

Bluefish: The Definitive Guide

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Table of Contents

1. General Information	1
About this Manual	1
What is Bluefish?	1
History of Bluefish	1
Main Features of Bluefish	2
How Stable is Bluefish?	3
Contact Us	3
2. bluefish installation	5
requirements	5
quick standard installation	5
general installation issues	6
how to get bluefish	6
operating systems supported by bluefish	6
which bluefish version to use	7
how and when updates are released	7
system specific notes	7
installing a bluefish source distribution	8
quick installation overview	8
typical configure options	8
installing from development source tree	9
problems compiling?	10
installing a binary distribution	10
post-installation setup	11
3. tutorial introduction	12
starting bluefish	12
using bluefish, an overview	12
4. using bluefish	13
the menu	13
open a file	13
saving files	13
closing a file	13
quitting bluefish	13
changing shortcut keys	13
the toolbar	14
the file editing area	14
editing text	14
statusbar	14
quickbar	14
custom menu	14
what is the custom menu?	14
editing the custom menu	14
syntax highlighting	14
using syntax highlighting	14
modifying highlight patterns	14
bluefish preferences	16
editor preferences	16
html preferences	16
files preferences	16
user interface preferences	16
images preferences	17
file types preferences	17
syntax highlightning preferences	17
external programs preferences	17

5. advanced concepts in using and customizing bluefish	18
special things in working with programming languages	18
HTML	18
PHP	18
... and some other languages	18
filebrowser (filtering, filetypes, etc.)	18
search and replace (regex patterns)	18
project management	19
more..	19
6. reference	20
7. development guidelines	21
debugging bluefish	21
indenting and formating style	21
naming	21
declaring procedures	21
header files	21
new files	21
file reference	21
patches	21
cvs	21
usage	21
guidelines	21
translations	22
some tips	22
making releases	22
useful stuff	22
A. credits	23
bluefish developer	23
supporters to bluefish	23
B. bluefish change history	24
changes in release gtk2-port	24
changes in release gtk1-version	24
C. manual writing tutorial	25
requirements for maintain the manual	25
conventions for writting in this manual	25
D. GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE	26
Preamble	26
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION	26
How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs	29

Chapter 1. General Information

About this Manual

Bluefish has a large feature set, allowing the user to customize the editing experience in numerous ways. This manual targets the novice user, providing a starting point for mastering Bluefish. However, advanced users will still find this text an excellent reference.

Chapters 1-4 are highly recommended for anyone new to Bluefish. They present general information, installation instructions, and an introduction to the main features of Bluefish.

Chapters 5 and 6 contain a nearly complete feature reference, useful for advanced users interested in customizing Bluefish. Some examples of regular expressions used for find and replace are also included here.

As a reference to the Bluefish developers, or anyone interested in contributing code, chapter 7 contains guidelines for the Bluefish source.

The manual is targeted the *end user*. Thus, we have tried to use a simple, well-explained approach for the large part of the manual. Some typographic conventions are denoted below.

- Any urls are denoted like this: `http://bluefish.openoffice.nl`
- Shortcuts look like this: Ctrl-S
- Menu options are displayed like this: File However, many of Bluefish's menus are quite complex. When referring to submenus, options are separated by the right angle-bracket (>), like: File > Open .
- When referring to user input, like issuing commands to the command prompt, a monotype font is used:

```
$ foo -bar | bang -l
```

Note: Do not write the \$ character - it's simply identifying the command prompt. For commands requiring root access, the prompt is shown as a #.

What is Bluefish?

Bluefish is a powerful editor for experienced web designers and programmers based on the GTK2 GUI interface. Bluefish supports many programming and markup languages, but focuses on editing dynamic and interactive websites.

Bluefish is not a WYSIWYG¹ text editor. This is deliberate, allowing the programmer to stay in full control. To alleviate the editing process, a large number of features are at your disposal. For inserting markup and code, there are toolbars, dialogs, and predefined/user-customized menus. Syntax highlighting, advanced search/replace functionality, scalability and language function references make Bluefish a powerful tool for development.

