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# SemanticScuttle



*Tap the Web!*



The Open Source Bookmarking Tool

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## Copyright

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Document version:	0.7
Document date:	6. July 2009
SemanticScuttle version:	0.93
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### Interesting Links:

- SemanticScuttle: <https://sourceforge.net/projects/semanticscuttle/>
- Information on SemanticScuttle on the wiki: <http://semanticscuttle.wiki.sourceforge.net/>.
- Andreas Keller provides some useful information (german language only!): <http://akeller.eu/>.
- On [http://sourceforge.net/forum/forum.php?forum\\_id=759510](http://sourceforge.net/forum/forum.php?forum_id=759510) other SemanticScuttle users may help you in case you encounter any problems.
- For further documentation, read <http://semanticscuttle.wiki.sourceforge.net/>.

## Part 1: Getting Started



This is a documentation about the social bookmarking platform SemanticScuttle. It is divided into three parts. The **first part** of this manual is reserved for novices to the field. They may learn about the basics of social bookmarking: what is a bookmark, what is a tag, how can tagging help? The **second part** explains the everyday use cases of SemanticScuttle. Experienced web users may understand SemanticScuttle without these explanations. The **third part** is for advanced users and administrators.

## About SemanticScuttle

SemanticScuttle is a open-source **social bookmarking web application**. A social bookmarking tool like del.icio.us, Mr. Wong, or StumbleUpon allows users to collectively bookmark web pages indexing them with tags (i. e. terms freely chosen).

Each user has his own bookmark collection. He can add new ones, modify existing, remove obsolete ones, and export them for later use. All individual bookmark collections together result in a large pool of knowledge.

SemanticScuttle is based on [Scuttle](#)<sup>1</sup>. SemanticScuttle explores new exciting features that enrich the interconnections between the semantic structures of the bookmarks. Some of these new features are:

- Each bookmark and tag may be given a public description. Every user is able to modify this description until the bookmarking community agrees on one meaning.
- The user may define relations between tags (inclusions; see page 16)
- The user may also define synonyms. Every user has his own ideas about the ideal tags for a bookmark. The synonyms make it possible to find all bookmarks with a certain meaning, even if different words are tagged (see page 16).

A second advantage of SemanticScuttle is that it may be freely used on any server for any purpose. Any community may set up its own bookmarking service. A book club for example may share bookmarks about creative writing and literature.

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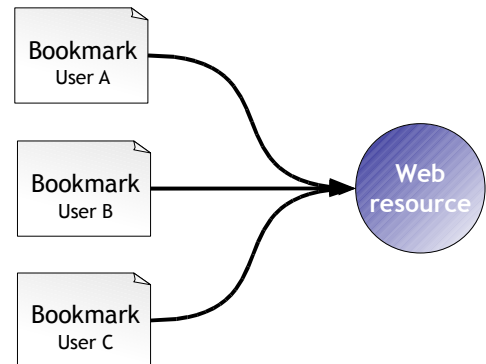
<sup>1</sup> an open-source clone of [Del.icio.us](#) whose development is [frozen today](#).

## Basic Concepts

### Bookmarks

A bookmark is a reference to any web resource. In SemanticScuttle a bookmark is composed of:

- URL (i.e. the address of the resource in the web) of the bookmark (mandatory)
- **Title and description**
- Personal **title** (mandatory)
- Personal description
- A **private note**. This is a description only visible to the owner
- Private **description** which only visible to friends (see sections about Privacy and Watchlists).
- **Tags**
- **Privacy setting** that defines who is allowed to see the your bookmark. The default setting is "public".



While the web resource exists only once, a bookmark may be owned by several users. To make it more confusing, each user may give that bookmark an individual title, description, and tags. The "identity" of the bookmark however is set by the web address.

### Tags

A tag is a keyword assigned to a bookmark. Tags are chosen arbitrarily and personally by the creator of a bookmark.

Tags are crucial in social bookmarking. Tags have several purposes:

- They add information to the bookmark. This information facilitates the search.
- They add a structure to the bookmarks of several users. Bookmarks that share tags are supposed to be more similar than others. This leads to clusters of bookmarks.

From this bookmark clusters another property develops. The user can "brachiate" from tag to tag and - in doing so - detect further interesting resources. The advantage is that you do not need to know the specific names of these tags.

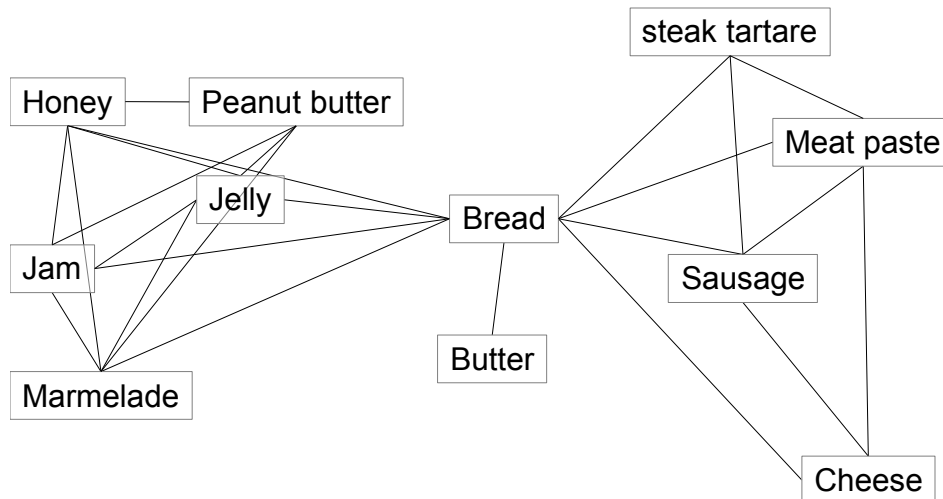


Figure 1: Two clusters of tags

A list of tags is often depicted as **tag cloud**. In such a tag cloud the tags are listed alphabetically. The frequency of a tag is shown with its font size. Thus both finding a tag by alphabet and by popularity is possible. You may click on a tag in the cloud. This will open a new list of bookmarks which all carry the clicked tag. SemanticScuttle uses different kinds of tag clouds. The **recent tags** are those tags the users have recently defined. They give you information about the topics people are currently interested in. The **menu tags** are tags featured by users (see section Menu Tags). The popular tags are those that users most frequently assign to their bookmarks.

