

SiteMap



Loghound Software

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Welcome

SiteMap is the fast and easy way to create a great-looking site map page in your RapidWeaver website. With a site map, users can easily find what they are looking for and jump directly to that page – it's essentially just like having an "index" page in a book with links.

A site map is a page in your RapidWeaver created website that visitors can view to quickly find pages or the specific information they want. This page can be displayed as Tree View, Alphabetical View, or Categories. Visitors to your website see the page titles or browser titles (depending on how you set up SiteMap) and even blog post titles in the list of pages available in your website.

You can choose to hide specific pages from the site map or even from the search engines. You have total control over what is seen and what is not.

SiteMap can also create a sitemap.xml document for search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing to use to quickly catalog your site. SiteMap can "ping" Google, Yahoo and Bing to notify them of updates to your site when you make updates and publish those changes.

The SiteMap plugin allows RapidWeaver to publish this sitemap.xml file to your server when you publish your website. SiteMap can even tell RapidWeaver to publish the sitemap.xml file to the root (index directory) of your website, which is the recommended placement. The creation of the sitemap.xml file also happens when you export your website to a local folder.

Quite simply, SiteMap gives you control over what is visible to visitors and what is visible to the search engines.

To get the best use of your new SiteMap Plugin, please read this manual and keep a copy for future reference. SiteMap is easy to use, and knowing the purpose of each of the parts will help you get the best results as well as the look you want.

Terms & Definitions

SiteMap - the name of the plugin that is a page style for RapidWeaver

site map - a page in your website that provides a map of all pages in the site (or all pages you have chosen to add to the map)

sitemap.xml - the name of the file that is uploaded when you publish a website with this selection checked (this is the file that is used by search engines to help catalog your website and also to know the priority of pages and the frequency of changes to those pages)

OPML - an XML outline format used by applications like OmniGraffle Outliner

Basics

Finding Your Downloaded Plugin

Safari and Firefox generally default to the Downloads folder found in your username under Places in the Favorites Panel of the Finder Window.

If you are not sure where this folder is, go back to the browser you used to download the plugin and view the Downloads Panel. In Safari, it is found in the Window menu (or option+command+L). In Firefox, look in the Tools menu (or command+j).

Installation

1. Double-click on the sitemap.rwplugin icon
2. Quit RapidWeaver
3. Open RapidWeaver

Uninstalling

1. In the Finder, open the folder Home > Library > Application Support > RapidWeaver
2. Find the sitemap.rwplugin and move it to the trash

Hint: If you are running 10.4.0 (or later) Tiger, you can use Spotlight to search for sitemap.rwplugin.

Requirements

Mac OS X 10.4 (or later)
RapidWeaver 3.6 (or later)

Registration

After your payment is complete, you will see the page with the Registration Code. You should also receive an email with this information. Often this email is sent in just a few minutes, but depending on payment type, can also take up to 6 hours. The confirmation email will contain your registration code. Keep this email in a safe place. If you reinstall RapidWeaver, you may need it again.

Copy the registration code from your email software.

The registration code will be a few lines down the page. It will something look like this:

Serial Number: BxXtMox123pw53Mx5t302Ay12Ty8ZGii5pug==

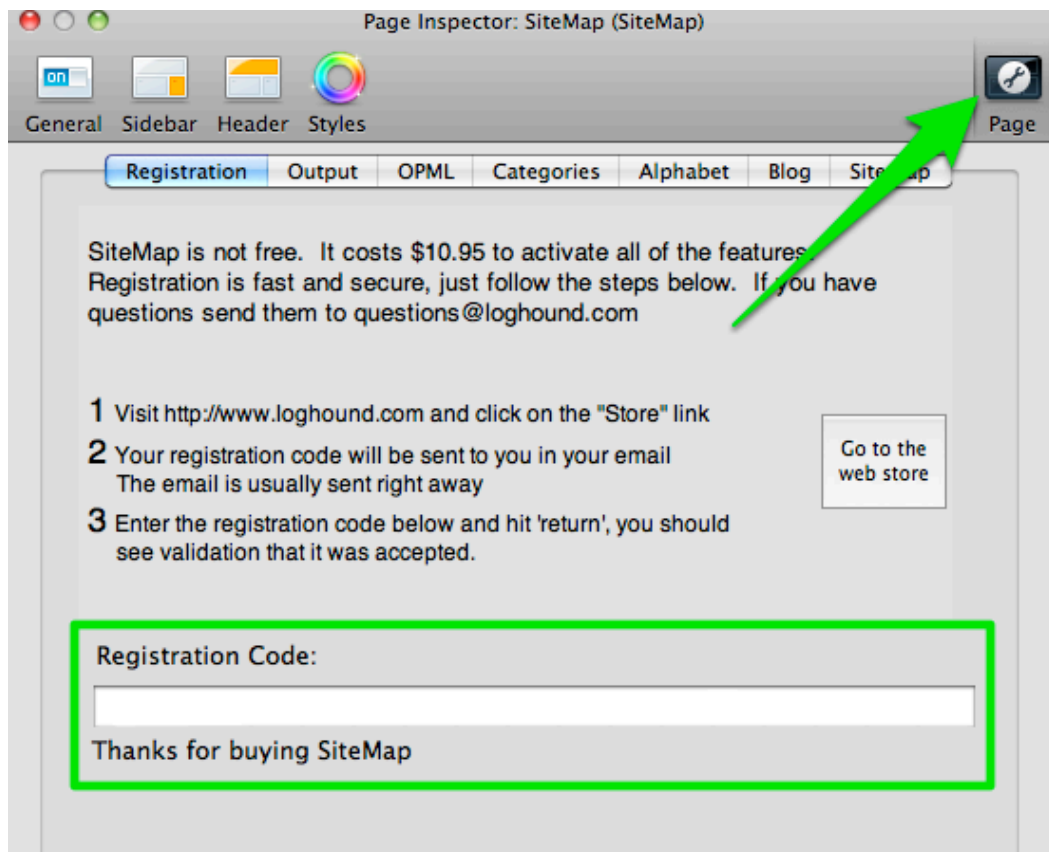
Select your code and choose Copy from the Edit menu (command+c).

Open Rapidweaver and open a new Rapidweaver document by choosing New Project from the File menu.

Create a new SiteMap page. Click the + button to add a new page, choose SiteMap from the list, and click the Add button.

Enter the Rapidweaver Page Inspector (shift-cmd-i or View->Page Inspector) and click on the page settings. The page settings button is on the far right-hand side with a little toolbar icon.

Click on the Registration tab. The Registration tab is where your registration code will be entered.



Paste in your registration code. Choose Paste from the Edit menu. You can also type your registration code in by hand if you need to but, **we strongly recommend you copy & paste to simplify the process and reduce the possibility of errors.** Make sure to enter the code exactly as it is in the email. If all goes well, a confirmation should appear right below the registration code that reads, "Thanks for buying SiteMap!"

I lost my Serial number. How do I retrieve it?

To retrieve lost license codes, you need to go to two spots and fill out forms. There are two spots because there are two different ways to get licenses that have different retrieval methods – just do both and you should be good to go!

<http://store.esellerate.net/support>

https://store.loghound.com/store/lost_license

You will need the email you used to register the program. All of your eSellerate and Loghound purchase serial numbers will be resent to you.

Setting Up SiteMap

First Steps

Now that you have installed the SiteMap Plugin, you can use it on any new or existing website you have created in RapidWeaver.

