Izzy*Soft* proudly presents the

phpDiveLog v0.4.3

Application Manual

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Administration Manual

This part of the documentation is dedicated to the site administrator, and deals with things to be done on the server. The following issues will be covered:

- Installation — How to install phpDiveLog
- Configuration — Configuration Issues
- Setting up a diver — How to setup a diver
- Directories — Directories and their permissions
- MultiUser — Multi User Issues

More issues for the site admin you will find in the CustomizationManual.

Installation

Requirements

There are a few dependencies to consider in order to use phpDiveLog:

- a Web server supporting PHP (tested only with Apache)
- PHP5 (recommended: PHP 5.2+ as loadable module for Apache - which again is the only tested variant)
- optional (for PDF support with PDL v0.3.5+) TCPDF (PHP PDF Api)
- optional (for language negotiated help pages) php5-curl

Most (if not all) Linux distribution ship the requirements along with their package manager, so it should be easy to install. On Windows it might be a bit more tricky. To test whether you meet these requirements, simply create a test PHP file containing a single line: `<?php phpinfo();?>`, put it into your document root, and call it with your browser. The resulting page will list your PHP configuration and tell you about available capabilities.

Concerning the optional TCPDF, you can grab the full distribution from their site for manual installation (which will be the only way with Windows), or use our repository (see below) for `*.deb`/`*.rpm` packages. The minimal case here includes the packages `tcpdf-api` plus `tcpdf-fonts-minimal`, but we recommend to replace the latter with `tcpdf-fonts-basic` for better UTF8 support with the available fonts. Still, the recommended variant is just ~4MB packed size - opposite to >10MB of the original distribution archive.

Installation

Recommended Installation Path

The best (and most recommended) way to install phpDiveLog is to use your Linux distributions package manager. There are `*.deb` and `*.rpm` packages available in the IzzySoft APT repository, and you can even include this repository in your APT or YUM configuration (this is described on the webpages there). Doing so, all dependencies will be resolved automatically, and installation is done by a single command (`apt-get install phpdivelog` or `yum install phpdivelog` will perform all necessary steps - for the TCPDF Api, add `apt-get install tcpdf-api tcpdf-fonts-basic` resp. `yum install tcpdf-api tcpdf-fonts-basic`).

If you can neither use `*.deb` nor `*.rpm` packages, you should download the TAR archive. Having these unpacked, change to the directories created and run `make install` ***after*** making sure that all dependencies

are met.

All these mentioned methods have at least two advantages over the manual installation:

- all files will automatically be put to the right places
- everything can be easily cleanly uninstalled (`apt-get remove phpdivelog`, `yum remove phpdivelog`, `make uninstall`)

Using `*.deb`/`*.rpm` packages with the repository moreover will allow you easy updates.

Manual Installation

If you prefer to do a manual installation, you first need to make sure all requirements are met. Then:

1. **Unpack the TAR archive** to the directory of your choice. This must either be inside your web servers document root, or linked there (and the web server configured to allow that - `FollowSymLinks` in the Apache options), or set up in your web servers configuration as an *Alias*
2. **(Re)Move the `install/` subdirectory** from that installation, since it is not needed on the server but rather on the clients. Details on this can be found in the DiverManual.
3. If you are concerned about **disk space**, you may want to remove *language files* for languages which you don't need (`lang/trans.*`). This will free some hundred kilobyte at maximum. And you must *not* delete the English language file (`lang/trans.en`), since this is the only one really required.

Help Cache

Depending on the installation path chosen, you may have to check for the `cache/` directory, which needs to be read- and writeable by the web server process. When installing from a package, the .deb/.rpm stuff should have taken care for this - but it cannot hurt to make sure. If you forget this step, don't worry: The help system will let you know

Updating

Depending on how you performed the installation, updating from a previous version of phpDiveLog can be done in different ways:

- Using your package manager (`apt-get update phpdivelog`, `yum update phpdivelog`
- using the `Makefile` (`make install`)
- manually copying the files from the Tar archive

Configuration

How to best configure phpDiveLog

Configuration of the web application mostly takes place in text files, and for the system wide configuration the relevant file is `inc/config.inc`. To provide you with an easy way for updates to later versions, where this file could be replaced, there is a special feature: If found, `inc/config_local.inc` will be included right after `inc/config.inc` and overwrite its settings. So if you want to change some settings, the best way is:

1. copy `inc/config.inc` to `inc/config_local.inc`
2. remove all settings you do not intend to change from `config_local.inc`. Feel free to remove all comments as well.

3. now, in `config_local.inc` adjust the remaining settings to the preferred values.

Big advantage of this: If there comes an update and introduces new settings, they will take effect via the new `inc/config.inc` - while your customized settings in `inc/config_local.inc` remain untouched.

Settings explained

General Settings

Some of the General Settings can be overridden by URL parameters, which is especially useful if you plan to access the dive log(s) in two different ways: directly (stand-alone), where you have the full browser window available for PDL, and integrated in a frame of your website, where space is a bit limited. So in the latter case you don't care about additional URL parameters to limit e.g. the rows per page in lists, while in the first case you want to use the additional space and have longer lists. The column *URL Override* tells you the parameter name, if available.

Setting	Default	URL Override	Explanation
$database["type"]	"csv"	-	in which way the divers data will be provided. Right now you can set this to "csv" only. In the future, there may be more formats available, such as UDDF for the Universal Dive Data Format (again a file), or even "real databases" such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
$display_limit	12	displaylimit	with pages containing lists, as e.g. the sitelist, this value will advise PDL how many entries (i.e. table data rows) to display per page. This saves you from scrolling through long pages - but of course you can set this to e.g. 999999999 and everything will fit on one page (but not necessarily one screen).
$template_set	"aqua"	tpl	to which template set PDL should default. Right now the values "aqua" and "default" are available. The visitor can overwrite this value (for his/her browser session only, of course) by selecting a different template set on the preferences page.
$lang	"en"	lang	the default language to use (if no other language was specified via the users preferences). This is a 2 character ISO code, like "en" for English or "de" for German. You can set this to any language you like - if no translations are found, PDL will fall back to English. You can tell available languages by investigation of the `lang/` directory. See the CustomizationManual for details on how to add missing translations.
$title	"Demos phpDiveLog"	-	for now the site name to be displayed in the browsers title bar. At the end of this, some page information will be added: if you e.g. set the title to "MyDiveLog", by browsing the dive #5 the browsers title probably looks like "MyDiveLog: Dive# 5" - where "Dive" could be localized even…
$enable_index	TRUE	-	whether visitors should be allowed to browse the buddylist. Needs to be set to "TRUE" if you want to use `$default_page="index"` (see below).
$default_page	"user"	-	what to do if there's no diver specified with the URL (and

			thus PDL does not know where to look for the data - normally this has to be done on the URL with the diver=nickname parameter)? Available options are "user" (`$default_user` must be set to a valid user then), "index" (display the index page with available nicks, needs `$enable_index=TRUE` - see above), and "error" (display an error message to the visitor)
cell=0x8153d60 [8,0] $default_user	cell=0x8153df8 [8,1] "demo"	cell=0x8153e88 [8,2] -	only evaluated if `$default_page="user"`: which is the default logbook we should route the request to? Must be a valid account, otherwise results in $default_page="error".