## anchors

SemanticScuttle uses anchors to format the description of a bookmark. Any user-defined anchor is possible but (as recommended by SemanticScuttle) the most useful information may be: **author**, **address**, and a **description**.

The following example shows a bookmark with three anchors: an **author**, a **description**, and an anchor named **user-defined**. You may define those anchors in the description field when you specify the details of a bookmark (see Add a Single Bookmark or Edit bookmarks).



Figure 2: A tag cloud showing those tags users have recently searched for.

Rote Zwiebeln vom Grill

**author** Max Mustermann

**description** This recipe for grilled onions is ideal as an accompaniment to grilled meat. The sweet pungency of the onions harmonizes excellently.  
This is text without an anchor.

**user-defined** user-defined description

[http://www.huettenhilfe.de/rezept-rote-zwiebeln-vom-grill\\_2498.html](http://www.huettenhilfe.de/rezept-rote-zwiebeln-vom-grill_2498.html)

by you - Edit - Delete (10-06-2009)

Figure 3: Example - bookmark with three descriptions anchors: author, description, and user-defined.

## Privacy and Watchlists

SemanticScuttle allows three levels of privacy. Firstly, each user can grant access to a bookmark to everyone (setting "public"). All users can see this bookmark. Secondly, each user can have private bookmarks. A private bookmark can only be accessed by the owner.

Thirdly, SemanticScuttle knows **watchlists**. Users can set other users to their watchlist. All the people you set on your watchlist are considered as "friends". You can grant them access to certain bookmarks that no-one else can see (see Figure 4).

- Like all users, watchlist users can see all public bookmarks.
- Watchlist users also see bookmarks that are restricted the "all users from the watchlist".
- But no one can see the private bookmarks. An exception to this rule are the administrators of your SemanticScuttle installation, provided that your SemanticScuttle installation grants them the necessary rights (see more in Users Groups, below).

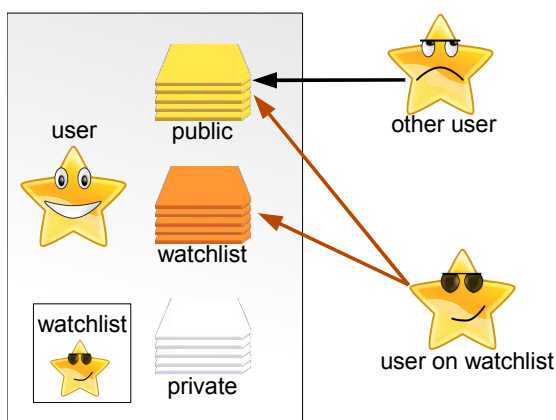


Figure 4: A user on your watchlist can see more bookmarks.

## Users Groups

There is the administrator of SemanticScuttle. But "above" this admin there is also the administrator of the web server. Finally, there are the users (see Figure 5). All users are equal, but administrators have more rights (of course). Only an admin of the web server may promote someone to admin of SemanticScuttle. They also set the basic configuration of SemanticScuttle. This includes the definition of featured menu tags (see Menu Tags, below).

The SemanticScuttle admins have certain privileges:

- The SemanticScuttle admin may define e. g. menu tags (see Menu Tags, below).
- They can see and edit all bookmarks of all users. If a web server admin has set the according configuration this includes private bookmarks (see Configure, below).
- They can remove a user from SemanticScuttle (see User and Bookmark Administration, below).
- They can validate bookmarks (see User and Bookmark Administration, below).

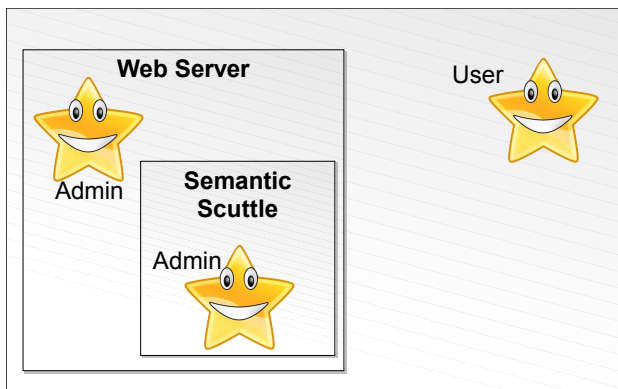


Figure 5: Different roles in the infrastructure of SemanticScuttle



## Part 2: Everyday Tasks



### How to Enter SemanticScuttle

When you access SemanticScuttle it welcomes you with a page as depicted in Figure 6.

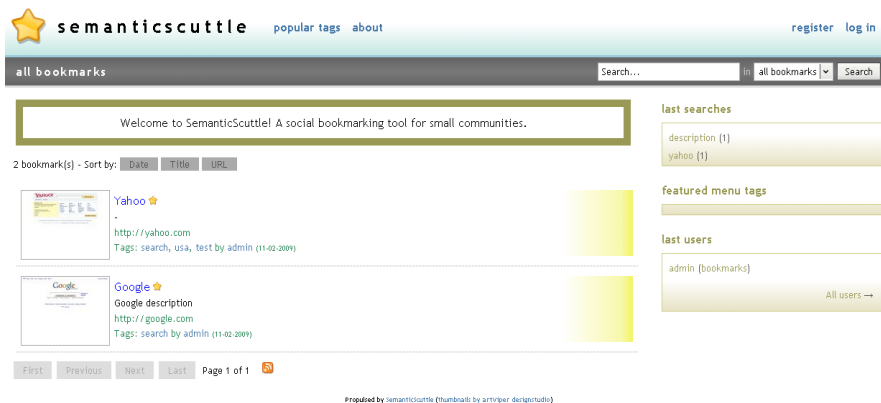
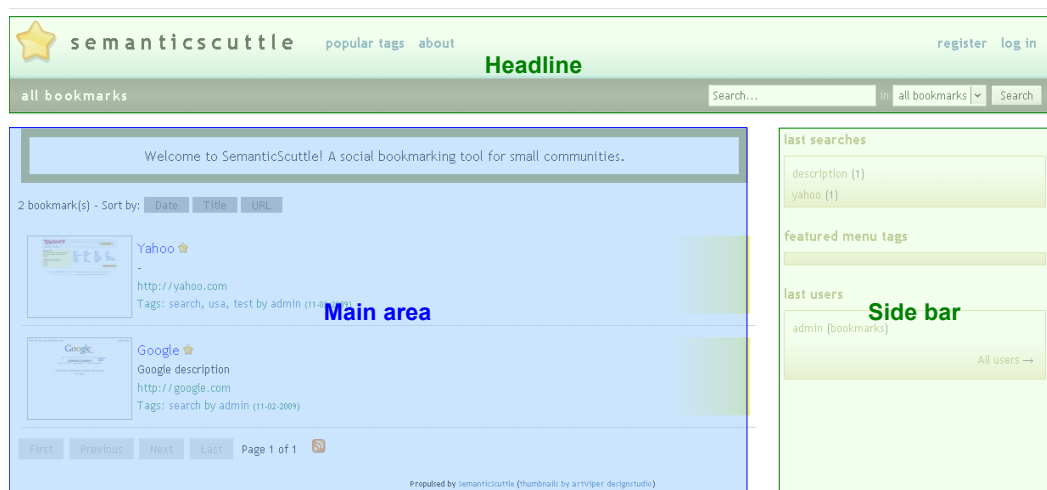