History of Bluefish

left for someone else to write ;-) - christian
also left for someone else to write :o(- scott

¹What You See Is What You Get

Several years have passed since the first Bluefish release. Since that time, the fish has gained a reputation as an excellent editor, with qualities like stability, usability and numerous features. Also, Bluefish is small and needs only GTK2 to function, making it usable even on slow machines.

Main Features of Bluefish

This list will give you an overview of the most important or outstanding features found in Bluefish.

- A What You Write Is What You Get interface
- Multiple document interface, will easily open 500+ documents (tested 3500 with documents simultaneously).
- Customizable syntax highlighting based on Perl compatible regular expressions, with subpattern support. Default patterns are included for
 - C
 - cfml
 - ColdFusion
 - Gettext po
 - HTML
 - Java
 - Pascal
 - Perl
 - PHP
 - Python
 - R
 - XML
- Anti-aliased text window
- Multiple encodings support, can convert between different character sets, supports multibyte characters, unicode, UTF8 etc.
- Nice wizards for startup, tables, frames, and others
- Dialogs for many HTML tags, with all their attributes
- HTML toolbar and tearable menus
- User-customizable toolbar for quick access to often used functions
- Open files based on filename patterns and/or content
- Fully featured image insert dialog

- Thumbnail creation and automatically linking of the thumbnail with the original image
- Multi thumbnail generation for easy creation of photo albums or screenshot pages
- Line numbers along the document
- A custom menu, specify your own tags or sets of code, and define your own dialogs
- Custom search and replace pattern support for the Custom menu
- Very powerful search and replace, allowing POSIX and Perl Compatible regular expressions and sub-pattern replacing
- Excellent undo/redo functionality
- Configurable recent documents and recent directories functionality
- Translations in *da fr es it hu pl no ru sv*
- User customizable integration with many programs, including weblint, tidy, make, javac etc.
- XML based function reference. Currently, references are included for HTML and PHP. A GTK reference is available, and support for Perl and Python will be added. You may also create your own function reference. The XML format is described later in the manual.

As Bluefish is a part of a larger desktop environment, we've focused on making the GUI consistent with the Gnome HIG 2 . However, we prefer not following it in every detail, as some parts are intended *for the end user* , while Bluefish is *for the programmer* .

Some features from v0.7 (GTK1) are not yet implemented. The main missing piece is project management, which will be implemented before v1.0. If you depend on this feature, v0.7 may still be the version of choice.

How Stable is Bluefish?

Quite stable! The Bluefish developers aim to produce code that neither crashes nor leaks memory. Of course, that's not always easy to do. Leaks and crashes are often fixed in CVS as soon as they're discovered and hunted down. In addition to Bluefish's large userbase, the developers use Bluefish for their daily work. So, fixing bugs and preventing crashes is always a major priority. However, some nags still exist. One example being the issue of slightly sluggish copy/paste functions.

For an updated list of open bugs, please visit the todo-list on the Bluefish Wiki, at <http://bfwiki.tellefsen.net/?pagename=ToDoList> .

We appreciate any and all contributions! Please tell us if Bluefish crashes on you :-).

Contact Us

We, the Bluefish development team, welcome all comments, user requests, constructive criticisms, and contributions. Are you curious or seeking information regarding Bluefish? Would you like to contribute by translating Bluefish or its manual? Here are your options:

- <http://bluefish.openoffice.nl/> - The main website where you'll find news, updates and more information.

- <http://bfwiki.tellefsen.net/> - The Bluefish WiKi is the notebook for the developers, containing a lot of information. This includes, but is not limited to: updated project roadmaps, status of translations, feature requests, and open bugs.
- You can subscribe to the Bluefish mailinglist by sending an email containing “ subscribe bluefish-dev ” to < bluefish-dev-request@lists.ems.ru > .
- Do you want to help translate Bluefish? Please let us know by dropping an email to Walter Echarri < wecharri(at)infovia.com.ar > , our friendly translation maintainer.
- If you've got a general question, you can also drop an email to < bluefish(at)bluefish.openoffice.nl > .