Geographical Stuff

Setting	Default	Explanation
cell=0x8154bf0 [1,0] $mapsite	cell=0x8154d80 [1,1] "Google"	If you recorded GPS coordinates with your dive sites, phpDiveLog creates a link to a given mapsite to look up the place. You may chose between "Mapquest" and "Google" (the latter refers, of course, to Google Maps)
cell=0x81559b8 [2,0] $global_kml	cell=0x8155a48 [2,1] TRUE	The "global KML file" lists all available divers KMZ files as "network links" (one link per diver) - which works fine with Google Maps. Google Earth, however, seems to request all listed network links simultaneously - which the server may interprete as DoS attack and reject some of the requests (the user can, however, reload missing files manually then in most cases). So if you are affected by this, you may turn the global KML processing off here.

Graph Settings

Setting	Default	Explanation
cell=0x8157700 [1,0] $sitepix_on_divepage	cell=0x81577a0 [1,1] 0	if you want pictures from the corresponding dive site to be generally displayed together with the pictures from the dive when viewing the dive page, set this to 1.
cell=0x81581c8 [2,0] $sitepix_first	cell=0x8158260 [2,1] 0	only has effect with `$sitepix_on_divepage` not set to "0" and decides whether site pictures precede the dive pictures (1) or follow them (0)
cell=0x8158b40 [3,0] $sitepix_separate	cell=0x8158bd8 [3,1] 0	only has effect with `$sitepix_on_divepage` not set to "0" and decides whether they are separated from the dive pictures (1) or simply added (0)
cell=0x8159508 [4,0] $sitepix_if_no_divepix	cell=0x81595a0 [4,1] 1	only has effect with `$sitepix_on_divepage` not set to "0" and decides whether site pictures will be included on a dive page if there are no dive pictures available. Other than with `$sitepix_on_divepage`, this would not include site pictures on the dive page if there are dive pictures available.
cell=0x815a748 [5,0] $use_dyn_profile_png	cell=0x815a7e0 [5,1] 0	Though the Aqua DiveLog Conduit creates graph images for the dive profiles, these images vary much in their dimensions. To keep the design more clear, you may want to generate these profiles dynamically by setting this option to "1" (see also DynamicGraphs). Note that this requires GD support in your PHP installation - plus a directory named `profiles` in each divers home, writable for the web server process. The image then will be generated in two cases: If it does not already exist, or if the profile CSV file is newer.
cell=0x815e8a8 [6,0] $schedule_graph	cell=0x815e940 [6,1] "integrated"	These graphs are not provided by the conduit, so phpDiveLog will have to generate them if you want them (which means, $use_dyn_profile_png must be enabled for this - see also

		DynamicGraphs). With the `$schedule_graph` configuration option, you can tell phpDiveLog how you want your schedule graph to be drawn: "integrated" into the profile graph (if possible, falls back to next otherwise), as a "separate" graph in the Schedule section of the page, or "none" if you don't want it at all.
cell=0x815e5c0 [7,0] $hide_schedule_table	cell=0x815e600 [7,1] TRUE	Since the graph says more than thousand table rows, you may not want to waste space on the page for the raw data. Here you can decide whether to hide (TRUE) or display (FALSE) them.
cell=0x815f260 [8,0] $values_in_statgraphs	cell=0x815f300 [8,1] "auto"	On the statistics page for each diver you also find some graphs, e.g. for dives per year. They can have the values printed within the bars - but if you are to list up statistics for more than 20 years, or have several hundreds (or even more) dives per year, this may not look as nice as you would expect - so you have the choice to: always have the values displayed in the bars ("yes"), never have them there ("no"), or let the app decide ("auto"). The latter should be fine for the average diver. Note: The values are always displayed when hovering the mouse over the corresponding bar - so don't be afraid they could be completely missing.
cell=0x8161998 [9,0] $graph_bg_transparent	cell=0x8161a38 [9,1] FALSE	This setting decides whether to use transparent background for the graphs (TRUE) or not (FALSE).
cell=0x8162000 [10,0] $ignore_zero_degrees	cell=0x81620e0 [10,1] TRUE	If you did not enter any water temperature in ADL, the conduit would export this as "0°C" - so phpDiveLog cannot decide between "no temperature entered" and "real 0°C". Though this temperature is really unlikely to be dived in, we want to leave you the questionable fun of doing so by setting this variable to FALSE.
cell=0x8163510 [11,0] $ignore_zero_degrees_comment	cell=0x81635b8 [11,1] TRUE	If `$ignore_zero_degrees` was set to TRUE, shall we place a note below the temperature graph to indicate this?
cell=0x8163d10 [12,0] $temp_stat_interval	cell=0x8163da8 [12,1] 10	Temperature intervals for the corresponding statistics graph. You may set this to either 5 or 10.
cell=0x81643c0 [13,0] $time_stat_interval	cell=0x8164458 [13,1] 10	Time interval (in minutes) for the *Dives by Duration* graph. Set this to either 10 or 20 (30 should also work).
cell=0x8164c38 [14,0] $depth_stat_interval	cell=0x8164cd8 [14,1] 5	Interval (in meters) for the *Dives by Depth* graph. Valid settings are 5, 10, and 20.

Data Transfer Settings

Setting	Default	Explanation
cell=0x81657b0 [1,0] $pwdfile	cell=0x81657e0 [1,1] "/etc/pdlpwd"	If you want to allow your buddies to transfer their divelog data using a single OS account (see MultiUser Issues), you need to set up a password file (so only the diver him-/herself can import their transfered data into the PDL installation). This file should NOT reside inside your web tree, but it must be readable by the web server. A good idea is to let this file be owned by the web servers users group, and apply read permission for the group. The web server should not have write permission to the file.
cell=0x8167948 [2,0] $transfer_dir	cell=0x81679e0 [2,1] "/home/pdl/transfer/"	The base directory for the transfered logbook data when using the "single OS user transfer" (see MultiUser Issues). This should be the directory containing the diver directories directly below it (i.e. the counterpart to the PDL diver/ directory).

Sorting and Ordering

These are the default sort settings if one enters the logbook resp. sitelist first time on the visit, and did not yet apply a custom sort (i.e. did not yet click one of the up/down arrows next to the column names). The *_order can be either "asc" or "desc". For the *_sort are the following values valid:

- logbook: date, time, location, place, rating, depth, buddy
- sitelist: location, place, depth

As with some of the General Settings, you can override these with URL parameters.

Setting	Default	URL Override	Explanation
$logbook_default_sort	"date"	sort	Sorting the logbook (dive list)
$logbook_default_order	"desc"	order	Ordering the logbook
$sitelist_default_sort	"location"	sort	Sorting the site list
$sitelist_default_order	"asc"	order	Ordering the site list

PDF Settings

If these settings shall have any effect, you need to have TCPDF installed on your server. You can download and install the full distribution from their site (>10MB zipped size), or decide to install the "stripped variant" from the IzzySoft APT/YUM repository (minimal install: ~1MB, including the API plus the font definitions - recommended install: ~4MB, including the API and the basic fonts), if your system supports `*.deb` or `*.rpm` packages.