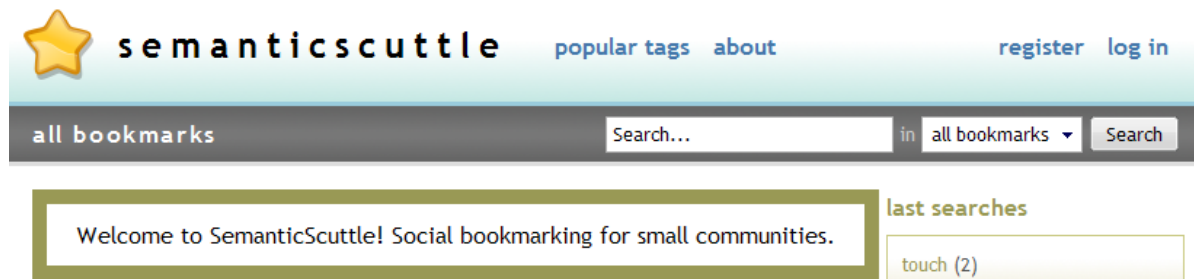
Figure 6: The welcome screen of SemanticScuttle.

The most important areas are the headline and the main area. They are always present.

- The headline is mainly used for navigation and search.
- The main area provides means to complete any kind of task. In most cases, the main area displays a list of bookmarks. But you may also define new bookmarks or edit your profile
- The side bar is only used when the main area displays bookmarks. It displays tag clouds.



## Registration



Click on the item "register".

The following form opens (Figure 7). You need to enter a user name, a password, an e-mail address.

- This is the name that identifies you on SemanticScuttle. Your user name must meet the following conditions:
  - it is not being used by someone else.
  - it is not a reserved user name (which are usually the names "watchlist" and "all"). In any case, SemanticScuttle will feed you back if you have to select another user name.
  - it must be between 4 and 24 characters long.
  - it must not contain special characters. Allowed are letters, underscore, and digits.
- The password must be at least 6 characters long. Apart from that, it may be chosen freely. For your own safety, please use a password with upper, lower case letters, and even special characters.
- The e-mail address is important if a user forgets his password. Without an e-mail address, the admin cannot send him a new one.

Finally, answer the antispam question, click "register" and you are in.

 The screenshot shows the registration form on the SemanticScuttle website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a yellow star logo, the text "semanticscuttle", and links for "popular tags" and "about". On the right side of the navigation bar are links for "register" and "log in". Below the navigation bar is a dark grey bar with the word "register" in white. Below this bar is a message: "Sign up here to create a free SemanticScuttle account. All the information requested below is required." The form contains the following fields:
 

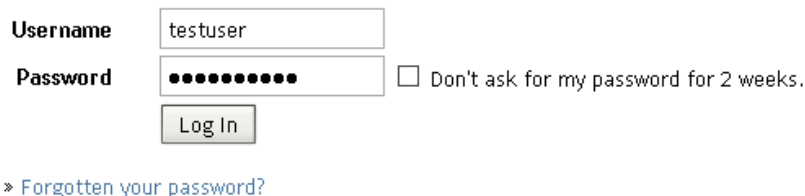
- Username:** A text input field with the value "lwenzel".
- Password:** A password input field with 8 dots.
- E-mail:** A text input field with the value "lisa.wenzel@uid.com".
- Antispam question:** A text input field with the value "semanticscuttle".

 Below the form fields is a "Register" button. At the bottom of the page, there is a small link that says "Powered by semanticscuttle".

Figure 7: The registration form

## Login

To log in enter user name and password and confirm with the button "Log in" (see Figure 8). If you check the switch "Don't ask for my password for 2 weeks", SemanticScuttle will save a cookie on your computer. With this cookie the manual log-in may be avoided for two weeks.



Username testuser

Password ●●●●●●●● ☐ Don't ask for my password for 2 weeks.

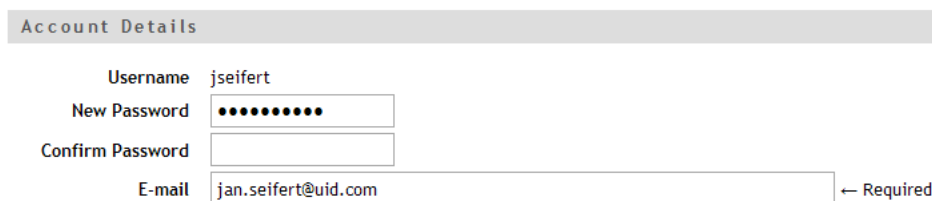
Log In

[» Forgotten your password?](#)

Figure 8: The log-in screen

If you have forgotten your password, SemanticScuttle can generate a new one. Click "> Forgotten your password". A new form opens. Now enter user name and e-mail address of your account and SemanticScuttle will e-mail your new password to you.