To add a SiteMap page to an existing website:

1. Open that site project in RapidWeaver.
2. Select the page in the sidebar that will be just before the new site map page while you are in edit mode.
3. Select Add from the top bar of RapidWeaver to add a new page style. Select SiteMap from the list and then click on the Choose button at the bottom of the panel or simply press your Return key on your keyboard.
4. Use the Preview and Edit buttons at the top of the RapidWeaver Project Panel to toggle between viewing the site map as it will look in a web browser and the edit mode where you can do your setup. Setup is covered in the following pages in this manual.

To add a SiteMap page style to a new project:

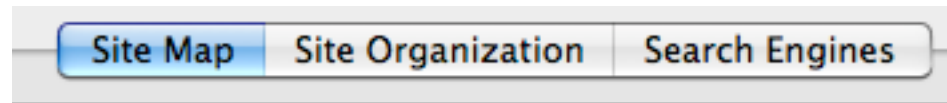
1. Select New Project (command+n on the keyboard) to start a new website project.
2. Select Save (command+s) and save your new project to a file folder on your Mac. It is recommended to save to a folder in your Documents Folder on your Mac.
3. Add a homepage to your website by using the Add button at the top of the RapidWeaver Project Panel and then click on the Choose button at the bottom of this panel. Select a page type appropriate for being a Home Page. Suggested page types are: styled text, blog, stacks or other content-driven page types.
4. Now use the Add button to add a new page to the site and select the SiteMap page type and then click on the Choose button at the bottom of this panel.
5. Save your site by using the command+s buttons on the keyboard.

NOTE: You can move any page in the left sidebar into a new position in the page hierarchy by clicking down on the page you want to move and drag it up or down in the list.

Now you are ready to start configuring your site map as you wish to use it. Play around with the options and have fun. See the different ways you can set up the site map.

Site Map Tab

Let's get started in edit mode in RapidWeaver, in the first panel and the first tab in that panel named **Site Map**.



Content Header Text

The large area just below the three top tabs is the header text area. This gives you space to write some content and information for the viewer to read about your site map. This shows at the top of the webpage content area above the site map.

This area is great for adding a title to the page content area, giving the viewer information related to the site map, and adding images for some color, links to other important or related information, and more.

Setting up this header text is optional and is at your discretion. It's also OK to leave it blank!

Use it like you would any styled text area in RapidWeaver. Place text, images, and even code in this panel. Use the RapidWeaver Format Menu to style the text or ***ignore the formatting*** for code.

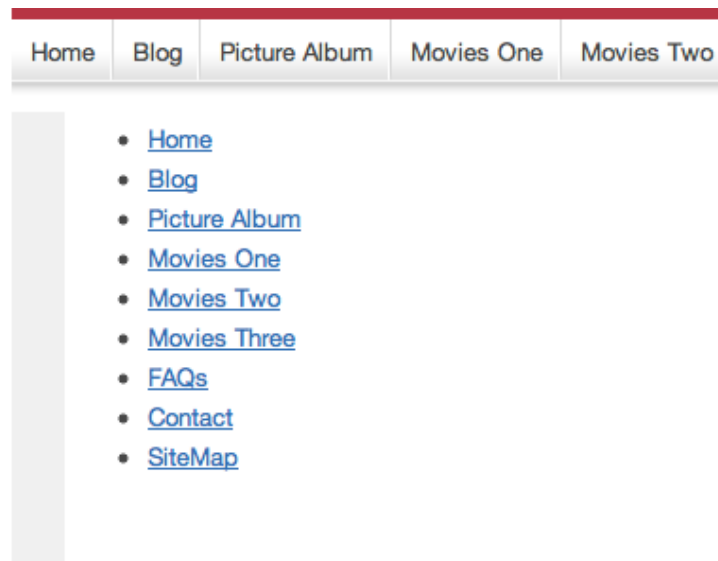
There are two buttons at the bottom of the page while in edit view for adding and removing links to text or images in the content header area.

Display Modes

Your site map can have different looks depending on which output mode you choose. Think of this page, if active in your site, as having an ***index*** or ***table of contents*** that helps the viewer see the available pages on your site.

Tree View

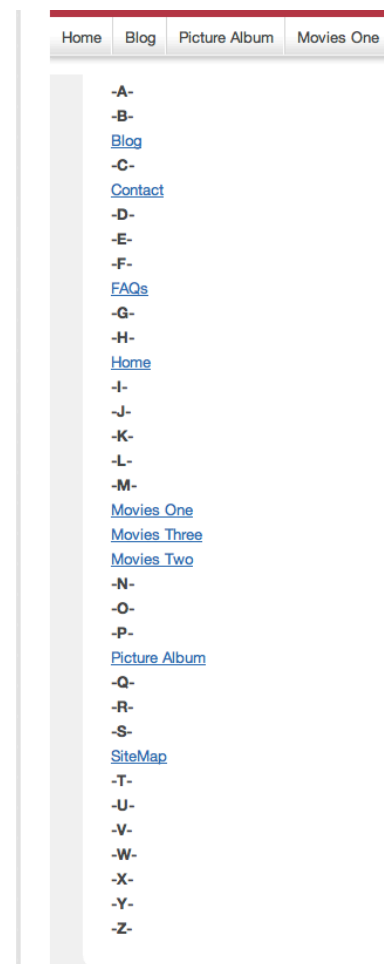
Choosing the default Tree View gives you a linked map that is a list of pages in your site in the order the site is set up from top to bottom.

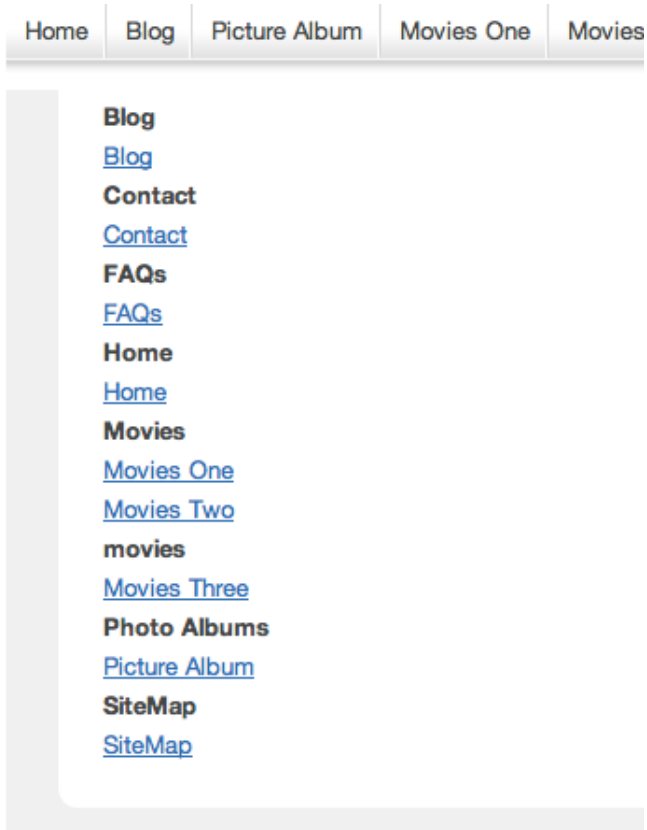


Alphabetical

This display shows the links to your pages in your site, divided into sections for each letter of the alphabet. Links that start with **A** will show just below the **A** section. Links that start with **M** will show just below the letter **M** in the **M** section. This setting is set to be A-Z by default.

You can customize this area to suit your language and your alphabet. This is done in the Page Inspector (command +shift+i). Select the Page Tab then the sub-tab named Alphabet. This is covered in more detail later in this manual.





