SLAC LIBRARY GUIDE

STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR CENTER

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HOURS:
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   Key Contacts:

LIBRARY MAP

COLLECTIONS:
   books, preprints, periodicals, technical reports

BORROWING RULES:
   books and reports, journals, items from other libraries, microfiche, recalls, inventories, terminations, Stanford libraries

SERVICES:
   PPF weekly listing, journal routing, photocopying, interlibrary loans, translations, reference/literature searches, public terminals, book purchases

ON-LINE FILES: BOOKS CONFERENCES, RECENT E-PRINTS, experiments, SPIRES-HEP, HEPNAMES, institutions, SLACspeak glossary

ON-LINE PHYSICS JOURNALS:
   Astrophysical Journal and Letters
   Classical and Quantum Gravity You must register to use this service.
   Physics Express Letters (PEL) You must register to use this service.
   Nuclear Physics A
   Nuclear Physics B
   Nuclear Physics B (Proceedings Supplements)
   Physics - Uspekhi

ON-LINE TABLES OF CONTENTS OF PHYSICS JOURNALS:
   American Journal of Physics
   Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research, Section B
   Physica A
   Physica B
   Physica C
   Physica D
   Physics Letters B
   Physics Reports
   Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics

OTHER ON-LINE JOURNALS:
   MacUser

CURRENT SERIALS HOLDINGS:
   List of the current serials holding

This page maintained by Georgia Row, SLAC Library, MS 82, Last updated December 7, 1995. Questions, comments?ligmr@slac.stanford.edu

Publications from SLAC

A wide variety of publications are produced at SLAC, with an increasing number of documents now available on-line. The following list provides pointers to some of the more heavily requested collections:

- SLAC Pubs and SLAC Reports
    - Finding Electronic Versions of SLAC Publications
    - This Month's SLAC Preprints
    - How to Access SLAC's Electronic Preprints
    - TechPubs Preprint Mailing Lists

- Other Scientific and Technical Collections at SLAC
    - SLD Pubs
    - PEPII/BABAR Publications

- SLAC Periodicals
    - *Beam Line*
    - *ICFA Instrumentation Bulletin*

- Documentation at SLAC (safety documents, administrative procedures and policies, technical references and manuals, etc.)

Custodians of collections of SLAC-based publications not listed here are encouraged to contact the owner of this page.

Index of /archive/1996/restore0103/site

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	19-Dec-1995 21:53	-	
draw/	13-Dec-1995 16:46	-	
eprise/	11-Dec-1995 15:47	-	

Apache/1.3.12 Server at www.slac.stanford.edu Port 80

MD @slac

Information Services
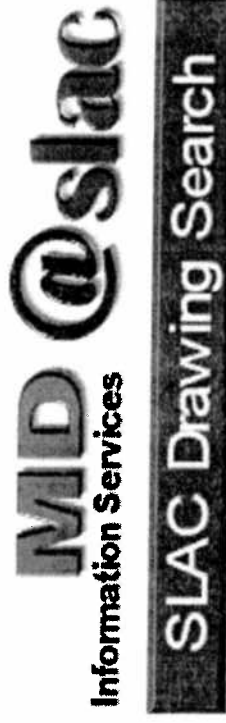
SLAC Drawing Search

MD Home | SLAC Home

SLAC Released Drawings Database Search Form

Use this form to search for one or more records in the sitewide SLAC Released Drawings database.

Please enter as many of the following selection criteria as required
(use '%' as "zero-or-more" character wildcard),
then press the submit button.

For assistance in selection criteria visit our Index and Examples page.

To view returned files through your late-model web browser,
see our Recommended Plugins Page.

Drawing ID : `|-` `|-` `|-` SC-250-012-24 `|` rot flg

SPIRES Title words : `|_____|`

Dated From : `|_____|` **to :** `|_____|` mm/dd/yyyy

Submit | Clear

Back to MD Home | SLAC Home

Accesses since April 1, 1999: **23705**

E-Mail Comments to theBear
(Barry Prentiss)

The DRAW Database Searcher has moved

We are sorry for the inconvience but in an effort to properly place pages in the WWW structure, the DRAW Database Searcher has been moved to a new location. Please note the new location. Thank you.

http://www.slac.stanford.edu/eprise/draw/draw.html

SLAC 1 Dec 1995
George Crane

DRAW database Searcher

This form will search for one or more records in the SLAC SPIRES Drawings database. The Drawings database contains over 209,000 records. Please enter as many of the folowing selection criteria as you wish. When finished press the submit button.

Drawing ID: ___ - ___ - ___   SA-203-210-33

Title words: _____

Project: _____

Disipline: _____

Size: ___ A, B, C etc

Revision: ___ 0, 1, 2 etc

Dated From: _____ Through _____ mm/dd/yy

Submit   Clear

Please send comments to: crane@slac.stanford.edu

Owner: George Crane

SLAC Dec 1 1995

Index of /archive/1996/restore0103/spires

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	19-Dec-1995 21:53	-	
doc/	08-May-1995 23:07	-	
find/	14-Dec-1995 17:04	-	
form/	15-Dec-1995 23:04	-	
forms.html	15-Nov-1995 14:27	1k	
query/	23-Jun-1995 10:44	-	

Apache/1.3.12 Server at www.slac.stanford.edu Port 80

Experimental SPIRES Forms interface

SLAC 19 June 1995

An experimental interface to SPIRES using forms is available.

These are some of the example forms:

- HEP Preprints Form 1 [works only if your browser can handle 'tables']
- HEP Preprints Form 2 [similar to #1 but doesn't use 'tables']
- HEP Preprints Form 3 [preferred]
- HEP Preprints Simple Form
- Another Simple Form [specialized for Fermilab]
- Another Simple Form [specialized for Cal Tech]
- Conferences Database
- Books Database
- Hepnames Database
- Institutions Database
- SLAC Phone Book

These forms are implemented using a generalized SPIRES forms interface called SPIFACE.

TonyJ

SpiForm version 1.10

SLAC 10 Feb 1995

What is SpiForm?

SpiForm is a simple interface between WWW and QSPIRES. Currently it is wrtten as a REXX routine designed to be used as a cgi script.

SpiForm provides a simple method of generating SPIRES queries from WWW forms with no coding required other than the HTML for the form itself, and possibly a SPIRES format to generate the requisite output.

How do I use SpiForm?

Consider the following very simple example:

```
<form action="/cgi-bin/spiform">
Book Title <input NAME="TITLE">
</form>
```

This would generate a form which would look like this:

Book Title [   ]

When filled in (with the value ELEPHANT for example) it would generate the following QSPIRES query.

```
QSPIRES FIND TITLE ELEPHANT
```

and show the results.

A second slightly more complex example:

```
<form action="/cgi-bin/spiform">
Book Title <input NAME="TITLE"><br>
Book Author <input NAME="AUTHOR">
<input type="hidden" name="SUBFILE" value="BOOKS">
<input type="submit">
</form>
```

would look like this

Book Title [   ]
Book Author [   ]
[Submit Query]

and would generate a QSPIRES query of the form:

```
QSPIRES FIND TITLE ELEPHANT AND AUTHOR BABAR ( IN BOOKS
```

More Details

Hidden Elements

The following items are designed to be used with fields of type *hidden* within the form. They are used to pass additional information from the form to QSPIRES. Note that within an HTML form, fields of type HIDDEN are not normally visible on the screen, so the person filling in the form will not see these items.