Chapter 2. bluefish installation

about different methods to have bluefish installed (distribution or own installation)

requirements

Bluefish aims to be portable, hopefully wherever GTK is ported. A comparatively small set of external libraries are necessary for it to work. Any recent GNU/Linux distribution or other *NIX with GTK2 installed, will be sufficient. In addition to the list of requirements below, you may also want to look at the section called “system specific notes”. Note: These requirements fit the GTK2-version. If you only have GTK1, you want the last GTK1-version, v0.7.

The main requirements:

- gtk v2.0
- glib v2.0
- pango 1.0

Optional requirements:

- libpcre3 - *for Perl Regular Expression support*
- libaspell - *spell checker*
- grep & find - *used by the advanced open dialog.*
Remember to add link to the advanced open description

Compiling Bluefish require a few additional packages. (Do remember that binary packages exists for many platforms. It is likely you won't need to compile ;-). Now, lets assume you want to compile, perhaps to get the latest and greatest from CVS. The requirements are as follows:

- Development files (header files etc) for the packages above. *These are often distributed as separate packages. There is also a high probability you have these installed already.*
- gcc - *Bluefish has been tested to compile on the 2.95 and 3.x branches.*
- gmake or BSD make
- autoconf - *only if you are going to compile from CVS*

quick standard installation

There are two main methods for installing Bluefish: Compile from source or install a binary package. The last one is the easiest to do, so we'll cover that first here. ;-) There are a few different approaches, caused by the differences between systems. We'll start off by summarizing a few really quick and simple approaches before dealing with this problem more extensively.

- Debian: `su - && apt-get update && apt-get install bluefish`
- Red Hat, Mandrake (and other Linux distributions that supports rpm): Download the latest .rpm from the bluefish website, <http://bluefish.openoffice.nl/>
- FreeBSD, NetBSD and OpenBSD distribute Bluefish through their packaging systems.
- To compile, or install on another platform, see the section called “installing a bluefish source distribution”.

general installation issues

A few considerations before installing may be necessary. The latest GTK1-version is v0.7, which is no longer updated. Unless you really want the project management feature or only have GTK1 installed, you should use the latest GTK2-version. A lot of bugs have been corrected, along with updates and new features.

If you want the latest and greatest, read about CVS in the section called “installing a bluefish source distribution” below. If you simply want to use Bluefish, get the latest stable package that fit your system.

how to get bluefish

Bluefish is available through several different channels. Many Linux distributions ship a version of Bluefish or make it available through their package systems. I.e., Bluefish is available through the Debian apt-system and FreeBSD's ports. You may check if Bluefish is available through your favourite software installer.

The main source is the Bluefish website, where the software and a few contributions are available. The download page is reachable at <http://bluefish.openoffice.nl/download.html>. Here, you may download the source code and binary packages for Debian, Red Hat and Mandrake.

operating systems supported by bluefish

Bluefish has been reported to work on a number of systems. The Bluefish team mainly support these platforms:

- Mandrake Linux
- Red Hat Linux
- Debian Linux
- FreeBSD

Actually, any GNU/Linux distribution with GTK2 is fine -- many distributions also include Bluefish. Actually, the fish will likely work nicely on any POSIX compatible OS where GTK2 is available. Bluefish has been reported to work on

- NetBSD - distributed in pkgsrc
- OpenBSD - available through their ports system
- SGI IRIX - see <http://freeware.sgi.com/>

- Mac OS X
- Sun Solaris
- Tru64
- AIX
- HP-UX
- Win32-cygwin - with a few nags.

which bluefish version to use

Currently, four versions of bluefish are available:

- The GTK1-version (v0.7) is deprecated and no longer updated, but is the choice for those of you still running GTK1.
- The latest GTK2-version (v0.10) is the version of choice for most users. It's the latest addition to the Bluefish tree, and is regarded as stable enough for daily use.
- The latest development snapshot is always one step further than the latest stable release. You'll find some new features, bugs fixed and a prettier gui. The catch is that it may have unfinished, perhaps buggy, features. Try this if you want to see new features, or if there's a bug in the latest stable release that bothers you.
- CVS - the bleeding edge of Bluefish development. You want this if there's a bug that bothers you, but is unfixed even in the latest snapshot, if you want to contribute a patch, or simply want the bleeding edge feature set. The CVS may be unusable for short periods of time, but will often be stable enough for daily use.