## Your Profile



Account Details

Username jseifert

New Password ●●●●●●●●

Confirm Password

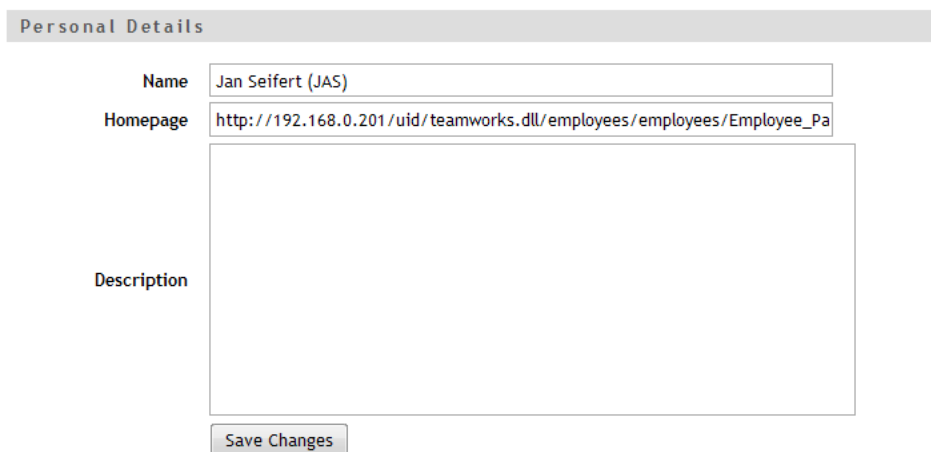
E-mail jan.seifert@uid.com ← Required

Figure 9: The account details of a profile specify your SemanticScuttle identity.

On each page of SemanticScuttle is a link to your profile (see e. g. Figure 11). Each profile comprises two groups of information.

The **account details** that give you a unique identity in SemanticScuttle. These data is not visible to other members.

The **personal details** are optional. They are useful to tell something about yourself and especially your interests. Other members of SemanticScuttle can see your personal details. They can evaluate whether they share your interests and may look in your collection for other interesting bookmarks they do not yet know of.



The screenshot shows a form titled "Personal Details" with a grey header bar. Below the header, there are three input fields: "Name" with the value "Jan Seifert (JAS)", "Homepage" with the value "http://192.168.0.201/uid/teamworks.dll/employees/employees/Employee\_Pa", and "Description" which is an empty text area. A "Save Changes" button is located at the bottom of the form.

Figure 10: The personal details are not mandatory. You may edit something to tell a little bit more about yourself.

### Add a Single Bookmark

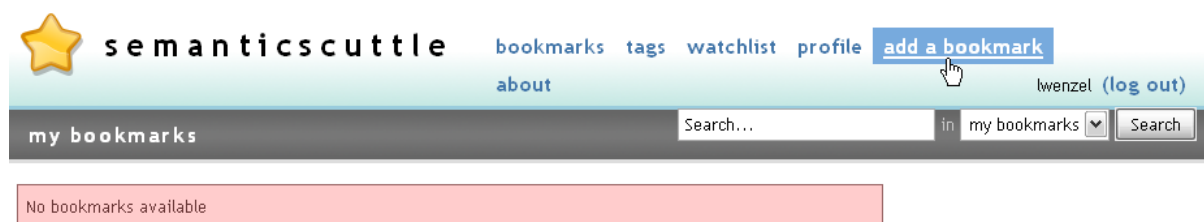


Figure 11: The view on your collection after registration. You do not yet have any bookmarks.

You must be logged in to enter new bookmarks. If you are, you may simply click on "add" and the a form opens (see Figure 12). In this form you define (from top to bottom) the web address, the bookmark title, a description, and a few tags. You may simply add tags by clicking on the items in the tag cloud below the form.

Optionally a private note can be set. This hide behind the link "Add Note" behind the label of the description (Figure 12 does not show this, here the private note has already been opened). Finally you may want to change the privacy setting to something different than "public". When you are finished, "Save Changes" will save the bookmark to your collection.

**Address**

**Title**

**Description**

[author]Max Mustermann[/author]  
[description]This recipe for grilled onions is ideal as an accompaniment to grilled meat. The sweet pungency of the onions harmonizes excellently.[/description]  
This is text without an anchor.  
[user-defined]user-defined description[/user-defined]

**Private Note**

**Tags**

Note: use ">" to include one tag in another. e.g.: europe>france>paris

Note: use "=" to make synonym two tags. e.g.: france=frenchcountry

**Privacy**

[\(edit common description\)](#)

Figure 12: The form to enter a new bookmark.

## Import Bookmarks

You may already have a big collection of bookmarks. To enter these one by one would be rather cumbersome. For this reason, SemanticScuttle has an import function.

**Import**

- [Import bookmarks from bookmark file](#) (Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox and Netscape)
- [Import bookmarks from del.icio.us](#)

Figure 13: The access to the bookmark import is available using "add a bookmark".

Adding bookmarks is quite simple. You need a file with your bookmark collection. Click "add a bookmark" in the header of SemanticScuttle and open the "add" page. Two links are available at the bottom of the page (see Figure 13).

**File**

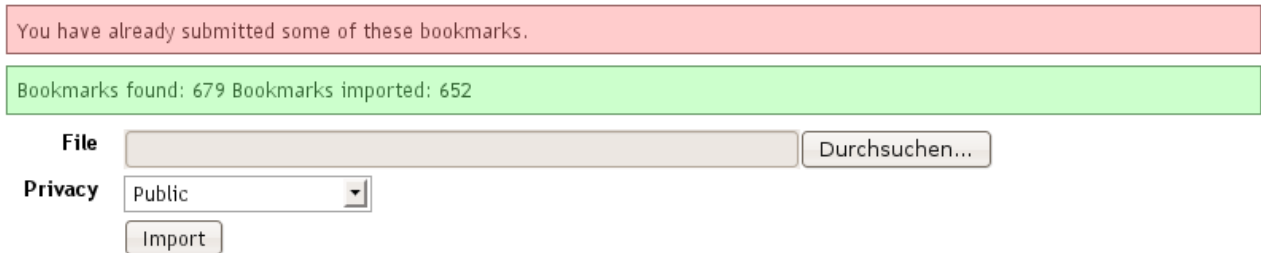
**Privacy**

Figure 14: Import bookmarks from a file

You may import bookmarks from two sources:

**Browser import.** Web browsers use a HTML file to store exported bookmarks. Importing bookmarks from the browser unfortunately omits the complete folder structure. Unless you have defined tags, your bookmarks will not have any tags. You need to go through them one by one and define the tags. If you cannot tell, which bookmarks are still without a tag, you may search for these orphans (see Orphans: Untagged Bookmarks, below).

