



BEA WebLogic Workshop™ Help

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Using WebLogic Workshop Help

This topic covers the following areas:

- Online and Local Help
- Updating Local Help
- Third-party Help
- Searching Help
- Using F1 to Access Context-sensitive Help
- Help Preferences

Online and Local Help

The WebLogic Workshop help system is available from two locations:

- online BEA documentation server(s)
- your local disk

When you access the help system from the WebLogic Workshop IDE, the version that is displayed depends on the current user's help preferences. The default value is "BEA Documentation Server".

When you use the WebLogic Workshop Help search feature you are either searching the online content or the local content, depending on which help system you are currently viewing.

You can tell which help system is currently displayed by looking at the help system banner. The banner displays one of:



or



Switching Between Online and Local Help

To set the help preferences, select **Tools**→**IDE Properties...**, then the **Help** panel. Under "WebLogic Workshop Help Location", select one of the values "BEA Documentation Server" or "Local Disk".

The easiest way to switch between the online and local help systems is to modify the help preference and then "re-launch" the help system by pressing Shift-F1 in the WebLogic Workshop IDE or by using the **Help** menu on the WebLogic Workshop IDE menu bar.

You may also bookmark the root of either help system.

- The URL of the online help system is:

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<http://edocs.bea.com/workshop/docs90/workshop/help/doc/<LOCALE>/core/index.html>

where LOCALE is en by default.

- The URL of the local help system is:

file://<BEA_HOME>/workshop/help/doc/<LOCALE>/core/index.html

where BEA_HOME is your WebLogic Platform installation directory (typically /c:/bea on Microsoft Windows systems) and LOCALE is en by default.

Updating Local Help Content

A snapshot of the WebLogic Workshop help content is packaged with the WebLogic Platform installer and is copied to your local disk when you install WebLogic Platform. However, the online help content will continue to be updated well after the packaging of any particular WebLogic Platform release.

You may update your local help content at any time by downloading and installing fresh help content from the BEA documentation server. To do so, go to the [Product Documentation Download Page](#).

Third-party Help

As you use WebLogic Workshop, you will probably install third-party Java controls or IDE extensions. Each of these may be packaged with help content from the Java control or extension's vendor. When you install a third-party control or IDE extension, any vendor-supplied help will be integrated with your local help content. Note that third-party help is *not* integrated with the online help content.

If the help preference is configured to display online help, the context-sensitive help (F1) capability of the WebLogic Workshop IDE will attempt to locate help for the currently selected entity both online and on the local disk. If you press F1 while on the class name of an installed third-party control, for example, the help system will display content on that control from the local help system if such help is available. Note that the help system that is launched by such an F1 request is displaying local help even though the configuration calls for online help.

Searching Help

The WebLogic Workshop help system includes a full-text search feature. The feature is implemented differently for the online and local help. The online help uses a server-based search engine and the local help uses a client-based search engine. Thus, the same search performed in the online and local help may yield different results.

Since third-party help is only available in the local help, searches in online help will never yield results for third-party help unless the third-party help is shipped with WebLogic Platform.

Using F1 to Access Context-sensitive Help

You may use the F1 key to access context-sensitive help in the WebLogic Workshop IDE. F1 help is supported on most entities in Design View, Source View and the Property Editor. The F1 feature will attempt to locate the most specific help available for the currently selected entity. For Java classes, the F1 feature will attempt to walk up the object's class and interface hierarchy and present the first available class topic it

encounters.

Help Preferences

You may configure various aspects of WebLogic Workshop help:

- The browser used to display help may be set in the Tools->IDE Properties... dialog on the Browser panel.
- Several help settings may be configured in the Tools->IDE Properties... dialog on the Help panel, including:
 - ◆ whether to use online or local help by default
 - ◆ the location of Javadoc for BEA APIs
 - ◆ the location of Javadoc for the J2SE and J2EE APIs
 - ◆ the location of HTML tag documentation

Related Topics

Search Tips: BEA Documentation Server

Search Tips: Local Documentation Set

Search Tips: BEA Documentation Server

This topic includes tips for searching WebLogic Workshop Help when you are using the BEA Search Engine to search the documentation set that is on the BEA documentation server.