By Category

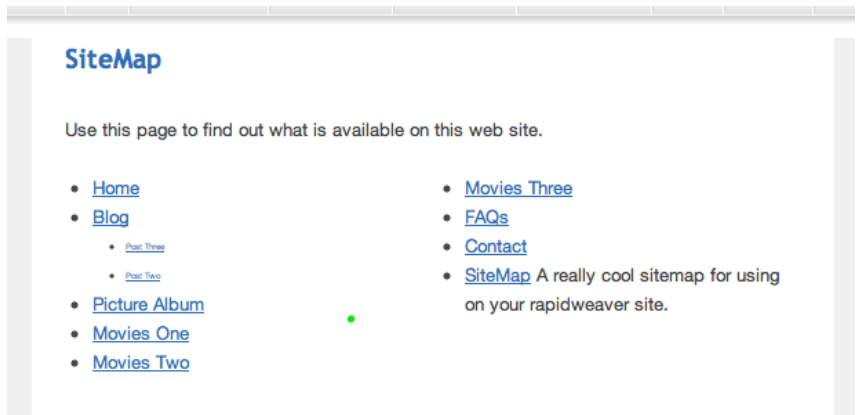
If you have set up categories (covered later in the manual) you can display the links to the pages in your site listed by category. This allows viewers to find information related to an area of interest.

(Note: To use category view, you have to assign pages to categories. If you don't assign categories nothing will show up!).

You can always come back and change to this or any other view at any time and republish your site with the new look

Column View

You can choose from 1 to 6 columns. SiteMap will try to split your list of pages into the number of columns you have selected as evenly as possible. SiteMap will also try to not break up a Category or Alphabetical grouping.



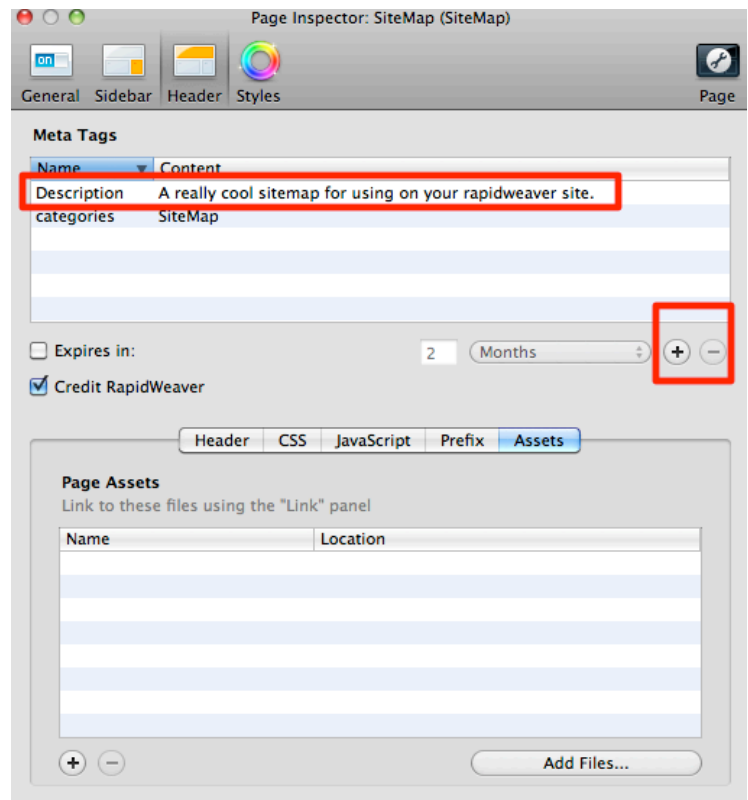
Use this to make a large site map easier to use and not as long on the page.

Show Description

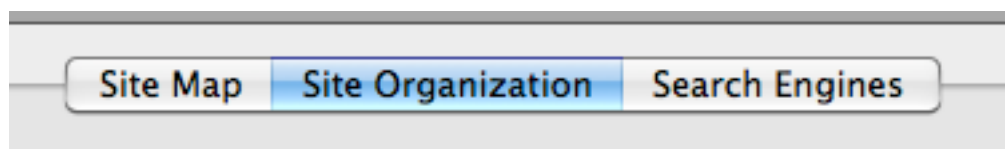
If you add Description Meta Tag to your page, SiteMap can display that in the site map to help the user know more about that specific page.

Description Meta Tags are added in one of two ways. The next section of the manual shows how to add this Meta Tag in the Site Organization Tab as you set up information about each page of your site.

You can also use the RapidWeaver Page Inspector (command+shift+i) in the upper panel of the Header tab to add your Meta Tags. The Description Meta Tag will show in the site map if selected. See the next section of this manual for further details (*while this works fine it's generally recommended to use the 'Site Organization' tab*).



Site Organization Tab



This tab is where you get to organize and communicate about your site. Here you have the opportunity to add a description and/or category(s), change folder and file names, hide the page in the site map, and even notify you if a default RapidWeaver folder or filename has not been changed.

What does the 'Show Defaults that need changing' button do?

It only shows web pages where you haven't changed the default title, filename, or folder name. Selecting this will display the page or pages that still have the default folder and page name(s) created by RapidWeaver.

Example: page1/page1.html

Folder name= page1 and filename= page1.html

You can change these two names right in SiteMap by double clicking on the field for that item then typing in the new name.

Alternatively you can use the RapidWeaver Page Inspector (command+shift+i) to change the folder and filename.

What does the "Don't allow publish if page defaults are still present" button do?

SiteMap will stop the publish process if a page in the website still has the default title, filename, or folder name. Either change the default names to ones that are more descriptive or let RapidWeaver publish the files as they are by unchecking this box.

By default RapidWeaver creates folder and file names using numbers as you add pages to your site.

Example: folder1/file1.html then folder2/file2.html

It is considered a best practice to change these to more meaningful names.

Example: a contact form page could be changed to contact/index.html or contact/contact.html

This helps you to make sure you don't publish any **ugly** folder and file names.

How do I change the default title, filename, or folder name?

Easy ... type new ones in the table, or go to the site inspector for that page! They both work (although I find the table to be faster).

What is the 'Description' column and how do I enter a Description?

The Description is used to annotate the site map and it's also inserted in the meta data for that page to help search engines.

To enter a description, double click on the Description Field and type it in.

What is a category? How do I use it? How do I enter it?

One of the site map views you can create is by category.

Let's say you have pages on fish, ducks, and ponds. You may tag some things with category 'fish' and 'ponds' while others are 'ducks' and 'ponds'. Each category will show the pages based on the tags associated with it. To enter them, just type them in for each page into the Category Field at the bottom of the Site Organization area with the page selected in the upper part of the panel that you want to add to or edit. Add them one at a time, hitting return between each one if the page belongs to more than one Category.

A Category Meta Tag will also be added to the Head of that webpage.

To adjust the spacing and font size of the category titles on the site map page, use the CSS in the Custom CSS Panel of the Page Inspector:

```
#sitemap dt {  
margin-top: 1em;  
font-size: 1.4em;  
}
```

Adjust the 1em or 1.4em to your liking.

More CSS for styling appear later in this manual.

Hide in SiteMap

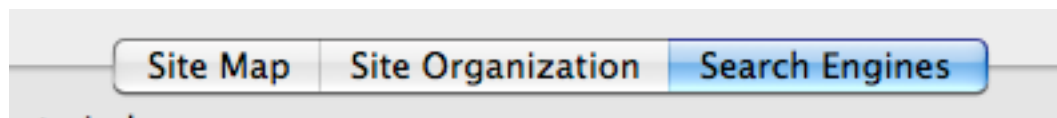
Checking this box for a specific page (or pages) will stop them from being displayed in the site map page on your website. You can change this status at any time and republish the website to update it.

When you use the ***Don't Show in Menu*** function in the RapidWeaver Page Inspector for any page it also hides the page in the site map.