**Del.icio.us import.** del.icio.us uses XML files to backup bookmarks. SemanticScuttle can import these XML files.



You have already submitted some of these bookmarks.

Bookmarks found: 679 Bookmarks imported: 652

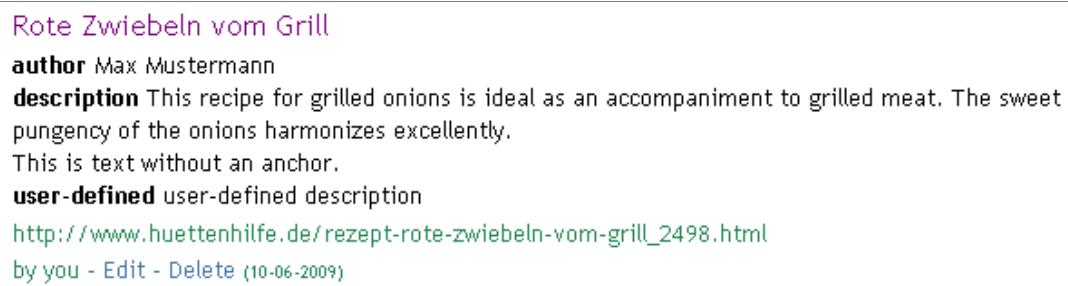
File

Privacy

Figure 15: Successful import of bookmarks. Still, SemanticScuttle refused to import some of the bookmarks because they were already in the collection.

## Edit

Any bookmark may be changed. You can edit a bookmark when you click "Edit" in the list.



Rote Zwiebeln vom Grill

**author** Max Mustermann

**description** This recipe for grilled onions is ideal as an accompaniment to grilled meat. The sweet pungency of the onions harmonizes excellently. This is text without an anchor.

**user-defined** user-defined description

[http://www.huettenhilfe.de/rezept-rote-zwiebeln-vom-grill\\_2498.html](http://www.huettenhilfe.de/rezept-rote-zwiebeln-vom-grill_2498.html)

by you - Edit - Delete (10-06-2009)

Figure 16: The link "Edit" in the last line lets you change the bookmark. Clicking "Delete" lets you remove it from your collection.

## Delete

If you want to remove a bookmark from the collection, you simply click on "Delete" in the last line of a bookmark. A confirmation prompt appears. If you confirm, SemanticScuttle immediately removes the bookmark. This action cannot be undone!

## Export Bookmarks

You may save all your bookmarks at any time.

Click "Profile" in the header of SemanticScuttle. At the bottom of the profile page are the links to the export (see Figure 17). Three options are available:

- Using HTML you may import the bookmarks into your browser and re-import them into SemanticScuttle later. SemanticScuttle will display the result directly in your web browser. Use the "Save as ..." entry in the file menu to store the export on your computer.

- Using an XML file saves your bookmarks in a file format defined by del.icio.us. It is possible to import the file to del.icio.us or to any SemanticScuttle server.
- A CSV file is only interesting for a spreadsheet software like Microsoft Excel™ or OpenOffice Calc. It exports a table-like output.



Figure 17: Exporting bookmarks. The user may choose between three different output formats.

## Export Bookmarks from other Sources

**Export Bookmarks from the Web Browser.** If you want to import your browser bookmarks into SemanticScuttle, you have to "get your hands on them".

1. Export your bookmarks from your browser to a file:
  - Internet Explorer: File > Import and Export... > Export Favorites
  - Mozilla Firefox: Bookmarks > Manage Bookmarks... > File > Export...
  - Netscape: Bookmarks > Manage Bookmarks... > Tools > Export...
2. Click Browse... to find the saved bookmark file on your computer. The maximum size the file can be is 1MB.
3. Select the default privacy setting for your imported bookmarks.
4. Click Import to start importing the bookmarks; it may take a minute.

**Export Bookmarks from Del.icio.us.** If you have an account on del.icio.us you may save your bookmarks on your computer before you re-import them to SemanticScuttle.

1. Log in to the export page at del.icio.us.
2. Save the resulting XML file to your computer.
3. Click Browse... to find this file on your computer. The maximum size the file can be is 1MB.
4. Select the default privacy setting for your imported bookmarks.
5. Click Import to start importing the bookmarks; it may take a minute.

## Tagging

Without tags social bookmarking would not work (see Tags, above). Each bookmark shall have tags. When you add a bookmark you can also add any number of tags. Tags are separated by commas. You may use space in tags.

### ***Hierarchical relations: Inclusions***

Anyone can define hierarchical relations. When you define a bookmark you may create the inclusion "en passant".

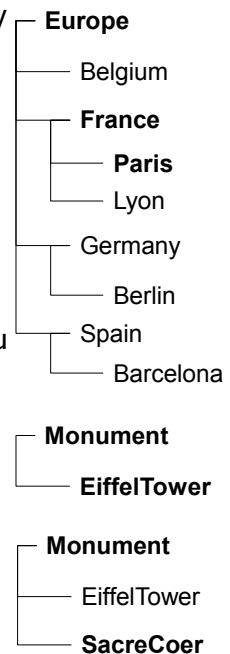
Let us have a look at the following examples:

**Europe>France>Paris, Monument>EiffelTower, Red**

As a result the description under the bookmark will be the final tags in case of inclusion (i.e. the leaves of the tree). In this example, it will be: **Paris, EiffelTower, red**. The resource can be found through these tags.

Nevertheless, thanks to the inclusion link, the resource can also be found if you look for **Europe, France OR Monument**.

Once the inclusion has been established, SemanticScuttle will not forget it. Imagine you tag a second resource about the Sacré-Coeur. You add the tags: **Paris, Monument>SacreCoeur**. The system will automatically create the following inclusions: **Monument** includes **SacreCoeur**. Even if you have not specified for this resource, that **Paris** is in **France** which is in **Europe**, the system remembers that relation. There are links of inclusion between these tags (cf first resource). Finally, this second resource can be found with the tags **Europe, France, Paris, Monument** and **SacreCoeur**.