As commented in the section called “how and when updates are released”, the long time between stable releases make the CVS snapshots and current CVS an interesting choice.

how and when updates are released

the development is always a deep black hole, but sometimes there is an new release :-)

-- Danny Reeh (Bluefish development team)

A long time pass between each release. The Bluefish development is not too rapid, there's a small number of developers, and we occasionally want to *use* Bluefish, not only develop it. :-)

Because of the long periods of time between releases, the current CVS or CVS snapshots may be what you want to use. Bugs will be fixed and new features introduced. We do try to keep the CVS version usable at any time (actually, the CVS version is used by most of the development team, daily).

system specific notes

Different systems have different approaches to solutions and packaging. You might find the information below interesting.

Mandrake:

- libpcre: Breaks pcre into 3 different pieces, make sure pcre-devel is installed if compiling from source. Try this command:

```
$ rpm -ql pcre-devel
```

- ... *more nags with Mandrake?*

Debian:

- If you are running *unstable*, you may experience instability (ha ha) with Bluefish. Make sure it's not just caused by a buggy version of GTK2. If the bug is very obscure and strange, GTK may be the villain.
- ... *more nags with Debian? Of course not...? -- Christian*

installing a bluefish source distribution

By installing Bluefish from source, you may be able to get a newer version (CVS Snapshot, perhaps) than those distributed as binaries. You may also need to compile from source if there is no available binary for your system.

quick installation overview

This is the short installation description. Consult the other chapters if you are in doubt.

Bluefish installed using the standard 'configure, make, make install' steps. Assuming you have downloaded a bluefish source package, for instance `bluefish-ver.tar.gz` (naturally, change the filename to what's appropriate), you complete the installation with the following steps:

1. `tar -zxvf bluefish-ver.tar.gz`
2. `cd bluefish-ver`
3. `./configure`
4. `make`
5. `su -c 'make install'`
6. Now, type **bluefish** to run. You may delete the `bluefish-ver` dir.

typical configure options

The `configure` script is used to automatically find the appropriate settings for your system. Because of differences between systems, this compile-time configuration is necessary, and `configure` solves this challenge easily -- with an added bonus of telling whether you have everything you need to compile.

The `configure-script` can be configured, specifying locations of shared libraries or similar. This is

something you most likely won't need to do, but it's easy to do if necessary. For a complete list of configure options, type

```
$ ./configure --help
```

The Bluefish-specific configure options are

- `--disable-splash-screen` - simply disables the splash-screen.
- ...

You might also need these:

- `--prefix=/usr` - If you want to install in `/usr`. Usually, `/usr/local` is preferred.
- ...

installing from development source tree

So, you want the bleeding edge? This guide will help you download and install the latest source from our CVS repository.

CVS3, a version control system, is a much used software development tool. It keeps track of all changes to the sourcecode, who did what and why they did it. If you want to read more about CVS, have a look at the CVS-book by Karl Fogel, available at <http://cvsbook.red-bean.com/cvsbook.html>.

The Bluefish project's CVS is generously hosted by SourceForge.net⁴. For more information about them, see their site. The project homepage is <http://sourceforge.net/projects/bluefish>. Our CVS repository contains the current Bluefish sourcecode, and even this manual. The repository is accessible by anyone, and is updated almost daily by the developers.

To access the repository, you need a few small utilities. You may have to install them. They are likely to be available through your favourite source of software (ports, apt etc). The above mentioned CVS-book is a great source for information.

The first step is to `cd` to the directory you want to put the sources in, and then log in. The latter is accomplished with this command:

```
$ cvs -d :pserver:anonymous@cvs.bluefish.sourceforge.net:/cvsroot/bluefish login
```

(just hit Enter at the password prompt) The next step is to *check out* the sourcecode. You can check out single modules, and the one you want is called `bluefish-gtk2`. The command is:

```
$ cvs -z3 -d :pserver:anonymous@cvs.bluefish.sourceforge.net:/cvsroot/bluefish co
```

A lot of files will be downloaded, and listed one by one. If you're on dialup, this might take a bit of time. Be patient ;-)

When the download has completed, you'll find the bluefish sources in the subdir `bluefish-gtk2`. Enter that directory now:

⁴Concurrent Versions System
<http://sourceforge.net>

```
$ cd bluefish-gtk
```

Next, you need to generate the configure script. That's accomplished by running

```
$ autoconf
```

Then, you run `configure` with whatever options you might want. This example will cause `make install` to install Bluefish with the specified directory as prefix (I.e. the binary is installed in `/usr/local/bf-cvs/bin/bluefish`). This is most likely not what you want -- just run `configure` without parameters instead.

```
$ ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/bf-cvs
```

If `configure` fails, it'll probably give a hint telling you what's missing or wrong. Assuming it completed successfully, your next step is to compile this thing. Run

```
$ make
```

to accomplish this. When `make` has completed, you can install Bluefish: (`su` to root first, unless you specified a user writeable prefix to `configure`)

```
# make install
```

To update the sources at a later time, you run the command `cvs -z3 -q update` from within the `bluefish-gtk2` directory.

problems compiling?

Can't compile? Well, your first step is to make sure you have the necessary utilities and libraries. See the section called "requirements". Next, see if your system is mentioned in the section called "system specific notes". Below is list of well known problems that's been mentioned on the `bluefish-dev` list. If you're unable to find a solution (or if you think you have a solution others might want), feel free to contact us on the `bluefish-dev` list (See the section called "Contact Us").

- make: *** No targets specified and no makefile found. Stop.

This will happen if `configure` fail and you try to run `make`. It also happens if you're running `make` from the wrong directory.
- ... more trouble to come ;-)

installing a binary distribution

Different packages -- different installation. We'll cover only a few approaches here⁵, since the installation is very system-specific ;-). Lets have a look at some different systems:

For Debian users this is very simple. To download, install and configure bluefish in One Swift Move, run

```
$ su - && apt-get update && apt-get install bluefish
```

You can check if the version available through apt is the latest -- see the Bluefish homepage, and com-

⁵If you want to contribute a description on how to install Bluefish on your system, just drop us a note. :-)

pare the version there with what **apt-cache show bluefish** tells you. If there's a newer version on the Bluefish site, download it and install the package like this: **dpkg -i bluefish-ver.deb**

For rpm based distributions, first check if your distribution has a recent Bluefish version. If it does not, download the rpm for your distribution from any of the Bluefish mirrors. Next, installing a downloaded rpm is as simple as pointing and clicking in your favourite gui package manager, or issuing the following command from the command line: (as root)

```
# rpm -Uvh bluefish-ver.rpm
```

If you're using FreeBSD, NetBSD or OpenBSD, we probably won't need to tell *you* how to use your favourite package system. ;-)

post-installation setup

The first time you run Bluefish it will create a directory `~/.bluefish` where all configuration is stored. This includes all preferences, customized menus, highlighting-patterns, file history etc.

Bluefish will work right out of the box, but you can and should take advantage of the many customizations you are able to do. Change the font in the main textview if you don't like it, remove unused toolbars, add shortcuts to the customizable menu and edit the list of browsers and external programs.

If you are upgrading from a previous version, perhaps CVS, you should note that the syntax highlighting may have changed. To make sure you have the latest highlighting patterns, exit Bluefish and delete the `highlighting` file in your `~/.bluefish` directory. Next time Bluefish is started, the new defaults will be loaded. Note that this will also annihilate all your changes to the highlighting. A more gentle approach may be to move your current highlighting-file to `highlighting.old`, start Bluefish to get the new patterns, exit bluefish, and then run **diff -c highlighting.old highlighting** to find the differences..

If your settings should happen to be corrupted, for some reason unusable, or you simply want to revert to the defaults, you may safely delete the `~/.bluefish` directory.

Chapter 3. tutorial introduction

generals about using the tutorial

starting bluefish

generals about starting bluefish

using bluefish, an overview

overview of the aspects in using bluefish

Chapter 4. using bluefish

more concret thing

the menu

- File
- Edit
- Tags
- Dialogs
- External
- Document
- Options

open a file

how you can open files

saving files

how you can save files

closing a file

how you can close files

quiting bluefish

how you can quit bluefish

changing shortcut keys

Many menu entries are also accessible by a key combination, we call that a shortcut. For example pressing the ctrl+s keys together makes Bluefish save the current file to disk. You can see the shortcut key combination on the right of the menu entry.

