

# BlazeBlogger 1.2.0

## User Guide

Creating and managing websites with BlazeBlogger



# Publican

BOOK PUBLISHING TOOL

Jaromír Hradílek

# BlazeBlogger 1.2.0 User Guide

## Creating and managing websites with BlazeBlogger

### Edition 1

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This book will help you obtain, install, and use **BlazeBlogger 1.2.0** for managing different kinds of websites without the need of database servers or a server side scripting. Furthermore, it contains useful tips on how to set up some additional tools, as well as a complete reference of all available commands.

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# Preface

## 1. Document Conventions

This manual uses several conventions to highlight certain words and phrases and draw attention to specific pieces of information.

In PDF and paper editions, this manual uses typefaces drawn from the *Liberation Fonts*<sup>1</sup> set. The Liberation Fonts set is also used in HTML editions if the set is installed on your system. If not, alternative but equivalent typefaces are displayed. Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and later includes the Liberation Fonts set by default.

### 1.1. Typographic Conventions

Four typographic conventions are used to call attention to specific words and phrases. These conventions, and the circumstances they apply to, are as follows.

#### **Mono-spaced Bold**

Used to highlight system input, including shell commands, file names and paths. Also used to highlight keycaps and key combinations. For example:

To see the contents of the file **my\_next\_bestselling\_novel** in your current working directory, enter the **cat my\_next\_bestselling\_novel** command at the shell prompt and press **Enter** to execute the command.

The above includes a file name, a shell command and a keycap, all presented in mono-spaced bold and all distinguishable thanks to context.

Key combinations can be distinguished from keycaps by the hyphen connecting each part of a key combination. For example:

Press **Enter** to execute the command.

Press **Ctrl+Alt+F2** to switch to the first virtual terminal. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F1** to return to your X-Windows session.

The first paragraph highlights the particular keycap to press. The second highlights two key combinations (each a set of three keycaps with each set pressed simultaneously).

If source code is discussed, class names, methods, functions, variable names and returned values mentioned within a paragraph will be presented as above, in **mono-spaced bold**. For example:

File-related classes include **filesystem** for file systems, **file** for files, and **dir** for directories. Each class has its own associated set of permissions.

#### **Proportional Bold**

This denotes words or phrases encountered on a system, including application names; dialog box text; labeled buttons; check-box and radio button labels; menu titles and sub-menu titles. For example:

Choose **System** → **Preferences** → **Mouse** from the main menu bar to launch **Mouse Preferences**. In the **Buttons** tab, click the **Left-handed mouse** check box and click

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/>

**Close** to switch the primary mouse button from the left to the right (making the mouse suitable for use in the left hand).

To insert a special character into a **gedit** file, choose **Applications** → **Accessories** → **Character Map** from the main menu bar. Next, choose **Search** → **Find...** from the **Character Map** menu bar, type the name of the character in the **Search** field and click **Next**. The character you sought will be highlighted in the **Character Table**. Double-click this highlighted character to place it in the **Text to copy** field and then click the **Copy** button. Now switch back to your document and choose **Edit** → **Paste** from the **gedit** menu bar.

The above text includes application names; system-wide menu names and items; application-specific menu names; and buttons and text found within a GUI interface, all presented in proportional bold and all distinguishable by context.

### ***Mono-spaced Bold Italic*** or ***Proportional Bold Italic***

Whether mono-spaced bold or proportional bold, the addition of italics indicates replaceable or variable text. Italics denotes text you do not input literally or displayed text that changes depending on circumstance. For example:

To connect to a remote machine using ssh, type **ssh *username@domain.name*** at a shell prompt. If the remote machine is **example.com** and your username on that machine is john, type **ssh *john@example.com***.

The **mount -o remount *file-system*** command remounts the named file system. For example, to remount the **/home** file system, the command is **mount -o remount */home***.

To see the version of a currently installed package, use the **rpm -q *package*** command. It will return a result as follows: ***package-version-release***.

Note the words in bold italics above — *username*, *domain.name*, *file-system*, *package*, *version* and *release*. Each word is a placeholder, either for text you enter when issuing a command or for text displayed by the system.

Aside from standard usage for presenting the title of a work, italics denotes the first use of a new and important term. For example:

Publican is a *DocBook* publishing system.

## 1.2. Pull-quote Conventions

Terminal output and source code listings are set off visually from the surrounding text.

Output sent to a terminal is set in **mono-spaced roman** and presented thus:

```
books      Desktop  documentation  drafts  mss    photos  stuff  svn
books_tests Desktop1  downloads      images  notes  scripts svgs
```

Source-code listings are also set in **mono-spaced roman** but add syntax highlighting as follows:

```
package org.jboss.book.jca.ex1;
import javax.naming.InitialContext;
```

```

public class ExClient
{
    public static void main(String args[])
        throws Exception
    {
        InitialContext iniCtx = new InitialContext();
        Object          ref    = iniCtx.lookup("EchoBean");
        EchoHome        home   = (EchoHome) ref;
        Echo             echo   = home.create();

        System.out.println("Created Echo");

        System.out.println("Echo.echo('Hello') = " + echo.echo("Hello"));
    }
}

```

### 1.3. Notes and Warnings

Finally, we use three visual styles to draw attention to information that might otherwise be overlooked.



#### Note

Notes are tips, shortcuts or alternative approaches to the task at hand. Ignoring a note should have no negative consequences, but you might miss out on a trick that makes your life easier.



#### Important

Important boxes detail things that are easily missed: configuration changes that only apply to the current session, or services that need restarting before an update will apply. Ignoring a box labeled 'Important' will not cause data loss but may cause irritation and frustration.



#### Warning

Warnings should not be ignored. Ignoring warnings will most likely cause data loss.

## 2. Feedback

If you find an error in this book, or if you have a suggestion on how to improve it, please, let me know. To do so, either file a new bug in the [official issue tracker](http://code.google.com/p/blazeblogger/issues/list)<sup>2</sup>, or send an email to the [discussion group](http://groups.google.com/group/blazeblogger)<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> <http://code.google.com/p/blazeblogger/issues/list>

<sup>3</sup> <http://groups.google.com/group/blazeblogger>



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# Part I. Introduction

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# Installation

This chapter covers the installation of BlazeBlogger on various operating systems, including GNU/Linux®, and Microsoft® Windows®.



## Important

To run BlazeBlogger on your system, a working installation of *Perl*<sup>1</sup> is required, version **5.8.8** or higher.

## 1.1. Installing on GNU/Linux

### 1.1.1. Installing on Arch Linux

BlazeBlogger is currently available in *Arch User Repository* (AUR). There are two ways to install it on Arch Linux: you can either build the package manually, or you can use the *Yaourt*<sup>2</sup> utility. In both cases, ensure that the *base-devel* is installed by running the following command as root:

```
pacman -S base-devel
```

To build the BlazeBlogger package manually, take the following steps:

1. Download the relevant **PKGBUILD** file from AUR. For example:

```
wget -t 0 http://aur.archlinux.org/packages/blazeblogger/PKGBUILD
```

2. Build the package by typing the following command:

```
makepkg -s
```

3. As root, install the newly built package by typing the following at a shell prompt:

```
pacman -U package_name
```

To install the package by using the *Yaourt* utility, type:

```
yaourt -S blazeblogger
```

### 1.1.2. Installing on Debian

BlazeBlogger is currently available in both testing (“Squeeze”) and unstable (“Sid”) version of Debian. To install it, open a terminal, and run the following command as root:

```
apt-get install blazeblogger
```

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.perl.org>

<sup>2</sup> <https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/Yaourt>

### 1.1.3. Installing on Fedora

BlazeBlogger is currently available in both Fedora 13 (“Goddard”) and Fedora 14 (“Laughlin”). To install it, open a terminal, and run the following command as root:

```
yum install blazeblogger
```

### 1.1.4. Installing on Gentoo

BlazeBlogger is currently available in Gentoo Portage. To install it, open a terminal, and run the following command as root:

```
emerge blazeblogger
```

### 1.1.5. Installing on Ubuntu

BlazeBlogger is currently available in both Ubuntu 10.04 LTS (“Lucid Lynx”) and Ubuntu 10.10 (“Maverick Meerkat”). To install it, open a terminal, and run the following command:

```
sudo apt-get install blazeblogger
```

## 1.2. Installing on Windows

Currently, there is no installer for Microsoft® Windows®. To use BlazeBlogger there, download the latest version from the [official homepage](#)<sup>3</sup>, unpack it, and use the batch files that are located in **blazeblogger-1.2.0/windows/**. For example:

```
C:\blazeblogger-1.2.0\windows> blaze init
```

Alternatively, you can use BlazeBlogger with [Cygwin](#)<sup>4</sup>. In that case, see [Section 1.3, “Installing from the Source Code”](#) for detailed installation instructions.