COMMAND
> The name of the command that QSPIRES will issue, the default is *FIND*.

SUBFILE
> The name of the SPIRES subfile that QSPIRES will search, the default is *HEP*.

MATCH
> The term that QSPIRES will put between search terms, the default is *AND*

PRE Normally SPIFORM will put a <pre> ... </pre> around the spires output automatically. If you do not want this set the value of this switch to 0.

HEADER
> Normally SPIFORM will generate a header and a footer around the SPIRES output. If you do not want this set the value of this switch to 0.

FORMAT
> The format that QSPIRES will use for the output, the default is unspecified (i.e. the QSPIRES default for the subfile will be used).

FORMATS
> A list of alternate formats that can be used. If specified the output from the query will contain a small form which will allow the user to switch between the formats specified. For example:

LENGTH
> QSPIRES limits the lengths of lines returned from SPIRES. This can cause truncation of lines, especially if they contain many references to long urls. The default value of LENGTH (through SPIFORM) is 150. This can be increased using the LENGTH element up to 2048 (but dont make it this long unless you have to, it can cause problems with QSPIRES running out of buffers).

Suppressing the AND between search terms

Normally SpiForm automatically inserts the word *AND* between search terms. This can be changed using the **MATCH** keyword defined above, but occasionally it is convenient to just omit the *AND* between successive search terms completely. Consider the following example:

```
<form action="/cgi-bin/spiform">
Date <input NAME="MONTH"><input NAME="YEAR">
</form>
```

This would generate a QSPIRES query of the form:

```
QSPIRES FIND MONTH JANUARY AND YEAR 1994
```

Instead one could use

```
<form action="/cgi-bin/spiform">
Date <input NAME="DATE"><input NAME="*">
</form>
```

to generate a spires query of the form

```
QSPIRES FIND DATE JANUARY 1994
```

Note the use of the special value * for the name of the second field, which suppresses both the name and the preceeding *AND* in the QSPIRES query.

TonyJ

Index of /archive/1996/restore0103/spires/find

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	15-Nov-1995 14:26	-	
bfmail/	15-Nov-1995 12:11	-	
binlist/	11-Aug-1995 10:59	-	
books/	16-Aug-1995 16:48	-	
conf/	09-Jun-1995 10:35	-	
draw/	16-Nov-1995 13:58	-	
eldreq/	15-Nov-1995 10:50	-	
experiments/	30-Nov-1995 15:48	-	
hep/	16-Aug-1995 16:48	-	
inst/	09-Jun-1995 13:54	-	
institutions/	14-Dec-1995 17:05	-	
jobreq/	23-Oct-1995 14:26	-	
probtrak/	15-Nov-1995 15:15	-	

Apache/1.3.12 Server at www.slac.stanford.edu Port 80

Index of /archive/1996/restore0103/spires/form

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	15-Nov-1995 14:26	-	
binlspif.html	10-Aug-1995 15:16	1k	
bookhelp.html	16-Aug-1995 15:12	5k	
books.html	10-Feb-1995 19:47	2k	
bookspif.html	28-Aug-1995 15:23	2k	
bookspif1.html	28-Aug-1995 15:01	2k	
conferences.html	10-Feb-1995 19:46	3k	
confhelp.html	28-Nov-1995 11:42	3k	
confspif.html	28-Nov-1995 12:03	2k	
experiments.html	10-Feb-1995 20:16	1k	
exphelp.html	01-Dec-1995 16:54	1k	
expspif.html	01-Dec-1995 21:30	8k	
hep.html	10-Feb-1995 19:55	2k	
hepcalt.html	26-Oct-1995 22:31	3k	
hepfnal.html	27-Oct-1995 12:26	3k	
hephelp.html	27-Oct-1995 12:23	9k	
hepnhelp.html	10-Nov-1995 16:44	2k	
hepnspif.html	15-Dec-1995 23:01	2k	
hepspif.html	15-Dec-1995 22:56	10k	
hgspif.html	12-Sep-1995 12:20	1k	
insthelp.html	30-Oct-1995 14:13	2k	
instspif.html	30-Oct-1995 14:12	2k	
lblhep1.html	27-Sep-1995 12:26	14k	
lblhep2.html	27-Sep-1995 12:24	14k	
phone.html	13-Feb-1995 14:27	1k	

Apache/1.3.12 Server at www.slac.stanford.edu Port 80

Index of /archive/1996/restore0103/spires/query/hepnam

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	22-Jun-1995 16:51	-	
header.html	22-Jun-1995 13:54	1k	
nomatch.html	11-Jul-1995 11:29	1k	
spiface.opt	11-Aug-1995 10:57	1k	

Apache/1.3.12 Server at www.slac.stanford.edu Port 80

Index of /archive/1996/restore0103/slac

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	19-Dec-1995 21:53	-	
acknowledge.html	22-Dec-1995 16:23	1k	
compcom.html	22-Dec-1995 18:58	4k	
disclaimer.html	22-Dec-1995 19:04	4k	
elsewhere.html	22-Dec-1995 19:10	6k	
getstart.html	22-Dec-1995 19:13	8k	
hottopic/	22-Dec-1995 16:23	-	
infoserve.html	22-Dec-1995 18:41	4k	
instinfo.html	22-Dec-1995 18:47	4k	
locres.html	22-Dec-1995 19:08	8k	
map/	20-Jul-1995 14:37	-	
organization.html	02-Jan-1996 16:12	4k	
research.html	02-Jan-1996 15:56	4k	
slacinst		-	
www/	22-Dec-1995 16:23	-	

Apache/1.3.12 Server at www.slac.stanford.edu Port 80

SLAC Computing and Communications

22 Dec 1995

Welcome	Highlighted	Detailed	What's New	Search
		Phonebook		

Computing

Platforms

- Mac
- PC
- UNIX
- VMS
- More Platforms

WWW

- Intro
- Authoring
- Support
- More Resources

Topics

- Associate Directors' Committee on Computing (ADCoC)
- Futures
- Physics Tools
- PowerBook Pool
- SCS Tools*
- Security
- SLACwide
- Vendors

Communications

- Computer Networking
- Emergency Communications
- Telephone Services
- Videoconferencing

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* Access to this link is restricted to SLAC users.

Web Support | Web Authoring | **Test Home** | Stanford

Winters

S tanford
L inear
A ccelerator
C enter

SLAC WWW Support

22 Dec 1995

| Welcome | Highlighted | Detailed | What's New | Search |

| Phonebook |

SLAC Informational Pages

SLAC has created several central pages to inform you about aspects of SLAC's Web and changes to it. In addition to the basic material for guests and working members of the SLAC community provided by the SLAC Welcome Page and the Highlighted and Detailed Home Pages, SLAC periodically announces major new pages or sets of them in What's New. Significant updates are announced there, too.

See System Status for the current versions of browsers and servers endorsed at SLAC; System Changes for major, system-related modifications; and WWW Server Statistics for SLAC usage data. You may review reported problems in PROBTRAK*. You may also find the Old SLAC Home Page and the Test SLAC Home Page helpful.

To learn about SLAC's Web, see the WWW Introduction. Pointers to authoring, testing, and other materials for service providers at SLAC are summarized in the WWW Resources page.

SLAC Support Groups and People

The SLAC Web is supported in various ways by several groups and many individuals at SLAC. Key groups and their current pages are:

WWW-CC
>   The WWW Coordinating Committee, which is responsible for developing and recommending policies and standards for the SLAC Web.

