

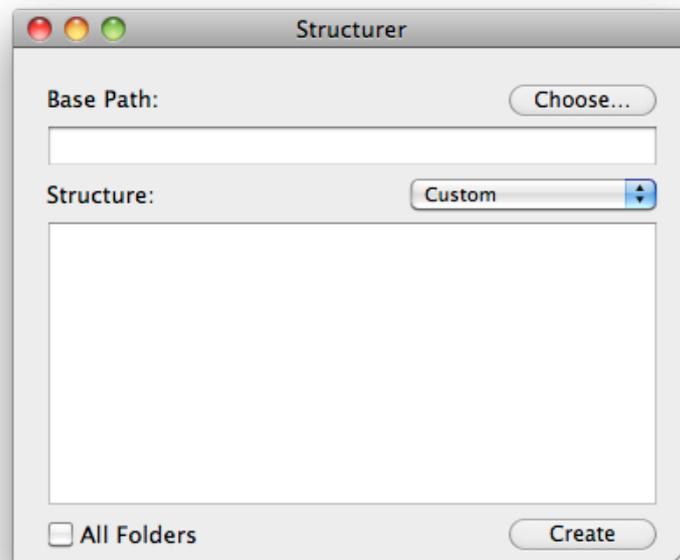
Structurer

Quick Reference



1. Basic Usage

Structurer purpose is simple: create file and folder structures easily. When you open it, you are presented to the following interface:



The two text fields are the most important interface elements:

1. Base Path: must be set to the root directory path where you want your structure created. You may want to set a default base path in preferences (menu *Structurer > Preferences...*) if you frequently create projects in the same directory.

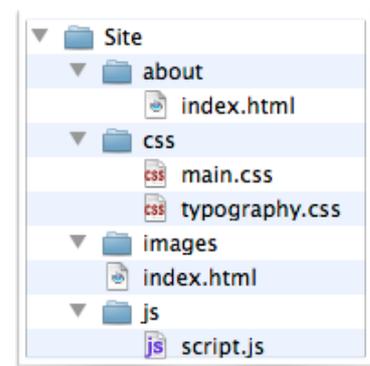
2. Structure: here you describe you structure. Each component goes in one line (remember every path here is relative to the base path). Structurer will distinguish files from folders by the ending character: if it's a '/', then a folder will be created in that path. If the line has no '/' at the end, a file is created instead.

Example:

To create a file structure similar to the one at the right inside a folder named "Site" on your desktop, all you have to do is:

1. Type '~/Desktop/Site' in the *Base Path* text field;
2. Fill the *Structure* with:

```
index.html
css/main.css
/typography.css
js/script.js
images/
about/index.html
```



3. And hit *Create* button! **But**, before doing that let's see some tips to speed up the workflow and check what exactly is handled by Structurer.

2. Shortcuts

2.1 Paths

You'll often see paths starting with a tilde ('~'). That means user's home directory, and can save some time when typing. If you are not sure about where that folder is, or you don't like typing

paths, simply hit the *Choose...* button or use the shortcut ⌘O. It will bring a panel to help choosing the desired folder. Note that the resulting path will be the shorter way possible, that is including a '~' when the folder is inside user's home directory.

2.2 Create Shortcut

Of course there is a shortcut for the *Create* button: ⌘↵ (Command + Return).

2.3 Only folders?

Sometimes you may need to create only folders. Instead of making a big list of folders names and keep appending '/' at the end of each one, mark the option *All Folders* as activated and then press the *Create* button.

2.4 Previous location

The '/' used as the first character of a line means the previous path. If the previous line represents a file, that file location will be represented by the slash. Otherwise, if the previous line represents a folder, the slash is equivalent to inside this folder.

Writing:

```
css/base.css
css/type.css
css/home.css
```

will generate the same results from:

```
css/base.css
/type.css
/home.css
```

Writing the following is also equivalent:

```
css/
/base.css
/type.css
/home.css
```

3. What are the rules?

Structurer will do it's best to avoid errors. Let's see what is checked so you know what can be done and what is not legal.

3.1 Naming

For the base path, it doesn't matter if it ends with a '/' or not. The ending convention applies only to the structure description when the *All Folders* option is not checked.

3.2 File and Folder creation

Intermediary folders are always created. That means, if you need to create the 'style.css' file inside the 'css' folder which does not exist yet, instead of typing:

```
css/
css/style.css
```

You can type only:

```
css/style.css
```

The base path doesn't need to exist too. '~/Desktop/SiteName' is perfectly legal as base path even if 'SiteName' folder doesn't exist.

You don't need to create new folders to contain the structure. The base path can be any existing folder, even if it already has tons of files and folders. There is nothing to worry: Structurer will not empty a folder to recreate it, nor will throw a file away to create another with the same name but empty.

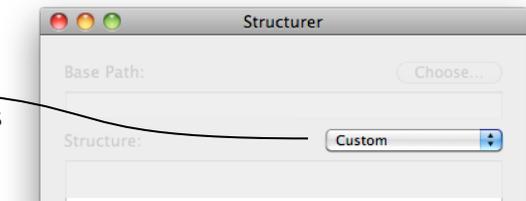
4. Structures Templates

If you often create similar structures, templates can save a bit of time.

4.1 Choosing templates

You can choose any saved template using the templates pop-up menu.

But before using a template, you need to create one as discussed in the following sections.



4.2 Saving templates

To save a structure you can choose “Save Template...” in templates pop-up menu. A panel will appear bringing a field to the template title and another for the structure itself. The latter will bring by default the structure you already typed in main window, and allows normal editing. The same command can be done in main menu: *Templates > Save Template...* or using the shortcut ⌘S .

4.3 Managing templates

To create new templates or edit existing ones you can use the Manage Templates window. It can be accessed using the shortcut ⌘T, on main menu *Templates > Manage Templates...* or in templates pop-up menu.

5. Content Management

When creating a file or folder it is possible to assign its contents.

5.1 Understanding what is Content

Content can be one of four types:

1. Custom Text: Applies to files only. This mode allows you to type or paste text content right in Structurer.

2. File Contents: Applies to files only. Here you can specify a file whose contents will be copied to the new file you are creating in your structure.

3. Folder Contents: Applies to folders only. Similar to previous mode, you can specify a folder which will have its contents copied to the new folder in structure.

4. URL: Applies to files and folders. In this mode, Structurer will download the URL specified and copy its contents to the file or folder you are creating. Structurer automatically extracts zip files. If you use this mode in a file, the file will be created with the URL content. If you use it with a folder, Structurer will place the URL content inside that folder. Structurer will indicate the download progress at “Create...” button left.

NOTE: When assigning to a file a URL that contains a zip file, Structurer will not extract the file automatically. Instead it will download the compressed file “as is”. If you want to decompress the file, download it inside a folder.

5.2 Managing Content

You can manage your defined contents by accessing main menu *Templates > Show Content Manager* or using the shortcut ⌘M . The content manager window will appear with options to create or edit content.

5.3 Using it

Content is specified after a folder or file name. The default delimiter is “ : “, which can be customised in preferences. Simply type the file or folder name in the structure and append a delimiter plus the content desired. It can be its name or shortcut. Here is an example:

```
index.html:basichtml
style.css:reset
blog/:wp
```