

Slide 1 - Slide 1



How to paste content from MS Word to
Content Management System

Tutorial

Slide 2 - Slide 2

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

By [Joshua Porter](#) & ...

Published on Septe...

invancouver
WEB SERVICES

The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: XML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	<u>Haha</u>
Some	More	Data	Is	here

Page 1 Sec 1 1/1 At 1" Ln 1 Col 1 REC TRK EXT OVR


Slide 3 - Slide 3

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Richard MacManus](#)

Published on September 5, 2005

 The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: XML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	<u>Haha</u>
Some	More	Data	Is	here


Slide 4 - Slide 4

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Richard MacManus](#)

Published on September 5, 2005

 The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: XML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	<u>Haha</u>
Some	More	Data	Is	here


Slide 5 - Slide 5

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Richard MacManus](#)

Published on September 5, 2005

 The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: XML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here

Slide 6 - Slide 6


The screenshot shows the Microsoft Word 2003 interface. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Table, Window, Help, Adobe PDF, and Acrobat Comments. The Edit menu is highlighted with a blue box and a callout bubble that says "Select the Edit menu". The document content includes:

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Richard MacManus](#)

Published on September 5, 2005



The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: KML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here

Page 1 Sec 1 1/1 At Ln Col REC TRK EXT OVR

Slide 7 - Slide 7


The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word 2003 window titled 'Document1 - Microsoft Word'. The 'Edit' menu is open, showing options like 'Undo Typing', 'Cut', 'Copy', 'Paste', 'Select All', and 'Find...'. The document content includes a title 'Writing Semantic Markup', a link 'Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web', author names 'Joshua Porter & Richard MacManus', and a date 'Published on September 5, 2005'. Below this is the 'invancouver WEB SERVICES' logo and a paragraph of text. At the bottom, there is a table with 5 columns and 3 rows.

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

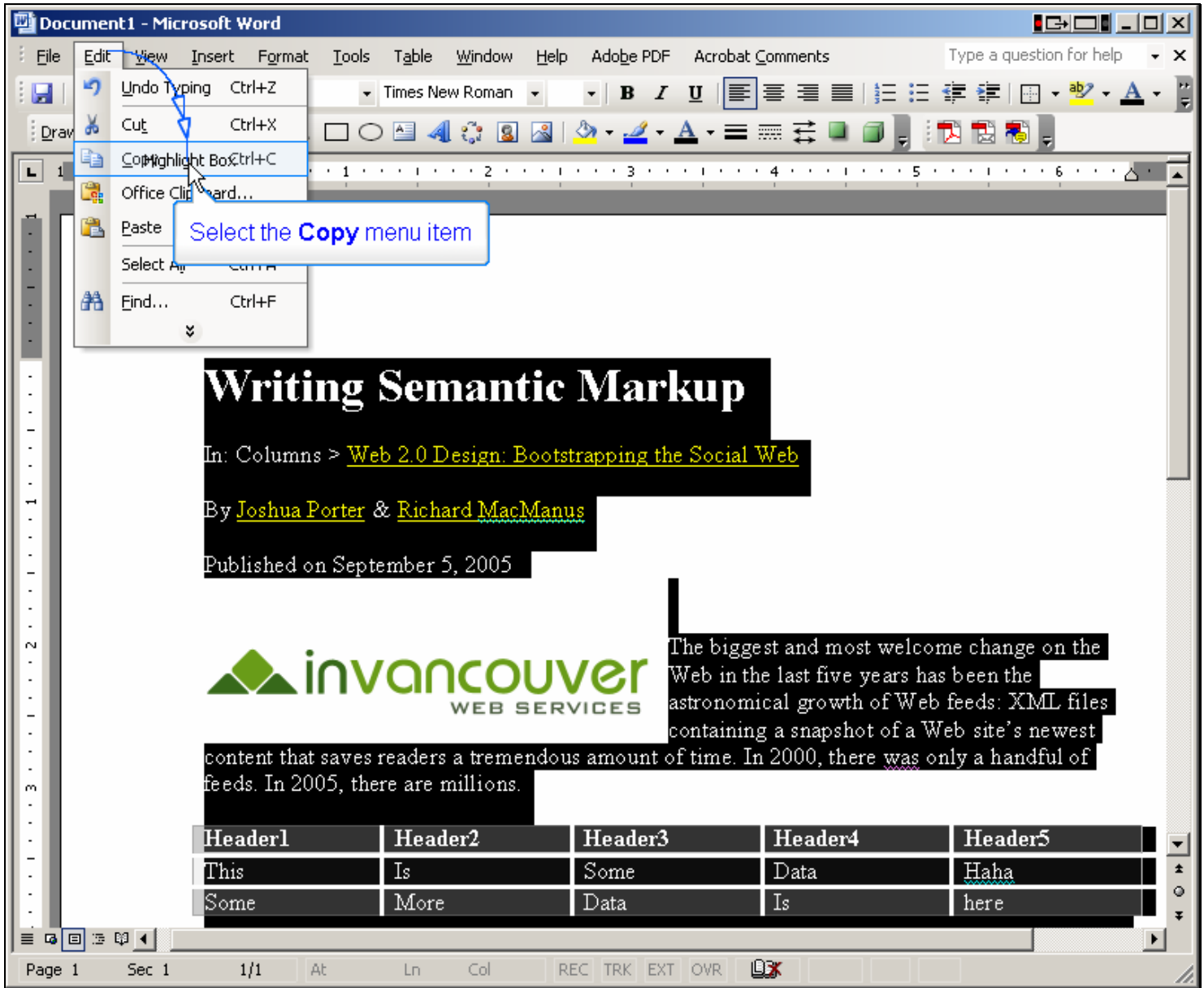
By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Richard MacManus](#)