WWW-Inst
>   The WWW Institutional Page Committee where the SLAC Welcome Page and its associated pages are designed.

WWW-Style
>   The WWW Style Committee where various stylistic issues regarding SLAC pages are discussed. See also its Report

WWW-Tech
>   The WWW Technical Committee where various technical, procedural, and policy issues are addressed. For discussion summaries and action items, see WWW-Tech Meeting Notes.

People throughout the Lab contribute pages to SLAC's Web. As "owners," they are responsible not only for the pages' initial contents and "look and feel," but also for long term maintenance.

The SLAC WWW User's Group (SWUG) is a forum to foster communication about the Web at SLAC among users and maintainers through presentations, demonstrations, and discussions. People on the various support committees participate and gather input from SWUG. Everyone is welcome.

Local Listserv and Netnews groups have also been created for discussion of issues, too. In addition, you may address questions, comments, complaints, *etc*, directly to the appropriate committee.

Support in the World

The WWW Project was initiated at CERN. People around the globe contribute. In 1995 CERN turned over basic WWW development in Europe to the WebCore Project headed by INRIA. At the time of writing (December 1995), INRIA and the MIT Laboratory for Computer Science jointly run the international World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in collaboration with CERN.

Many standards activities are also underway.

Web Support | Web Authoring | Test Home | Stanford |

Winters

Revised WWW URL and File Naming Scheme

SLAC 10 Jun 1996

This paper was endorsed by the SLAC WWW Technical Committee, May, 1995.

Table of Contents

Introduction

SLAC recently installed a new server dedicated to WWW. To take advantage of its greater compute power, we also embarked on a project to move as many production WWW pages* and related files as possible from VM and temporary UNIX space (e.g., /winters/...) into a unified AFS file system on UNIX. We are using the occasion to regularize the file and URL naming schemes, too, which have scattered over time in several different directions.

Importance of the Revised Naming

In addition to improving WWW performance, moving page service to UNIX will improve reliability. The VM server is also no longer supported by its authors and is sometimes unstable, much more so than the WWW version. The page migration also supports SLAC's stated direction of moving off VM. Then, too, the "/FIND" in our VM URL is non-standard. It is a holdover from the fact that our VM server was originally based on the one being used at CERN for its FIND interface. Moving to UNIX gives us an easy opportunity to make SLAC's URL syntax conform to the world's.

During the page migration, we have the opportunity to improve long-term maintainability of the files and make them easier for authors (and users) to manipulate than currently on VM. By collecting the files together in a single namespace, long-term system maintenance will be easier than presently (although it may be a bit harder for page maintainers to install files outside their own space, especially at startup when they may have to learn various AFS administrative skills.) The WWW access rules can be simpler, and the URL can reflect the file names in a clear-cut way. Using mnemonically named files where

hierarchical and longer names may be chosen than in VM should also make it easier for page authors to find and update their files, and even for page users to remember the URL when they need to reference it explicitly. Following the naming guidelines below is intended to promote a degree of consistency so people, especially page maintainers, can infer, to some degree, where to find files. This consistency should foster a comfortable "look and feel" to using the namespace, both actively and passively.

Having a well-structured namespace is expected to lead to even more benefits in the future. For example, we expect it will help in any migration we undertake to the successor(s) to the URL addressing scheme that will be, developers expect, more robust over time and operating system changes than current URL.

Particulars

In the new naming scheme, production URL and filenames being served from $_{www1}$ are identical except that the filename has an additional prefix of:

`/afs/slac.stanford.edu/www`

which can be abbreviated:

`/afs/slac/www`

So for the "SLAC Experiment E144 Home Page," the fully qualified URL is:

`http://www.slac.stanford.edu/exp/e144/e144.html`

and the file is:

`/afs/slac/www/exp/e144/e144.html`

Production pages and files are generally those linked to from the SLAC Home Page or those hanging off that. Production pages belong in production file space, `/afs/slac/www/*`, for easier maintenance of the rules file, space, performance, and the information architecture itself.

In the case of potentially large collections, there may be a link from the production `/afs/slac/www` space into a group repository. *E.g.*:

`/afs/slac/www/esh`

is a symbolic link to ES&H's group space in:

`/u/sa/eshdb/www/`

but the URL for accessing the files looks the same as if they actually resided in production WWW space. For example, here is the URL for the ES&H Home Page:

`http://www.slac.stanford.edu/esh/esh.html`

The global WWW visibility of the files should still be clear because all the files reside in the `/eshdb/www` subdirectory.

Note that this practice of linking from production to group space should only be used for very large collections of files when putting them in the production Web page space is impractical. Symbolic links connecting globally visible Web space to space that is normally seen only by those logged onto a SLAC host may lead to unpleasant surprises. Generally speaking, it is better practice to link from more restricted (more secure) to less restricted (less secure) space.

For example, you should link from `/usr/local/doc/forms/acctform.ps` to `/afs/slac/www/comp/form/acctform.ps`. This way, the link clearly points out of a directory that can usually only be seen by people logged in to a SLAC host (or, soon also with SLAC-cell AFS privileges) and into space well-known to be displayed to anyone on the Web.

The Test SLAC Home Page and those hanging only off that are another exception to being located in the production WWW space. They reside in a separate test space in UNIX to be determined.

Personal home pages are a third exception and reside in the person's `~$USERNAME/public_html/$FILENAME` sub-directory, where `$USERNAME` is the user's UNIX username, *e.g.*, `cottrell`, and `$FILENAME` is the name of the user's home page, usually `$USERNAME`, `home.html`, or `index.html`.

Generally speaking, there should not be links from production space to files in a person's home directory. That space is for testing and sharing informally.

Guidelines

Many files other than the examples above need to be placed into SLAC's WWW file-naming structure. This paper draws on the experience gained working with diverse groups over the past couple of years to articulate guidelines for naming files and, hence, their URL. The document deals only with text and related files (*e.g.*, Postscript and image)--those that are passively displayed. It does not treat naming CGI files for which there is less experience.

Organization

First are guidelines for organizing the production WWW space:

1. Divide files into two basic categories, "functional" ones and "organizational" ones. Functional files treat subjects of interest to a set of SLAC users. Organizational files describe some part of the SLAC organizational structure. Note that organizational files often change faster in more basic ways than functional files, which may be more likely to require small, technical or procedural updates. There is overlap between the two categories.
2. Reflect the functional/organizational distinction at the top of the SLAC WWW file space (as well as lower down). See "Naming Proposal Examples" below. Documents published for one or more major audiences outside a group itself usually belong in "functional" space. Documents targeted for the group itself usually belong in "organizational" space, along with the group or departmental home page. Pages in functional space are usually relatively formal. Those in group space may be more casually put together. Having documents in "functional" space is an honor; but because of its broader audience, there is a greater responsibility to have them reflect well on SLAC by being relatively polished and conformant to SLAC guidelines. (See the WWW Style Committee Report.) Normally small groups will start out in group space due to resource limitations.
3. Files in group space are named `/grp/$CODE`, where *$CODE* is usually the two or three character BINLIST code. There are currently seventy-four of these in use. (See "Appendix A.")

From other contexts these codes are often already recognized by SLAC people, e.g., cd, pur, or scs. The BINLIST codes frequently focus on operational components of the SLAC organizational structure that are less likely to change than the hierarchical levels above them. In any case, keeping the hierarchy flatter means there are fewer components subject to change than if the name reflected all levels of today's organization chart.

