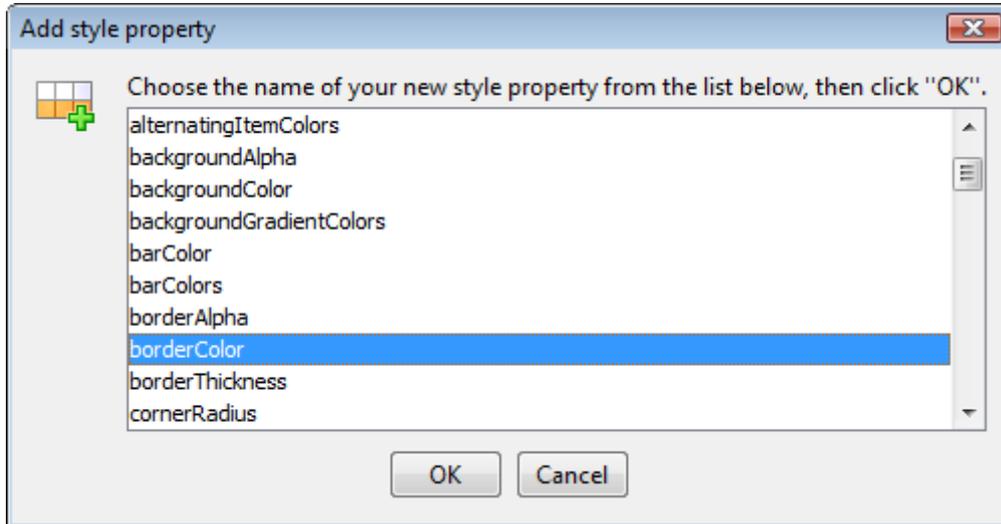
**Figure 12**



Type your new description and click the 'OK' button complete the change.

Properties and their values are listed below. You edit an existing value simply by clicking the cell containing the value. There are three icons in the bottom right corner of the 'Properties' pane. The leftmost icon is used to add a new property. Click it to open the 'Add style property' dialog (Figure 13).

**Figure 13**

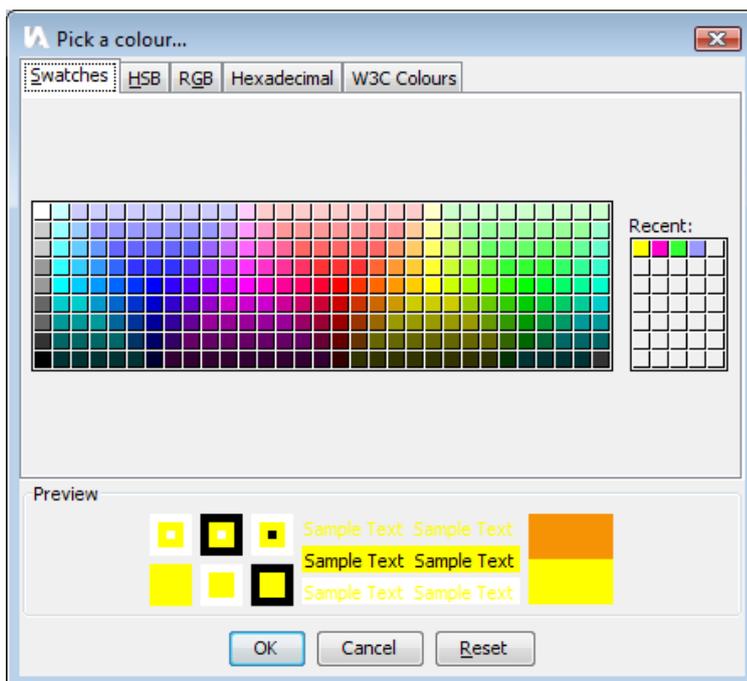


Click a property and click 'OK'.

The middle icon is used to delete the selected property. The rightmost icon is used to link to the description of this property in the W3C Recommendation for Scalable Vector Graphics (<http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/>).