## ***Synonyms***

Anyone can define synonyms. When you define a bookmark you may create a synonym "en passant".

Some users may use tags in singular others in plural. But all users associate the same meaning with this tag. So it is reasonable to define e. g. **recipe = recipes**. In other cases, some users may use English tags while their co-users stick to their native language. In this case it may be reasonable to set e. g. **recipe=Rezept** (with "Rezept" being the German word for recipe).

## ***Related Tags***

*Related tags are not yet implemented.*



## Menu Tags

SemanticScuttle allows a special type of tag. They are called **menu tags**. These tags are displayed on the right side of the SemanticScuttle page. There are two different kinds of menu tags:

- The common menu tags. The default menu tag is "menu". When you include a tag `schnitzel` into the menu tag (`menu>schnitzel`) then `schnitzel` will appear in a menu in your page. Only SemanticScuttle admins may define common menu tags.
- The **featured menu tags** include keywords that are proposed and organized by the administrators. A server administrator can define these tags in the file `config.inc.php` (see section Configure, below).

## Orphans: Untagged Bookmarks

For the maintenance of your bookmarks it is important to find bookmarks without a tag. If there is a bookmark without a tag, SemanticScuttle automatically assigns a "secret" tag to all bookmarks that do not have another one. This secret tag is named `system:unfiled`. It allows you to find bookmarks without tags.

## Explaining and Maintaining Tags

In SemanticScuttle you may not only use tags. You may also write a few sentences about the tag to explain it in more detail.

You have access to all maintenance functions for tags, when SemanticScuttle displays the bookmarks of this tag. You receive those e.g. by clicking on the tag in the tag cloud. At the top of the page are two options for a personal and a common description of that tag.

[Edit the common description of this tag](#) 

[Edit your personal description of this tag](#) 

1 bookmark(s) - Sort by: Date Title URL - Bookmarks from other users for this tag

### Rote Zwiebeln vom Grill

**author** Max Mustermann

**description** This recipe for grilled onions is ideal as an accompaniment to grilled meat. The sweet pungency of the onions harmonizes excellently.

This is text without an anchor.

**user-defined** user-defined description

[http://www.huettenhilfe.de/rezept-rote-zwiebeln-vom-grill\\_2498.html](http://www.huettenhilfe.de/rezept-rote-zwiebeln-vom-grill_2498.html)

Tags: [recipe](#) [by you](#) - [Edit](#) - [Delete](#) (15-06-2009)

Figure 18: Having searched for a specific tag, the descriptions may be edited at the top of the list.

On the same page, you can apply more actions to the tag:

- Rename the tag - change the name of a tag in all bookmarks of your own collection. That action does not affect the bookmarks defined by others. It does not affect linked tags (about linked tags, see Tagging, page 16).
- Delete it - removes the tag from all bookmarks of **your own collection**. That action does not affect the bookmarks defined by others. It does not affect linked tags (about linked tags, see Tagging, page 16).
- Create a link between this tag and another. A link may be an inclusion or simply a synonym (see Tagging, page 16).

## Collaborative descriptions

In traditional social bookmarking tool, users do individual actions which are aggregated by the systems. Each user has its own bookmarks with their own tags with and their own descriptions. SemanticScuttle however gives you the opportunity, to define a public description for each bookmark and tag, respectively. All users can modify these descriptions.

In doing so, SemanticScuttle provides a collaborative space (similar to Wikis) to be negotiated by users in order to create a common description for each tag and bookmark, respectively. Together, users can improve the description of a bookmark/tag.

## Browser Integration

### *Using Browser Bookmarks*

SemanticScuttle provides a special bookmarklet. It makes it a lot easier to add a new bookmark to your collection. They automatically add title and address when you add the page. You only need to enter remaining information.

#### Bookmarklet

Drag one of the following bookmarklets to your browser's bookmarks and click it whenever you want to add the page you are on to SemanticScuttle:

- [Post to SemanticScuttle](#)
- [Post to SemanticScuttle \(Pop-up\)](#)

*Figure 19: Adding the bookmarklet to you web browser*

You find the bookmarklets when you on the "add bookmark" page. Click "add a bookmark" in the header of SemanticScuttle and open the "add" page. Two links are available at the bottom of the page (see Figure 19). These bookmarklets provide the following functionality. If you click it, the current web page will be added to your SemanticScuttle collection.

- The first bookmarklet reuses the browser tab/window of the current page.

- The second bookmark opens a new window to define a new bookmark.

Grab the bookmarklet of your choice and drag it into the bookmarks of the web browser. When you now want to add an open web page to your collection, you simply need to click that bookmark.

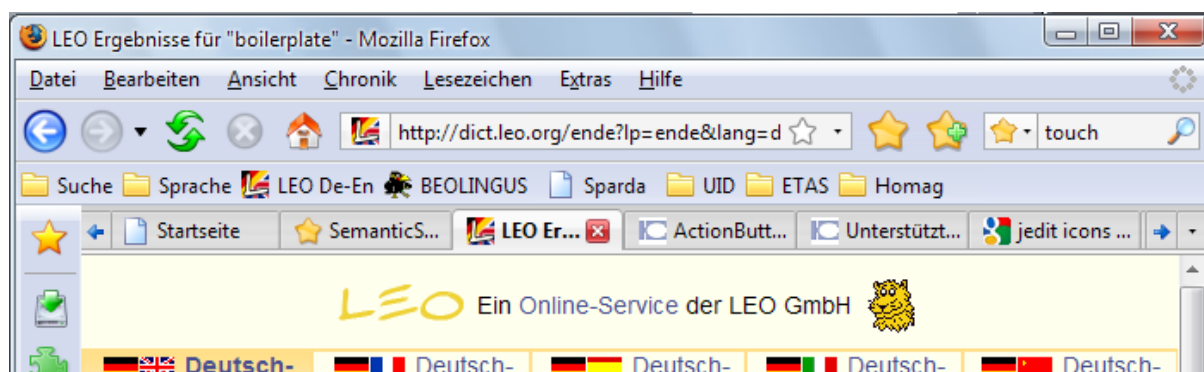
### Browser Add-Ons

SemanticScuttle (version > 0.93) supports the Firefox Search bar. If you visit your SemanticScuttle page, the search bar offers an entry "Add SemanticScuttle"<sup>2</sup> or something similar. Just click on that entry and from now on you will be able to search in your SemanticScuttle using the search bar.