There may be a few exceptions to using *$CODE*. For example, the BINLIST code for the SLAC Library is lib and for TechPubs is pub but these have other contexts in UNIX (e.g., /usr/local/lib and /usr/local/pub). Also, the group may be particularly identified with its name more than its code, e.g., the Library.

4. Access to some files should be restricted to SLAC users. The best we can do now fairly securely is to restrict WWW usage to those logged in to a host with a SLAC IP number (134.79...) when the fully qualified URL (and related filename) includes "slaconly", e.g., /pubs/slaconly/tip. Note, however, that users with appropriate AFS privileges may read any file in /afs/slac/www space including those with "slaconly" in their names.

    Remember that by default all files in SLAC WWW space are visible to anyone using the Web around the world.

Names

Following are some criteria for naming the sub-directories and files:

1. Particularly "leftwards" in the filename (towards the top of the file hierarchy, keep names short but mnemonic. Because of name-length limitations in AFS volume names that are particularly important in re-establishing the file system after certain crashes, short subdirectory names or clear abbreviations of those names are important. Short names are also faster to type and consistent with the UNIX style of labeling things. On the other hand, very long names may cause browser displays to break.
2. Once names for types of things have been chosen, use them consistently. Name the same kind of subdirectory the same wherever it appears,

    e.g., /pubs/figure, /exp/sld/figure, /slac/www/resource/figure,
    and /grp/scs/net/figure for figures that are displayed using Tony Johnson's CGI script. Being consistent helps people recognize directories and files when they encounter them or even unearth them via a find command.+
3. Make the "master" file in a subdirectory the same name as the subdirectory above it,

    e.g., /slac/www/resource/resource.html. The "master" file may or may not be a home page. It is the file you want someone trudging down the file hierarchy to look at first for an understanding of what the subdirectory's all about. Sometimes a subdirectory may not (yet) have a "master" file, *e.g.*, /slac/www/wwwtech/wwwstyle. Sometimes a home page, *e.g.*, home.html, may be more appropriate.

    In any case, index.html is not appropriate since it is used by various servers to show those files in the subdirectory that may be displayed to the Web and suppress the automatic index (specified, if enabled, by a terminal / on the URL for other than the server default home page).

Naming Styles

Finally are some recommendations for naming styles:

1. Restrict subdirectory names to lower case. Path names may be used in programming (e.g., see the environment variable, $PATH). Besides, it's not always possible to anticipate "correct" file name capitalization, even if you were to memorize *The Chicago Manual of Style* because of the limits on UNIX names. Using a consistent naming strategy saves time and frustration because it often results in reduced "finger jitter" when you try to anticipate the capitalization as you enter the names and, in the end, a total of fewer commands entered to access the files.

2. Use the generic singular form rather than the plural in pathnames and generally filenames, unless a name is the name of something well-known in the plural, e.g., /pubs or /stats. Again, people get finger jitter trying to anticipate whether the filename is singular or plural. Consistency is a help here unless the name is typed before you think of its number.

3. Mash terms together without hyphens ("-") unless the result is misleading to parse, e.g., use /slac/hottopic, not /slac/hot-topic; but, /emp/emp-opp, not /emp/empopp. Again, people get finger jitter trying to decide when to include or not include a hyphen. As long as it's clear, typing fewer characters rather than more is faster. Also, shorter names can provide more context, e.g., in the NeXT filename browser.

4. Use periods in filenames to indicate filetypes, e.g., .html, .ps, .ps.Z, .pdf, and .gif. Otherwise avoid them.

5. Have the file owner choose the name of the file to taste, e.g., with free use of capitalization, hyphens, and longer names. There are advantages to these in readability, and the filenames themselves are much more like a form of document title than the path names. Making a distinction between pathname and filename conventions is fairly easy to do.

6. If you're using a formatted-file-to-HTML converter like rtftohtml, don't fight what it does. If you're creating HTML files yourself, there's a tradeoff between one larger file (*e.g.*, more time to transfer over the net, increased skills needed to use) and several smaller ones (*e.g.*, more name space used, more URL and files to keep track of, and increased difficulty in searching).

Naming Examples

The following recommendations puts these guidelines to work in the SLAC WWW AFS space.

Some key pages:

```
slac.html                         the default SLAC Home Page
/slac/disclaimer.html             the SLAC disclaimers
/slac/slacinst/institution.html   the SLAC Institutional Page
```

Some first-level subdirectories (functional first):

```
/accel              for accelerator
/archive@            "  archives
/bis                 "  business information systems
/comp                "  computing
/emp                 "  employment
/esh                 "  environment, safety, and health
/exp                 "  experiment (multi-institutional)
/gen                 "  general information
/library             "  library
/phys                "  physics
/pubs                "  SLAC publications, images,...
/slac                "  SLACwide information
/spires              "  specifically SPIRES applications
...                  "  more functional categories
```

```
/org                     "   organization-specific information

/grp                     "   group- or department-oriented information
```

Some second-level subdirectories (functional first):

```
/accel/pepii             (multi-institutional)

/archive/1994
/archive/1995

/bis/acct
/bis/budget
/bis/commits
/bis/pers                for personnel systems
/bis/procure
/bis/snap
/bis/stores

/comp/future
/comp/intro
/comp/mac
/comp/net
/comp/pc
/comp/phys
/comp/security
/comp/telecom
/comp/unix
/comp/vendor

/emp/emp-opp             for employment opportunities

/esh/bull
/esh/slaconly

/exp/e143
/exp/e144
/exp/e154
/exp/mq
/exp/sld

/gen/area                for Local Area Resources
/gen/edu
/gen/map
/gen/meeting
/gen/tour
/gen/visit

/library/libnews.html

/pubs/beamline
/pubs/figure
/pubs/slaconly

/slac/hottopic
/slac/slacinst
/slac/www

/spires/doc
```

```
/spires/tool
/spires/form

/org/chart

/grp/bbr                    (SLAC group)
/grp/cd
/grp/efd
/grp/mfd
/grp/pep                    (SLAC group)
/grp/per
/grp/scs
/grp/thp
```

A few lower-level subdirectories (functional first):

```
/bis/procure/req/slaconly

/comp/intro/scsc-serv
/comp/telecom/phone-dir
/comp/telecom/phone-users-guide

/exp/sld/figure/top20

/gen/meeting/ssi

/pubs/figure/top20

/slac/www/gen
/slac/www/resource
/slac/www/resource/icon
/slac/www/stats
/slac/www/swug
/slac/www/tool
/slac/www/tool/search
/slac/www/wwwpolicy
/slac/www/wwwstyle
/slac/www/wwwtech
/slac/www/wwwtech/doc
/slac/www/wwwtech/doc/notes

/grp/scs/net
/grp/scs/scsc
/grp/scs/systems
```

A few examples of conventional file names:

```
/accel/pepii/home.html

/slac/www/resource/resource.html

/grp/scs/mission.html
/grp/scs/orgchart.ps
```

Some exceptions:

```
/grp/techpubs
/grp/library
```

Some Implementation Details

Contact SCS for intial creation of your directory in AFS WWW space. You will be expected to know basic AFS file management commands. SCS will establish appropriate Access Control Lists (ACL) and groups. Groups will generally come in pairs where one group controls who's in the other that actually has the write privileges into the AFS directories for your pages.

For more information on installing pages, see "How to Put Pages in the SLAC Web".