## 1.3. Installing from the Source Code

To install BlazeBlogger from the source code, download the latest source package from the [official homepage](#)<sup>5</sup>, and unpack it:

```
tar xzf blazeblogger-1.2.0.tar.gz
```

A directory called **blazeblogger-1.2.0** will appear in the current working directory. Switch to superuser, get into the newly created directory, and type the following at a shell prompt:

```
make install
```

This will install executables, manual pages, documentation, and application data to the **/usr/local/** directory, and place Bash completion file to **/etc/bash\_completion.d/**. To use a different

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<sup>3</sup> <http://blaze.blackened.cz/downloads/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cygwin.com/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://blaze.blackened.cz/downloads/>

installation directory, change the value of **prefix** on the command line. For example, if you want to install BlazeBlogger to **/usr/**, type the following command:

```
make prefix=/usr install
```

Alternatively, you can choose to install executables only. For instance, to install BlazeBlogger into your home directory, type:

```
make prefix=$HOME install_bin
```

Finally, if you prefer to install all available files, but you do not have superuser privileges, change the value of **compdir** to a directory you have access to. For example:

```
make prefix=$HOME compdir='${prefix}/etc' install
```



# Getting Started

This chapter provides a brief introduction to BlazeBlogger and its usage, and covers how to create, configure, manage, and build a full-featured blog.



## Note

On GNU/Linux, UNIX, and similar operating systems, you can use **blaze-command** and more convenient **blaze command** interchangeably. For a list of available commands, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
blaze help
```

## 2.1. Creating a New Blog

To create a new blog, move into the directory in which you want to keep its working copy, and type the following at a shell prompt:

```
blaze-init
```

This creates a hidden directory, **.blaze/**, in which the blog data are stored. The actual content of this directory is not important, and it is recommended that you never touch the files in it directly.

To recover its content should it ever be damaged, use the same command again. You can also revert the existing configuration, theme, and language files to their initial state by supplying the **--force** (or **-f** for short) command line option:

```
blaze-init -f
```

For a complete list of available command line options, refer to [Section 3.1, “blaze-init”](#).

### Example 2.1. Creating a New Blog in the `~/public_html/` Directory

Many web servers are able to serve content from a certain directory within user's home directory, typically `~/public_html/`. You can start a new blog in this directory by typing the following command:

```
public_html]$ blaze-init
Created a BlazeBlogger repository in .blaze.
```

## 2.2. Configuring a Blog

In an attempt to make complex changes to the configuration as painless as possible, BlazeBlogger is shipped with a utility to help you with this task. To display the current value of a particular configuration option, use the **blaze-config** command followed by an option name:

```
blaze-config option
```

To change a configuration option, supply the new value:

```
blaze-config option value...
```

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BlazeBlogger also allows you to edit all available options at once in an external text editor. To do so, run the **blaze-config** command with the **--edit** (or **-e**) command line option:

```
blaze-config -e
```

Note that unless the **core.editor** configuration option is already set, you must also specify a text editor to use by adding the **--editor** (or **-E**) option:

```
blaze-config -e -E editor
```

The rest of this section tries to cover the most common configuration tasks, and by no means serves as a full reference. For a complete list of available configuration options, refer to [Section 3.2, “blaze-config”](#).

### Example 2.2. Configuring the Blog in GVim

To edit the configuration in the **GVim** text editor, run:

```
public_html]$ blaze-config -e -E "gvim -f"
```

You can set this editor as the default by typing the following command:

```
public_html]$ blaze-config core.editor "gvim -f"
```

## 2.2.1. General Blog Settings

In order for web browsers to correctly determine the character encoding of a blog, each web page must include an appropriate information in its header. To change this information, update the **core.encoding** option with a value in the form that is recognized by W3C standards:

```
blaze-config core.encoding encoding
```

Keep in mind that this option must match the character encoding you use to write the content. BlazeBlogger does not change the encoding on its own, nor does it check the value you provided. The default option is **UTF-8**.

To select the document type of the generated pages, use the following command:

```
blaze-config core.doctype type
```

Allowed options are **html** for HTML and **xhtml** for the XHTML standard. For compatibility reasons, the default option is to generate HTML pages.

Finally, to change the file extension of the generated pages, run:

```
blaze-config core.extension extension
```

The changes will take effect the next time you build the blog with the **blaze-make** command.

### Example 2.3. Changing the Blog Encoding

In most cases, the use of UTF-8 is recommended. However, if you write your blog in other encoding such as ISO-8859-2 (that is, Latin-2), type:

```
public_html]$ blaze-config core.encoding ISO-8859-2
The option has been successfully saved.
```

## 2.2.2. Configuring an RSS Feed

To enable the creation of an RSS feed with the syndication of blog updates, supply a valid URL with the location of the blog, making sure that you include the **http://** (or **https://** if you use a secure protocol) prefix:

```
blaze-config feed.baseurl url
```

The feed will be created the next time you build the blog with the **blaze-make** command.

### Example 2.4. Enabling the Creation of an RSS Feed

To enable an RSS feed for a blog located at <http://blaze.blackened.cz/>, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
public_html]$ blaze-config feed.baseurl http://blaze.blackened.cz/
The option has been successfully saved.
```

## 2.2.3. Changing a Blog Title

To change the title of a blog, use the following command:

```
blaze-config blog.title title
```

Beside this option, BlazeBlogger also allows you to specify the subtitle. This is typically a brief description of the blog, or a motto. To change the blog subtitle, run:

```
blaze-config blog.subtitle subtitle
```

The changes will take effect the next time you run the **blaze-make** command.

### Example 2.5. Changing the Blog Title and Subtitle

To change the blog title to “BlazeBlogger” and the corresponding subtitle to “a CMS without boundaries”, type the following commands at a shell prompt:

```
public_html]$ blaze-config blog.title BlazeBlogger
The option has been successfully saved.
public_html]$ blaze-config blog.subtitle a CMS without boundaries
The option has been successfully saved.
```

## 2.2.4. Changing a Blog Metadata

To change the description of a blog, run the following command:

```
blaze-config blog.description description
```

To specify a comma-separated list of keywords that characterize the blog, type:

```
blaze-config blog.keywords keywords
```

The changes will take effect the next time you run the **blaze-make** command.

### Example 2.6. Changing the Blog Description and Keywords

To change the blog description to “a CMS without boundaries” and keywords to “blazeblogger”, “cms”, and “blog”, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
public_html]$ blaze-config blog.description a CMS without boundaries
The option has been successfully saved.
public_html]$ blaze-config blog.keywords blazeblogger, cms, blog
The option has been successfully saved.
```

## 2.2.5. Changing a Blog Author

To change the name of the author of a blog, run:

```
blaze-config user.name full_name
```

This name appears in the copyright notice, and is used as the default author for a new blog post or page. However, if you prefer to keep the full name in the copyright notice only, you can specify a nickname by using the following command:

```
blaze-config user.nickname nickname
```

Additionally, you can supply an email address to allow readers to contact the blog author directly:

```
blaze-config user.email email_address
```

The changes will take effect the next time you run the **blaze-make** command.

### Example 2.7. Changing the Author Information

To change the author's name to “Jaromír Hradílek”, author's nickname to “Blackened”, and the email address to “jhradilek@gmail.com”, type:

```
public_html]$ blaze-config user.name Jaromír Hradílek
The option has been successfully saved.
public_html]$ blaze-config user.nickname Blackened
The option has been successfully saved.
public_html]$ blaze-config user.email jhradilek@gmail.com
The option has been successfully saved.
```

## 2.2.6. Changing a Blog Language

To use a non-English translation of a blog, copy an appropriate language file to the **.blaze/lang/** directory, and configure the blog to use this translation:

```
blaze-config blog.lang language_code
```

The changes will take effect the next time you run the **blaze-make** command.

### Example 2.8. Using the Basque Translation

When installing BlazeBlogger on Linux, UNIX, and similar operating systems from the source code, by default, all available language files are copied to the **/usr/local/share/blazeblogger/**

**lang/** directory. On such system, you can change the translation of your blog to the Basque language by running the following commands:

```
public_html]$ cp /usr/local/share/blazeblogger/lang/eu_ES .blaze/lang/
public_html]$ blaze-config blog.lang eu_ES
The option has been successfully saved.
```

## 2.2.7. Changing a Blog Theme

To change the theme of a blog, copy the relevant files to the blog directory, and move the template and style sheet to **.blaze/theme/** and **.blaze/style/** respectively. Then change the configuration to use this theme by typing the following at a shell prompt:

```
blaze-config blog.theme template_file
blaze-config blog.style stylesheet_file
```

The changes will take effect the next time you run the **blaze-make** command.

### Example 2.9. Installing the VectorLover Theme

To install the VectorLover theme on Linux, UNIX, and similar operating systems, download the archive from the website and extract its content to the directory with **.blaze/**:

```
public_html]$ wget http://blaze.blackened.cz/files/theme/vectorlover-1.0.2.tar.gz
--2011-02-14 00:53:07-- http://blaze.blackened.cz/files/theme/vectorlover-1.0.2.tar.gz
Resolving blaze.blackened.cz... 87.236.199.95
Connecting to blaze.blackened.cz|87.236.199.95|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 59972 (59K) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: "vectorlover-1.0.2.tar.gz"

100%[=====] 59,972      ---K/s   in 0.1s

2011-02-14 00:53:08 (397 KB/s) - "vectorlover-1.0.2.tar.gz" saved [59972/59972]

public_html]$ tar xzf vectorlover-1.0.2.tar.gz
```

Then move the template file and the corresponding style sheet to **.blaze/theme/** and **.blaze/style/** respectively:

```
public_html]$ mv vectorlover.html .blaze/theme/
public_html]$ mv vectorlover.css .blaze/style/
```

Finally, change the configuration to use this theme:

```
public_html]$ blaze-config blog.theme vectorlover.html
The option has been successfully saved.
public_html]$ blaze-config blog.style vectorlover.css
The option has been successfully saved.
```

## 2.3. Adding a Blog Post or a Page

To write a new blog post, run the following command:

```
blaze-add
```

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To write a new page, add the `--page` (or `-p`) command line option:

```
blaze-add -p
```

This opens an external text editor with a pre-formatted header and brief instructions on how to compose a blog entry.

The blog post or page header contains important metadata, such as the title, author, or date of publishing of the entry. For a detailed explanation of all available options, refer to [Table 2.1, “A List of Available Header Options”](#).

Table 2.1. A List of Available Header Options

Option	Type	Description
<b>title</b>	Mandatory	Specifies the title of the blog post or page.
<b>author</b>	Mandatory	Specifies the author of the blog post or page. The value of the <code>user.name</code> (or <code>user.nickname</code> if supplied) configuration option is used by default.
<b>date</b>	Mandatory	Specifies the date of publishing of the blog post or page, and has to be in the <code>YYYY-MM-DD</code> format. The current date is used by default.
<b>keywords</b>	Optional	Allows you to specify a comma-separated list of keywords that are specific for the blog post or page.
<b>tags</b>	Optional	Allows you to specify a comma-separated list of categories the blog post belongs to. This option is not relevant for pages.
<b>url</b>	Optional	Allows you to specify the string to be used in the URL. It must contain alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores only.

Besides ordinary elements defined by the HTML or XHTML standard, BlazeBlogger recognizes several special forms that can be used in the text itself. This includes various placeholders that ensure the cross-references within a particular blog are valid and always point to the expected target. For a complete list of these special forms, refer to [Table 2.2, “A List of Special Forms and Placeholders”](#).

Table 2.2. A List of Special Forms and Placeholders

Form	Description
<code>&lt;!-- break --&gt;</code>	Delimits a blog post synopsis.
<code>%root%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to the root directory of the blog.
<code>%home%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to the index page of the blog.
<code>%page[id]%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to a page with the given <i>id</i> .
<code>%post[id]%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to a blog post with the given <i>id</i> .
<code>%tag[name]%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to a tag with the given <i>name</i> .

Refer to [Section 3.3, “blaze-add”](#) for a full description of the `blaze-add` utility and its usage.

### Example 2.10. Writing a Blog Post

To open an external editor in order to write a new blog post, type:

```
public_html]$ blaze-add
```

The blog post itself may look like the following:

```
# This and the following lines beginning with '#' are the blog post header.
# Please take your time and replace these options with desired values. Just
# remember that the date has to be in the YYYY-MM-DD form, tags are a comma
# separated list of categories the post (pages ignore these) belong to, and
# the url, if provided, should consist of alphanumeric characters, hyphens
# and underscores only. Specifying your own url is especially recommended
# in case you use non-ASCII characters in your blog post title.
#
# title:    BlazeBlogger 1.1.1
# author:   Jaromír Hradílek
# date:     2010-10-30
# keywords: release, bug fix
# tags:     release
# url:
#
# The header ends here. The rest is the content of your blog post.

<p>
  BlazeBlogger 1.1.1 has been released! This release fixes four bugs that may have caused
  BlazeBlogger to sort entries in a wrong order, produce invalid RSS feed, or not to run
  properly when using an older version of Perl.
</p>

<!-- break -->

<h3>Bug Fixes</h3>

<ul>
  <li>
    When the <code>feed.fullposts</code> configuration option was disabled, all HTML/XHTML
    entities were removed. However, this may have led to an invalid output. With this update,
    such entities are no longer stripped out, and the RSS feed is now created as expected.
    (<a href="http://code.google.com/p/blazeblogger/issues/detail?id=18">Issue 18</a>, <a
    href="http://code.google.com/p/blazeblogger/issues/detail?id=29">29</a>)
  </li>
  <li>
    Due to incorrect use of the <code>cmp</code> operator, both <code>blaze-list</code>
    and <code>blaze-make</code> utilities may have listed blog posts in a wrong order. With
    this update, the comparison subroutine has been corrected, so that all entries are now
    sorted in a correct order. (<a href="http://code.google.com/p/blazeblogger/issues/detail?
    id=26">Issue 26</a>)
  </li>
  <li>
    <p>When using an older version of Perl, attempting to run the <code>blaze-make</code>
    utility may have failed with the following error message:</p>
    <pre>blaze-make: Creating `': mkdir : No such file or directory</pre>
    <p>This error no longer occurs, and <code>blaze-make</code> now produces the expected
    output. (<a href="http://code.google.com/p/blazeblogger/issues/detail?id=30">Issue 30</
    a></p>
  </li>
</ul>
```

## 2.4. Editing a Blog Post or a Page

To edit an existing blog, run the **blaze-edit** command followed by an appropriate identification number:

```
blaze-edit id
```

To edit a page, add the `--page` (or `-p`) command line option:

```
blaze-edit -p id
```

For a complete list of available command line options, refer to [Section 3.4, “blaze-edit”](#).

### Example 2.11. Editing a Blog Post

To edit a blog post with id 10, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
public_html]$ blaze-edit 10
```

## 2.5. Removing a Blog Post or a Page

To delete a blog post from your blog, run the `blaze-remove` command followed by an appropriate identification number:

```
blaze-remove id
```

To delete a page, add the `--page` (or `-p`) command line option:

```
blaze-remove -p id
```

For a complete list of available command line options, refer to [Section 3.5, “blaze-remove”](#).



### Warning

Be careful when using this command, as there is no easy way to take this action back. To prevent an accidental loss of potentially valuable data, run the command in the interactive mode by supplying the `--interactive` (or `-i`) option:

```
blaze-remove -i id
```

### Example 2.12. Removing a Blog Post Safely

Interactive mode gives you one last chance to ensure you are deleting a correct blog entry. To initiate the removal of a blog post with id 10 and then abort it, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
public_html]$ blaze-remove -i 10
Remove the post with ID 10 titled `Debian and Fedora Packages'? n
Aborted.
```

## 2.6. Displaying Blog Statistics

To display detailed information about blog statistics, including the total number of blog posts and pages, the date of the very first blog post, and the date of the latest published post, use the `blaze-list` with the `--stats` (or `-S`) command line option:

```
blaze-list -S
```

You can also display the short version of the above output by supplying the `--short` (or `-s`) command line option as well:

```
blaze-list -Ss
```

### Example 2.13. Displaying Blog Statistics

To display detailed blog statistics, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
public_html]$ blaze-list -S
Number of pages: 5
Number of posts: 11
Last post date: 2010-07-25
First post date: 2009-02-10
```

To display the same information on a single line, type:

```
public_html]$ blaze-list -Ss
There is a total number of 11 blog posts and 5 pages in the repository.
```

## 2.7. Listing Blog Posts or Pages

To make the management of blog posts and pages easier, BlazeBlogger is shipped with the **blaze-list** utility that allows you to display the content of a blog. This includes the important information such as the identification number, date of publishing, title, and attached tags.



### Note

Since version 0.9.0, BlazeBlogger allows you to enable a colored output for some of its utilities. To enable this feature for **blaze-list**, use the following command:

```
blaze-config color.list true
```

To display all featured blog posts, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
blaze-list
```

Similarly, to display a complete list of available pages, add the **--pages** (or **-p**) command line option:

```
blaze-list -p
```

By default, the latest entries are listed first, and in most cases, this is a reasonable behavior. However, to change the sorting order and display the latest entries last, use the **--reverse** (or **-r**) option:

```
blaze-list -r
```

You can also limit the number of listed entries by specifying the **--number** (or **-n**) option.

```
blaze-list -n number
```

Additionally, you can limit the output by specifying a blog post author (**--author** or **-a**), a tag (**--tag** or **-T**), a matching title (**--title** or **-T**), a date of publishing, and other criteria.

For a complete list of available command line options, refer to [Section 3.6, “blaze-list”](#).

### Example 2.14. Identifying the Very First Blog Post

To display only the information about the first blog post, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
public_html]$ blaze-list -n 1 -r
ID: 1 | 2009-02-10 | Jaromír Hradílek

Title: BlazeBlogger 0.7.0
Tags: release
```

## 2.8. Generating a Blog

To generate a complete directory tree of static pages with all blog posts, single pages, monthly and yearly archives, tags, and an RSS feed, run the following command:

```
blaze-make
```

Unless told otherwise, BlazeBlogger generates the blog in the current working directory. To use a different location, specify the **--destdir** (or **-d**) command line option:

```
blaze-make -d directory
```

To display the list of files as they are created, use **--verbose** (or **-V**) command line option:

```
blaze-make -V
```

For a complete list of available command line options, refer to [Section 3.7, “blaze-make”](#).