Published on September 5, 2005

 The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: KML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here

Slide 8 - Slide 8




The screenshot shows the Microsoft Word interface with the 'Edit' menu open. The 'Copy' option is highlighted, and a blue callout box with the text 'Select the Copy menu item' points to it. The document content includes a title 'Writing Semantic Markup', a link 'Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web', author names 'Joshua Porter & Richard MacManus', a date 'Published on September 5, 2005', a logo for 'invancouver WEB SERVICES', a paragraph of text about Web feeds, and a table with five columns and two rows.

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Richard MacManus](#)

Published on September 5, 2005

 The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: KML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here

Slide 9 - Slide 9


The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word window titled 'Document1 - Microsoft Word'. The 'Edit' menu is open, showing options like 'Undo Typing', 'Cut', 'Copy', 'Office Clipboard...', 'Paste', 'Select All', and 'Find...'. The document content includes:

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Richard MacManus](#)

Published on September 5, 2005



The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: XML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here

Page 1 Sec 1 1/1 At Ln Col REC TRK EXT OVR

Slide 10 - Slide 10

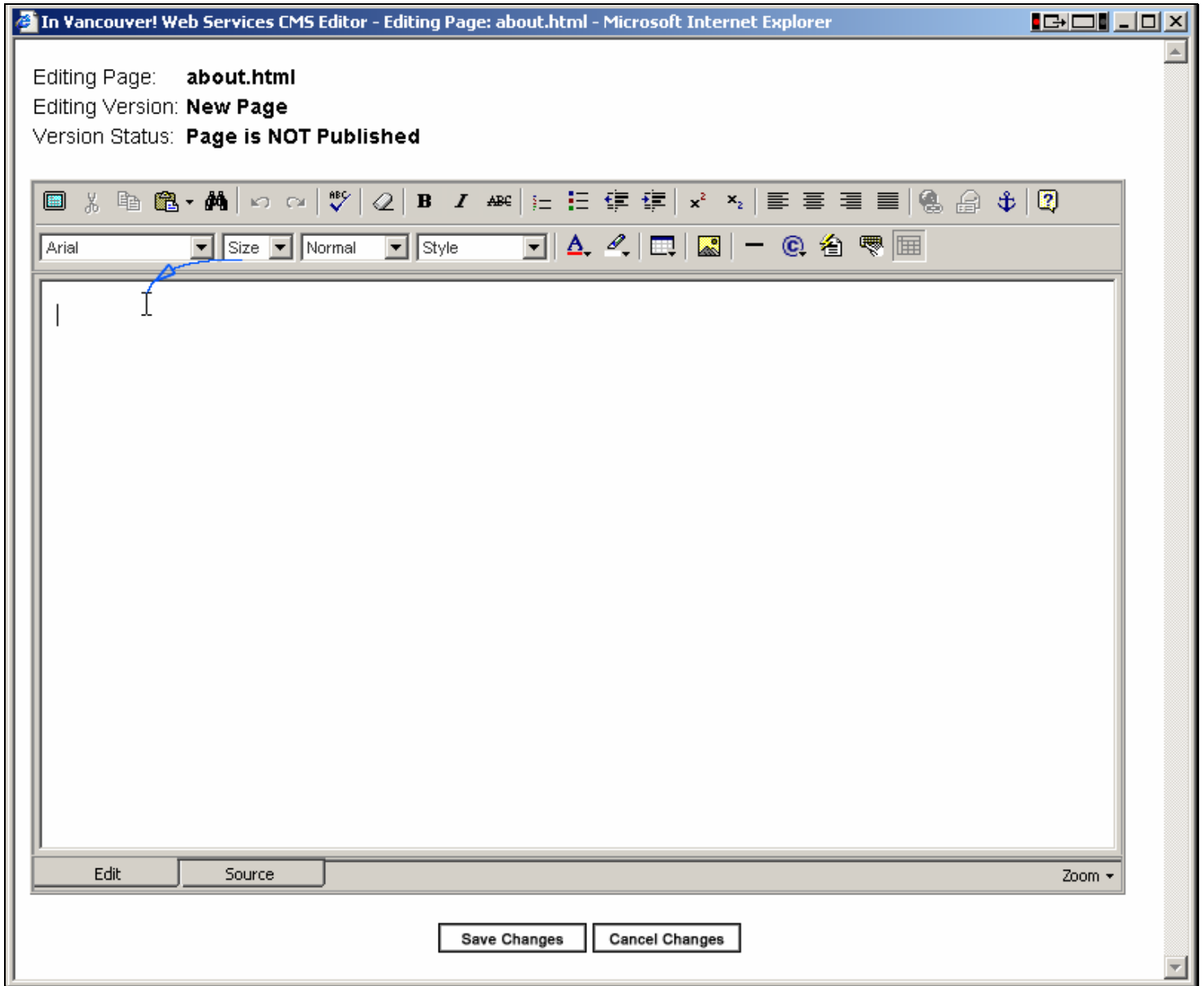
The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document titled "Document1 - Microsoft Word". The document content includes:

- Title:** Writing Semantic Markup
- Text:** In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)
- Text:** By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Rich](#)
- Text:** Published on September
- Text:** Now go to your **Content Management System editor**
- Image:** invancouver WEB SERVICES logo
- Text:** The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: KML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.
- Table:**

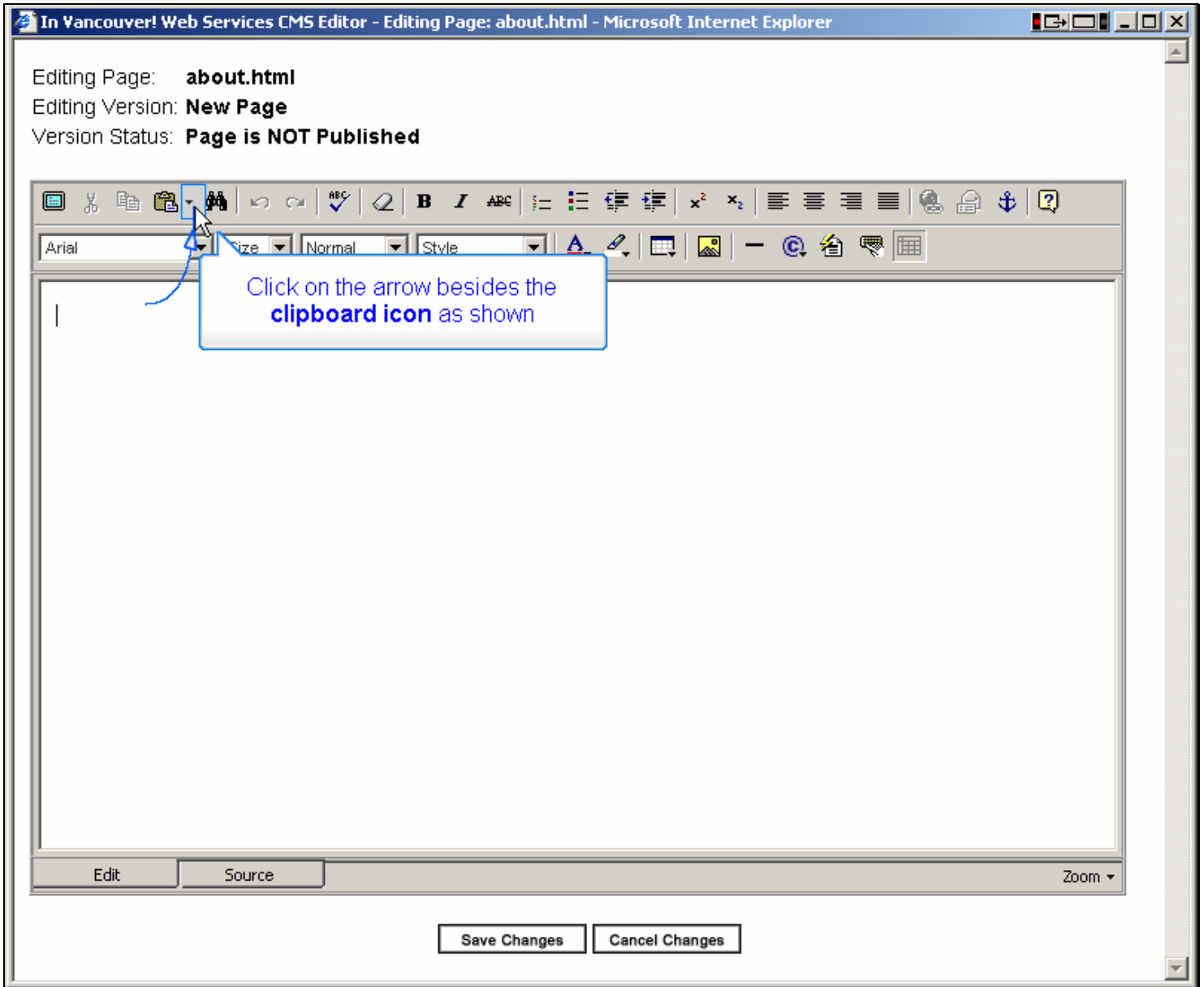
Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Page 1, Sec 1, 1/1, At, Ln, Col, REC, TRK, EXT, OVR.