Recommendations in Closing

It is recommended that subdirectory names at the first two WWW levels be designed with a "WWW AFS Registrar" designated by the WWW Policy Group, who works to keep the high level taxonomy sensible and consistent in light of specific user needs and system requirements. Groups may find designating their own group registrars (or advisors) useful.

In the short run Joan Winters has agreed to serve as the registrar with a backup registrar in the works and Pat Kreitz as the "higher authority." In the normal course of events, one working-day naming turnaround is the goal.

A place or places for source, .../src/..., should be provided in this WWW AFS name space for files that are not self-defining, e.g., for .ps or .pdf. In some cases a pointer file to where the source is kept may suffice, but this may well prove to be less stable over time.

It is also recommend that SLAC develop tools to ease migration of pages through the system, including providing for file/URL renaming over the years. Cleaning out the obsolete files (and sometimes putting them into /archive/$YYYY, where $YYYY is the year of last update) will keep the WWW information space easier to read and use by maintainers and then by users.

Acknowledgements

This work is an outgrowth of an effort started by Tony Johnson. See "New URL Scheme for SLAC WWW Server". He has continued to be very helpful in discussions along the way. In addition, real world examples provided by Ilse Vinson, Jay Venti, Brooks Collins, PA Moore, Laurie Gennari, Diana Gregory, George Crane, and others have helped significantly to flesh out the model. Feedback from the WWW Technical Committee has been very useful in developing some of the concepts. Any inadequacies in the document are, of course, my own.

---

*

Hereinafter the word "page" may stand for "related files" as well.

+

Note that CGI scripts may lay constraints on filenames along with the goal of making them recognizable to people. E.g., .../figure/x is a general form used by TonyJ's CGI script to summarize figures for display, where x = top20, local, cern, or other appropriate name.

@

The string selected is the longer "/archive" rather than the shorter "/arch" because /arch brought "architecture" to several minds. "ARCH" and "archname" are already used in SLAC's UNIX system to indicate platform architecture.

The purpose of the /archive hierarchy is for important files that no longer have a current use, *e.g.*, pages for 1995's "Take Our Daughters to Work Day", which is past, or "The SLAC WWWizards" page, which SLAC no longer links but has historical importance. This hierarchy is like a records storage facility for important documents that you no longer keep in your office. It is not intended to be comprehensive.

Another category of old documents is those still having some clear amount of use, *e.g.*, an archive of old "list" email. Consider creating a .../archive sub-directory below the topics's major directory for these items.

Appendix A

On April 7, 1995, Diana Gregory supplied the following list of group codes valid in the SPIRES BINLIST subfile:

```
AAO Affirmative Action Office
ACC Accounting Office
AD  Accelerator Department
BAS Business Applications Support Group
BBR BABAR
BSD Business Services Division
BU  Budget Office
CAF Cafeteria
CB  Crystal Ball Project
CD  Controls Department
CG  Computation Research Group
CMS Central Lab Machine Shop
CYE Cryogenics Engineering
CYO Cryogenics Operations
DO  Director's Office
DOE U.S. Department of Energy
EA  Experimental Group A
EB  Experimental Group B
EC  Experimental Group C
ED  Experimental Group D
EE  Experimental Group E
EFD Experimental Facilities Department
EG  Experimental Group G
EH  Experimental Group H
EI  Experimental Group I
EK  Experimental Group K
ESA End Station A Users
ESH Environment Safety and Health Administration
EWM Environmental Protection and Waste Management(ESH)
FAC Facilities Office
FD  Palo Alto Fire Department Station 7
IBM International Business Machines
IRM Information Resource Management and Technology Transfer
IS  Information Services
KLY Klystron and Microwave
LHT Liquid Hydrogen Targets
LIB Library
LTR Low Temperature Materials Research
M-2 Mark II Experiment
```

```
MD   Mechanical Design
ME   Mechanical Engineering/Alignment
MED  Medical Department
MET  Metrology
MFD  Mechanical Fabrications Department
MU   Mechanical Utilities
NPS  Nuclear Physics at SLAC
OHP  Operational Health Physics (ESH)
PAD  ESH Planning and Assessment Department
PAO  Public Affairs Office
PCD  Power Conversion Department
PE   Plant Engineering
PEL  Physical Electronics
PEP  Positron Electron Project
PER  Personnel Department
PMS  Plant Maintenance Services
PRC  Property Control
PUB  Publications
PUR  Purchasing
RD   Research Division
RPG  Radiation Physics (ESH)
SCS  SLAC Computing Services
SEC  Security
SHA  Safety, Health and Assurance Department
SLC  SLAC Linear Collider Project
SLD  SLAC Large Detector
SSP  Summer Science Program
SSR  Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lab
TD   Technical Division
THP  Theoretical Physics
TPC  Time Projection Chamber
TR   Travel
TSP  Accelerator Theory and Special Projects
TT   Tiger Team
VAC  Vacuum Group
```

Joan M. Winters

Date: Wed, 08 Feb 1995   15:27 -0800 (PST)
From: "Patricia Kreitz (415) 926-4385"   <PKREITZ@SLACVM>
To: xanadu@slac.stanford.edu, henniss@slac.stanford.edu,
      johwa@slac.stanford.edu, karen@slac.stanford.edu, winters@slacvm
cc: jxh@slac.stanford.edu, tony_johnson@slac.stanford.edu,
      cottrell@slac.stanford.edu, addis@slac.stanford.edu, clancey@slacvm,
      bebo@slac.stanford.edu, crane@slac.stanford.edu, leith@slac.stanford.edu,
      galic@slacvm
Subject: Ad Hoc Style Committee Charge

     Thank you for agreeing to serve on the Ad Hoc SLAC Web Pages Style
Committee. The membership includes: P.A. Moore, chair; Karen
Heidenreich; Kathryn Henniss; John Windberg and Joan Winters. The
target date for this committee to have full recommendations to the
WWW Technical Committee is June 1st, although the Technical Committee
would prefer that you communicate interim recommendations as you
reach agreement on them.

CHARGE:
The WWW Technical Committee is appointing an Ad Hoc SLAC Web Pages Style
Committee to explore a number of stylistic issues that have been raised
about SLAC's "working" (under construction) home page and Institutional
home page and to recommend to the Technical Committee guidelines
which address:
--the organizational identification of all SLAC Web Pages
including the following: what required elements, if any, are needed
(consider disclaimer, statement of ownership, etc...);
--what is the minimum requirement for identifying that a page served
on the Web from SLAC is from SLAC; should there be a standard logo
(image vs or plus text) on all/some SLAC pages;
--the structure of the SLAC Institutional Home Page(s) and what links
should exist between the Institutional Home Page and the "working" page;
--top-level guidelines for the organization of Web pages, i.e.,
departmental/functional. You may wish to look at the "Working"
SLAC home page and recommend one or a combination of these approaches
to organizing the information there. But for the most part,
this would be a "best practices" approach to structuring Web pages.
     We encourage the committee to invite other SLAC staff with
specialized expertise to individual meetings as needed.
     In drafting their recommendations, the committee should consider
the many different users of SLAC Web pages, including SLAC staff,
collaborating physicists, and the public at large. The committe
must also be sensitive to the impact of their recommendations on
the largely "volunteer" maintainers of SLAC pages.
The committee's recommendations will be presented to the
technical committee June 1st and then to a broader meeting of the
WWW SUG. After this, and perhaps other general meetings, the
guidelines and recommendations will be finalized and presented
to the AD's for approval.