Hiding the page in the site map does not hide it in the website navbar/menu if you have the ***Hide pages marked 'Don't show in Menu' in SiteMap*** checked in the Page Inspector > Page Tab > Output Tab. This is also covered later in this manual.



Search Engine Tab



You can do four things here: disable search, show the frequency the page is changed, prioritize the relative importance of each page in your site, and tell SiteMap to create a sitemap.xml file and place it on you server in the root of the site.

Disable Search

This removes the page from sitemap.xml AND it puts a 'ROBOTS=NONE' in your metadata to prevent search engines from crawling that page.

You can change this at any time and republish your website to update it.

Change Frequency

This tells the search engines how often the page changes. The theory is that if you give search engines honest hints, they can do a better job. I recommend you don't artificially state a page changes more often than it does. If a page is only updated once a year and you say it's updated monthly or even weekly, a search engine like Google may penalize you.

Priority

These sliders set relative priority within your website. That tells Google and other search engines what priority you think the pages should be. Note that this is priority within your own pages, not against someone else on the web, and the priority is all relative.

If you use this feature, try to be balanced (e.g. make some low and some high) otherwise it won't do anything. The way I use it is I make my main entry pages high priority so Google should tend to prefer those.

Pushed all the way to right is highest priority. Pushed all the way to the left (all the way) will turn off priority for that site. If you want a low priority push it just a nubbin to the right (e.g. mostly, but not all the way to the left)

Create a "sitemap.xml"

This check box tells SiteMap to create and publish a sitemap.xml file to the root of your website. The **root** is the same location as your index.html, index.htm or index.php document, often known as the homepage.

Also see the Page Inspector > Page Tab > SiteMap Tab for additional checkboxes for this to work. This is covered below in this manual as part of the Page Inspector information.

What is sitemap.xml and who cares?

The sitemap.xml is a file that search engines use to better index your site. It gives you the chance to specify relative importance of pages in your site as well as give hints to search engines on how often they change, etc. There is no guarantee that the search engine will actually listen to your hints but in general it seems to help provide more accurate searches.

As of April 2007, Google and Yahoo will read the sitemap.xml file. The relatively new Bing will also read this file.

For everything you ever wanted to know about sitemaps, go to <http://www.sitemaps.org>

Why do I get "Unsupported File Format" when I submit my site map to google?
It's a little confusing since the word "sitemap" is used in so many contexts.

First there is the plugin called ***Sitemap*** (this is what you install into RapidWeaver).

This plugin generates two files. An HTML file and an XML file. The XML file is called sitemap.xml while the HTML file is whatever page name you give it (often index.html)

It's the XML file that you want to submit to google.

How do I submit my sitemap.xml to the search engines

Each search engine has its own particular way. You can follow the instructions at the following links:

Google: <http://www.google.com/webmasters>

Yahoo: <https://siteexplorer.search.yahoo.com/submit>

However, a more generic way to catch all engines is to include it in the robots.txt file. The 3 top search engines (Google, Yahoo, and Bing) will 'auto-discover' the sitemap.xml file (http://blog.ask.com/2007/04/sitemaps_autodi.html).

Simply put the following text anywhere in your robots.txt file:

Sitemap: [url to your sitemap]

For instance, at Loghound.com the robots.txt looks like this

Sitemap: <http://www.loghound.com/sitemap.xml>

You can verify this by looking at it here <http://www.loghound.com/robots.txt>

For more information, read this <http://www.sitemaps.org/protocol.php#informing>

(Thanks to our resident SEO expert, Mark Notz, for his help in keeping up with site map events!)

How do I tell Google or Yahoo to reindex me?

For Google, you can do so here: <http://www.google.com/webmasters>

For Yahoo, you can do so here: <https://siteexplorer.search.yahoo.com>

NOTE: starting with version 1.34U you can have sitemap automatically 'ping' Google, Yahoo, and Bing by entering the full address to the sitemap.xml into the 'sitemap' field.

I changed my page to sitemap.xml but it won't publish it!

Sitemap produces a number of files. There is the default 'user viewable' page which is an html file (click [here](#) for an example). It can also (optionally) produce a 'sitemap.xml' file. This file is uploaded with any graphics, etc. that you have added to the 'files'

directory under the sitemap page (note that the 'files' directory is not always called 'files' but will always have the word 'files' in its name)

One important tip – what you don't want to do is change the name of your site map page to sitemap.xml. To create the sitemap.xml file for Google to index, just select "Create 'sitemap.xml'".

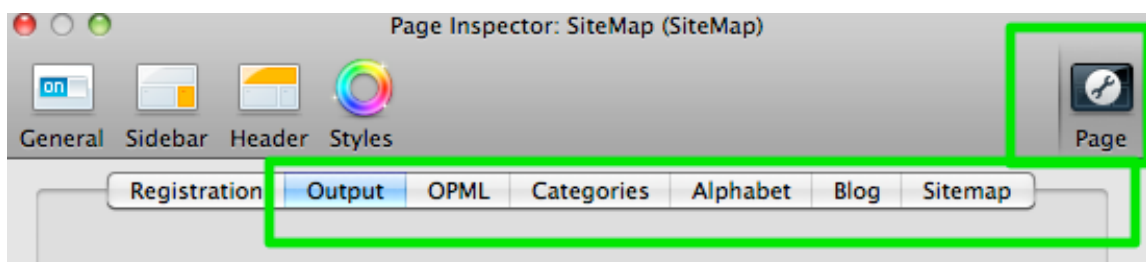
My sitemap is not indenting properly!

Most themes define the page CSS in a way that provides pleasant looking site maps but occasionally one resets the lists. To get you started, here is a snippet of CSS that should get your first level indentation looking right. Place this in the Custom CSS Panel of the Page Inspector. It's just a starting point so you will likely need to adjust it for your individual preferences.

```
#sitemap ul {  
  padding-left:40px;  
}
```

Page Inspector

Page Tab



This contains the rest of the settings and the registration panel for SiteMap.

The first tab is the Registration. This has already been covered in the first part of this manual.

Output Tab



There are 5 functions you can set in this area to refine how your site map works:

1. **Hide pages marked 'Don't show in Menu' in SiteMap** checkbox makes sure pages that you have marked in the Page Inspector > General Tab to not **Show in the Menu** (navigation bar or navbar) to also not show in the site map.

With this unchecked, you can allow the page to show in the site map even if it is not showing in the Menu/Navbar of the site.

2. **Set ROBOTS Metadata to 'NONE' on 'Disable Search'** checkbox will place a **ROBOTS=NONE** in the Meta Tags in the head of the web page document to tell the search engines not to catalog this page. This works for all "well-behaved" search but is not a guarantee that all Search Engine Spiders will leave the page alone.

3. **SiteMap pages share settings**. This checkbox is useful if you have more than one site map in a website. If you have two or more pages, selecting this means the site map pages share settings (which pages to hide/index, etc.) Most users probably want this off.

4. **HTML Sitemap uses absolute references** is useful and lets SiteMap create 'absolute' references in the HTML page (this has no effect on the xml page for Google). Normally sitemap creates links to pages relative to itself (e.g. ../page1/page1.html) but selecting this option has SiteMap create links that are fully qualified (e.g. <http://yoursite/page1/page.html>) Normally you'll want to keep this off as it makes the page less portable but in some situations (such as if you import a page into another page) this can be handy. Most users probably want this off.

5. This final option (drop down menu) is how SiteMap will display information related to the Page Title, Description, and Browser Title. If you want the Browser Title you have set in the Page Inspector for your pages to be used, select the second option to display the Browser Title. If no Browser Title can be found, SiteMap will default to the Page Title.