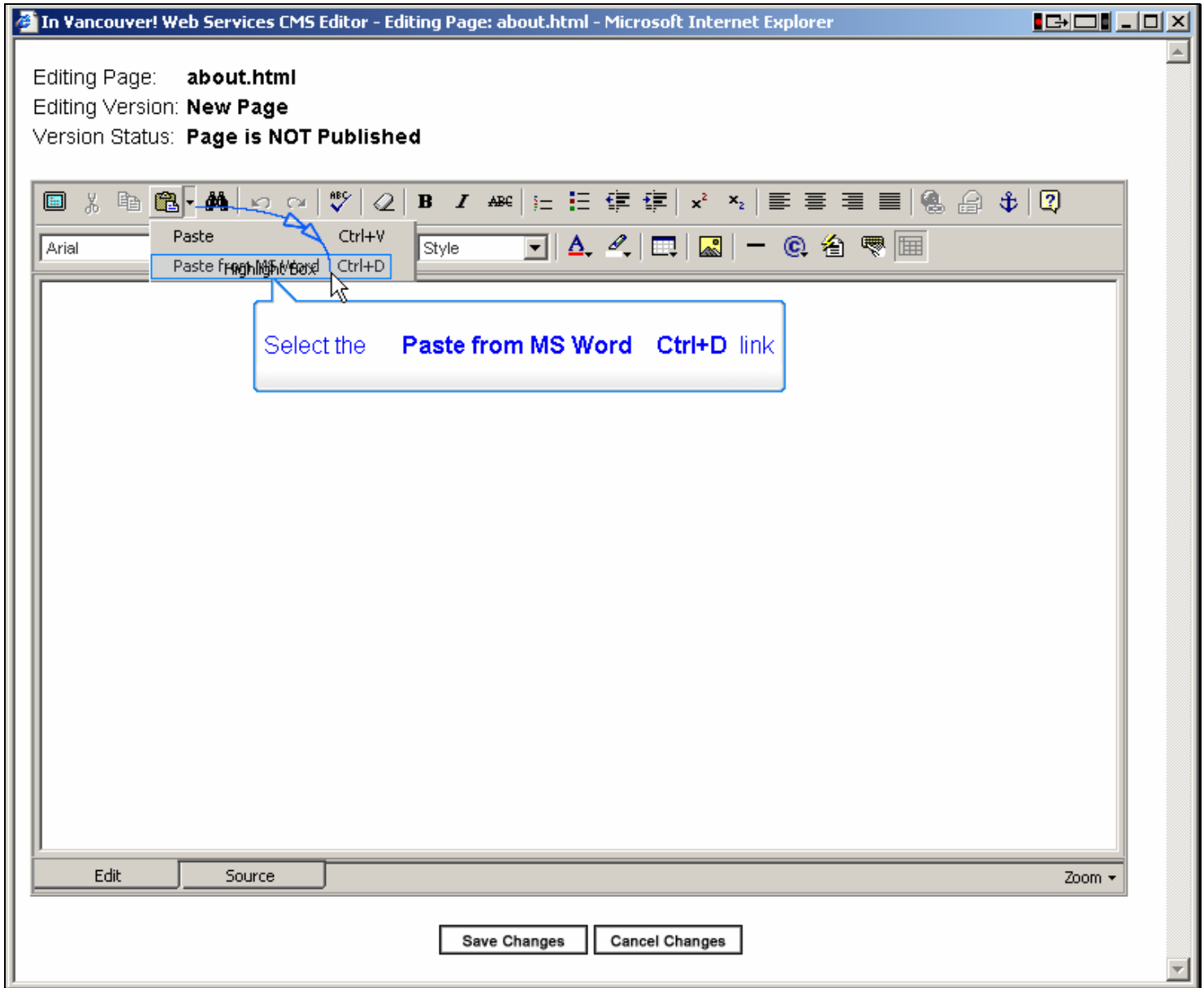
Slide 11 - Slide 11



Slide 12 - Slide 12



Slide 13 - Slide 13



Slide 14 - Slide 14

Editing Page: **about.html**
Editing Version: **New Page**
Version Status: **Page is NOT Published**

a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here

In **Web 2.0**, the *Web as platform*, Web feeds are a simple way to share and receive content. If we think of a Web URL as a really simple interface for requesting information—a simple application programming interface (API)—then a Web feed is the simplest responses we can receive. We type in a feed URL and receive the content that is there—usually the last 10 items added to a Web site.

The hard work that RSS does allows us to keep up with many more Web sites in much less time. But it also allows us to share information that we weren't sharing before, allowing others to remix our content in new, useful ways.

RSS, or really simple syndication, is one type of Web feed format. Its adoption by blog software vendors and major media outlets has created an amazing efficiency in the way that we use the Web. Instead of having to browse to our favorite sites over and over again to see if something is new, we can simply subscribe to an RSS feed with any feed aggregator. There are Web and desktop aggregators that periodically poll the sites you're subscribed to and notify you if something is new.

Semantic Markup From the Ground Up

The utility of RSS results from a characteristic of its markup: it is semantic. Defining "semantic" is a fool's errand—it means "having to do with meaning," so any theoretical discussion on the matter is difficult.

Edit Source

Save Changes Cancel Changes

Slide 15 - Slide 15

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window titled "In Vancouver! Web Services CMS Editor - Editing Page: about.html". The interface includes a status bar at the top with the following information:

- Editing Page: **about.html**
- Editing Version: **New Page**
- Version Status: **Page is NOT Published**

Below the status bar is a rich text editor toolbar with various icons for text formatting (bold, italic, underline, text color, background color), alignment, and other editing functions. The font is set to Times New Roman, size is normal, and the style is normal.

The main content area of the editor displays the following text:

The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: XML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This Some	Is More	Some Data	Data Is	Haha here