Setting	Default	Explanation
$tcpdf_path	"/usr/share/tcpdf/"	Where the TCPDF files are installed. If you installed TCPDF from our repository, you don't need to touch this.
$pdf_page_format	"A5"	Page size to use for PDF. Valid settings are everything between A0 to A5 and B0 to B5. The default (A5) should be a good choice together with the detault for `$pdf_page_orientation` (Portrait), since you can easily print two pages on one A4 page then (letting the printer driver print 2 pages on one with multiple pages exported, it should be able to handle duplex as well).
$pdf_page_orientation	"P"	Orientation of the page: **P**ortrait or **L**andscape. The default assumes you want to print two A5 pages on one piece of A4 paper. If you have trouble to convince your printer, try A4 with landscape.
$pdf_page_gutter	25	Space to be used to file the pages into your book. PDL takes care to have it on the right side of the pages (left for odd, right for even numbers)
$pdf_page_margin	5	Space on the side opposite to the gutter
$pdf_no_profile	"dummy"	What shall be used for the dive profile if we have none available: "dummy" places a "dummy profile", "blank" just leaves the space blank.
$pdf_with_fotos	TRUE	Would you like to have some photos included with your logbook pages (if there are dive photos connected)? Setting this to `TRUE` will include the first three dive photos (if available), or all dive photos if there are less than three.
$pdf_enable	TRUE	Whether PDF functions should be available (if the API is

		found then). You can use this option to disable PDF support when you feel "too many users on the public servers play with it, and the server load increases too much", for example.
cell=0x81742b0 [9,0] $pdf_max_notechars	cell=0x8174348 [9,1] 1900	To make sure the notes fit in the template, they will be truncated when exceeding this value
cell=0x8174a38 [10,0] $pdf_chars_per_pix	cell=0x8174ad0 [10,1] 10	For each 10px picture height, we lose one line of text space - which is about 100 chars, and thus corresponds to 10 chars per pixel
cell=0x8175408 [11,0] $pdf_create_missing_graph	cell=0x81754a8 [11,1] 1	Missing profile graphs can be created on-the-fly when generating the PDF - so this setting can be overridden on the page for "mass-export". If set to "1", missing (and outaged) profiles will be (re)created. If set to "0", the static graph will be substituted (if found), or the setting of `$pdf_no_profile` will be applied.

Configuration Overrides by Divers `system.conf`

Setting	Default	Explanation
cell=0x8176e38 [1,0] $override_protection	cell=0x8176ed8 [1,1] "explicit"	How to tell which settings may be overridden by the divers `system.conf` settings. "implicit" means the behaviour as it has been until v0.4.0: all configuration variables except for those specified by `$allow_override` have been "protected" (i.e. the divers could *not* override them). In a less restrictive environment, the `$allow_override` list could get quite long - hence the new default is "explicit": all configuration variables can be overridden by the divers `system.conf` - except for those explicitly mentioned in `$protected_options`
cell=0x8178bf0 [2,0] $allow_override	cell=0x8178c88 [2,1] (depends on version)	here we define which configuration variables may be overridden by the `diver/*/system.conf` file (see divers configuration) when `$override_protection` is set to "implicit". The value of this parameter is a space separated list of options - and is completely ignored when `$override_protection` is set to "explicit".
cell=0x8179fa0 [3,0] $protected_options	cell=0x817a038 [3,1] (depends on version)	which configuration variables may *not* be overridden when `$override_protection` is set to "explicit" (otherwise, this setting is completely ignored). As `$allow_override`, this is a space separated list.

Debug Settings

Setting	Default	Explanation
cell=0x817b000 $debug_level	cell=0x817b098 [1,1] "EW"	What information shall be logged. This can be a combination of events (chose the bold letter): **E**rrors, **W**arnings, **N**otices, **A**ll. By default, errors and warnings should be reported. Notices may be useful for debugging purposes.
cell=0x817bee8 $debug_show	cell=0x817bf78 [2,1] 0	Whether debug info should be displayed in the browser window itself (1) - ***a very bad idea for "production" systems, since internal (private) information would be presented to each visitor.*** This is really simply to ease debugging - you should always turn it off (0) otherwise.
cell=0x817cf78 $debug_log	cell=0x817d098 [3,2] 1	Whether to store error messages to the web servers `error.log` file (1) or not (0). It is always a good idea to have this turned on - so you can verify if a certain error

		already exists for a while, and since when.

Miscellaneous Settings

Setting	Default	Explanation
$emoticon_file	"inc/emoticons.csv"	Emoticon definition file (see Emoticons). Comment out if you don't want to have emoticons to be used.

Diver Accounts

All things needed for a diver account can be found in the `diver/` directory: Each subdirectory here represents a diver account, the name of that subdirectory represents the divers nick.

Directory Structure

Each divers directory contains a number of subdirectories with the following structure:

```
-+ data     (holding the *.csv data files)
 + fotos
 | + dive   (fotos of the dives)
 | + site   (fotos of the dive sites)
 + images   (dive profiles generated by ADL are placed here)
 + profiles (dynamically generated dive profile graphs)
```

All the directories require at least read permission for the web server process, the (optional) `profiles` directory additionally requires it to have write permission as well to store dynamically created graph image files. If you want to use phpDiveLogs "import" facilities (useful only with multiple divers you don't want to give access to the web tree), the web server requires read and write permission to all of these directories (see the MultiUser and Directory Permissions articles).

Setting up a new diver

To setup a new diver, you can use the shipped "demo" account as template. Just copy the `diver/demo` directory to `diver/john`, cleanup the data from the `diver/john` directory (i.e. all files from the `data/`, `fotos/`, and `images/` subdirectories as well as from the `profiles/*`), and you've created a new account for "john".

For the divers configuration, please see the Divers Configuration article, since this is the divers task.

Directory Permissions

Generally, the web server process requires read permission on all directories and files of the phpDiveLog installation - otherwise it cannot serve the web pages. Depending on your configuration and intended use, it additionally will require write permission on certain directories:

- `diver/*/profiles` for dynamically created graph images
- full `diver/*` including all subdirectories and files in order to use the "data transfer with a single OS user" (see MultiUser), for those users you want to give this facility to
- `cache/` for the help system to work (which caches the information retrieved from this wiki there)

For all directories not explicitly mentioned to require write permission, you better leave them read only for the web server.

Multi User Issues

Hosting more than one divers data rises some security related questions: Probably not all of them shall have write access to your web servers directories. Moreover, you might think about adjusting some configuration parameters.

Configuration

With only one diver, you probably will set the `$default_page="user"` and `$default_user="<your_nick_here>"`, so every visitor comes directly to your log even without parameters in the URL string. With multiple users, this may be different. Possible variants include:

- leave it the same since you are the most important user
- change the default page: `$default_page="index"` so visitors coming without URL parameters will see a list of public nicks
- change the default page: `$default_page="error"` to hide all of the divers and only grant access to those who know the right parameters

The most likely solution will be one of the first two, I guess.

Data Transfer

Here we can again think of multiple solutions:

- all users have direct access to their directories, either
    - ♦ they have access to the full web tree
    - ♦ you set up FTP users for each and "chrooted" them to their directories
- all users have access to their own FTP account elsewhere on the server
- all users have access to a common single OS/FTP account

The first case is easy: Everybody simply transfers the data directly to the divers directory. No additional actions required.