OPML

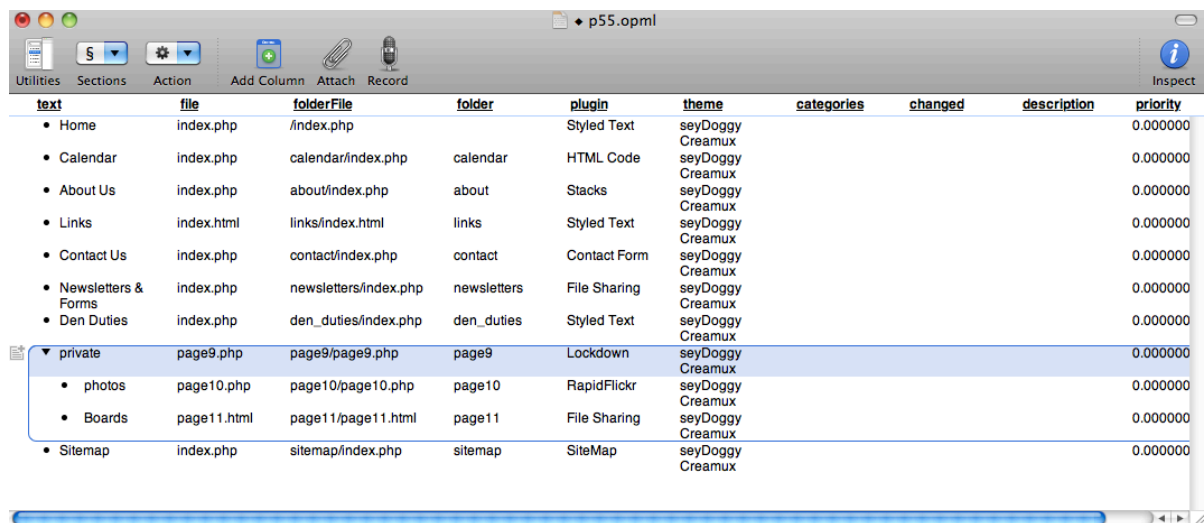
This is an XML format that is used to store data in an outline format. Saving to an OPML format creates a file you can use to document the website.



Click **Save Website as OPML**, select a folder to place the file in, and save.

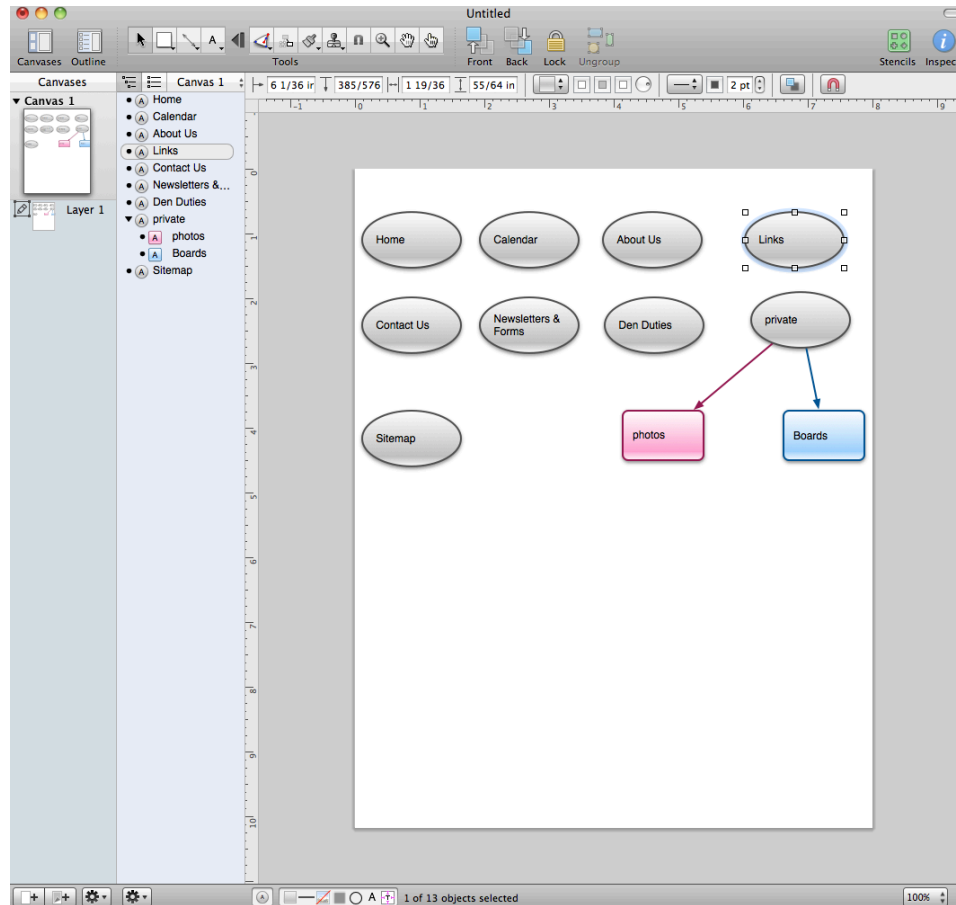
This file can be opened in software like OmniOutliner. OmniOutliner can read the OPML file and you can save the file in this application then open it in OmniGraffle for a graphical representation of your site.

OmniOutliner:



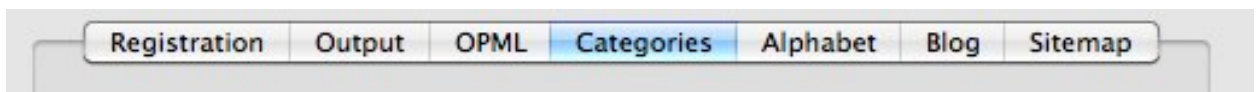
text	file	folderFile	folder	plugin	theme	categories	changed	description	priority
• Home	index.php	/index.php		Styled Text	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
• Calendar	index.php	calendar/index.php	calendar	HTML Code	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
• About Us	index.php	about/index.php	about	Stacks	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
• Links	index.html	links/index.html	links	Styled Text	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
• Contact Us	index.php	contact/index.php	contact	Contact Form	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
• Newsletters & Forms	index.php	newsletters/index.php	newsletters	File Sharing	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
• Den Duties	index.php	den_duties/index.php	den_duties	Styled Text	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
▼ private	page9.php	page9/page9.php	page9	Lockdown	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
• photos	page10.php	page10/page10.php	page10	RapidFlickr	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
• Boards	page11.html	page11/page11.html	page11	File Sharing	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000
• Sitemap	index.php	sitemap/index.php	sitemap	SiteMap	seyDoggy Creamux				0.000000

OminGraffle

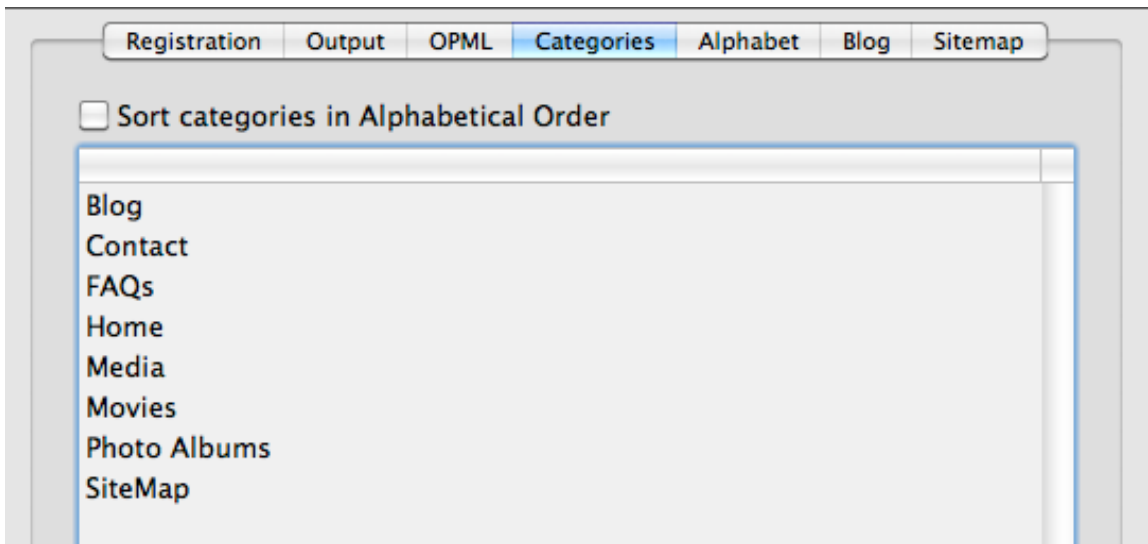


For more information on these applications, go to: <http://www.omnigroup.com/products/>