In **Web 2.0**, the *Web as platform*, Web feeds are a simple way to share and receive content. If we think of a Web URL as a really simple interface for requesting information—a simple application programming interface (API)—then a Web feed is the simplest responses we can receive. We type in a feed URL and receive the content that is there—usually the last 10 items added to a Web site.

The hard work that RSS does allows us to keep up with many more Web sites in much less time. But it also allows us to share information that we weren't sharing before, allowing others to remix our content in new, useful ways.

RSS, or really simple syndication, is one type of Web feed format. Its adoption by blog software vendors and major media outlets has created an amazing efficiency in the way that we use the Web. Instead of having to browse to our favorite sites over and over again to see if something is new, we can simply subscribe to an RSS feed with any feed aggregator. There are Web and desktop aggregators that periodically poll the sites you're subscribed to and notify you if something is new.

Semantic Markup From the Ground Up

At the bottom of the editor window, there are buttons for "Edit" and "Source", and a "Zoom" dropdown menu. Below the editor window, there are two buttons: "Save Changes" and "Cancel Changes".

Slide 16 - Slide 16

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window titled "In Vancouver! Web Services CMS Editor - Editing Page: about.html". The interface includes a top toolbar with various editing tools and a status bar at the bottom with "Edit", "Source", "Save Changes", and "Cancel Changes" buttons. The main content area displays the following text:

Editing Page: **about.html**
Editing Version: **New Page**
Version Status: **Page is NOT Published**

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Richard MacManus](#)

Published on September 5, 2005

The biggest and most welcome... XML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here

In [Web 2.0](#), the *Web as platform*, Web feeds are a simple way to share and receive content. If we think of a Web URL as a really simple interface for requesting information—a simple application programming interface (API)—then a Web feed is the simplest responses we can receive. We type in a feed URL and receive the content that is there—usually the last 10 items added to a Web site.

The hard work that RSS does allows us to keep up with many more Web sites in much less time. But it also allows us to share information

A callout box with a blue border contains the text: "Most of the formatting from your Word document is kept, including text colors and tables."