The other two options require some special action: Either all their "home directories" are located directly in the same "base directory" (i.e. the `$transfer_dir` defined in the `inc/config.inc, see [wiki:AdminManual/Configuration Configuration]), or you achieve this using symlinks. After the users uploaded their data, they need to call the` import.php` with their nicks used, where they need to enter the corresponding password to run the import.

So if the import module is to be used, passwords need to be setup in the `$pwdfile` you specified in the `config.inc` file. A sample password file is provided as `install/etc/pdlpwd` so you can see its structure. For each user requiring a password, just add the appropriate line - where the "pwd" is a md5 hash of the real password. This md5 hash can me calculated using the `md5` executable on Linux/Unix machines, or using the PHP `md5` command in a simple script, like `echo md5("plain_text_password");`.

Customization Manual

Like the AdminManual, this again addresses the site admin. It shows how to customize phpDiveLog beyond the configuration file, and covers the following areas:

- Localization — Let phpDiveLog speak your language
- Templates — Affect the general Look-and-Feel

Localization

phpDiveLog already ships with translations for several languages - but except for German and English, which are maintained by the developer himself, they may either be not up-to-date, or the language you are looking for is missing completely. While this may sound hard, it is not difficult to solve.

The Translation System

Translations are read from "plain text" files in CSV format, which you find in the `lang/` directory of your PDL installation. To also serve incomplete/missing translations, phpdiveLog always falls back to English if it cannot find a term. Which means two things:

- the English translation file must be the most complete one
- if a term in your language is the same as it is in English, it can be omitted in your translation file

Editing Translations

If your language is completely missing, you best start with a copy of the `lang/trans.en` file. As you may already have noticed, the file extension represents the ISO language code, so name the copy appropriately. For example, if you want to start on an Italian translation file, name it `trans.it`. Remove all translations which will be equivalent to the English ones, and replace the remaining translations with the Italian ones.

If your language is already presented by an (incomplete) translation file, simply copy the missing lines from the English file (new terms are usually simply added to the end, so it should not be that hard to tell), and continue as in above example.

Important: Never ever remove the first line (which specifies the "column" names), or your translations won't work. The same applies to the values of the first column, since this is how phpDiveLog identifies the terms.

Adding a new Language

For this, just follow the description above — starting with the creation of a new language file. When all translation work is done, and the new file is saved to the `lang/` directory, the new language with its translations is immediately available. However, it may not have a flag associated on the preferences page. For this, generate the matching flag (or download it from somewhere). Make sure the image size is about 30x20 pixels, it is a `*.jpg` file, and its name is `lang_XX.jpg` - where XX represents the corresponding language code (for the above example, this would result in `lang_it.jpg`). Place it into the `templates/*/images` directory, and you are done.

Please, don't forget to send your language file to the project, so we can include it into the next version to be used by other people as well.

Template Sets

phpDiveLog is template driven - so if you don't like the design of the created pages, you can easily adjust it to something more suitable - either by modifying an existing template set, or by creating your own.

All relevant files are to be found below the `templates/` directory, where each directory represents a "template set". Template files are HTML files with some additional information like place holders for the content and block markers - so all you need is some HTML knowledge, and keeping the place holders and block markers intact.

To create you own template set, you could start with a copy of an existing template set. This ensures that you do not miss any place holders and/or block markers: If those are missing, your template will not work. Then simply edit the HTML in your copy with your favorite HTML editor, adjust the `*.css` file if necessary, replace some images in the `images/` subdirectory, and add the files to a new sub-directory below the `templates/*` directory.

If it's just the colors and background images you don't like, you may want to modify the `*.css` files of the template set in question, or replace the images in its `images/` subdirectory.

Diver Manual

Opposite to the AdminManual, the following pages are describing issues relevant for the diver representing his/her logbook with phpDiveLog. The following issues are covered:

- Installation — Client side installation issues
- Configuration — How to configure your phpDiveLog account
- Data Conversion — Data Conversion and Transfer
- Additional Information — Placing photos and additional descriptions

Client-Side Installation

While the installation of phpDiveLog itself is the duty of the admin, the diver also has to perform some installation tasks: We need to export the data from ADL to a format usable by phpDiveLog, and thus we have to setup the conduit.

Install the Conduit

The conduit itself is not shipped with phpDiveLog, so you have to download it from the ADL website. Further this article assumes you already did so and also installed the conduit. So this is where we start here: The conduit is installed, and you have the phpDiveLog sources unpacked on your disk. All you need from the latter is the content of the `install/adl/` directory:

- copy the contents of the `install/adl/template/` dir to ADLs `template/` dir
- copy the contents of the `install/adl/` dir to ADLs directory

Configuration

Conduit Configuration

Consult the documentation of ADL concerning the basic configuration of the `divelog.ini` file. For phpDiveLog we only assume you changed the following parameters here:

- `TablePDBFile` points to your `AquaPalm-TableDB.pdb` file
- `DivePDBFile` points to your `AquaPalm-DiveDB.pdb` file

For the other parameters, please refer to the conduits documentation.

Wrapper Configuration

To convert (and optionally transfer) the data from ADL, phpDiveLog provides the `divelog_conduit.sh` file - which is configured with the file named `config` residing in the same directory. These files are intended to be used with the Bash shell available on Linux/Unix machines, and also with Cygwin on Windows hosts. Since phpDiveLog exists, there has never been a request for a Windows script - so if you need it, you may want to open a feature request ticket (and be willing to test the result, since I don't have Windows running and thus cannot test).

As usual with Shell scripts, the configuration parameters follow the syntax "name=value", and please take care to not introduce any spaces directly next to the equal sign:

Conduit Settings

Parameter	Shipped Default	Explanation
PALMLOCALE	de_DE@euro	Don't mess this up with your PCs locale settings - we don't touch them. But if they differ from your Palms locale (which will certainly be the case if you run a current distribution with UTF-8 locale), special characters may get messed up or, in the worst case, the Java Conduit hangs if this is not set correctly. In most cases, the setting of `de_DE@euro` (Latin-1 plus Euro sign) will be the correct choice. For non-Western charsets on your Palm, you may have to experiment a bit until all special chars are drawn correctly. This setting is required by the conduit itself.
RECODEFROM	lat1	PalmOS devices use different character sets. If you encounter display problems on your divelog web pages, such as messed-up characters (German Umlauts and the like), you may want to play with this option. If not set to an empty string, the script will use the `recode` command to convert the character set to UTF8 - you just need to figure out which character set your PalmOS device is using (see also `install/charsets.txt`). Usually, a good starting point is `lat1` for newer devices (PalmOS 5 and up), or `cp1252` for older ones (PalmOS 4 and lower).
LOGDIR	log	If you did not change this in the `divelog.ini`, you can leave this as-is - otherwise place the same value here as you did there for the `LogBookPath`.
UNITS	bothunits	which kind of units you prefer - can be set either to "metric", "imperial" or "bothunits"
PROFUPD	-noprofileupdate	Creation of the dive profile PNG graphics slows down the conversion process a lot (it takes about 2/3 of the time). Luckily, starting with conduit version 0.99_7 there is a new parameter to skip this step if the PNG already exists: `-noprofileupdate`. In case you are using an older conduit version, just comment out that line in your config - or better get the latest conduit
DATEFORMAT	"%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"	just for the "progress display" on the screen to give you an idea how long which step took

Local Transfers

Parameter	Shipped Default	Explanation
USELOCAL	1	if you want to copy the files to your local webserver, set the value to "1" - otherwise to "0".
PDLBASE	/web/divelog/diver/demo	the divers directory of your local phpDiveLog installation, i.e. where the subdirectories `data/` and `images/` reside. Will certainly look like `<PDL root dir>/diver/<nickname>` - see Diver Setup in the admin manual for details.