Search Engines in WebLogic Workshop Help

By default, WebLogic Workshop displays help content from the public BEA documentation server available at e-docs.bea.com. The help that is available on the e-docs server is always the most up-to-date. The e-docs server uses the BEA Search Engine, which is based on the Google search engine, for searching Workshop Help and documentation for other BEA products as well. The search tips outlined in this topic apply only to searches made against the BEA documentation server.

A local version of the help is also installed on your machine. If you prefer to use the local documentation set instead of the online help content from e-docs.bea.com, you can set an option to specify that WebLogic Workshop displays the local help content. In the Workshop IDE, choose **Tools** → **IDE Properties**, select the **Help** tab, and set the **WebLogic Workshop Help Location** option to "Local Disk." Regular updates are available on e-docs.bea.com so that you can download the latest help content to your computer.

The Basic Search

To enter a query, type in a few descriptive words and press the Enter key or click the Search button for a list of relevant results.

The BEA Search Engine uses sophisticated text-matching techniques to find pages that are both important and relevant to your search. For instance, it analyzes not only the candidate page, but also the pages linking into it to determine the value of the candidate page for your search. The BEA Search Engine also prefers pages in which your query terms are near each other.

Automatic AND Queries

By default, the BEA Search Engine only returns pages that include all of your search terms. There is no need to include AND between terms. To broaden or restrict the search, include fewer or more terms.

OR Queries

The BEA Search Engine supports the logical OR operator. To retrieve pages that include either word A or word B, use an uppercase OR between terms.

Does Capitalization Matter?

Searches are not case sensitive. All letters, regardless of how you enter them, are understood as lower case. For example, searches for "george washington," "George Washington," and "George washington" all return the same results.

Does The BEA Search Engine Observe Stop Words?

The BEA Search Engine ignores common words and characters known as stop words. These include most pronouns and articles. It automatically disregards such terms as "where" and "how," as well as certain single digits and single letters. These terms rarely help to narrow a search and can significantly slow searching. If you want to use stop words in your search, use the "+" sign or enclose your phrase containing stop words in quotation marks. Make sure that you include a space before the "+" sign.

Does The BEA Search Engine Use Stemming?

To provide the most accurate results, the BEA Search Engine does not use "stemming" or support "wildcard" searches. Rather, it searches for exactly the words that you enter into the search box.

For example, searching for "airlin" or "airlin*" will not yield "airline" or "airlines.". If in doubt, try both forms, for example: "airline" and "airlines."

Refining Your Search

Since the BEA Search Engine only returns topics that contain all of the words in your query, refining or narrowing your search is as simple as adding more words to the search terms you have already entered. The refined query returns a specific subset of the pages that were returned by your original broad query.

Excluding Words

You can exclude a word from your search by putting a minus sign ("-") immediately in front of the term you want to exclude. Make sure you include a space before the minus sign.

Phrase Searches

You can search for phrases by adding quotation marks. Words enclosed in double quotes ("like this") appear together in all returned documents. Phrase searches using quotation marks are useful when searching for famous sayings or specific names.

Certain characters serve as phrase connectors. Phrase connectors work like quotes because they join your search words in the same way double quotes join your search words. The Search Engine recognizes hyphens, slashes, periods, equal signs, and apostrophes as phrase connectors.

Advanced Operators

The BEA Search Engine supports several advanced operators, which are query words with special functions. Explanations of some of the most useful advanced operators are provided below. Others are available in the BEA Search Engine Search Tips document.

Note that when you use these operators in a query, you should omit the square brackets, which have been used here for readability.

allintitle:

If you start a query with [allintitle:], the results are restricted to documents with all of the query words in the

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document's HTML title. For example, [allintitle: bea search] only returns documents that have both "bea" and "search" in the HTML title.

intitle:

If you include [intitle:] in your query, the search is restricted to results with documents containing that word in the HTML title. For example, [intitle:bea search] returns documents that mention the word "bea" in their HTML title, and mention the word "search" anywhere in the document either in the title or anywhere else in the document.