A Three-Page Model for SLAC Core Pages

April 5, 1995

The three-page model proposed for the SLAC Core pages is given below (parenthesized numbers do not indicate priority). A graphic representation of the three-page model is also availabe.

SLAC Core Pages

- SLAC Institutional Page (1)
- SLAC Home Pages
    - Sparse Home Page (2)
    - Dense Home Page (3)

SLAC Institutional Page

This page provides general public information about SLAC. Such a "brochure" page could be more graphics-intensive than the two working Home Pages.

SLAC Home Pages

These pages are intended primarily as SLAC-internal reference pages for and constitute entry point into SLAC's WWW space.

"Sparse" Home Page

This page, which can be thought of as a Table of Contents, contains top-level entry points into SLAC Information space. The elements on this page are links to individual pages containing the information under the corresponding top-level heading on the "Dense" Home Page.

"Dense" Home Page

This page, which can be thought of as an Index, is comparatively information-rich, and contains in one place all the links which are present on the separate pages that the items on the "Sparse" Home Page link to.

[Go Back to the Style Ctte's Report]

Last updated Fri Apr 7 17:37:28 PDT 1995 by *Henniss*

WWW Style Committee Report

May 15, 1995

SLAC

To: WWW Technical Committee
From: WWW Style Committee -- P.A. Moore, Chair
Re: Recommendations for style of SLAC Web pages

This report was endorsed by the SLAC WWW Technical Committee, May 31, 1995.

Background and Introduction

The WWW Style Committee was created as an *ad hoc* committee by WWW Technical Committee to explore a number of stylistic issues raised about SLAC's institutional presence on the Web, and to recommend some general guidelines regarding present and future page design at SLAC. The original charge to the group solicited recommendations for (a) required elements (including some kind of institutional identification) for Web pages at SLAC, and (b) the structure of SLAC's home page and related pages.

Members of the committee are chair, P.A. Moore (xanadu@slac.stanford.edu), Karen Heidenreich (karen@slac.stanford.edu), Kathryn Henniss (henniss@slac.stanford.edu), Judy Nowag (jbn@slac.stanford.edu), and Joan Winters (winters@slac.stanford.edu).

The committee met over a four-month period (February through May, 1995), during which time the members reviewed numerous Web documents. The Committee also received input from other members of the SLAC community involved with the Web, which was taken into consideration in drafting this report.

This report outlines the recommendations of the WWW Style Committee, as follows:

Part 1:
        Overview and Operational Definitions
Part 2:
        Recommended Page Elements
Part 3:
        A Model for the SLAC Laboratory Core Pages
Part 4:
        Further Issues

This document's URL is

http://www.slac.stanford.edu/slac/www/wwwtech/wwwstyle/report.html·

Part 1: Overview

It is recognized that the Web has been a part of communications technology and publishing for the past

two years and that much has changed in that short a time. Much more is likely to change in the next few years as well. The recommendations listed below form a snapshot of current opinion, and are subject to review in the future to test their validity and may be modified based on new developments.

The Committee recognized from the outset an implicit tension between:

1. Creating an attractive and consistent look-and-feel as well as promoting informational consistency for the site's Web pages, and
2. Giving page authors wide latitude in organizing their pages in a way that best suits the needs and tastes of their groups.

The Committee's recommendations have been made with the intention of promoting some degree of *informational* consistency for Web pages at SLAC, while avoiding extensive recommendations regarding consistency of *format*. While the absence of strong format requirements will undoubtedly result in a less uniform look to SLAC's Web space, the Committee felt strongly that the need for *informational consistency* outweighed the need for *format consistency*, which in any event would involve the imposition of stylistic requirements that many groups would resist, as input from several people the Committee consulted has indicated. Furthermore, we are sensitive to the fact that a number of page authors volunteer their time.

The following recommendations are therefore intended to promote a basic level of informational consistency across all SLAC Web pages, while allowing for considerable departmental and individual differences in page layout.

Operational Definitions

The following definitions are used in this document:

Web page
> An HTML file viewable on the World Wide Web (WWW).

SLAC Web page
> A Web page that lives on a SLAC computer. While broadly construed this term would include "personal" pages served from SLAC computers, the Committee's recommendations do *not* extend to such pages. In fact, the issue of personal pages is one that the Committee determined to be important, but beyond the scope of the WWW Style Committee's charge.

home page
> A page which constitutes an intentional entry point into a group/department/institution/collaboration's page space on the Web.

institutional page
> A brochure-like page containing high-level descriptive information about an organization.

core pages
> A primary group of pages, including home and institutional pages which provide intentional entry points into the Web space of an organization (= group, department, institution, or collaboration). The SLAC laboratory core pages reflect the three-page model described below. Other organizational schemes do exist for core pages, *e.g.*, SLD's two-page model.

owner
> The individual(s) responsible for providing and maintaining information on a page. This will usually be the person or people who implement(s) the page, but in some cases the owner and the person who generates the HTML file may be distinct. Multiple owners as well as primary/secondary owners may be appropriate.

Part 2: Recommended Page Elements

The following elements are recommended for SLAC Web pages:

- owner
- titles/headers
- date
- institutional identifier(s)
- legal information

The scope of each recommended element is addressed in the discussion of each element, followed by a brief summary of the recommended elements and their applicability.

Owner

The Committee most strongly recommends that SLAC Web pages indicate the pages' *owners* (see Operational Definitions above). Including this information provides a point of contact for readers who may have feedback about the page. As well, it ensure a mechanism for professional accountability regarding the pages' currency and/or appropriateness. The page owners are also the people who should be contacted for fixing broken links.

According to emerging Web style conventions, the owner information usually appears at the bottom of the page, often in an `<address>` tag.

At SLAC, we recommend that page owners use the `/owner` script (or some functional equivalent) for displaying this information. The SLAC `/owner` script, the syntax of which may be found by viewing the source for the SLAC Template Page, displays information about the individual (phone number, email address, office location, and mail stop) drawn from a centrally maintained database, currently **binlist**.

Use of the SLAC `/owner` script also provides a mechanism for identifying all page owners at SLAC for the purposes of disseminating information relating to page ownership, responsibility, and broken links.

Titles/Headers

As part of good HTML practice, every Web page should have a <title>. A page's `<title>` and the titling text in its header material should be consistent. The titling information on the page may appear in a prominent graphic element like a banner or in the first `<h1>` tag.

Date

The WWW Style Committee recommends that all pages bear a *date*. Having a date on a page provides readers with an idea of the currency of the information. For this reason, many Web page authors prefer to put the date at or near the top of the page, as a way of informing the reader right away whether the information has been changed recently. In other cases (as with some search forms), page authors may prefer to put the date at the bottom of the page, to minimize the amount of "header" information preceding the page's content.

In cases of pages which display information drawn from a dynamic database, it may be useful for page authors to distinguish between:

- the date that the page was created, and
- the date that the database was last updated.

The Style Committee makes no recommendation about the location of the date, or whether the date on a page is a modification date (e.g., "Last updated 8 May 1995") or a creation date (e.g., "Created 1 January 1995"), but encourages all page authors to include some kind of date information somewhere on their pages.

Institutional Identifier(s)

Institutional identifiers, which may be graphical or textual, provide readers with context for the information on the page. When the institutional identifier is also a hypertext link, it provides an additional navigational tool for the reader.