Besides: the same feature is available in the Internet Explorer (but we recommend Firefox, nevertheless).



### Firefox Extension



The extension for the Firefox web browser makes it easier to use SemanticScuttle.



Opens your bookmarks.

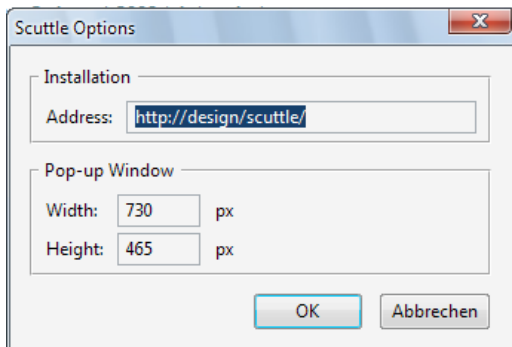


Adds the web page in the current tab to your bookmarks.

---

<sup>2</sup> The specific text may vary on different installations of SemanticScuttle.

But before you can start, you need to tell the extension where to find your SemanticScuttle server. From the menu choose Tools→Add-ons. The following dialog opens.



Enter the web address of your SemanticScuttle server and confirm the dialog with "OK". Now you should be able to use the extension.

## Search with Google Custom Search Engine

There are different ways to organize and look into data. For example, Google looks for terms into documents, Del.icio.us allows to annotate documents with spontaneous tags. These methods have different advantages which are more or less useful according to the user's task ([find a fact, gathering information...](#)). But why not benefit from all these mechanisms?

SemanticScuttle was founded on tags. In SemanticScuttle (version > 0.89) you can also search into your bookmarked websites thanks to the [Google Custom Search Engine](#) (Google CSE). This engine is a version of Google restricted to the websites annotated into your SemanticScuttle.

For example, if you install SemanticScuttle into "www.mysite.com/semanticscuttle/" thus you can find the Google CSE interface into "www.mysite.com/semanticscuttle/[gsearch/](#)".



## Install SemanticScuttle

In order to install SemanticScuttle it is crucial that you are familiar with your web server and MySQL data bases.

### *New installation*

1. File system
  1. Download SemanticScuttle from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/semanticscuttle/>.
  2. Create a directory in the folder where your web server stores the published html files. Unpack the SemanticScuttle files into this folder.
2. Data base
  1. Create a data base.
  2. Execute the SQL contained in `tables.sql` to create the necessary database tables. This file was written specifically for MySQL, so may need rewritten if you intend to use a different database system.
  3. Edit `config.inc.php.example` and save the changes as a new `config.inc.php` file in the same directory (see also the section Configure, below).
  4. Make sure that the cache sub-directory is writable. On Linux you need to set the CHMOD permissions 777.

### *Upgrade*

Since the necessary steps for an upgrade are different in each new release this documentation does not describe that. There is a file in your SemanticScuttle folder. It gives you detailed instructions about an upgrade. Look for `upgrade.txt`.

### *Configure*

All basic settings of SemanticScuttle are stored in the file `config.inc.php`. The most important settings are explained here.

The debug mode can be very useful if you encounter problems with SemanticScuttle. You may switch it on using `$debugMode=true`. By default, this mode should be off.

## Basic configuration

<code>\$sitename = 'SemanticScuttle';</code>	This is the name of the SemanticScuttle site. You may just leave the name or specify your own, like "Football Club Bookmarks". SemanticScuttle will display this name at the top of the page.
<code>\$welcomeMessage = 'Welcome to SemanticScuttle! More than a social bookmarking tool.';</code>	The welcome message is displayed at the top of the welcome page.
<code>\$root = NULL;</code>	If this is "NULL", SemanticScuttle will try to identify the address of the web site automatically. If the installation directory is located in a sub-folder of the web server, you will have to set it to a specific value in the format "www.server.domain/subfolder".
<code>\$locale = 'en_GB';</code>	In this line you define the language. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• German: "de_DE"</li> <li>• British english: "en_GB"</li> <li>• French: "fr_FR"</li> </ul>
<code>\$cleanurls = false;</code>	Setting it to true forces SemanticScuttle to use URLs that are better suited for search engine optimization.

## Caching

<code>\$usecache = false;</code>	SemanticScuttle may use a cache
<code>\$dir_cache = dirname(__FILE__) . '/cache/';</code>	The default directory for the cache. The cache files will be stored there.

## Data base settings

<code>\$dbtype = 'mysql4';</code>	Select the data base that shall be used. Valid options are "mysql, mysqli, mysql4, oracle, postgres, sqlite, db2, firebird, mssql, mssql-odbc".
<code>\$dbhost = '127.0.0.1';</code>	Host name (or IP address) of the data base server.
<code>\$dbport = '3306';</code>	Database port
<code>\$dbuser = 'username';</code>	

<code>\$dbpass = 'password';</code>	
<code>\$dbname = 'scuttle';</code>	Name of the SemanticScuttle data base.
<code>\$tableprefix = 'sc_';</code>	All tables in the data base will start with this string. "sc_" is the default. If the tables are imported with "tables.sql" (see above) this is the right setting.

## User Settings

<code>\$adminemail = 'admin@example.org';</code>	This email address is important. It allows users to communicate with the administrator, e. g. when they lost their password.
<code>\$admin_users = array('admin');</code>	All users specified here have special rights. <code>array('name1', 'name2', 'name3');</code>
<code>\$reservedusers = array('all', 'watchlist');</code>	A list of names that are no valid user names. Do not remove the given strings. You may add your own ones.
<code>\$adminsCanModifyBookmarksFromOtherUsers = true;</code>	If 'true', admin users can edit or delete bookmarks belonging to other users.