Categories Tab

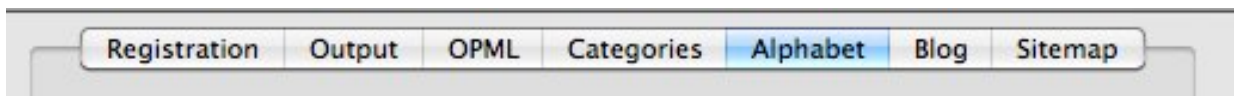


The Categories tab allows you to see the order of the site map either alphabetically or in a custom order. When the "Sort Alphabetically" checkbox is unchecked you can sort the names manually by clicking down on an item and dragging into a new position in the group. If you don't see anything in this area then you haven't set any categories for the pages.



Alphabet Tab

This tab gives you the option to display a legend at the top of your site map page. This



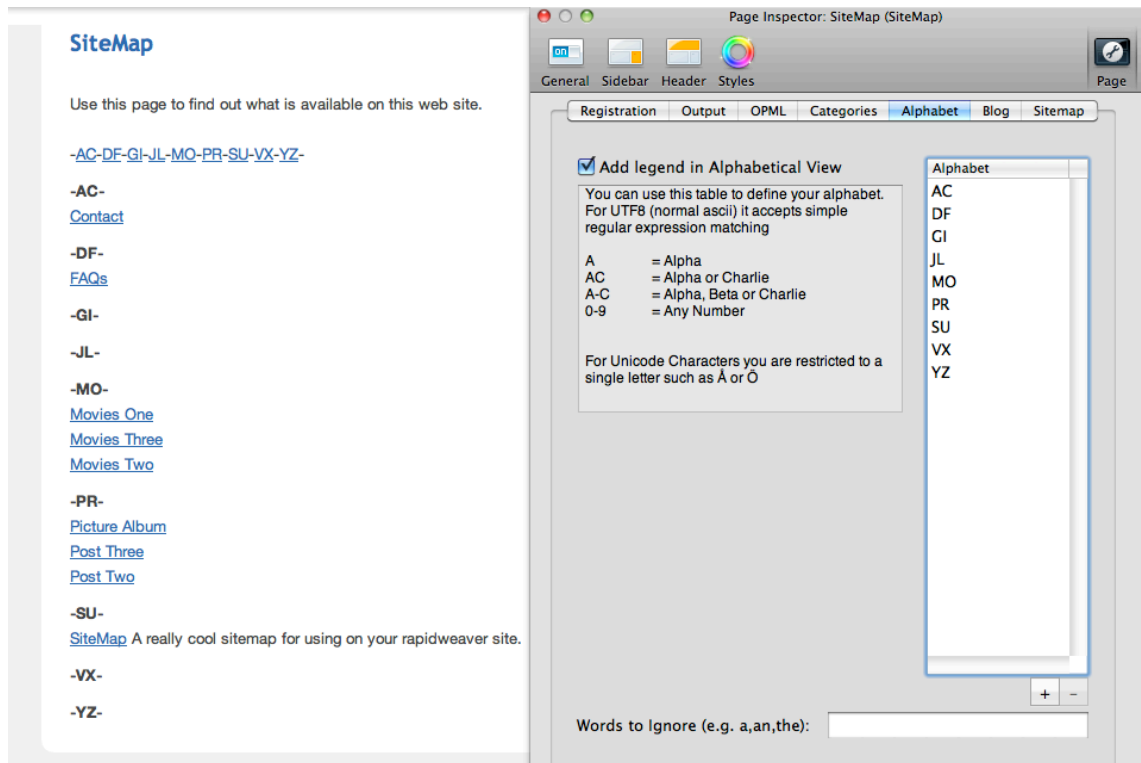
is only available when you have selected the ***Alphabetical View*** in the SiteMap Tab that is above the main edit panel in RapidWeaver.

The default for the site map legend is a regular English alphabet with each letter as a separate link.

You can use the panel on the right side of this Inspector area to define your alphabet. You have the option to group certain letters together (like using A-C in the first field instead of just A). This shortens the length of the legend and lists all the A through C pages and posts (if posts are included in the site map) under that one link as A-C.

You also have the option to exclude certain words from being linked in the Legend. It might be useful to exclude words like ***a***, ***and***, and ***or***.

Settings using AC, DF, etc...



The screenshot shows the SiteMap page on the left and the Page Inspector on the right. The SiteMap page has a list of categories: -AC-, -DF-, -GI-, -JL-, -MO-, -PR-, -SU-, -VX-, and -YZ-. The Page Inspector shows the 'Alphabet' tab selected, with a legend table and a list of categories.

SiteMap

Use this page to find out what is available on this web site.

[-AC-DF-GI-JL-MO-PR-SU-VX-YZ-](#)

-AC-
[Contact](#)

-DF-
[FAQs](#)

-GI-

-JL-

-MO-
[Movies One](#)
[Movies Three](#)
[Movies Two](#)

-PR-
[Picture Album](#)
[Post Three](#)
[Post Two](#)

-SU-
[SiteMap](#) A really cool sitemap for using on your rapidweaver site.

-VX-

-YZ-

Page Inspector: SiteMap (SiteMap)

Registration Output OPML Categories **Alphabet** Blog Sitemap

Add legend in Alphabetical View

You can use this table to define your alphabet. For UTF8 (normal ascii) it accepts simple regular expression matching