Note: There can be no space between [intitle:] and the following word.

Putting [intitle:] in front of every word in your query is equivalent to putting [allintitle:] at the front of your query. For example, [intitle:bea intitle:search] is the same as [allintitle: bea search].

allinurl:

If you start a query with [allinurl:], the search is restricted to results with all of the query words in the URL. For example, [allinurl: bea search] returns only documents that have both "bea" and "search" in the URL.

Note: [allinurl:] works on words, not URL components. In particular, it ignores punctuation. Thus, [allinurl: foo/bar] restricts the results to page with the words "foo" and "bar" in the URL, but doesn't require that they be separated by a slash within that URL, that they be adjacent, or that they be in that particular word order. There is currently no way to enforce these constraints.

inurl:

If you include [inurl:] in your query, the results are restricted to documents containing that word in the URL. For example, [inurl:bea search] returns documents that mention the word "bea" in their URL and mention the word "search" anywhere in the document either in the URL or anywhere else in the document.

Note: There can be no space between [inurl:] and the following word.

Note: [inurl:] works on words, not URL components. In particular, it ignores punctuation. Thus, in the query [bea inurl:foo/bar], the inurl: operator affects only the word "foo," which is the single word following the inurl: operator, and does not affect the word "bar." The query [bea inurl:foo inurl:bar] can be used to require both "foo" and "bar" to be in the URL.

Putting [inurl:] in front of every word in your query is equivalent to putting [allinurl:] at the front of your query. For example, [inurl:bea inurl:search] is the same as [allinurl: bea search].

Related Topics

BEA Search Engine Search Tips

Search Tips: Local Documentation Set

This topic includes tips for searching WebLogic Workshop Help when you are using the local version of help on your computer. In addition to searching on simple expressions, you can perform more complex searches using boolean operators and nested expressions, as described in the following sections.

Search Engines in WebLogic Workshop Help

By default, WebLogic Workshop displays help content from a public BEA server available over the Internet, e-docs.bea.com. The help that is available on the e-docs server is always the most up-to-date. The e-docs server uses the Google search engine for searching Workshop Help and documentation for other BEA products as well.

A local version of the help is also installed on your machine. If you prefer to use the local documentation set instead of the online help content from e-docs.bea.com, you can set an option to specify that WebLogic Workshop displays the local help content. In the Workshop IDE, choose **Tools -> IDE Properties**, select the **Help** tab, and set the **WebLogic Workshop Help Location** option to "Local Disk." The search tips outlined in this topic apply only to searches made against the local help content.

Regular updates are available on e-docs.bea.com so that you can download the latest help content to your computer.

Search Caveats

- To search WebLogic Workshop Help, you must have the Java Plug-in installed on your computer. For more information, see The Java Plug-in below.

Boolean Operators

You can use the AND, OR, and NOT operators to narrow your search by creating a relationship between search terms. The following table shows how to use each of these operators. If no operator is specified, the AND operator is used. For example, the query asynchronous web service is equivalent to "asynchronous AND web AND service."

If you are searching for a term that contains more than one word, and you want to restrict the search results to return only topics that contain that phrase, you can put the phrase in quotes. For example, a query on "asynchronous web service" will return only topics containing the complete phrase asynchronous web service.

Search For	Example	Results
Both terms in the same topic.	asynchronous AND callback	Topics containing both the words "asynchronous" and "callback"
Either term in a topic.	callback OR polling	Topics containing either the word "callback" or the word "polling" or both.
The first term without the second term.	EJB NOT control	Topics containing the word "EJB" but not the word "control"

Note: The |, &, and ! characters don't work as boolean operators (you must use OR, AND, and NOT).