The Committee recommends that an icon or the word "SLAC" be used on every SLAC home page as a link to the SLAC Institutional Page. In addition, the Committee recommends that the word "SLAC" appear in the title of each home page at SLAC (e.g., "SLAC Technical Publications Department" or "SLAC Environment, Safety, and Health Division"). Including "SLAC" in a home page's title not only provides institutional context for the page's information, but it also aids in information retrieval when automated indexing tools are used.

While for the home pages of most groups within SLAC (like the Technical Publications Department or the ES&H Division) it makes sense to have "SLAC" in the title, for larger collaborations involving many institutions like BaBar or SLD, the appropriateness of "SLAC" in providing context for the page's information is less clear. The Committee's recommendation is correspondingly relaxed in these cases. However, when such home pages reside on servers owned and maintained by SLAC, the Committee considers it appropriate for there to be a link to one of the SLAC core pages (see discussion of SLAC core pages below) somewhere on the page. An icon or text element pointing to one of the SLAC core pages is sufficient. This link back into SLAC Web space ensures access to the SLAC disclaimer (see next section).

Legal Information

Legal information such as disclaimers, privacy statements, and/or copyright are a part of doing business as a DOE facility, consequently, a link to the standard SLAC disclaimer shall appear on each of the two SLAC home pages (see discussion of the model for SLAC core pages below) only. See the preceding paragraph for discussion of how accessibility to this information is obtained.

Recommended Elements: Summary

In summary, **all** SLAC Web pages should have owner, date, and an institutional identifier. Title and header information should be consistent. For all SLAC **home** pages (except for those of large groups/collaborations), the institutional identifier should be "SLAC" (or some graphic equivalent), and the title of the page should contain the word "SLAC". For the home pages of large groups/collaborations, the page's title need not include the word "SLAC" but a link back to one of the SLAC core pages is strongly recommended. Both SLAC home pages (see discussion below) should in addition have a link to the standard disclaimer.

Regarding page style, we do recommend that page authors consult other page owners and Web experts at SLAC. Many HTML style guides exist, both online and in print, and the Committee further

encourages page authors to consult such documents. (An annotated bibliography of online HTML Style Guides is being prepared, and will be ready for the SLAC Web community sometime in June.)

Though it contains no information on the medium of hypertext, *The Chicago Manual of Style* is recommended as a resource for issues regarding standard English usage and punctuation.

Part 3: A Model for the SLAC Laboratory Core Pages

We recommend a three-page model for the SLAC laboratory core pages, as described below.

The core pages at SLAC shall consist of (1) an institutional, or "brochure" page, and a pair of working home pages: (2) a "sparse" home page and (3) a "dense" home page (see diagram).

The "Institutional Page" contains general information considered to be primarily of interest to visitors to SLAC WWW space, while the home pages provide information that is more oriented towards SLAC users, although it is recognized that there may be considerable overlap between these two broadly defined user categories. Since the Institutional Page creates SLAC's most public-oriented presence on the Web, it is appropriate for this page to contain more graphics than the two working home pages.

The "Sparse Home Page" (and its related pages) will function like a top-level, generalized table of contents to SLAC WWW space, while the "Dense Home Page" is a more exhaustive, index-like reference page. The current production SLAC Home Page is an example of a "dense" home page.

The proposed sparse page would consist primarily of the first- or first- and some second-level headings from the dense home page, which in turn link to separate HTML pages containing all the links under that heading on the dense page. In its simplest realization, the dense home page would be a concatenation of all of the pages directly linked from the sparse home page, though the Style Committee is still working on enriching this aspect of the model.

The evolution of the dual home-page scheme is a response to user feedback indicating that there are legitimate preferences for each type of access to SLAC's rich information space.

Experienced Web users can set their browsers to default to whichever of the three core pages best suits their needs.

It remains to be decided which of the three SLAC core pages (institutional, sparse home page, or dense home page) should be designated to come up in response to the request **http://www.slac.stanford.edu/**. The questions are, do we

- accommodate the SLAC user and therefore have the default URL (http://www.slac.stanford.edu/) present the sparse or dense page, with prominent links to the institutional page and the other home page, or do we
- accommodate the "general web user" and have the default URL present the more general institutional page first, with prominent links to both the sparse and the dense home pages, which are more oriented towards members of the SLAC community?

Until the three-page model is fully implemented, the Style Committee leaves open the question of which page should come up as the default.

Part 4: Further Issues

As mentioned in the Introduction, the WWW Style Committee has intentionally kept the extent of its recommendations narrow, choosing to offer a few simple and focused suggestions that are both easy to implement and compatible with a wide variety of page designs, in keeping with the preferences of the SLAC community.

Due to the conditions of the charge and constraints of time, this report makes no recommendations on the following topics:

- menu bars
- page length
- tables of contents
- differences between Web *pages* and Web *documents* (the latter referring to materials converted to online formats from a printed source)

In spite of a healthy aversion to unnecessary bureaucracy, which was voiced by several members of the SLAC Web community in responses to the earlier draft version of this report, *and which members of the Style Committee share*, we nonetheless recommend that a small, representative group of people be appointed by the Associate Director of the Research Division, to serve as a Web Policy Group. Those chosen should represent as many different groups from the lab as possible. Each person selected should have more than a passing familiarity with the Web.

The purpose of such a group would be to set policy on matters like personal pages and privacy on the SLAC Web, authorization to set up servers, and responsibility for server maintenance, as well as to appoint subgroups to address special issues as they arise.

Some members of the WWW Style Committee will continue to meet during summer of 1995 to develop and implement the three-page model for SLAC core pages, and to deal with residual issues not covered in this report (e.g., menu bars). Subsequently, the WWW Style Committee will reconvene on an as-needed basis, as new issues arise. People who wish to comment on style issues are encouraged to do so by sending email to **www-l**, by posting messages to **slac.www.general**, and/or by attending meetings of the SLAC WWW Users Group (SWUG).

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Last updated Thu Jan 18 10:09:02 PST 1996 *Henniss*

What's New with SLAC's WWW Pages for 1993/4

6 Jun 1996

Welcome	Highlighted	Detailed	What's New	Search
		Phonebook		

Following are the changes to SLAC's Web pages captured in What's New during 1993 and 1994. See also November 19, 1993, Installation.

Changes from 26 Jan 1994 to 20 Apr 1994 *by Joan Winters*

Following is a non-exhaustive summary of changes made to SLAC's WorldWideWeb pages since the January 25, 1994 installation. For information more from a systems perspective, see Major Changes.

I have simplified the summary since the previous installation, in the interests of more maintainability. Please let me know how it works.

New Pages

"Introduction to Local Area Resources" (locres.html)
"Introduction to PCs at SLAC" (pc.html) *with Cathie Dager*

"SLAC Theory" (theo.html) with
        "Research Interests" (int94.html) and
        "SLAC Theory Group Members" (theomem.html) *by Sharon Jensen*

"Vendors Online" (vendors.html)

Updated Pages

"WorldWideWeb SLAC Home Page" (slac.html):
        Includes a significant reorganization of the page with a new, red version of the SLAC logo (*from Terry Anderson*) used here and elsewhere and with new sections for Theory and Professional Societies. Long lists within a topic were broken up into sublists in the sections on General Computing and Other Organizations (note links to the new Local Resources and Vendors pages). Terminology was made more consistent and a footnote added for those items that are only readable by SLAC users. Some information was moved.