What many people do not know is that they can be changed. Move the mouse over a meny entry, and press the key combination you would like to use. Immediately this combination will show up on the right of the menu entry. An entry can also be removed, press the backspace key when you move the mouse over a menu entry to remove the shortcut.

To save the shortcut key combinations for later Bluefish sessions you can store them. In the Options menu choose Save shortcut keys. This will store the settings in file ~/.bluefish/menudump_2. If you want to restore the default combinations simply remove this file and restart Bluefish.

the toolbar

a little toolbox

the file editing area

here you are the most time

editing text

some things in editing text

statusbar

infos are here

quickbar

The quickbar is a user defined toolbar. All HTML toolbar buttons can be added to the quickbar by simply right-clicking them and selecting "Add to quickbar". If you want to remove items from the Quickbar, right-click them and select "Remove from Quickbar"

custom menu

here you can "bookmark" things

what is the custom menu?

The custom menu allows you to add "often used" strings or search and replace patterns to a menu. Upon install Bluefish will create some default entries, these will give you an idea what can be done with the custom menu.

editing the custom menu

changing and editing entries

syntax highlighting

Syntax highlighting is the coloring of words that have a special meaning in the language you are writing. Obviously the patterns are different for every language. The "<title>" word for example means "start of title" in HTML, the "function" word means "start of function" in PHP.

using syntax highlighting

why using syntax highlighting?

modifying highlight patterns

The highlight patterns are build from perl compatible regular expressions. A pattern has options for coloring and style of the text it matches. Within a match other patterns can be used to color parts of that

match. There are three types of patterns:

- 1 Two patterns, match from the start to the end pattern
- 2 One pattern that matches from start to end
- 3 Match a subpattern from the parent pattern

One specific pattern can also be used within several other parent patterns. The parent-match option is a regular expression that defines all parents for a certain pattern. If empty it will default to `^top$`, so basically it will be on the top level.

So how does it work? Let's take a look at a little example text, a piece of PHP code within some HTML code:

```
<p align="center">
<?php
// this is a comment ?>
?>
```

The first thing the highlighting engine does is finding the pattern that has the lowest match. Using the default patterns for PHP, the pattern named `html` has a match at position 0:

```
<p align="center">
```

So now the highlighting engine searches for the lowest match in all subpatterns of `html`, in the region matched by the type 2 `html` pattern. Again, the lowest match will count. The pattern named `html-tag` has a match at position 1. This pattern is a type 3 pattern, so it matches a subpattern of the parent:

```
p
```

the match from subpattern `html-tag` ends at position 2 and it does not have any child patterns, so the highlighting engine continues at position 2 with all subpatterns from `html`. A type 2 pattern named `html-attr` has the lowest match:

```
align="center"
```

This pattern does have a child pattern, again a type 3 pattern called `html-attr-sub2` matching:

```
"center"
```

The pattern `html-attr-sub2` does not have any child patterns, and subpatterns of `html-attr` do not have any more matches, and also `html` subpatterns do not have any more matches. So we are back on the main level, the remaining code to highlight is:

```
<?php
// this is a comment ?>
?>
```

Now a pattern named `php` has the lowest match. This is a type 0 pattern, so the highlight engine continues with all the remaining code, but it will not only search for the lowest match of the child patterns of `php`, but it will also use for the end pattern of `php`. The lowest match in this example is a pattern named `php-comment-C++`. As you can see the `?>` within the comment does not end the `php` pattern, because it lies within a subpattern of `php`:

```
// this is a comment ?>
```

The pattern `php-comment-C++` does not have any child patterns, so the remaining code for the `php` subpatterns is:

```
?>
```

It is very obvious now, the lowest match will be the end pattern of the `php` pattern, so we're back on the main level, and we have matched all of the code!