Remote Transfers

Parameter	Shipped Default	Explanation
USESCP	0	if you want to copy the files to a remote webserver via `scp`, set the value to "1"; if you have `rsync` installed on both the client and the server, you will prefer "2" for a) faster and b) complete sync (including all your additional texts and fotos). For

		no transfers to any remote server, set this to "0".
cell=0x81b3200 cell=0x81b3340 [2,2] cell=0x81b3290 [2,1] SCPBASE	user@machine:/path_to_PDL/diver/demo	the divers directory of the ***remote*** phpDiveLog installation, i.e. where the subdirectories `data/` and `images/` on the remote server reside. Will certainly look like `<login>@www.domain.com:/<PDL root dir>/diver/<nickname>`, where `<PDL root dir>` is the base directory of the PDL webtree or, if the "single OS user transfer" is used, the home directory of that OS user - see Diver Setup in the admin manual for details and/or ask the site admin.
cell=0x81b4f80 cell=0x81b50a0 [3,2] cell=0x81b5010 [3,1] RSYNCBASE	1	this defines which source directory should be used with `rsync`. If you have no local PDL installation on your machine and/or use `USELOCAL=0`, set this to "2" which advises the script to use the ADL log dir as source. In this case, also make sure that all needed subdirectories (i.e. for the fotos, notes and texts) exist at that place! Otherwise, with a local installation of PDL, you probably don't want to keep all fotos duplicate, so set this to "1" and place all your additional foto and text files where they belong: in your local PDL diver dir - in which case you will need to set USELOCAL=1.

You can use local (`USELOCAL=1`) and remote (`USESCP=1` or `USESCP=2`) transfers independantly - if you need both, you can enable both at the same time (which would even be required for `RSYNCBASE=1`).

Site Account Configuration

The site account configuration takes place in two files located directly in your PDL home directory (i.e. `diver/your_nickname/`):

- `system.conf` — contains your preferences concerning site appearance
- `divers.conf` — contains personal information about you you want to attach to your online divelog

The `system.conf`

Optionally, each diver can override some of the systems default settings by putting a file named `system.conf` in his/her "home directory" ("home directory" refers to the `diver/<nick>/` subdirectory of the phpDiveLog installation). The syntax of this file is easy: one parameter per line in the form `var=value`. Empty lines and lines beginning with a "#" are ignored. Which system options are allowed to be overridden is defined by the site admin, so please ask the admin what you can use - and refer to the admins configuration for the syntax.

One additional parameter in the `system.conf` is `personal`. It defines whether the diver wants to display his/her personal data (see `diver.conf` below) or not. If this parameter is missing (or commented out), noone will be able to browse them via the person.php page, even if a complete `diver.conf` exists. The same applies if it is set to "0". Set `personal = 1` if you want the page to be displayed.

Furthermore, the `system.conf` contains a few parameters which only can be set on a per-diver-basis: Namely, the "user defined fields" from Aqua DiveLog?. There are two fields which you can set manually in its preferences, and they are exported via the conduit. So if you want them displayed along with your dive data, you should set the variables `userdef1` resp. `userdef2` to the title these fields should have. If then for

a dive there are data available for this field(s), they will be shown in the equipment section of the dive.

The `divers.conf`

This file, if available, must reside in the same directory as the `system.conf` file (see above). It is intended to provide data for the divers personal page, i.e. name and place of living as well as certifications.

The `diver.conf` is divided into several blocks - block names are encloses in square brackets. If you do not want to provide data for a specific block at all, you may just completely remove it (or comment it out) at all.

The `[person]` block, as the name suggests, contains the personal data. Available options in this block are `name`, `firstname`, `country`, `state`, `city` and `status` (where status means your highest certification, e.g. AOWD, DM or Instructor). You can include a photo of yours using the `foto` option also available in this block. The image used here must be stored in the `diver/*/fotos/person/` subdirectory. If you don't specify one, a "dummy" will be used instead. If you want to omit something, just delete or comment out that line. With the `buddylist` option you define whether these personal data may be included in the buddy list (if enabled by the admin) by setting it to "1" - or not, by either setting it to "0", commenting it out or removing that line completely.

With the `[certification]` block, there are stronger rules to observe. Data for a certification must include the course (i.e. the certification - makes no sense without and may include the date and place where it was gained. Thus we have three items that belong together, and we may have multiple of this groups. So we group them together by arrays. The consequence is you have to keep the three items together if they belong together, and you must not miss the square brackets at the end of the options name. Plus you have to include either none or all three options - if you don't want to publish e.g. the date, just leave the parameter blank. Otherwise, if you specify it for the next course, the parser will count it to the previous Available options in this block are `course[]`, `date[]` and `place[]`.

To add more descriptive context, you can make use of other "external sources", such as a text file in your diver "home directory". See Additional Sources for details on this.

The `public` file

If you want your data to be accessible and findable by visitors - i.e. used in the buddylist and global site index, place an additional file next to the bot configuration files and name it `public`. It's content is completely ignored (so it may be empty), but its presence will be checked at the corresponding places.

Data Conversion and Transfer

Once you've setup the conduit scripts accordingly, you simply have to change to the directory containing the `divelog_conduit.sh` script and run it without any parameters - ***after*** you got the up-to-date ADL database files from your Palm. Provided your configuration was correct, the script will do all necessary steps:

- run the conduit to convert the ADL database files to `*.csv` files
- adjust the text encoding in those `*.csv` files if necessary
- optionally transfer all data (optionally including your images etc., depending on your configuration) to the web server

If your site admin only provided you with FTP access, you may have to do the last step manually. Also, depending on the server account setup, you now *may* need to invoke the `import.php` script on the phpDiveLog website to get your data to the web dirs - ask your site admin whether you have to do so or not.

If you re-organized some dive data (especially renumbering the dives and/or sites), you may need to clean the `images/` directory (which contains the dive profile images) ***before*** you run the conduit script, to make sure they are re-created with the correct names. Of course, in this case you will also have to check your photos and text files and rename them accordingly (see AdditionalInfo for details on those files).

Placing additional Information

You may include additional information like pictures or external (plain text) files into your dive, site, and personal information, which can be done in two different ways:

- placing files with specific names in the right locations
- using special macros in your ADL dive/site notes

Dive and Site photos

You can advise phpDiveLog to automatically display fotos connected to your dives and/or divesites. PDL searches two special directories for these images: the `diver/<nickname>/fotos/dive/` directory for pictures related to dives, and `diver/<nickname>/fotos/site/` for divesite related images. It recognizes the Jpg, Gif and Png image types as valid. Descriptions are to be placed in `*.txt` files having the same name as the image they describe (see examples in the `diver/demo/fotos/` directory).