A	= Alpha
AC	= Alpha or Charlie
A-C	= Alpha, Beta or Charlie
0-9	= Any Number

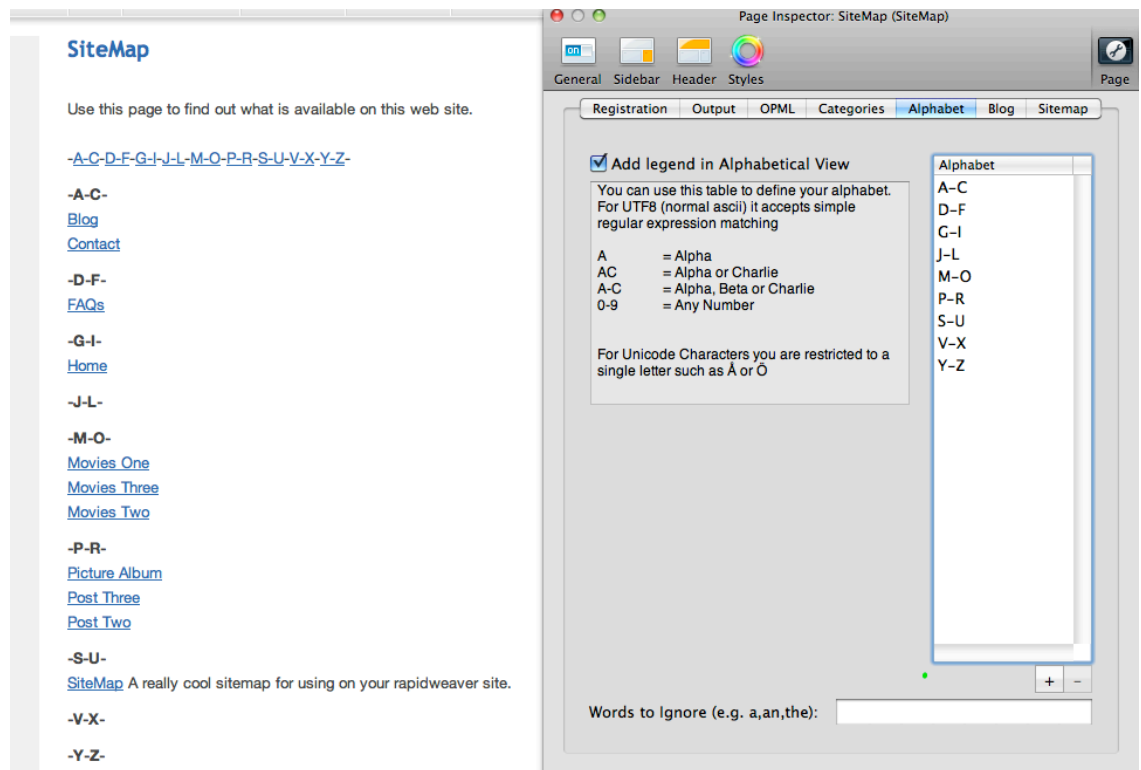
For Unicode Characters you are restricted to a single letter such as Å or Ö

Alphabet

- AC
- DF
- GI
- JL
- MO
- PR
- SU
- VX
- YZ

Words to ignore (e.g. a,an,the):

Settings using A-C, D-F. Etc.



The screenshot shows the SiteMap page on the left and the Page Inspector on the right. The SiteMap page has a list of categories: -A-C-, -D-F-, -G-I-, -J-L-, -M-O-, -P-R-, -S-U-, -V-X-, and -Y-Z-. The Page Inspector shows the 'Alphabet' tab selected, with a legend table and a list of categories.

SiteMap

Use this page to find out what is available on this web site.

[-A-C-D-F-G-I-J-L-M-O-P-R-S-U-V-X-Y-Z-](#)

-A-C-
[Blog](#)
[Contact](#)

-D-F-
[FAQs](#)

-G-I-
[Home](#)

-J-L-

-M-O-
[Movies One](#)
[Movies Three](#)
[Movies Two](#)

-P-R-
[Picture Album](#)
[Post Three](#)
[Post Two](#)

-S-U-
[SiteMap](#) A really cool sitemap for using on your rapidweaver site.

-V-X-

-Y-Z-

Page Inspector: SiteMap (SiteMap)

Registration Output OPML Categories **Alphabet** Blog Sitemap

Add legend in Alphabetical View

You can use this table to define your alphabet. For UTF8 (normal ascii) it accepts simple regular expression matching

A	= Alpha
AC	= Alpha or Charlie
A-C	= Alpha, Beta or Charlie
0-9	= Any Number

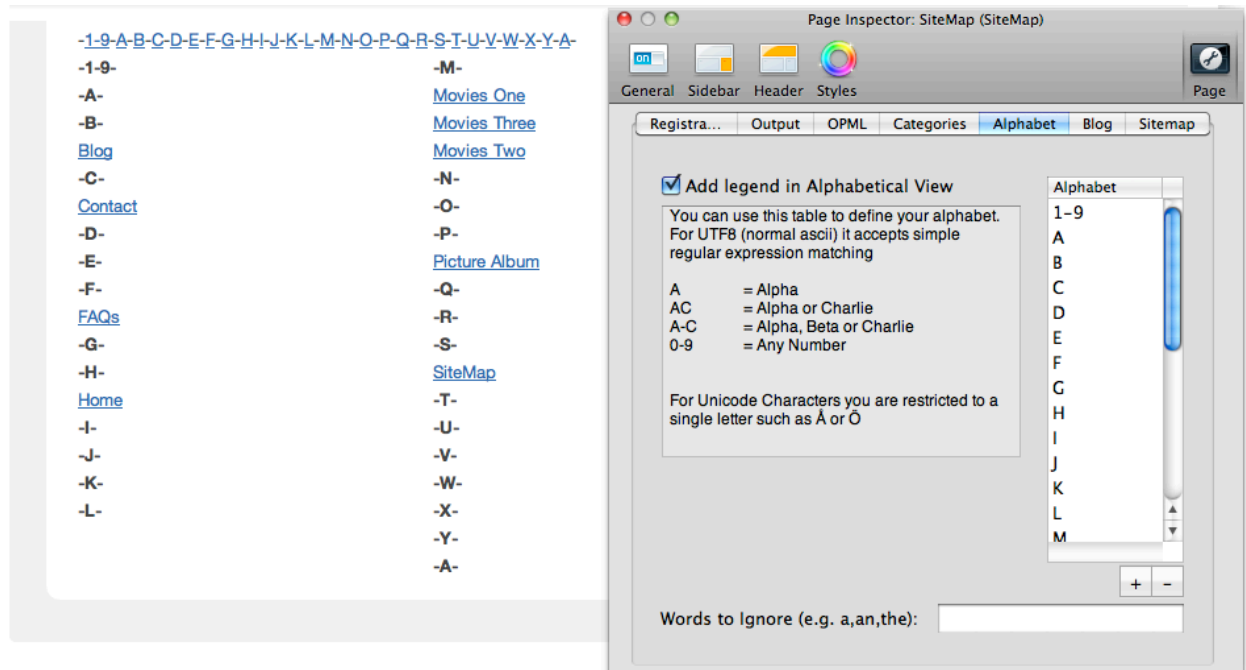
For Unicode Characters you are restricted to a single letter such as Å or Ö

Alphabet

- A-C
- D-F
- G-I
- J-L
- M-O
- P-R
- S-U
- V-X
- Y-Z

Words to ignore (e.g. a,an,the):

Settings using numbers and letters:



The screenshot shows a website's settings interface for an Alphabet Sitemap. The left pane displays a list of links categorized by numbers and letters. The right pane shows the 'Alphabet' settings, including a legend for defining the alphabet and a list of characters to include.

Left Pane Links:

- 1-9
- A- [Movies One](#)
- B- [Movies Three](#)
- [Blog](#)
- C- [Movies Two](#)
- [Contact](#)
- D-
- E- [Picture Album](#)
- F-
- [FAQs](#)
- G-
- H- [SiteMap](#)
- [Home](#)
- I-
- J-
- K-
- L-
- M-
- N-
- O-
- P-
- Q-
- R-
- S-
- T-
- U-
- V-
- W-
- X-
- Y-
- A-

Right Pane (Alphabet Settings):

Add legend in Alphabetical View

You can use this table to define your alphabet. For UTF8 (normal ascii) it accepts simple regular expression matching

A	= Alpha
AC	= Alpha or Charlie
A-C	= Alpha, Beta or Charlie
0-9	= Any Number

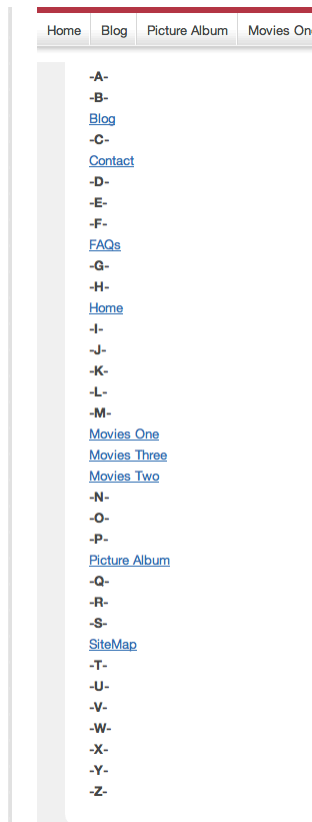
For Unicode Characters you are restricted to a single letter such as Å or Ö