The config file for highlighting is a colon separated array with the following content:

```
mode:
patternname:
case_sensitive(0-on/1-off):
start reg-ex:
end reg-ex:
start & end pattern(1), only start(2), subpattern(3):
parent-match:
foreground-color:
background-color:
don't change weight(0), non-bold(1), bold(2):
don't change style(0), non-italic(1), italic(2):
```

bluefish preferences

see in the menu Options/Preferences

editor preferences

editor

html preferences

html

files preferences

files

user interface preferences

user interface

images preferences

images

file types preferences

file types

syntax highlighting preferences

syntax highlighting, also see above

external programs preferences

integrating external commands and browsers If you want to use for example a sed command as a filter, you can add it like this to the external commands and filters (in the preferences dialog): sed -e 'some sed command' > '%f' < '%s'

Chapter 5. advanced concepts in using and customizing bluefish

for people using bluefish intensively

special things in working with programming languages

support for special programming languages

HTML

HTML is obviously the most supported language in Bluefish. There is a special HTML toolbar with many dialogs, and several menu sections to work with tags. You can also right-click a tag and bring up the dialog from there.

In the reference tree on the left panel there is also HTML reference available.

There are several special search and replace actions in the menu Edit-Replace special. These can be used to convert special characters (like < and &), or iso characters to their HTML entities.

PHP

PHP

... and some other languages

and other supported languages. maybe also in extra subsections

filebrowser (filtering, filetypes, etc.)

the left panel

search and replace (regex patterns)

with the search and replace you can do incredible things. We'll start with a simple example. In some HTML table we have several table data tags where we actually want table header tags. Table data is `<td></td>` and we want `<th></th>`.

we can do two normal replaces: one where we replace `<td>` with `<th>` and then another where we replace `</td>` with `</th>`

we can also do one replace using regular expressions: find `(<|</)?td>` and replace with `\0th>` For more information about regular expressions you might want to read man 7 regex, or read any of the great internet sites about regular expressions. The `\0` in the replace string refers to the first subpattern match in the search pattern, the `\1` to the second etc.

if you understand the above example, you will realize that you can do much more. Suppose you also want to match a table data tag that does have some attributes like `<td class="myclass">`, and you want to

keep the option while converting to table header. The following pattern will do this: find `(<|</)td([^\>]*)>` and replace with `\0th\1>`

if you have any search and replace patterns you use often, you can also add them to the Custom Menu. Check the Custom Menu section of this manual for more information.

project management

The projects are a sort of 'saved state' of Bluefish. All files open when the project is saved, are automatically opened the next time you open the project. Also the recently used files in that project are shown in the recent menu. Furthermore, a basedir can be set, so the filebrowser in the left panel will only show the files in the basedir and its subdirectories. If Bluefish is installed with gnome-vfs support the basedir might be remote, for example `sftp://someserver/somedir` or `smb://user:password@server/someshare/`.

If the webdir is entered in the project settings, Bluefish will launch the browser to the appropriate URL. If your basedir for example is `/var/www/` and your webdir `http://localhost/` Bluefish will use this information to launch the browser to the correct URL. This can be very convenient for testing server side scripting languages like PHP, JSP or other.

The template field can point to a template file. If the 'new file' button is clicked, the contents of this file will be automatically loaded into the edit window.

The projects will be expanded to have more Bluefish settings, so a project can be a bit of customized Bluefish setup. Currently the state of various toolbars and menubars is saved in a project file.

The project file itself is simply a textfile in the standard Bluefish format (same format as the config file). This format is 'key: value'.

more..

more..

Chapter 6. reference

... list all options in the preferences and their config file and config-name

Chapter 7. development guidelines

what a developer should do and what not

debugging bluefish

finding bugs

indenting and formating style

your text is our text

naming

why others should find your functions

declaring procedures

naming and so

header files

place something in headers

new files

about new files

file reference

references

patches

if there are code, so there are bugs too. patches.

cvcs

what cvs is

usage

use it

guidelines

what to do

translations

users all over the world will use bluefish

some tips

development tipps

making releases

what is to do

useful stuff

links and so

Appendix A. credits

credits

bluefish developer

developer

supporters to bluefish

supporters

Appendix B. bluefish change history

history

changes in release gtk2-port

...

changes in release gtk1-version

...

Appendix C. manual writing tutorial

history

requirements for maintain the manual

technical things you need, if you will generate html out of xml

conventions for writting in this manual

good taste in writing manuals :-)

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Version 2, June 1991

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