The naming conventions are taken from the ADL specifications: all dive images have the name `diveXXXXX-YYY.*`, while the site images are to be named `siteXXXX-YYY.txt` - where the `XXXXX` stand for the 5-digit dive/site number (zero-padded from the left, e.g. "00025" for dive/site number 25), and `YYY` for a 3-digit consecutive number of all images for the related dive/site. With the first phpDiveLog is able to connect the images with the according data records, using the latter you can define the order the images are displayed.

Things to consider:

- recommended size for these "thumbnails" is 192x144 pixel
- make the file extensions lower case (i.e. *.jpg|png|gif|txt)
- when re-numbering your dives, your fotos need to be renumbered accordingly
- if you want PDL to link the "thumbnail" to the original (larger) image, give the latter the same file name and place it into the "large" subdirectory of the directory the "thumbnail" was placed into

Additional descriptions for your Dives and Sites

The "external notes feature" is mainly intended to save you from editing larger stuff on your PDA - so you store only the core information in ADL, but expatiate upon them here (especially as the fields in the PDA are rather limited in size as well). To create an external "notes" field, simply place a plain text file named `diveXXXXX.txt` (for dive notes) or `siteXXXXX.txt` (for site notes) in the `notes/` subdirectory of your "diver home directory", replacing the "XXXXX" by the ID of the dive/site filled up with zeros from the left to 5 digits (e.g. a note for dive #57 would be `dive00057.txt`). This file may contain HTML formatings (e.g. for <B>old or <U>nderlining) as well as all available "tags" (see below). All double-newlines will be replaced by line breaks ("<BR>") to form paragraphs.

Make sure that all text files are using the **UTF-8** character set! For Windows, e.g. the standard editor (notepad) can save files in UTF-8 if you select "Save as", and then in the dialog you find some "encodings" box where you can select "UTF-8". With *nix, if your editor does not support this, you can use the `recode` command for this task (for details, see the man page with `man recode`).

If you like to create localized versions of your notes, you can do so for all languages that are directly supported by phpDiveLog (see the Setup page). For these, name the files as described above plus add the language code to the end of the filename, so it would be `*.txt.de` for a German, or `*.txt.ru` for a Russian text. In these cases you should ensure that the default file (without the language code) also exists, since the localized versions would only be displayed if the visitor has the given language selected on the Setup page. To ensure this, you can make use of symbolic links. If you e.g. have a German and an English description, you could either place the English one as `*.txt` and the German one as `*.txt.de` - or name the English one `*.txt.en` and create an additional symbolic link using the `ln -s <name of the English file> <name of the English file without the ".en">` command.

These files will automatically be appended to the corresponding notes fields, if they exist, as if their content would have been entered in the ADL comments fields. Additionally it should be said that you shouldn't use HTML formating to extensive (e.g. by changing background colors etc.) to not mess up the general design of the site.

Personal Information

Additional textual information for the personal page can be created similarly - but here we consider just the `diver.txt[.<lang>]` file(s) in the divers "home directory", i.e. the directory where the divers `system.conf` and `diver.conf` reside.

Image files here must reside in the `diver/<nickname>/fotos/person/`directory and be named `diverYYY.*`, where `YYY` is a consecutive number of their order, left-padded by zeros (e.g. `diver002.jpg`).

Makros in Textfiles and ADL notes

You may include additional information like pictures or external (plain text) files into your notes by using special tags which are then replaced when phpDiveLog parses your DiveLog information for display. This way you can include images and point to additional information on local and remote sites, or even include other plain text/html files stored on the machine serving your PDL files.

Embedded links are enclosed by the `[url]` and `[/url]` tags. Embedded images are enclosed by the `[img]` and `[/img]` (left aligned) or `[imgr]` and `[/imgr]` (right aligned) tags. External (text/html) files can be included by using the `[file]` and `[/file]` tags, nesting of tags (i.e. using the tags in a file included by the `[file]` tag, and using images as anchors for URLs) is possible. Everything from the opening to the closing tag (including the tags themselves) has to be on the same line (i.e. the string must NOT contain any line breaks). The syntax of the part between the tags is as follows, where square brackets mark optional and angle brackets mandatory parts:

t=0x81e4598 cell=0x81e4740 [0,1] cell=0x81e49b0 [0,2] cell=0x81e4a80 [1,0] cell=0x81e4b10 [1,1] cell=0x81e4bf8 [1,2] cell=0x81e4d28 [2,0] cell=0x81e4da8 [2,1] cell=0x81e4ea0 [2,2]

Tag	Part between the opening and closing Tag	Example
file	`[rootDir|protocol][path]<filename>`	`[file]/path/to/signatu`
url,img,imgr	`[rootDir|protocol][path]<filename>[|description]`	`[url]http://www.izzysc Website[/url]`

A special case is the `rootDir` specification, which has the syntax `~dir[@<buddy>]`, and `~dir` is a single letter, representing…

- **d**: `fotos/dive`
- **s**: `fotos/site`
- **p**: `fotos/person`
- **t**: `diver/<buddy>/text`

So giving a more complex example at the end:
`[url]http://some.divesites.homepage/|[img]~s@demo/site01234-001.jpg|Great Site[/img][/url]` should result in the given picture, linked to the given url and with the given text attached.

PDF Export Issues

Since with long descriptions not all of your texts may fit on one PDF page, you can define the "block" which should go here by using HTML comments: `<!-- PDF_START -->` means to ignore everything before that line for PDF export, and `<!-- PDF_END -->` means to ignore everything after it. As for now, you may use each of this comments only once per record. You can place them into your ADL notes field or to the "external" notes, and you can even have the starting tag in ADL and the end tag in the external notes. However, the word "record" here spans both - i.e. both notes fields together form a single one.

Resulting text will be checked against the `$pdf_max_notechars` and `$pdf_chars_per_pix` settings and truncated accordingly.

One more thing to keep in mind is: the TCPDF engine used to generate the PDFs is very picky when it comes to HTML. So take care to

- use either plain text - or XHTML if you need tags (PDL however tries to keep track to fix up your code to a certain degree)
- when using images, **always specify HEIGHT and WIDTH** - or it may be screwed up in the PDF (text length calculation may also fail then)
- humm - some more things may be added here when we find them.

User Manual

This part of the documentation is intended to assist the user visiting the PDL website to deal with the sites information: Navigating through the pages, finding the required information, and so on. It covers the following chapters:

Page Navigation

These pages will show you how to navigate through all the information provided with you PDL installation:

- Main Navigation: The *main navigation* bar
- Context Navigation: The *context navigation* bar
- List Navigation: Navigating in lists

Main Navigation

Using the navigation tabs, you can navigate through the sections of the application. The navigation bar has different elements, depending on the "mode" of the application which you can switch with the first icon. PDL has two modes of operation: the "Logbook" mode, and the "Global" mode. If you don't find a single icon without description as the first element in the navigation bar, the website administrator may have disabled the "Global" mode, or none of the divers has opened his data for public access. Otherwise, you can use that single first icon to switch between the modi.