## Antispam

<code>\$antispamQuestion = 'name of this application (no Caps)';</code>	SemanticScuttle provides this anti-spam answer. It is used because robots may register automatically and create hundreds of links. If you define your own antispam question, you can avoid this.
<code>\$antispamAnswer = 'semanticscuttle';</code>	The valid answer to the given anti-spam question.

## Enable Thumbnails

A thumbnail is a preview image of a web resource. SemanticScuttle may display a thumbnail for each bookmark (example, see Figure 20).



Figure 20: Two bookmarks with a thumbnail in front.

You may activate thumbnails in `config.inc.php` using `$enableWebsiteThumbnails = false;`. If the used service requires a registration, you may also set the required login data using the variables `$thumbnailsUserId` and `$thumbnailsKey`.

By default, Semantic Scuttle uses the service [artviper.net](http://artviper.net). This service is free for non-commercial projects. The only thing that is required is a link to [artviper.net](http://artviper.net). Commercial projects need to acquire a license.

It is possible to modify SemanticScuttle to use another thumbnail service, but you have to change the code. In the file `templates\bookmarks.tpl.php` there is a line where the artviper service is called. In release 0.93 (June, 2009) it is line 302:

```
echo '';
```



## User and Bookmark Administration

**User management.** In the admin area, the admins can display a list of all registered users. After the user name SemanticScuttle displays the number of public, shared, and private bookmarks (in the given order) of this user. They may remove users. All of the bookmarks will be lost if a user is removed.

User management	
somebody	- 1 / 1 / 1 bookmark(s) <a href="#">Delete</a>
tester	- 653 / 0 / 0 bookmark(s) <a href="#">Delete</a>
emailjs	- 653 / 0 / 0 bookmark(s)

*Figure 21: Overview of all users and their bookmarks*

**Checking dead links.** The WWW is always changing. You found an interesting page today? Tomorrow it may be gone. The admin can check all links from all users at once.


## Create your own Layout

Unfortunately, there is no easy way to modify the layout of SemanticScuttle. You need to understand CSS and some image editing tool.

In order to define your own layout you need to change two kinds of resources. The cascading style sheet and the images used in this style sheet. You may the style sheet `scuttle.css` in your SemanticScuttle folder. There is a sub-folder `images` which contains all the graphical resources.

The following paragraphs show the html elements with its classes and id's, respectively. If you change the according entries in the style sheet, you can easily change the layout of SemanticScuttle.


## Bookmark Page


 semanticscuttle popular tags about **div#header** register log in


all bookmarks **h2** Search... in all bookmarks Search


Welcome to SemanticScuttle! A **welcome** marking tool for small communities.

2 bookmark(s) - Sort by: Date Title URL **p#sort**




Yahoo   
http://yahoo.com  
Tags: search, usa, test by admin (11-02-2009)



Google   
Google description  
http://google.com  
Tags: search by admin (11-02-2009)

**ol#bookmarks**

First Previous Next Last Page 1 of 1  **p.paging**


**#bottom**ropulzed by SemanticScuttle (thumbnails by artviper designstudio)

**last searches**  
description (1) **div.sidebar**  
yahoo (1)

**featured menu tags**  
**div.sidebar**

**last users**  
admin (bookmarks) **div.sidebar**  
All users →

### The Header

 semanticscuttle **h1** **ul#navigation** about **div#header** register log in

### The Search Bar

all bookmarks Search **h2**... **form#search** bookmarks Search

## The Bookmark List

3 bookmark(s) - Sort by: Date ↓ Title

Yandex - public ### http://lingvo.yandex.ru/de Tags: german, dictionary, russian by you and 2 others - Edit - Delete (12-07-2009)	Public Bookmark <b>li.xfolkentry</b>
Pons Wörterbuch - watchlist ### http://pons.eu/dict/search Tags: dictionairy, german, english, suche by you and 2 others - Edit - Delete (12-07-2009)	Shared With Watchlist <b>li.xfolkentry.shared</b>
BEOLINGUS - private ## http://dict.tu-chemnitz.de Tags: german, suchen, englisch by you and 2 others - Edit - Delete (12-07-2009)	Private Bookmark <b>li.xfolkentry.private</b>

Top of the page

First

Previous

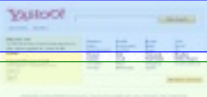

Next

Last

Page 1 of 1



### Each List Entry

	Yahoo  <b>div.link</b>
-	<b>div.description</b>
http://yahoo.co	<b>div.address</b>
Tags: search, usa, test by admin (11-02-2009)	<b>div.meta</b>

## The sidebar

<b>last searches</b>
description (1) <b>div.sidebar</b>
yahoo (1)

<b>last searches</b> <b>div#sidebar h2</b>
description (1) <b>div#sidebar div</b>
yahoo (1)

## Appendix

### Glossary

**Bot** - A bot is a computer program. It searches the web automatically in order to fulfill any type of task. Search engines (like Google or Bing) use bots to update their "knowledge" about the web. Other bots may be used for far less decent purposes. Bots may e. g. place links of porn sites in public bulletin boards or SemanticScuttle.

**Browser** - A computer program that is used to view Internet resources.

**Open Source Software** - Open Source Software is software for which the underlying programming code is available to the users so that they may read it, make changes to it, and build new versions of the software incorporating their changes. There are many types of Open Source Software, mainly differing in the licensing term under which (altered) copies of the source code may (or must be) redistributed. → see [Wikipedia](#)W

**Tag** - A tag is a keyword. It represents a topic such as "politics" or "gardening". This enables searches for all items with that topic.

**URL** (Uniform Resource Locator) - An address for a resource available on the Internet.

**Friend** - in SemanticScuttle a friend is someone on your watchlist.

**Tag cloud** - A tag cloud provides an overview of a collection of tags. → see [Wikipedia](#)W

**HTML** (HyperText Markup Language ) - HTML may be called a certain type of file, because it defines the structure and layout of a document. More basically, HTML is a language, which makes it possible to present information on the Internet. → see [Wikipedia](#)W

**XML** - XML was designed to transport and store data. XML is similar to HTML. More precisely, some forms of HTML are a variant of XML. → see [Wikipedia](#)W

**Cookie** - A cookie is a small file on your computer. If you visit a web page, this page may save such cookies. This may be helpful, e. g. to save some settings you made on this page or to identify you on your next visit.