### Note

If you intend your blog to be accessed offline, for example, if you want to review it before you publish it on your website, use the **--full-paths** (or **-F**) option:

```
blaze-make -F
```

This option ensures that all generated links point directly to index pages, and not to their parent directories. Additionally, you can turn off the creation of the RSS feed as well. To do so, add the **--no-rss** (or **-r**) option:

```
blaze-make -Fr
```

### Example 2.15. Generating a Blog Preview

To generate a preview of your blog with a list of created files written to standard output, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
public_html]$ blaze-make -VF
Created index.rss
Created index.html
Created index1.html
Created 2010/10/index.html
```

```
Created 2010/07/11-join-blazeblogger-on-irc/index.html
Created 2009/12/10-debian-and-fedora-packages/index.html
Created 2009/index.html
Created 2010/07/index.html
etc.
Done.
```

## 2.9. Displaying a Log

For the possibility of a future review, BlazeBlogger keeps track of all significant changes to the blog, including its initialization and recovery, addition of new content, changes to existing blog posts and pages, and their removal.



### Note

Since version 0.9.0, BlazeBlogger allows you to enable a colored output for some of its utilities. To enable this feature for **blaze-log**, use the following command:

```
blaze-config color.log true
```

To display the complete history of the blog, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
blaze-log
```

By default, log entries are sorted from the newest to oldest, so that the latest change is listed at the top. If you prefer the reverse order, use the **--reverse** (or **-r**) command line option:

```
blaze-log -r
```

Finally, to display only a limited number of log entries, specify the **--number** (or **-n**) command line option:

```
blaze-log -n number
```

For a complete list of available command line options, refer to [Section 3.8, “blaze-log”](#).

### Example 2.16. Identifying the Last Change to a Blog

To display only the last change to a blog, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
public_html]$ blaze-log -n 1
Date: Sun Jul 25 16:48:22 2010

    Edited the page with ID 5.
```



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## Part II. Reference

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# Core Utilities

This chapter provides a thorough description of core BlazeBlogger utilities and their respective command line options.

## 3.1. blaze-init

**blaze-init** creates a BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers a previously corrupted one.

### 3.1.1. Synopsis

```
blaze-init [-fqV] [-b directory]
blaze-init -h|-v
```

### 3.1.2. Description

**blaze-init** either creates a fresh new BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers an existing one in case it is corrupted. Optionally, it can also revert a configuration and default templates to their original state, leaving all user data (that is, both blog posts and pages) intact.

### 3.1.3. Options

**-b *directory***, **--blogdir *directory***

Allows you to specify a *directory* in which the BlazeBlogger repository is to be blaced. The default option is a current working directory.

**-f**, **--force**

Reverts existing configuration, theme, and language files to their initial state. By default, these files are kept intact.

**-q**, **--quiet**

Disables displaying of unnecessary messages.

**-V**, **--verbose**

Enables displaying of all messages, including a list of created files.

**-h**, **--help**

Displays usage information and exits.

**-v**, **--version**

Displays version information and exits.

### 3.1.4. Example Usage

- Create a new blog in a current directory:

```
~]$ blaze-init
Created a BlazeBlogger repository in .blaze.
```

- Create a new blog in ~/public\_html:

```
~]$ blaze-init -b ~/public_html
```

```
Created a BlazeBlogger repository in /home/jhradilek/public_html/.blaze.
```

- Revert a configuration file and default templates to their initial state:

```
~]$ blaze-init -f  
Recovered a BlazeBlogger repository in .blaze.
```

Or if you want to see what files have been reverted:

```
~]$ blaze-init -fv  
Created .blaze/config  
Created .blaze/theme/default.html  
Created .blaze/style/default.css  
Created .blaze/lang/en_US  
Recovered a BlazeBlogger repository in .blaze.
```

### 3.1.5. See Also

[Section 3.2, “\*\*blaze-config\*\*”](#)

**blaze-config** displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

[Section 3.3, “\*\*blaze-add\*\*”](#)

**blaze-add** adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository.

## 3.2. **blaze-config**

**blaze-config** displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

### 3.2.1. Synopsis

```
blaze-config [-qV] [-b directory] [-E editor] option [value...]  
blaze-config -e [-b directory]  
blaze-config -h|-v
```

### 3.2.2. Description

**blaze-config** either sets BlazeBlogger configuration options, or displays their current value. Additionally, it can also open a configuration file in an external text editor.

### 3.2.3. Options

#### 3.2.3.1. Command Line Options

**-b** *directory*, **--blogdir** *directory*

Allows you to specify a *directory* in which the BlazeBlogger repository is placed. The default option is a current working directory.

**-E** *editor*, **--editor** *editor*

Allows you to specify an external text *editor*. When supplied, this option overrides the relevant configuration option.

**-e, --edit**

Allows you to edit the configuration in a text editor.

**-q, --quiet**

Disables displaying of unnecessary messages.

**-V, --verbose**

Enables displaying of all messages. This is the default option.

**-h, --help**

Displays usage information and exits.

**-v, --version**

Displays version information and exits.

### 3.2.3.2. Configuration Options

**blog.title=string**

A title of your blog.

**blog.subtitle=string**

A subtitle of your blog.

**blog.description=string**

A brief description of your blog.

**blog.keywords=list**

A comma-separated list of keywords.

**blog.theme=string**

A theme for your blog. Note that it must point to an existing file in the **.blaze/theme/** directory. The default option is **default.html**.

**blog.style=string**

A style sheet for your blog. Note that it must point to an existing file in the **.blaze/style/** directory. The default option is **default.css**.

**blog.lang=string**

A translation of your blog. Note that it must point to an existing file in the **.blaze/lang/** directory. The default option is **en\_US**.

**blog.posts=integer**

A number of blog posts to be listed on a single page. The default option is **10**.

**color.list=boolean**

A boolean to enable (**true**) or disable (**false**) colors in the **blaze-list** output. The default option is **false**.

**color.log=boolean**

A boolean to enable (**true**) or disable (**false**) colors in the **blaze-log** output. The default option is **false**.

**core.doctype=string**

A document type. It can be either **html** for HTML, or **xhtml** for the XHTML standard. The default option is **html**.

### **core.extension=string**

A file extension. The default option is **html**.

### **core.encoding=string**

A character encoding. Note that it has to be in a form that is recognized by W3C standards. The default option is **UTF-8**.

### **core.editor=string**

An external text editor. When supplied, this option overrides the system-wide settings.

### **core.processor=string**

An external application to be used to process newly added or edited blog posts and pages. Note that you must supply **%in%** and **%out%** in place of an input and output file name respectively. This option is disabled by default.

### **feed.baseurl=string**

A URL of your blog, for example **http://example.com**.

### **feed.posts=integer**

A number of blog posts to be listed in the feed. The default option is **10**.

### **feed.fullposts=boolean**

A boolean to enable (**true**) or disable (**false**) inclusion of the whole content of a blog post in the feed, even though the **<!-- break -->** form is used. The default option is **false**.

### **post.author=string**

A location of a blog post author name. It can be placed above the post (**top**), below it (**bottom**), or nowhere on the page (**none**). The default option is **top**.

### **post.date=string**

A location of a date of publishing, as it can either be placed above the post (**top**), below it (**bottom**), or nowhere on the page (**none**). The default option is **top**.

### **post.tags=string**

A location of post tags, as they can either be placed above the post (**top**), below it (**bottom**), or nowhere on the page (**none**). The default option is **top**.

### **user.name=string**

Your full name to be used in the copyright notice, and as the default post author. The default option is **admin**.

### **user.nickname=string**

Your nickname to be used as the default post author. When supplied, it overrides the **user.name** setting. This option is disabled by default.

### **user.email=string**

Your email address. The default option is **admin@localhost**.

## 3.2.4. Environment Variables

### EDITOR

Unless the **core.editor** option is set, **blaze-config** tries to use system-wide settings to decide which editor to use.

### 3.2.5. Files

#### **.blaze/config**

A file containing the configuration.

#### **.blaze/theme/**

A directory containing blog themes.

#### **.blaze/style/**

A directory containing style sheets.

#### **.blaze/lang/**

A directory containing language files.

### 3.2.6. Example Usage

- Configure the default text editor:

```
~]$ blaze-config core.editor nano  
The option has been successfully saved.
```

- Configure the user information:

```
~]$ blaze-config user.name Jaromir Hradilek  
The option has been successfully saved.  
~]$ blaze-config user.email jhradilek@gmail.com  
The option has been successfully saved.
```

- Configure the blog appearance:

```
~]$ blaze-config blog.title BlazeBlogger  
The option has been successfully saved.  
~]$ blaze-config blog.subtitle a CMS without boundaries  
The option has been successfully saved.  
~]$ blaze-config blog.theme keepitsimple.html  
The option has been successfully saved.  
~]$ blaze-config blog.style keepitsimple.css  
The option has been successfully saved.
```

- Configure the RSS feed:

```
~]$ blaze-config feed.fullposts true  
The option has been successfully saved.  
~]$ blaze-config feed.posts 10  
The option has been successfully saved.  
~]$ blaze-config feed.baseurl http://blaze.blackened.cz/  
The option has been successfully saved.
```

- Open the configuration in a text editor:

```
~]$ blaze-config -e
```

### 3.2.7. See Also

Section 3.1, “*blaze-init*”

**blaze-init** creates a BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers a previously corrupted one.

## 3.3. blaze-add

**blaze-add** adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository.

### 3.3.1. Synopsis

```
blaze-add [-pqCPV] [-b directory] [-E editor] [-a author] [-d date] [-k keywords] [-t title]
[-T tags] [-u url] [file...]

blaze-add -h|-v
```

### 3.3.2. Description

**blaze-add** adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository. If a *file* is supplied, it adds the content of that file, otherwise an external text editor is opened for you. Note that there are several special forms and placeholders that can be used in the text, and that will be replaced with a proper data when the blog is generated.

#### 3.3.2.1. Special Forms

**<!-- break -->**

A mark to delimit a blog post synopsis.

#### 3.3.2.2. Placeholders

**%root%**

A relative path to the root directory of the blog.

**%home%**

A relative path to the index page of the blog.

**%page [*id*]%**

A relative path to a page with the supplied *id*.

**%post [*id*]%**

A relative path to a blog post with the supplied *id*.

**%tag [*name*]%**

A relative path to a tag with the supplied *name*.

### 3.3.3. Options

**-b *directory*, --blogdir *directory***

Allows you to specify a *directory* in which the BlazeBlogger repository is placed. The default option is a current working directory.

**-E *editor*, --editor *editor***

Allows you to specify an external text *editor*. When supplied, this option overrides the relevant configuration option.

**-t** *title*, **--title** *title*

Allows you to specify the *title* of a blog post or page.

**-a** *author*, **--author** *author*

Allows you to specify the *author* of a blog post or page.

**-d** *date*, **--date** *date*

Allows you to specify the *date* of publishing of a blog post or page.

**-k** *keywords*, **--keywords** *keywords*

Allows you to specify a comma-separated list of *keywords* attached to a blog post or page.

**-T** *tags*, **--tags** *tags*

Allows you to supply a comma-separated list of *tags* attached to a blog post.

**-u** *url*, **--url** *url*

Allows you to specify the *url* of a blog post or page. Allowed characters are letters, numbers, hyphens, and underscores.

**-p**, **--page**, **--pages**

Tells **blaze-add** to add a page or pages.

**-P**, **--post**, **--posts**

Tells **blaze-add** to add a blog post or blog posts. This is the default option.

**-C**, **--no-processor**

Disables processing a blog post or page with an external application. For example, if you use **Markdown** to convert the lightweight markup language to the valid HTML output, this will enable you to write this particular post in plain HTML directly.

**-q**, **--quiet**

Disables displaying of unnecessary messages.

**-V**, **--verbose**

Enables displaying of all messages. This is the default option.

**-h**, **--help**

Displays usage information and exits.

**-v**, **--version**

Displays version information and exits.

### 3.3.4. Environment Variables

#### EDITOR

Unless the **core.editor** option is set, **blaze-add** tries to use system-wide settings to decide which editor to use.

### 3.3.5. Example Usage

- Write a new blog post in an external text editor:

```
-]$ blaze-add
```

- Add a new blog post from a file:

```
~]$ blaze-add new_packages.txt
Successfully added the post with ID 10.
```

- Write a new page in an external text editor:

```
~]$ blaze-add -p
```

- Write a new page in **nano**:

```
~]$ blaze-add -p -E nano
```

### 3.3.6. See Also

#### [Section 3.1, “\*\*blaze-init\*\*”](#)

**blaze-init** creates a BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers a previously corrupted one.

#### [Section 3.2, “\*\*blaze-config\*\*”](#)

**blaze-config** displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

#### [Section 3.4, “\*\*blaze-edit\*\*”](#)

**blaze-edit** edits a blog post or a page in the BlazeBlogger repository.

#### [Section 3.5, “\*\*blaze-remove\*\*”](#)

**blaze-remove** removes a blog post or a page from the BlazeBlogger repository.

#### [Section 3.7, “\*\*blaze-make\*\*”](#)

**blaze-make** generates a blog from the BlazeBlogger repository.

## 3.4. **blaze-edit**

**blaze-edit** edits a blog post or a page in the BlazeBlogger repository.

### 3.4.1. Synopsis

```
blaze-edit [-fpqCPV] [-b directory] [-E editor] id

blaze-edit -h|-v
```

### 3.4.2. Description

**blaze-edit** opens an existing blog post or a page with the specified *id* in an external text editor. Note that there are several special forms and placeholders that can be used in the text, and that will be replaced with a proper data when the blog is generated.

#### 3.4.2.1. Special Forms

**<!-- break -->**

A mark to delimit a blog post synopsis.

---

### 3.4.2.2. Placeholders

**%root%**

A relative path to the root directory of the blog.

**%home%**

A relative path to the index page of the blog.

**%page[*id*]**

A relative path to a page with the supplied *id*.

**%post[*id*]**

A relative path to a blog post with the supplied *id*.

**%tag[*name*]**

A relative path to a tag with the supplied *name*.

### 3.4.3. Options

**-b *directory*, --blogdir *directory***

Allows you to specify a *directory* in which the BlazeBlogger repository is placed. The default option is a current working directory.

**-E *editor*, --editor *editor***

Allows you to specify an external text *editor*. When supplied, this option overrides the relevant configuration option.

**-p, --page**

Tells **blaze-edit** to edit a page or pages.

**-P, --post**

Tells **blaze-edit** to edit a blog post or blog posts. This is the default option.

**-f, --force**

Tells **blaze-edit** to create an empty source file in case it does not already exist. If the **core.processor** option is enabled, this file is used as the input to be processed by the selected application.

**-C, --no-processor**

Disables processing a blog post or page with an external application.

**-q, --quiet**

Disables displaying of unnecessary messages.

**-V, --verbose**

Enables displaying of all messages. This is the default option.

**-h, --help**

Displays usage information and exits.

**-v, --version**

Displays version information and exits.

### 3.4.4. Environment Variables

#### EDITOR

Unless the `core.editor` option is set, `blaze-edit` tries to use system-wide settings to decide which editor to use.

### 3.4.5. Example Usage

- Edit a blog post in an external text editor:

```
~]$ blaze-edit 10
```

- Edit a page in an external text editor:

```
~]$ blaze-edit -p 4
```

- Edit a page in `nano`:

```
~]$ blaze-edit -p 2 -E nano
```

### 3.4.6. See Also

[Section 3.2, “`blaze-config`”](#)

`blaze-config` displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

[Section 3.3, “`blaze-add`”](#)

`blaze-add` adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository.

[Section 3.6, “`blaze-list`”](#)

`blaze-list` lists blog posts or pages in the BlazeBlogger repository.

## 3.5. blaze-remove

`blaze-remove` removes a blog post or a page from the BlazeBlogger repository.

### 3.5.1. Synopsis

```
blaze-remove [-fipqPV] [-b directory] id...  
blaze-remove -h|-v
```

### 3.5.2. Description

`blaze-remove` removes a blog post or a page with the specified `id` from the BlazeBlogger repository.

### 3.5.3. Options

`-b directory`, `--blogdir directory`

Allows you to specify a `directory` in which the BlazeBlogger repository is placed. The default option is a current working directory.

- p, --page, --pages**  
Tells **blaze-remove** to remove a page or pages.
- P, --post, --posts**  
Tells **blaze-remove** to remove a blog post or blog posts. This is the default option.
- f, --force**  
Disables requiring manual confirmation of each blog post or page removal. This is the default option.
- i, --interactive**  
Enables requiring manual confirmation of each blog post or page removal.
- q, --quiet**  
Disables displaying of unnecessary messages.
- V, --verbose**  
Enables displaying of all messages. This is the default option.
- h, --help**  
Displays usage information and exits.
- v, --version**  
Displays version information and exits.

### 3.5.4. Example Usage

- Remove a blog post:

```
~]$ blaze-remove 10  
Successfully removed the post with ID 10.
```

- Remove a page:

```
~]$ blaze-remove -p 4  
Successfully removed the page with ID 4.
```

- Remove multiple blog posts:

```
~]$ blaze-remove 10 4 6  
Successfully removed the post with ID 10, 4 and 6.
```

- Remove multiple blog posts safely:

```
~]$ blaze-remove -i 10 4 6  
Remove the post with ID 10 titled `Debian and Fedora Packages'? y  
Remove the post with ID 4 titled `BlazeBlogger 0.8.0 RC2'? y  
Remove the post with ID 6 titled `BlazeBlogger 0.8.1'? y  
Successfully removed the post with ID 10, 4 and 6.
```

### 3.5.5. See Also

[Section 3.2, “\*blaze-config\*”](#)

**blaze-config** displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

### Section 3.3, “**blaze-add**”

**blaze-add** adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository.

### Section 3.6, “**blaze-list**”

**blaze-list** lists blog posts or pages in the BlazeBlogger repository.

## 3.6. blaze-list

**blaze-list** lists blog posts or pages in the BlazeBlogger repository.

### 3.6.1. Synopsis

```
blaze-list [-c

q

rscPSV] [-b directory] [-I id] [-a author] [-t title] [-T tag] [-d day] [-m month] [-y year] [-n number]
```