Logbook Mode

In the "Logbook" mode, following tabs are available to the visitor:

Tab	Description
Dives	This tab brings you to the dive index, which is most probably the page you see first when coming to this site. The dive index list up all dives of the given buddy and provides you with links to the details, which is why we call this page "dive list", too.
Stats	Here you will find some statistics for the selected dive logbook.
Sites	Brings you to a list of all sites listed in this dive logbook. As with the "Dives", this list provides links to more details (see below).
<BuddyName>	If this tab is available, the owner of the selected logbook provides some personal details you can browse here.
Prefs	Your (the visitors) preferences for this application. Here you can define the look-and-feel for this site (well, up to some degree and chose the language you prefer the information in.
PDF	This brings you to a form which lets you export all your dives, sites, and stats to PDF for printing.
Help	Brings you to the corresponding help page

Global Mode

If the admin of this site decided to enable the global mode, you can switch here by clicking on the first single icon in the navigation bar (see above). Then, the navigation bar will contain the following items:

Tab	Description
Divers	This opens a list of all divers registered with this site, who decided to open their dive logbooks to the public. Links to their logbooks are provided.
Sites	Brings you to a global list of all public available divesite descriptions, collected from all dive logbooks of the site.
Prefs	Your site preferences, as described above.

Context Navigation

On the details pages for dives and sites, you find the *Context Navigation Bar* once below the main navigation, and a second time at the end of the page. Here you not only have the possibility to switch to the previous/next record, but depending on available data and on configuration settings, one or more of the following icons offer you context related links:

- If PDF Support is available and enabled by the admin, you will find a PDF icon in the context navigation bar. This can be used to generate (and download) this dives/sites information in PDF format.
- If the dive record contains a buddy, the buddy icon brings you to a list of dives with this buddy.
- In case a location is part of the data on that page, two icons bring you to a list of sites resp. dives at that location.
- Similarly, the place icon brings you to a list of dives at the given place.

Navigating in Lists

Lists usually are split into multiple pages - to save you from scrolling really long lists with several hundreds (or even thousands) of rows - so you need a way to navigate within the lists. Where the detail pages have the Context Navigation, in lists you will find the page navigation element. It is pretty self explaining:

There are icons (left/right arrows) to bring you to the previous or next, as well as to the first resp. last page of the list. Some of them may be grayed out and have no link - which means there is no corresponding page (e.g. there is no previous page to the first, and no next page to the last). Between the arrows pointing to the left (first and previous page) and those pointing to the right (next and last page) you will find a row of numbers. You may already have guessed so: Number 5 brings you to page number 5, etc. If there are more pages than would fit into the bar, some of them will be missing in this row - which is indicated by dots. Usually, you should see all page numbers close to the one you are currently on, so you can quickly navigate there.

Dive Logbook

This chapter deals with the dives of the displayed logbook, and covers the following items:

- List of Dives
- Details for a selected Dive

Dives Index

The dive index lists up a summary of all dives recorded in the current logbook. To make this page more handy, the site andministrator and/or the logbook owner will have limited the count of dives displayed on one

page. In this case, the table header provides you with links to the first/last and previous/next page.

Each data row in the table represents one dive record and provides you with the following links:

- First column (with the dive number) links to the dive details. In the last column, a camera icon indicates that there are images linked with the details.
- The dive location links to a list of all dive sites for this location that are recorded in any of the public logbooks of this installation
- The dive site itself links to details about the dive site from the currently displayed logbook.
- The footer of the page contains a link to the phpDiveLog homepage

Furthermore, up/down arrows in the table header allow you to change the sorting of the list.

Dive Details

As the name suggests, this page gives you the details on the selected dive. Depending on the information the diver (not) recorded, some of the following items may be missing:

- Conditions: wheather, currents etc.
- Equipment used
- Graphic of the dive profile
- Divers notes on this dive
- Foto collection

The fotos may be thumbnails which are linked to images with a higher resolution, and the description itself may contain links to further information. Both will normally open in a new browser window, unless the logbook owner explicitly defined it otherwise.

Dive Sites

This chapter deals with the sites the currently selected diver was diving at, and covers the following details:

Site Index

Here are all dive sites from the current logbook listed. Navigation is the same as with the Dive Index, and the icon in the last column is the indicator of associated images here as well. The only link provided here is the site ID in the first column, which brings you to the details page for the selected site.

Site Details

Here you find the details for the selected divesite. This may include some general geographic information, additional notes and a photo collection - if the the logbook owner provided these details. For the images and links applies the same as described with the dive details.

If the diver provided the GPS data for this site (which is indicated by a rotating globe instead of a static one), a click on the globe next to the sites name will open a new browser window. In that window you will then find a map with the dive sites position marked - which may be useful to plan your own dives here.

Statistics

On this page you find the statistics for the selected logbook. This includes some statistic values at the top of the page, as well as some statistic graphs (if the PHP installation of the site contains support for the graphics library).

The graphs are pretty self explaining, so there's not much to describe at this place. The administrator (and probably the logbook owner as well, if permitted by the administrator) may have defined different settings e.g. for the intervals - so don't wonder if it does not look the same in different logbooks.

One thing you may wonder could be the different sum of dives in the temperature graph: Due to the fact that ADL sets the temperature value to "0°C" if no temperature was given, PDL can be configured to ignore this value. It also offers to place a note for this - but since this is optional, the note may be missing.

Global Mode

If the Admin enabled the *Global Mode*, and multiple divers share this installation plus permitted "public access" for their log books, this allows you to find information from multiple log books:

- Diver/Buddy List
- Global Site Index

Global Site Index

When you select this tab, it will bring you to a list of locations gathered from all public logbooks on this installation. The header of the table provides you with links to navigate between the pages, if there are multiple pages available. A click on the locations name brings you to the list of all sites at that location - how many sites you can expect on that page is told by the column next to the location.

Once you selected the location to browse, the next table lists you all sites found with this installation together with the information, in which divers logbook we found the sites. In order to view the site description details, just click the ID displayed in the first column. To view information of the diver him/herself, simply click on the corresponding nick name.

Global Diver/Buddy List

This page lists up all publically available Dive logbooks for this installation. A click on the divers nick name brings you to the Dive Index of his/her logbook. If you find an icon in the last column, this indicates that there's a personal picture available on his/her personal page.

PDF Export

Introducing PDF Export to PDL meant to give you the possibility to print your logbook. However, you can of course also use a PDF export to carry with you or to present it somewhere where there's no internet connection. And while from the corresponding detail pages you only can export data from the current page, the PDF Export page allows you to export all or selected pages together.

We tried to consider a lot of requirements when designing this functionality: Export for presentation or for printing. Printing on duplex capable and non capable printers. Different ways to prepare duplex printing for non-capable printers. Quite a lot of thoughts and work went here, as you can imagine.