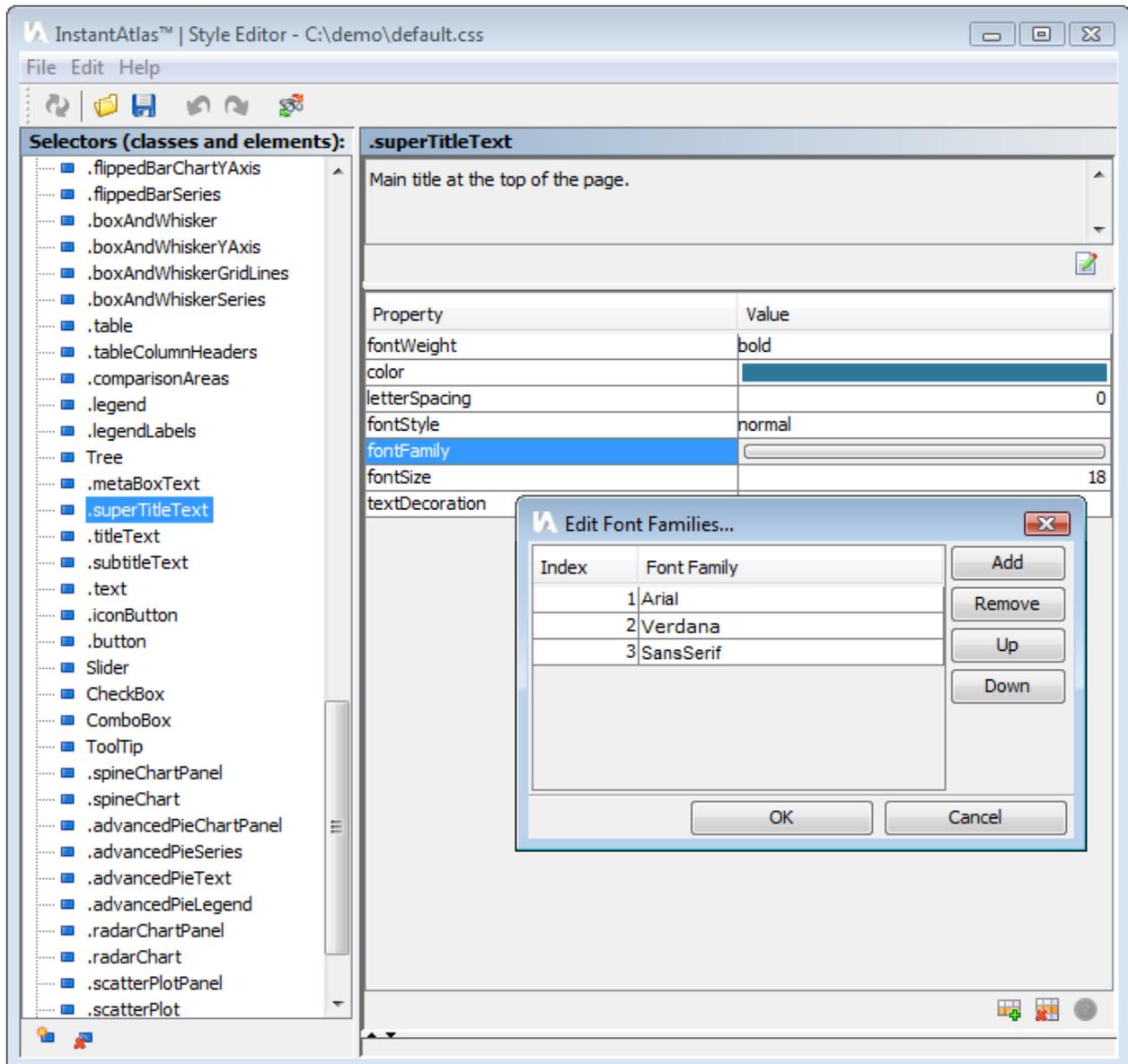
If you click a fill property 'Pick a colour...' dialog will open. You can use any of the available tabs (Swatches, HSB, RGB Hexadecimal or W3C Colours) to pick a colour. Recent colours used will be displayed on the right (Figure 14).

**Figure 14**



To change the font for text, simply click in the box containing the value for font-family. This will open the 'Edit Font Families...' dialog. Choose a Font Family then click OK. If you wish to use a font family that is not available by default you can add another font family using the add button or you can change a currently available font family by double clicking the font family name and selecting the font of your choice (Figure 15).

**Figure 15**



The order of these fonts can be changed by selecting one and clicking the up or down buttons. The order is the order in which the end-user will be able to view the fonts. For example, if the end user is viewing a dynamic report and they do not have Arial or Verdana available on their computer then the text will show in the font Sans Serif (Figure 15).

When changing the value for font-size you can use the up/down arrows that appear or you can type in a new number and press the Enter button on your keyboard.

## 4. Applying a style to other dynamic reports

It is simple to apply a custom style to a series of InstantAtlas reports that you have published, even if the map and indicator data in each report is different. All you need to do is replace the existing default.css file of the dynamic report you want to change with the default.css file you have customised using the Style Editor.



The stylesheet is not specific to an individual template in the way that the configuration file (config.xml) is. However, it is specific to the template version. For example, you can apply the same default.css file to dynamic reports published using the Single Map, Double Map, Double Map Time Series and Area Profile v6.4.0 templates. However, applying a v5 default.css file would break any of these reports.

## 5. Support

You can find InstantAtlas support resources at [www.instantatlas.com/support.xhtml](http://www.instantatlas.com/support.xhtml). InstantAtlas customers can login to their My InstantAtlas account and download a wide range of support resources and access a searchable knowledgebase. If these resources do not provide a solution, please contact your support provider.