```
blaze-list -h|-v
```

### 3.6.2. Description

**blaze-list** lists existing blog posts or pages in the BlazeBlogger repository. Additionally, it can also display basic repository statistics.

### 3.6.3. Options

**-b** *directory*, **--blogdir** *directory*

Allows you to specify a *directory* in which the BlazeBlogger repository is placed. The default option is a current working directory.

**-I** *id*, **--id** *id*

Allows you to display a single blog post or a page with the specified *id*.

**-a** *author*, **--author** *author*

Allows you to list blog posts or pages by the selected *author*.

**-t** *title*, **--title** *title*

Allows you to list blog posts or pages with matching *title*.

**-T** *tag*, **--tag** *tag*

Allows you to list blog posts or pages with matching *tag*.

**-d** *day*, **--day** *day*

Allows you to list blog posts or pages from the specified *day* of a month. The value has to be in the *DD* form.

**-m** *month*, **--month** *month*

Allows you to list blog posts or pages from the specified *month*. The value has to be in the *MM* form.

**-y** *year*, **--year** *year*

Allows you to list blog posts or pages from the specified *year*. The value has to be in the *YYYY* form.

**-n** *number*, **--number** *number*

Allows you to specify a *number* of blog posts or pages to be listed.

- p, --page**  
Tells **blaze-list** to list pages.
- P, --post**  
Tells **blaze-list** to list blog posts. This is the default option.
- S, --stats**  
Tells **blaze-list** to display statistics.
- s, --short**  
Tells **blaze-list** to display each blog post or page information on a single line.
- r, --reverse**  
Tells **blaze-list** to display blog posts or pages in reverse order.
- c, --color**  
Enables colored output. When supplied, this option overrides the relevant configuration option.
- C, --no-color**  
Disables colored output. When supplied, this option overrides the relevant configuration option.
- q, --quiet**  
Disables displaying of unnecessary messages.
- V, --verbose**  
Enables displaying of all messages. This is the default option.
- h, --help**  
Displays usage information and exits.
- v, --version**  
Displays version information and exits.

### 3.6.4. Example Usage

- List all blog post:

```
~]$ blaze-list
ID: 11 | 2010-07-05 | Jaromir Hradilek

    Title: Join #blazeblogger on IRC
    Tags: announcement

ID: 10 | 2009-12-16 | Jaromir Hradilek

    Title: Debian and Fedora Packages
    Tags: announcement, archlinux, debian, fedora, ubuntu

etc.
```

- List all blog post in reverse order:

```
~]$ blaze-list -r
ID: 1 | 2009-02-10 | Jaromir Hradilek

    Title: BlazeBlogger 0.7.0
    Tags: release
```

```
ID: 2 | 2009-02-11 | Jaromir Hradilek

Title: BlazeBlogger 0.7.1
Tags: release

etc.
```

- List all pages:

```
~]$ blaze-list -p
ID: 5 | 2009-02-10 | Jaromir Hradilek

Title: Downloads

ID: 4 | 2009-02-10 | Jaromir Hradilek

Title: Themes

etc.
```

- List each blog post on a single line:

```
~]$ blaze-list -s
ID: 11 | 2010-07-05 | Join #blazeblogger on IRC
ID: 10 | 2009-12-16 | Debian and Fedora Packages
etc.
```

- Display a short version of blog statistics:

```
~]$ blaze-list -Ss
There is a total number of 11 blog posts and 5 pages in the repository.
```

### 3.6.5. See Also

[Section 3.2, “\*\*blaze-config\*\*”](#)

**blaze-config** displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

[Section 3.3, “\*\*blaze-add\*\*”](#)

**blaze-add** adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository.

## 3.7. blaze-make

**blaze-make** generates a blog from the BlazeBlogger repository.

### 3.7.1. Synopsis

```
blaze-make [-cpqrIFPTV] [-b directory] [-d directory]

blaze-make -h|-v
```

### 3.7.2. Description

**blaze-make** reads the BlazeBlogger repository, and generates a complete directory tree of static pages, including blog posts, single pages, monthly and yearly archives, tags, and even an RSS feed.

### 3.7.3. Options

**-b** *directory*, **--blogdir** *directory*

Allows you to specify a *directory* in which the BlazeBlogger repository is placed. The default option is a current working directory.

**-d** *directory*, **--destdir** *directory*

Allows you to specify a *directory* in which the generated blog is to be placed. The default option is a current working directory.

**-c**, **--no-css**

Disables creating a style sheet.

**-I**, **--no-index**

Disables creating the index page.

**-p**, **--no-posts**

Disables creating blog posts.

**-P**, **--no-pages**

Disables creating pages.

**-T**, **--no-tags**

Disables creating tags.

**-r**, **--no-rss**

Disables creating the RSS feed.

**-F**, **--full-paths**

Enables including page names in generated links.

**-q**, **--quiet**

Disables displaying of unnecessary messages.

**-V**, **--verbose**

Enables displaying of all messages, including a list of created files.

**-h**, **--help**

Displays usage information and exits.

**-v**, **--version**

Displays version information and exits.

### 3.7.4. Files

**.blaze/theme/**

A directory containing blog themes.

**.blaze/style/**

A directory containing style sheets.

**.blaze/lang/**

A directory containing language files.

### 3.7.5. Example Usage

- Generate a blog in a current working directory:

```
~]$ blaze-make  
Done.
```

- Generate a blog in the `~/public_html/` directory:

```
~]$ blaze-make -d ~/public_html  
Done.
```

- Generate a blog with full paths enabled:

```
~]$ blaze-make -F  
Done.
```

### 3.7.6. See Also

[Section 3.1, “\*blaze-init\*”](#)

**blaze-init** creates a BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers a previously corrupted one.

[Section 3.2, “\*blaze-config\*”](#)

**blaze-config** displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

[Section 3.3, “\*blaze-add\*”](#)

**blaze-add** adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository.

## 3.8. blaze-log

**blaze-log** displays the BlazeBlogger repository log.

### 3.8.1. Synopsis

```
blaze-log [-cqrsCV] [-b directory] [-n number]  
blaze-log -h|-v
```

### 3.8.2. Description

**blaze-log** displays the content of the BlazeBlogger repository log.

### 3.8.3. Options

**-b** *directory*, **--blogdir** *directory*

Allows you to specify a *directory* in which the BlazeBlogger repository is placed. The default option is a current working directory.

**-n** *number*, **--number** *number*

Allows you to specify a *number* of log entries to be listed.

**-s**, **--short**

Tells **blaze-log** to display each log entry on a single line.

**-r, --reverse**

Tells **blaze-log** to display log entries in reverse order.

**-c, --color**

Enables colored output. When supplied, this option overrides the relevant configuration option.

**-C, --no-color**

Disables colored output. When supplied, this option overrides the relevant configuration option.

**-q, --quiet**

Disables displaying of unnecessary messages.

**-V, --verbose**

Enables displaying of all messages. This is the default option.

**-h, --help**

Displays usage information and exits.

**-v, --version**

Displays version information and exits.

### 3.8.4. Files

**.blaze/log**

A file containing the repository log.

### 3.8.5. Example Usage

- List the whole repository history:

```
~]$ blaze-log
Date: Sun Jul 25 16:48:22 2010

    Edited the page with ID 5.

Date: Tue Jul  6 18:54:59 2010

    Edited the page with ID 5.

etc.
```

- List the whole repository history in reverse order:

```
~]$ blaze-log -r
Date: Tue Feb 10 00:40:16 2009

    Created/recovered a BlazeBlogger repository.

Date: Tue Feb 10 01:06:44 2009

    Added the page with ID 1.

etc.
```

- Display the very first log entry on a single line:

```
~]$ blaze-log -rs -n 1
```

```
Tue Feb 10 00:40:16 2009 - Created/recovered a BlazeBlogger repository.
```

### 3.8.6. See Also

*Section 3.1, “**blaze-init**”*

**blaze-init** creates a BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers a previously corrupted one.

*Section 3.2, “**blaze-config**”*

**blaze-config** displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

# UNIX Utilities

This chapter provides a thorough description of UNIX® utilities that are shipped with BlazeBlogger.

## 4.1. blaze . sh

**blaze** allows you to run all BlazeBlogger utilities with a single command.

### 4.1.1. Synopsis

```
blaze command [option...]  
blaze help|man [command]  
blaze -h|-v
```

### 4.1.2. Description

**blaze** provides a common way to run BlazeBlogger utilities with a single command.

### 4.1.3. Options

#### 4.1.3.1. Command Line Options

**-h, --help**

Displays usage information and exits.

**-v, --version**

Displays version information and exits.

#### 4.1.3.2. Available Commands

**init, in**

Runs **blaze-init**, a utility that either creates a BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers a previously corrupted one. Refer to [Section 3.1, “blaze-init”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

**config, cf, cfg**

Runs **blaze-config**, a utility that either displays, or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options. Refer to [Section 3.2, “blaze-config”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

**add**

Runs **blaze-add**, a utility that adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.3, “blaze-add”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

**edit, ed**

Runs **blaze-edit**, a utility that edits a blog post or a page in the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.4, “blaze-edit”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

**remove, rm, del**

Runs **blaze-remove**, a utility that removes a blog post or a page from the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.5, “blaze-remove”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

### list, ls

Runs **blaze-list**, a utility that lists blog posts or pages in the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.6, “blaze-list”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

### make, mk

Runs **blaze-make**, a utility that generates a blog from the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.7, “blaze-make”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

### log

Runs **blaze-log**, a utility that displays the BlazeBlogger repository log. Refer to [Section 3.8, “blaze-log”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

### help

Displays usage information, either for the utility itself, or for the selected *command*.

### man

Displays a manual page, either for the utility itself, or for the selected *command*.

### version, vs, ver

Displays version information.

## 4.1.4. Environment Variables

### EDITOR

Unless the **core.editor** option is set, **blaze** tries to use system-wide settings to decide which editor to use.

## 4.1.5. Example Usage

- Run the **blaze-remove** command:

```
~]$ blaze remove -p 4
Successfully removed the page with ID 4.
```

- Display usage of the **blaze-config** command:

```
~]$ blaze help config
Usage: blaze-config [-qV] [-b DIRECTORY] [-E EDITOR] OPTION [VALUE...]
       blaze-config -e [-b DIRECTORY]
       blaze-config -h|-v

-b, --blogdir DIRECTORY    specify a directory in which the BlazeBlogger
                             repository is placed
-E, --editor EDITOR        specify an external text editor
-e, --edit                  edit the configuration in a text editor
-q, --quiet                do not display unnecessary messages
-V, --verbose              display all messages
-h, --help                 display this help and exit
-v, --version              display version information and exit
```

- Display the manual page for the **blaze-init** command:

```
~]$ blaze man init
```

## 4.1.6. See Also

### *Section 3.1, “**blaze-init**”*

**blaze-init** creates a BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers a previously corrupted one.

### *Section 3.2, “**blaze-config**”*

**blaze-config** displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

### *Section 3.3, “**blaze-add**”*

**blaze-add** adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository.

### *Section 3.4, “**blaze-edit**”*

**blaze-edit** edits a blog post or a page in the BlazeBlogger repository.

### *Section 3.5, “**blaze-remove**”*

**blaze-remove** removes a blog post or a page from the BlazeBlogger repository.

### *Section 3.6, “**blaze-list**”*

**blaze-list** lists blog posts or pages in the BlazeBlogger repository.

### *Section 3.7, “**blaze-make**”*

**blaze-make** generates a blog from the BlazeBlogger repository.

### *Section 3.8, “**blaze-log**”*

**blaze-log** displays the BlazeBlogger repository log.



# Windows Utilities

This chapter provides a thorough description of Microsoft® Windows® utilities that are shipped with BlazeBlogger.

## 5.1. blaze.bat

**blaze.bat** allows you to run all BlazeBlogger utilities with a single command.

### 5.1.1. Synopsis

```
blaze command [option...]
```

```
blaze help [command]
```

### 5.1.2. Description

**blaze.bat** provides a common way to run BlazeBlogger utilities with a single command.

### 5.1.3. Options

#### **init**

Runs **blaze-init**, a utility that either creates a BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers a previously corrupted one. Refer to [Section 3.1, “blaze-init”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

#### **config**

Runs **blaze-config**, a utility that either displays, or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options. Refer to [Section 3.2, “blaze-config”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

#### **add**

Runs **blaze-add**, a utility that adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.3, “blaze-add”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

#### **edit**

Runs **blaze-edit**, a utility that edits a blog post or a page in the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.4, “blaze-edit”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

#### **remove**

Runs **blaze-remove**, a utility that removes a blog post or a page from the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.5, “blaze-remove”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

#### **list**

Runs **blaze-list**, a utility that lists blog posts or pages in the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.6, “blaze-list”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

#### **make**

Runs **blaze-make**, a utility that generates a blog from the BlazeBlogger repository. Refer to [Section 3.7, “blaze-make”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

#### **log**

Runs **blaze-log**, a utility that displays the BlazeBlogger repository log. Refer to [Section 3.8, “blaze-log”](#) for a full description of the command usage.

### help

Displays usage information, either for the utility itself, or for the selected *command*.

### 5.1.4. Example Usage

- Run the **blaze-remove** command:

```
C:\> blaze remove -p 4
```

- Display usage of the **blaze-config** command:

```
C:\> blaze help config
Usage: blaze-config [-qv] [-b DIRECTORY] [-E EDITOR] OPTION [VALUE...]
       blaze-config -e [-b DIRECTORY]
       blaze-config -h|-v