Slide 17 - Slide 17

Editing Page: **about.html**
Editing Version: **New Page**
Version Status: **Page is NOT Published**

But in case of images, you will need to add them separately in the CMS editor

Writing...

In: Columns > W

By **Joshua Porter** & **Richard MacManus**

Published on September 5, 2005

Animation
(803 x 662)

The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years ~~has been~~ the astronomical growth of Web feeds: XML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here

In **Web 2.0**, the *Web as platform*, Web feeds are a simple way to share and receive content. If we think of a Web URL as a really simple interface for requesting information—a simple application programming interface (API)—then a Web feed is the simplest responses we can receive. We type in a feed URL and receive the content that is there—usually the last 10 items added to a Web site.

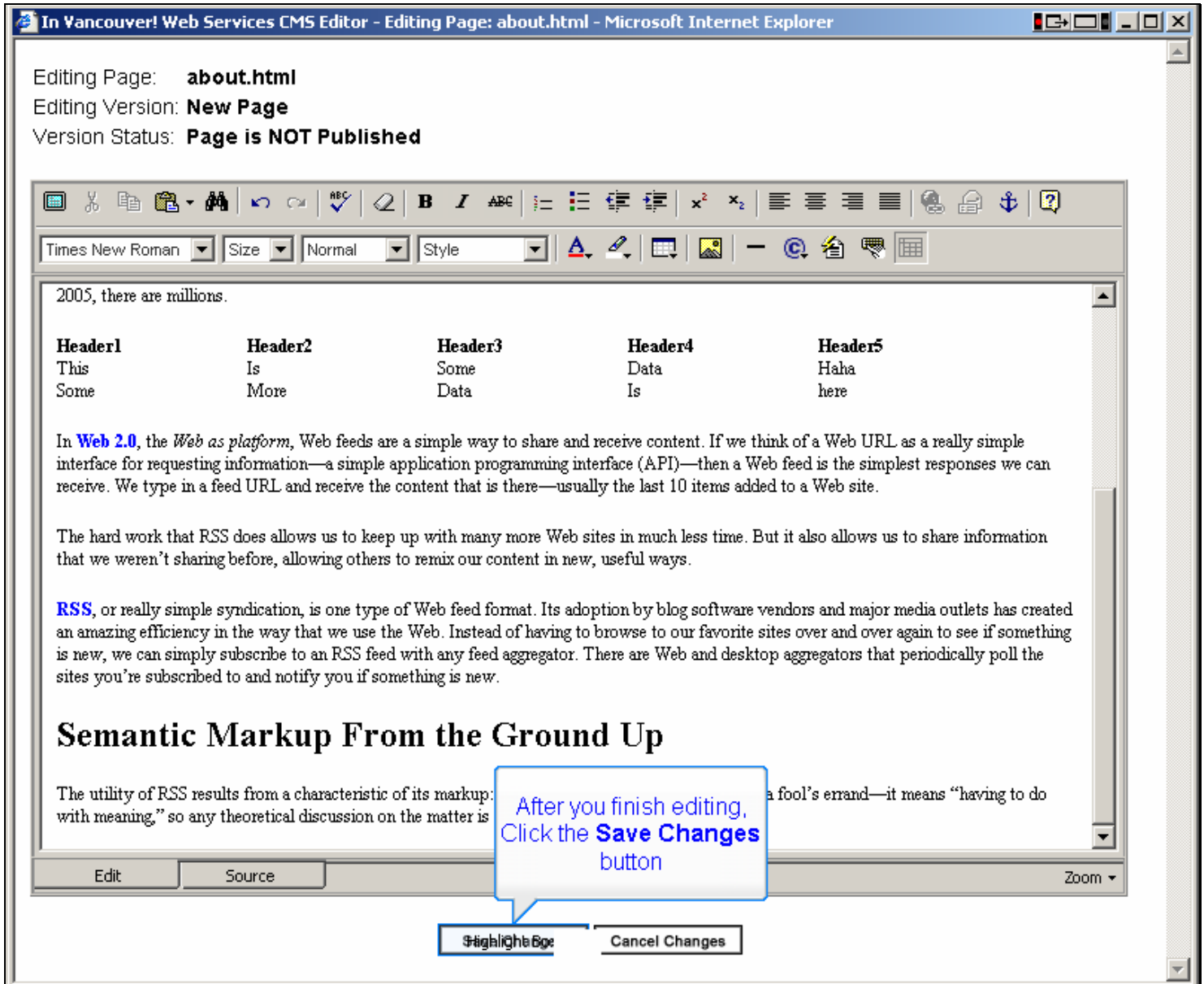
The hard work that RSS does allows us to keep up with many more Web sites in much less time. But it also allows us to share information that we weren't sharing before, allowing others to remix our content in new, useful ways.