Alphabet

- 1-9
- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J
- K
- L
- M

Words to Ignore (e.g. a,an,the):

Alphabetical only :



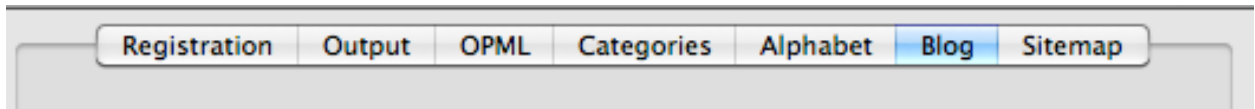
The screenshot shows a website's settings interface for an Alphabetical Sitemap. The top navigation bar shows 'Home', 'Blog', 'Picture Album', and 'Movies One'. The main content area shows a list of links categorized by letters.

Top Navigation: Home | Blog | Picture Album | Movies One

Main Content Area Links:

- A-
- B-
- [Blog](#)
- C-
- [Contact](#)
- D-
- E-
- F-
- [FAQs](#)
- G-
- H-
- [Home](#)
- I-
- J-
- K-
- L-
- M-
- [Movies One](#)
- [Movies Three](#)
- [Movies Two](#)
- N-
- O-
- P-
- [Picture Album](#)
- Q-
- R-
- S-
- [SiteMap](#)
- T-
- U-
- V-
- W-
- X-
- Y-
- Z-

Blog Tab



To display the blog post titles in the site map, check the box in this area. Next, set the number of posts to include in the site map.

You can also choose to display blog post archives but only in Tree View or Alphabetical View. There is a predesigned format written into the field for this option.

Blog Archive Format

This sets how the archived blog posts will be displayed

Example:

Archive: %b %Y - this shows the archived posts as a month name and 4 digit year (e.g. December 2009).

What to use to format:

%a = day as word

%d = day as number

%b = month name

%m = month

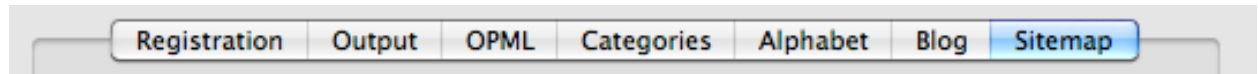
%Y = 4 digit year

%y = 2 digit year

You can find these codes at any time by hovering your cursor over the Archive field.

SiteMap also allows you into include the blog posts specified in the sitemap.xml file that is created when you publish or export the website. This will allow the search engines, like Google, Bing, Yahoo, and Ask, to catalog those blog posts.

Sitemap Tab



The best place to publish the sitemap.xml file is to the root of your website. SiteMap can do this for you if you check the checkbox to tell SiteMap to do this when you publish your website. If you are someone who exports your website locally to your Mac and then upload the site using an FTP (File Transfer Protocol) application, SiteMap will place the sitemap.xml file in the proper location for you in the export folder.

You can have SiteMap **ping** (notify) Google, Yahoo, and Bing that your site has been changed and should be re-indexed. If you check this option, make sure to place the URL for the location of the sitemap.xml file in the field provided.

Example: http://www.my_domain.com/sitemap.xml

This is where the sitemap.xml will be if it is in the root of your website.

Styling With CSS

As with most RapidWeaver page types, you can style the site map if you know the correct Selectors. If you are familiar with CSS, you can adjust the properties and values.

All CSS is placed in the Custom CSS Panel of the Page Inspector for the SiteMap page (s).

Remove Bullets From List

A quick way to remove the bullet points from the site map is to place this in the Custom CSS Panel:

```
#sitemap ul li {  
list-style:none;  
}
```

This tells the browser to not show the bullets or the Unordered List (list-style: none;).

A More Compact Site Map

This set of CSS will progressively set the next lower level of a nested list to show a small font size. The lower three will also show this inline (same line rather than one above each other) if the width is sufficient to do so.

```
#sitemap ul li {  
font-size:100%;  
}  
#sitemap ul li ul li{  
font-size:90%;  
}  
#sitemap ul li ul li ul li{  
font-size:80%;  
list-style:none;  
display:inline;  
}  
#sitemap ul li ul li ul li ul li{  
font-size:70%;  
list-style:none;  
display:inline  
}  
#sitemap ul li ul li ul li ul li ul li{  
font-size:60%;  
list-style:none;  
display:inline;  
}
```

An Overview of CSS For SiteMap

The late Peter Dominic Ryan wrote up a nice entry over at the Real Mac forums for how to use CSS with sitemap:

I think the best way to approach CSS and your SiteMap is the way it is done in the RW Toolbar. The toolbar is just made up of nested unordered lists `...`, and these are wrapped with a unique `<div>`. If you study the style sheet you will see the declarations are pretty much like the following:

Code:

```
#navcontainer ul {...}  
#navcontainer ul li {...}  
#navcontainer ul li a {...}  
#navcontainer ul ul {...}  
#navcontainer ul ul li {...}  
#navcontainer ul ul li a {...}  
#navcontainer ul ul ul {...}  
#navcontainer ul ul ul li {...}  
#navcontainer ul ul ul li a {...}  
  
...
```

Simply take the same approach with SiteMap, but this time it is wrapped with the following:

Code:

```
<div id="sitemap"> ... </div>
```

So, for each tag you want to style differently, you just make it a descendant selector of this <div>. As an example only, if your sitemap has three levels in its hierarchy, the following selectors (with declarations omitted for brevity) would do a nice starting job:

Code:

```
#sitemap ul { ... }  
#sitemap ul li { ... }  
#sitemap ul li a { ... }  
#sitemap ul ul { ... }  
#sitemap ul ul li { ... }  
#sitemap ul ul li a { ... }  
#sitemap ul ul ul { ... }  
#sitemap ul ul ul li { ... }
```

#sitemap ul ul ul li a { ... }

As I said above, take the toolbar as an example of how to approach this, and before you get stuck into the CSS, take a good look at the output markup of your SiteMap page for clues on how to best approach it.

Wrapping Up

Don't be afraid to try different setups and view the results on your site map page. You don't have to worry about the sitemap.xml file as it is taken care of for you in the proper format and published to the correct location when you select to have SiteMap publish it for you.

Remember, you can make changes and republish at any time.

Make sure you create a robots.txt file to place in the root of your website that tells the search engines where to find your sitemap.xml file. Then give the Search Engines time to catalog you – it can take time to build and get your rating up.

NOTE: simply having a site map is no guarantee of top ranking. Ranking is also based on the titles and content of your site as well as how much competition you have for your subject area.

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Links

<http://loghound.com/sitemap/> -- Loghound Sitemap

<http://www.sitemaps.org/> -- Sitemap.xml reference

<https://www.google.com/webmasters/tools> -- Where to manage your sites in Google

<http://www.bing.com/webmaster> -- Where to manage your site in Bing.

<https://siteexplorer.search.yahoo.com/> -- Where to manage your sites in Yahoo.

About John "Loghound" McLaughlin

John has been developing software for the Mac for over 5 years -- Previous to that he worked on windows and Linux software but chooses to ignore that painful part of his life.

John lives in beautiful Sonoma County, California with his wife and very active two boys. His main interest is in tools that make it easier for people to connect their digital life online.