-b, --blogdir DIRECTORY    specify a directory in which the BlazeBlogger
                             repository is placed
-E, --editor EDITOR        specify an external text editor
-e, --edit                  edit the configuration in a text editor
-q, --quiet                 do not display unnecessary messages
-V, --verbose               display all messages
-h, --help                  display this help and exit
-v, --version               display version information and exit
```

### 5.1.5. See Also

#### [Section 3.1, “blaze-init”](#)

**blaze-init** creates a BlazeBlogger repository, or recovers a previously corrupted one.

#### [Section 3.2, “blaze-config”](#)

**blaze-config** displays or sets BlazeBlogger configuration options.

#### [Section 3.3, “blaze-add”](#)

**blaze-add** adds a blog post or a page to the BlazeBlogger repository.

#### [Section 3.4, “blaze-edit”](#)

**blaze-edit** edits a blog post or a page in the BlazeBlogger repository.

#### [Section 3.5, “blaze-remove”](#)

**blaze-remove** removes a blog post or a page from the BlazeBlogger repository.

#### [Section 3.6, “blaze-list”](#)

**blaze-list** lists blog posts or pages in the BlazeBlogger repository.

#### [Section 3.7, “blaze-make”](#)

**blaze-make** generates a blog from the BlazeBlogger repository.

#### [Section 3.8, “blaze-log”](#)

**blaze-log** displays the BlazeBlogger repository log.

---

# Appendix A. BlazeBlogger Quick Reference

## Creating a New Blog

Table A.1. Creating a New Blog Repository

Command	Description
<code>blaze-init</code>	Creates a new blog repository in a current directory.
<code>blaze-init --blogdir ~/public_html</code>	Creates a new blog repository in <code>~/public_html/</code> .
<code>blaze-init --verbose</code>	Creates a new blog repository while displaying a list of created files.

Table A.2. Recovering a Corrupted Blog Repository

Command	Description
<code>blaze-init</code>	Recovers a corrupted blog repository while keeping existing files intact.
<code>blaze-init --force</code>	Recovers a corrupted blog repository while reverting existing files to their initial state.
<code>blaze-init --verbose</code>	Recovers a corrupted blog repository while displaying a list of created files.

## Configuring a Blog

Table A.3. General Blog Settings

Command	Description
<code>blaze-config blog.title BlazeBlogger</code>	Changes the blog title to "BlazeBlogger".
<code>blaze-config blog.subtitle CMS without boundaries</code>	Changes the blog subtitle to "CMS without boundaries".
<code>blaze-config blog.description CMS without boundaries</code>	Changes the blog description to "CMS without boundaries".
<code>blaze-config blog.keywords blazeblogger, cms, blog</code>	Changes the blog keywords to "blazeblogger", "cms", and "blog".
<code>blaze-config blog.theme default.html</code>	Changes the blog theme to <b>default.html</b> .
<code>blaze-config blog.style default.css</code>	Changes the style sheet to <b>default.css</b> .
<code>blaze-config blog.lang en_US</code>	Changes the blog translation to <b>en_US</b> .
<code>blaze-config blog.posts 10</code>	Changes the number of blog posts to be listed on a single page to 10.

## Appendix A. BlazeBlogger Quick Reference

Table A.4. User Settings

Command	Description
<code>blaze-config user.name Jaromír Hradílek</code>	Changes the default blog post author to Jaromír Hradílek.
<code>blaze-config user.nickname Blackened</code>	Changes the default blog post author's nickname to Blackened.
<code>blaze-config user.email jhradilek@gmail.com</code>	Changes the email address to <a href="mailto:jhradilek@gmail.com">jhradilek@gmail.com</a> .

Table A.5. RSS Feed Settings

Command	Description
<code>blaze-config feed.baseurl http://blaze.blackened.cz</code>	Changes the URL of the blog to <a href="http://blaze.blackened.cz">http://blaze.blackened.cz</a> .
<code>blaze-config feed.posts 10</code>	Changes the number of blog posts to be listed in the feed to 10.
<code>blaze-config feed.fullposts true</code>	Enables inclusion of the whole content of a blog post to the feed.

Table A.6. Color Settings

Command	Description
<code>blaze-config color.list true</code>	Enables colors in the <code>blaze-list</code> utility output.
<code>blaze-config color.log true</code>	Enables colors in the <code>blaze-log</code> utility output.

Table A.7. Advanced Blog Post Settings

Command	Description
<code>blaze-config post.author top</code>	Places the blog post author above the post.
<code>blaze-config post.date top</code>	Places the date of publishing above the post.
<code>blaze-config post.tags bottom</code>	Places the blog post tags below the post.

Table A.8. Advanced BlazeBlogger Settings

Command	Description
<code>blaze-config core.doctype html</code>	Changes the document type to HTML.
<code>blaze-config core.extension html</code>	Changes the file extension to <code>html</code> .
<code>blaze-config core.encoding UTF-8</code>	Changes the character encoding to <code>UTF-8</code> .
<code>blaze-config core.editor 'gvim -f'</code>	Changes the external text editor to <code>GVim</code> .
<code>blaze-config core.processor 'markdown %in% &gt; %out%'</code>	Configures <code>Markdown</code> to process each blog post or a page.

## Adding a Blog Post or a Page

Table A.9. Adding a Blog Post

Command	Description
<b>blaze-add</b>	Opens an external text editor for you to write the blog post in.
<b>blaze-add release.txt changelog.txt</b>	Creates blog posts from the <b>release.txt</b> and <b>changelog.txt</b> files.
<b>blaze-add --editor nano</b>	Opens the <b>nano</b> text editor for you to write the blog post in.
<b>blaze-add --no-processor</b>	Opens an external text editor for you to write the blog post in while disabling processing it by an external application afterwards.

Table A.10. Adding a Page

Command	Description
<b>blaze-add --page</b>	Opens an external text editor for you to write the page in.
<b>blaze-add --page about.txt downloads.txt</b>	Creates pages from the <b>about.txt</b> and <b>downloads.txt</b> files.
<b>blaze-add --page --editor nano</b>	Opens the <b>nano</b> text editor for you to write the page in.
<b>blaze-add --page --no-processor</b>	Opens an external text editor for you to write the page in while disabling processing it by an external application afterwards.

## Editing a Blog Post or a Page

Table A.11. Editing a Blog Post

Command	Description
<b>blaze-edit 10</b>	Opens an external text editor for you to edit the blog post with ID <b>10</b> in.
<b>blaze-edit --editor nano 10</b>	Opens the <b>nano</b> text editor for you to edit the blog post with ID <b>10</b> in.
<b>blaze-edit --no-processor 10</b>	Opens an external text editor for you to edit the blog post with ID <b>10</b> in while disabling processing it by an external application afterwards.
<b>blaze-edit --force 10</b>	Opens an external text editor for you to edit the blog post with ID <b>10</b> in, creating an empty source file in case it does not already exist.

Table A.12. Editing a Page

Command	Description
<b>blaze-edit --page 4</b>	Opens an external text editor for you to edit the page with ID <b>4</b> in.
<b>blaze-edit --page --editor nano 4</b>	Opens the <b>nano</b> text editor for you to edit the page with ID <b>4</b> in.

Command	Description
<code>blaze-edit --page --no-processor 4</code>	Opens an external text editor for you to edit the page with ID <b>4</b> in while disabling processing it by an external application afterwards.
<code>blaze-edit --page --force 4</code>	Opens an external text editor for you to edit the page with ID <b>4</b> in, creating an empty source file in case it does not already exist.

## Removing a Blog Post or a Page

Table A.13. Removing a Blog Post

Command	Description
<code>blaze-remove 3 4 11</code>	Removes the blog posts with ID <b>3</b> , <b>4</b> , and <b>11</b> .
<code>blaze-remove --interactive 3 4 11</code>	Removes the blog posts with ID <b>3</b> , <b>4</b> , and <b>11</b> while requiring manual confirmation of each removal.

Table A.14. Removing a Page

Command	Description
<code>blaze-remove --page 2 3 4</code>	Removes the pages with ID <b>2</b> , <b>3</b> , and <b>4</b> .
<code>blaze-remove --page --interactive 2 3 4</code>	Removes the pages with ID <b>2</b> , <b>3</b> , and <b>4</b> while requiring manual confirmation of each removal.

## Listing Blog Posts or Pages

Table A.15. Listing Blog Posts

Command	Description
<code>blaze-list</code>	Lists all blog posts.
<code>blaze-list --reverse</code>	Lists all blog posts in reverse order.
<code>blaze-list --short</code>	Lists all blog posts, displaying each entry on a single line.
<code>blaze-list --number 7</code>	Lists the latest seven blog posts.
<code>blaze-list --author "Jaromir Hradilek"</code>	Lists blog posts written by Jaromir Hradilek.
<code>blaze-list --year 2009 --month 02</code>	Lists blog posts written in February 2009.
<code>blaze-list --tag release</code>	Lists blog posts tagged as <b>release</b> .
<code>blaze-list --id 11</code>	Displays the blog post with ID <b>11</b> .

Table A.16. Listing Pages

Command	Description
<code>blaze-list --pages</code>	Lists all pages.
<code>blaze-list --pages --reverse</code>	Lists all pages in reverse order.
<code>blaze-list --pages --short</code>	Lists all pages, displaying each entry on a single line.
<code>blaze-list --pages --number 3</code>	Lists the latest three pages.
<code>blaze-list --pages --id 4</code>	Displays the page with ID <b>4</b> .

## Displaying Blog Statistics

Table A.17. Displaying Blog Statistics

Command	Description
<b>blaze-list --stats</b>	Displays blog statistics.
<b>blaze-list --stats --short</b>	Displays blog statistics on a single line.

## Generating a Blog

Table A.18. Generating a Blog

Command	Description
<b>blaze-make</b>	Generates a complete directory tree of static pages, including blog posts, single pages, monthly and yearly archives, tags, and an RSS feed.
<b>blaze-make --destdir ~/public_html</b>	Generates a complete directory tree of static pages in the <b>~/public_html/</b> directory.
<b>blaze-make --verbose</b>	Generates a complete directory tree of static pages while displaying a list of created files.
<b>blaze-make --full-paths</b>	Generates a complete directory tree of static pages while including page names in generated links.
<b>blaze-make --no-rss</b>	Generates a complete directory tree of static pages while omitting the creation of the RSS feed.

## Displaying a Log

Table A.19. Displaying a Log

Command	Description
<b>blaze-log</b>	Lists all log entries.
<b>blaze-log --reverse</b>	Lists all log entries in reverse order.
<b>blaze-log --short</b>	Lists all log entries, displaying each record on a single line.
<b>blaze-log --number 5</b>	Lists the latest five log entries.

## Creating a New Theme

Table A.20. List of Available Theme File Placeholders

Form	Description
<b>&lt;!-- START-DOCUMENT --&gt;</b>	Is replaced with the document header followed by the opening HTML tag.
<b>&lt;!-- END-DOCUMENT --&gt;</b>	Is replaced with the closing HTML tag.
<b>&lt;!-- content-type --&gt;</b>	Is replaced with the Content-Type META tag.
<b>&lt;!-- generator --&gt;</b>	Is replaced with the Generator META tag.
<b>&lt;!-- copyright --&gt;</b>	Is replaced with the Copyright META tag.

## Appendix A. BlazeBlogger Quick Reference

Form	Description
<code>&lt;!-- date --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the Date META tag.
<code>&lt;!-- description --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the Description META tag.
<code>&lt;!-- keywords --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the Keywords META tag.
<code>&lt;!-- stylesheet --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the Stylesheet LINK tag.
<code>&lt;!-- feed --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the RSS feed LINK tag.
<code>&lt;!-- page-title --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with a page title.
<code>&lt;!-- title --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the blog title.
<code>&lt;!-- subtitle --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the blog subtitle.
<code>&lt;!-- name --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the author's name.
<code>&lt;!-- nickname --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the author's nickname.
<code>&lt;!-- e-mail --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the author's email.
<code>&lt;!-- year --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the current year.
<code>&lt;!-- tags --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the list of tags.
<code>&lt;!-- archive --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the list of months.
<code>&lt;!-- pages --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the list of pages.
<code>&lt;!-- posts --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the list of recent blog posts.
<code>&lt;!-- content --&gt;</code>	Is replaced with the actual content.
<code>%root%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to the root directory of the blog.
<code>%home%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to the index page of the blog.
<code>%page[id]%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to a page with the given <i>id</i> .
<code>%post[id]%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to a blog post with the given <i>id</i> .
<code>%tag[name]%</code>	Is replaced with a relative path to a tag with the given <i>name</i> .

Table A.21. List of Available Style Sheet Classes

Form	Description
<code>post</code>	A H2 tag containing the title of a blog post or a page.
<code>section</code>	A DIV tag containing a section name.
<code>information</code>	A DIV tag containing blog post meta information that are displayed above the post.
<code>post-footer</code>	A DIV tag containing blog post meta information that are displayed below the post.
<code>date</code>	A SPAN tag containing a date of publishing.
<code>author</code>	A SPAN tag containing an author of a blog post.
<code>tags</code>	A SPAN tag containing a list of attached tags.
<code>previous</code>	A DIV tag containing a link to a page with older blog posts.

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Form	Description
<b>next</b>	A DIV tag containing a link to a page with newer blog posts.
<b>more</b>	An A tag containing a “Read more” link.



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Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

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**Jaromír Hradílek** [jhradilek@gmail.com](mailto:jhradilek@gmail.com)

Added installation instructions for Arch Linux.

**Revision 1-0**    **18 February 2011**

**Jaromír Hradílek** [jhradilek@gmail.com](mailto:jhradilek@gmail.com)

The first public release of the book.

**Revision 0**    **3 July 2010**

**Jaromír Hradílek** [jhradilek@gmail.com](mailto:jhradilek@gmail.com)

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