Index Fields

WebLogic Workshop topics are indexed into two index fields named *title* and *contents*. You can specify which index field you would like to search for each term in your search query by prepending the index field name to the query term. For example, you can search for the word "control" in only the topic titles by searching for title:control. *contents* is the default index field for all terms, so you never need to specify it.

An example of a complex query using fields is title:asynchronous page flow. This query will return only topics that have "asynchronous" in the title and "page" and "flow" in the contents.

Nested Expressions

Nested expressions allow you to create complex searches for information. For example, asynchronous AND (message NOT buffer) finds topics containing the word asynchronous and the word message but not the word buffer.

The basic rules for searching Help topics using nested expressions are as follows:

- You can use parentheses to nest expressions within a query. The expressions in parentheses are evaluated before the rest of the query.
- Terms within a nested expression are evaluated first. If a query does not contain a nested expression, it is evaluated from left to right.

The Java Plug-in

The Search function of WebLogic Workshop Help requires that the Java Plug-in be installed and your web browser be configured to use it. The search function is provided by a Java applet that requires a JVM (Java Virtual Machine) that supports Java version 1.4 or higher. Many browsers do not provide native Java support that is current. The Java Plug-in configures your browser to use an external (and more current) JVM.

Java Plug-in with Internet Explorer

WebLogic Workshop Help is supported in Internet Explorer version 6.0 and higher.

In Internet Explorer, you are automatically prompted to download the Java Plug-in the first time you attempt to use WebLogic Workshop Help's Search function. Simply follow the instruction in the Java Plug-in download and installation dialogs. If you have a version of the Java Plug-in installed that is older than version 1.4, you will be prompted to download and install a newer version of the Java Plug-in.

The Java Plug-in installer will, by default, configure all installed browsers to use the Plug-in. This includes Netscape Navigator version 7.1 and higher and Mozilla version 1.1 and higher. You may also configure browser use of the Plug-in in the Java Plug-in Control Panel after installation.

Java Plug-in with Mozilla and Netscape

WebLogic Workshop Help is supported in Mozilla version 1.1 and higher and Netscape Navigator version 7.1 and higher.

Using WebLogic Workshop Help

If you use the Mozilla or Netscape browsers, you must download and install the Java Plug-in manually before you can use WebLogic Workshop Help's Search function. On the Linux and Unix operating systems, you must also manually configure your browser to use the Java Plug-in. The Java Plug-in, which is bundled with the Java 2 Runtime Environment (J2RE or "JRE") is available at java.sun.com.

To download and install the Java Plug-in for Microsoft Windows:

1. In a web browser, go to <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/download.html>
2. Select the appropriate download link for your operating system.
3. Run the downloaded installer.
4. Restart your browser. You must exit all running instances of the browser.

To download and install the Java Plug-in for Linux and Unix:

Note: You may need root privileges to perform the following procedure.

1. In a web browser, go to <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/download.html>
2. In the list under Download J2SE v 1.4.x, find an appropriate row for your operating system and click Download in the JRE column of the same row. If you are running RedHat Linux or another flavor that can accept RedHat Package Manager (RPM) files download the RPM version. Otherwise, download an appropriate alternative archive format.
3. Unpack and install the JRE. The default installation location is typically `/usr/java` or `/usr/local/java`, but the actual location depends on your Linux distribution.
4. Tell your browser about the plugin. Please consult the documentation for your browser for instructions on configuring plugins. The procedure will be similar to the following:
 1. `cd` to the plugins directory in the Mozilla or Netscape installation directory. If Mozilla is installed in `/usr/local/mozilla`, `cd` to `/usr/local/mozilla/plugins`
 2. Create a symbolic link to the plugin library with the following command (assuming the JRE is installed in `/usr/java`). The actual command will depend on the version of the JRE you have installed and its location. The following is an example:

```
ln -s /usr/java/j2re1.4.2_04/plugin/i386/ns610/libjavaplugin_oji.so
```

Your browser should now use the JRE to execute all Java applets encountered on web pages. Once the Java Plug-in is installed and your browser is configured to use it, you may use the search function in WebLogic Workshop Help.