Moreover we tried to put more context sensitive help directly into the page - while still keeping it simple and clear. This was achieved using the HTML *TITLE* attribute. So before you go nuts on what to select: Calm down, move your mouse over the questionable option, and keep it there. You will see a small pop-up giving you some background information. And all that without any Javascript involved

The details integrated there are quite short, so all browsers can handle it (some cannot cope with too long "titles"). Hence, you shall find some more detailed information here:

t=0x821a300 cell=0x821a3f8 [0,0] cell=0x821a488 [0,1] cell=0x821a5d8 [1,1]

Option	Explanation
cell=0x821a548 [1,0] Pages	Here we wanted to give you the option to print all or selected pages. If you leave one of the fields blank, it is substituted with the first resp. last record. Which means: Leave both fields blank to export all. As simple as possible.
cell=0x821b420 [2,0] Duplex handling: None	cell=0x821b550 [2,1] This option is intended for "presentation PDFs" as well as for printers capable to handle duplex printing themselves: All records will be arranged in their numerical order. No empty pages shifted in, no numbers shuffled. All other duplex options are intended for printing with non-duplex printers only (or if you don't trust or don't want to use your printers duplex function)
cell=0x821ca98 [3,0] Duplex handling: Inner Gutter	cell=0x821cc18 [3,1] Here we take care all records will be ordered in a way guaranteeing they can be printed double-sided (i.e. you use both sides of the paper) on the "usual paper" (e.g. DIN-A4, while the pages are in DIN-A5), and you only need to cut the paper in the middle to get the correct pages. This applies to the following duplex options as well. The special here is: the "gutter" (i.e. the wider part of the page border, where you usually make the holes to file it into your folder) will always point to the middle of the paper.
cell=0x821cbd8 [4,0] Duplex handling: Outer Gutter	cell=0x821cd58 [4,1] Like the previous item, just the other way round concerning the gutter: here the smaller border points to the middle of the paper.
cell=0x821f508 [5,0] Duplex handling: Side Gutter	cell=0x821f688 [5,1] Again the same, but the gutter will always point to the same side of the paper.
cell=0x821fc08 [6,0] Include Fotos	cell=0x821fce8 [6,1] Whether you want the (first up to 3) photos of the records to be included with the resulting PDF. If it is for presentation, you certainly will. For printing, it may depend - but the choice is yours!
cell=0x8220b20 [7,0] Missing Graphs	cell=0x8220c00 [7,1] PDL supports dynamically created graphs. This means, they are created on demand - other than those the conduit already provides. So if they have not yet been created, they can either be substituted by the "static" ones from the conduit (or a dummy graph/empty image if this is also missing) - or you can let them be created on the fly. When exporting an entire, large logbook, this may lead to a browser timeout (in which case you just need to reload the page as often until the last graph was created). So if you are in a hurry, you can just say "No" here.

Finally, there are three buttons. Not necessary to say that, depending which one you press, the corresponding information will be exported: Either Dives, Sites, or Statistics. Since the latter is just a single page, all above options are irrelevant for this one.

Filter/Search

This page offers you the facility to filter the records displayed in lists - which is pretty much the same as searching for records, with the only difference that the filters remain active until you explicitly reset them. To clear the filters away, just click the filter tab a second time while the filter page is displayed.

The Filter/Search page is divided into two blocks: In the first one you can search for dives, the second one searches for sites. You just must enter values in those fields you want to restrict by, leaving the others empty. All your specifications will be connected with a logical *AND* - which means, all of the specified conditions must be met for a record to be displayed. Hovering your mouse pointer over a field gives you closer

information.

There are different comparison operators offered for your convenience. Most of them will be quite clear, like the "=" or "<" operators when working with numbers. You may always specify complete or incomplete values, depending on the desired results. Keep in mind that with an incomplete value and the "=" operator, your result set will certainly be empty With the "LIKE" operator, you will certainly use an incomplete value - however, you must not use any wildcards anywhere (also not the percent sign with the "LIKE" operator), since they will not be recognized as such but interpreted literally.

Preferences

On the preferences page, you may set up how PDL will present you the data. This setup includes the selection of a template set ("Skin"), and your favorite language. The latter one is used for the item names; the divers information will not be translated. Except if (s)he provided special information for the selected language, which is possible for the dive and dive site notes.

Appendix

This is the "Appendix" to the manual, containing additional information not fitting into one of the other sections. The following topics are covered here:

- IzzySoft — who stands behind the application
- phpDiveLog — Short information about the application
- DynamicGraphs — the feature of dynamically created graphs
- Emoticons — using emoticons (smileys and the like)

IzzySoft

IzzySoft was founded in 1995 as a sideline to the owners study of computer sience (and, of course, to fund it somehow). In the early years, IzzySoft mainly served web development and configuration/installation issues for computers and small networks.

The focus changed in 2002/2003, when the last "normal employment" ended and the founder decided to start freelancing for 100%. Since then, IzzySoft concentrates on Oracle support. This includes the service on site (installation, configuration, tuning, etc.) as well as some pieces of software provided to the public under GPL - like this project you are watching right now.

More information

- IzzySoft Homepage
- IzzySoft Oracle stuff
- IzzySoft Software page
- IzzySoft *.deb/*.rpm repositories

phpDiveLog

What is phpDiveLog?

phpDiveLog displays the information of your Palms AquaDiveLog logbook based on CSV files you generate with the Java Conduit shipped with AquaDiveLog. Providing some "magics" it allows you to combine these data with additional information, such as pictures or other external data sources.

As for now, phpDiveLog offers you no features to edit these data. But it provides you with facilities to display…

- …the Dive Logbook. Here you browse through the list of your dives (in the config file, you may specify how many entries should be displayed per page). For detailed information, a click on the dive# brings you directly to the log books entry.
- …the Dive Statistics, which show you some basic stats about your dives, such as max/avg depth and divetime etc.
- …the Dive Sites Information, which provides you with a list of your dive sites. Again, a click on the site# brings you to the details page
- …all Dive Sites in Google Maps or Google Earth with a single click
- …the Divers Information, where you can define some "about me" items

Additionally, you also can export your dive and site information to PDF - in order to maintain a "paper version" of your logbook.

What are the requirements to use phpDiveLog?

For data conversion from AquaDiveLog you need to have a Java interpreter installed (refer to the AquaDiveLog documentation for details). phpDiveLog itself only requires a running web server with PHP (version 4 or higher) support.

Where can I find more information?

- in the Demo
- within the downloaded files
- on the AquaDiveLog Homepage
- at Freshmeat you also find a project page for phpDiveLog

Dynamically generated graphs

phpDiveLog optionally can generate dynamical graphs, if you configured it accordingly (see Configuration). In some cases this is to replace graphs which are provided by the conduit of ADL, in other cases these are providing additional information:

Dive Profiles

These are usually provided by the conduit - but the images created that way differ in size and sometimes don't fit the layout and/or design of the pages. So we left it to the site admin (and/or diver) which ones are preferred: With the `$use_dyn_profile_png` parameter of the Configuration (and optionally also the divers `system.conf`) you can define which ones to use.

Dive Schedules

These are not provided by the conduit - but with PDL, you can integrate them into the profile graph, or display a separate schedule graph. If you use this graph, you can even decide to disable the schedule table, since the graph gives the same information in a more decent way.

Statistic Graphs

These are what you may be used to by ADLs statistics plugin - but they are not handled by the conduit. So PDL offers you to create them, to spice up its statistics page. You can even decide to have transparent backgrounds be used with them. Beside beefing up the statistic page, they give you statistic information at a glance, so you do not need to compare numbers - visual information is easier to catch

Emoticons

To spice up your descriptions, phpDiveLog offers you the possibility to use emoticons (smileys and the like). For this, you need to set the emoticon definitions file in your configuration (see configuration).

An example definition file is shipped (and configured with the default configuration). You are free to use your own replacement by pointing to a different file with the same structure, which is easy to create: it is a simple CSV file with two columns.

For the emoticons in your descriptions to be recognized, make sure they are surrounded by white-spaces (i.e. spaces, tabs, line breaks). They need to "stand alone", to make sure no other text parts are mistaken as emoticons.