Edit Source

Zoom

Save Changes Cancel Changes

Slide 18 - Slide 18



Slide 19 - Slide 19

In Vancouver! Web Services CMS Editor - Editing Page: about.html - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Save Edits to Page

New Version Number: **1.0**

Publish This Page: Yes No

Remarks/Comments:

Slide 20 - Slide 20

In Vancouver! Web Services CMS Editor - Editing Page: about.html - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Save Edits to Page

New Version Number: **1.0**

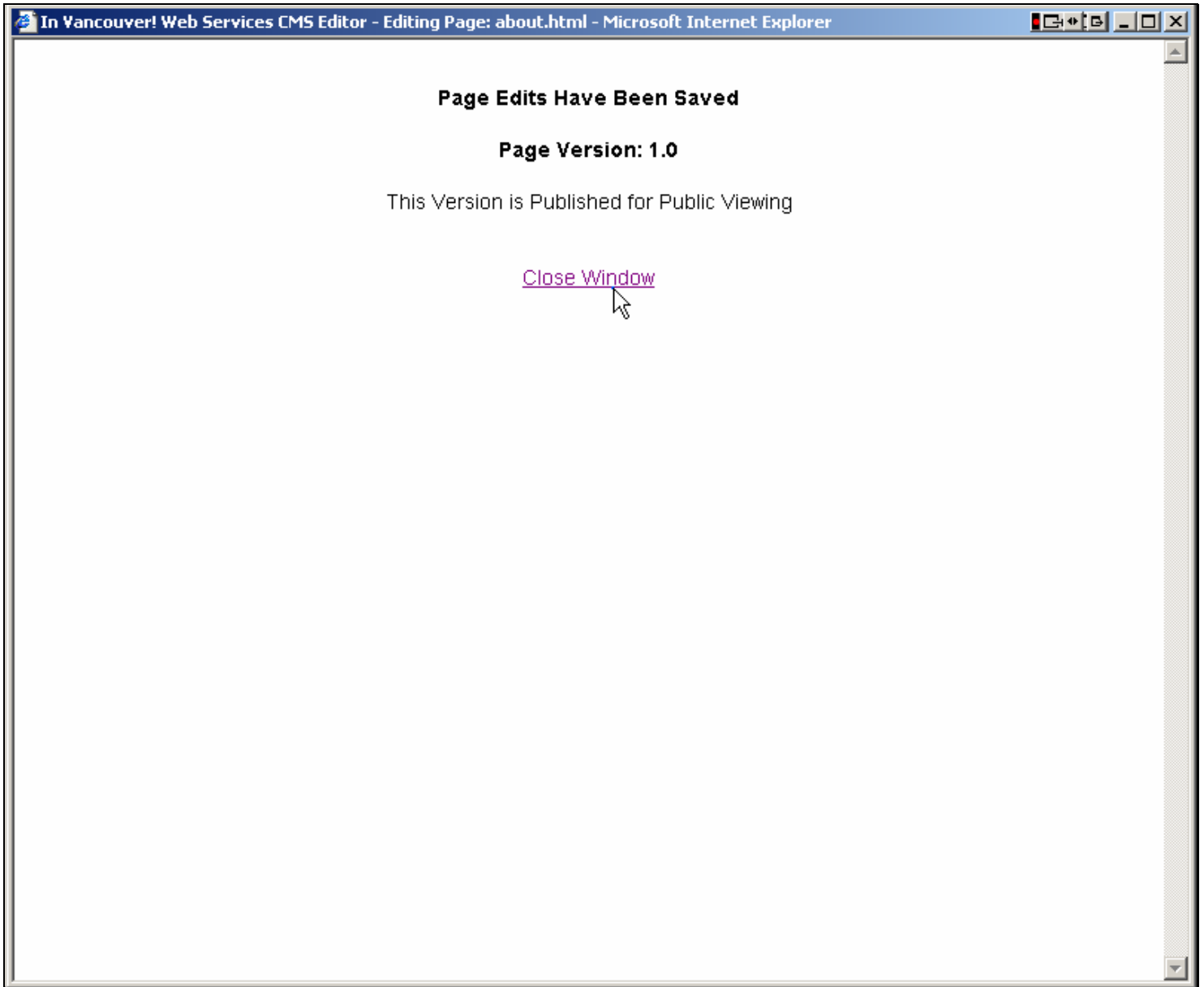
Publish This Page: Yes No

Remarks/Comments:

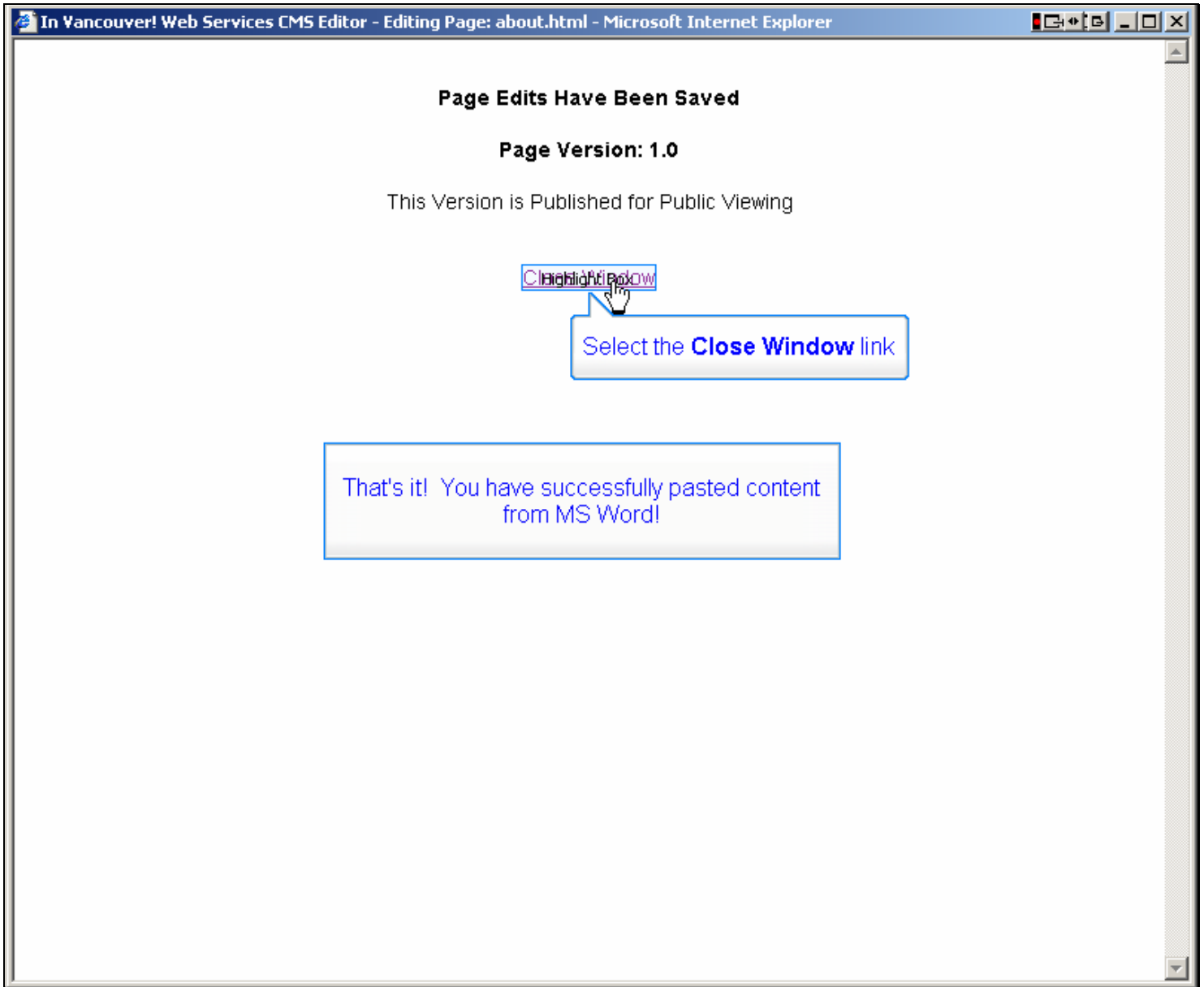
Save High Version

A new window asking if you want to save the page to a new version appears

Slide 21 - Slide 21



Slide 22 - Slide 22




Slide 23 - Slide 23

Writing Semantic Markup

In: Columns > [Web 2.0 Design: Bootstrapping the Social Web](#)

By [Joshua Porter](#) & [Richard MacManus](#)

Published on September 5, 2005

 The biggest and most welcome change on the Web in the last five years has been the astronomical growth of Web feeds: KML files containing a snapshot of a Web site's newest content that saves readers a tremendous amount of time. In 2000, there was only a handful of feeds. In 2005, there are millions.

Header1	Header2	Header3	Header4	Header5
This	Is	Some	Data	Haha
Some	More	Data	Is	here