        In addition, links were added to Seminars ("let me search") *by H. Galic*, to Support (to SLAC's newly summarized WWW server usage data *from Tony Johnson*), and variously (to LLNL, DOE, NERSC, USGS, and more federal agencies). APS What's New moved from SLAC to the APS

server, and a CREN link replaced the increasingly out-of-date link to VM's HELP INFO BITNET. A number of links moved to WWW servers (experiments DELPHI, L3, ZEUS, and D0; LBL, ESnet white pages, Stanford, and Stanford Hospital). There were also a number of internal changes to URL.

"Computing Futures at SLAC" (futures.html):

> Includes adding a paragraph on the federal High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) program (with the related FY '95 Blue Book) and a link to the federal National Information Infrastructure Gopher. Also removing a broken link to a Library of Congress conference, July 14, 1993, on delivering electronic information.

"Computing Security at SLAC" (security.html):

> Includes adding paragraphs on CIAC resources and IBM's PC-focused server, adding links to two UNIX-focused newsgroups, and updating the ESnet link from FTP to Gopher.

"Information Grab Bag" (grabbag.html):

> Includes major reorganization of the page with new sections on "Astronomy " (with links to high energy astrophysics), "Computer Science and Human Factors," and "Other Information Sources" (with links to WWW search engines like JumpStation). The weather paragraph was significantly expanded. Information on local resources and vendors migrated off to those new pages. Added footnote on non-UNIX FTP servers (need MidasWWW browser to access).

> In addition, new links were added to the Berkeley Subway, Census Bureau, CIA Factbook, FBI UNABOM plea, IRS forms, Xerox PARC Map Viewer, Periodic Table, text-to-speach translator, Roget's Thesaurus, Langenscheidt's English/German (and German/English) Dictionary, and the Library of Congress's FTP server. Along with less visible updating.

"Introduction to Computing at SLAC" (slacwide.html):

> Includes added cross-link to the new PC page.

"Introduction to Macintosh at SLAC" (macintos.html):

> Includes added links to the SLAC newsgroup and the NCSA Mosaic browser home page; also a cross-link to the SLACwide computing page.

"Introduction to SLAC" (slacinst.html):

> Includes changing to the new, red SLAC logo, naming the ESA and SLD detectors explicitly, and adding a cross-link to the SLAC Home Page.

"Introduction to the Internet" (internet.html):

> Includes updating "Getting started" for the O'Reilly & Associates links and the new collection of Internet success stories gathered up by FARNET. And updating "Internet overview" with new InterNIC and ESnet links and the improved X.500 link.

"Introduction to UNIX at SLAC" (unix.html):

> Remove stale link to .../how-to-order/scsi-drv (see SLACwide page instead).

"Local Area Networking" (net.html) *with R. Les Cottrell and Ken Martell*:

> Includes new links on network performance reports and the Micom phaseout plans.

"Major Changes to SLAC WWW" (wwwstat.html) *by Bebo White*:

> Includes updated version of xmosaic.

"Network Reference Information" (reference.html) *by R. Les Cottrell*:

"SLAC-SPIRES Home Page" (spires.html) *by H. Galic*:

> Major revision to the SLAC SPIRES Home Page.

"WorldWideWeb Browsers at SLAC" (browsers.html) *by Bebo White*:

"WorldWideWeb--SLAC Introduction" (wwwintro.html):

> Includes an updated introduction with the new, red SLAC logo, along with links to SLAC WWW status files and links to the new Local Resources and PC pages.

In addition, some pages like "Preprints in Particle and Fields" and "Seminars..." are updated weekly.

Changes from 19 Nov 1993 to 25 Jan 1994*by Winters*

Following is a brief, non-exhaustive summary of changes made to SLAC's WorldWideWeb pages since the November 19, 1993, installation. All changes other than those labeled with a specific *by author* phrase were done by the person on the change dates line. For information more from a systems perspective, see Major Changes.

In the interests of maintainability, I have not made hypertext links to all the changes, just to the pages in which changes occur. To find what's been modified, look to the right of a "Category:" phrase in a page section below. You may search in the page itself for any text you find that's not in square brackets ([ ]) or italics (*by author*). For example, in the page section "'Computing Futures at SLAC' (futures.html):" below, you will find the text slac.scac.dec93 to the right of the "Add links:" category phrase. If you follow the link "Computing Futures at SLAC" and locate the text slac.scac.dec93, you will see what's changed. (Cloning the browser screen may help.) Let me know how this approach works.

New Pages

"Experiments Online: Home Pages of HEP Experiments"(explist.html) *by H. Galic*

"What's New with SLAC's WWW Pages" (whatsnew.html) [this page!]

Updated Pages

"WorldWideWeb SLAC Home Page" (slac.html):

Add section:
    Other experiments
Update section:
    Support, [especially] What's New
Clarify sections:
    People and organizations, Library, Physics Preprint Bulletin Boards *by Addis*
Add links:
    BaBar, Brown, DESY, LANL, Stores catalog, *some by Addis*
Update link:
    ESnet

"Computing Futures at SLAC" (futures.html):

Add section:
    Other Information at SLAC, [namely] European-computing-Dec1993
Add links:
    SCAC-report-Dec1993, slac.scac.dec93 and slac.scac.aug93 [newsgroups]

"Computing Security at SLAC" (security.html):

Add section:

alt-security-faq
Update link:
security_info

"Information Grab Bag" (grabbag.html):

Add section:
Palo Alto Weekly
Clarify section:
NSF
Add link:
Stanford repository [for weather GIFs]
Update links:
Honolulu Community College, Known Smileys, NASA Ames FTP archives

"Introduction to Computing at SLAC" (slacwide.html):

Add section:
SCSI-drive, whois-servers.list
Update section:
Other Information at SLAC
Update link:
X-terminal

"Local Area Networking" (net.html):

Add link:
slac.networks [newsgroup]

"Introduction to the Internet" (internet.html):

Add sections:
Resource Guides, WAIS
Update sections:
ArchiePlex, list [for Internet Services], news.answers
Add link:
gopher-faq
Update link:
latest ones [RFCs]
Delete link:
Cruise

"Introduction to UNIX at SLAC" (unix.html):

Update section:
Other Information at SLAC

"Laboratory Facilities" (slacfac.html):

Add link:

specifics [for meeting rooms]

"Major Changes to SLAC WWW" (wwwstat.html):

Add section:
   server code, browser versions *by Bebo*

"The mQ Experiment" (mq.html):

Add link:
   mQ experiment [image]

"Selected WWW Bibliography" (wwwbibl.html):

Add link:
   related newsgroups
Delete link:
   SIG-Web FTP

"SLAC SPIRES Databases" (default.html)

Add section:
   Information Service Elsewhere, *partly by Addis*

In addition, some pages like "Preprints in Particle and Fields" and "Seminars..." are updated weekly.

Deleted Pages

"A Cruise of the Internet" (cruise.html)

| Web Support | Web Authoring | Test Home | Stanford |

Winters

Updating Obsolete Links

22 December 95

Welcome	Highlighted	Detailed	What's New	Search

| | | Phonebook | | |

With the installation of the new central SLAC pages, a few pages have been replaced. These are, with their replacements:

- The old SLAC Home Page (`<a HREF="/FIND/slac.html">`...).

  See "Two SLAC Home Pages." For a transition period, references to the old `<a HREF="/FIND/slac.html">`... URL are being automatically redirected to the "Two SLAC Home Pages" page.

- The old SLAC Institutional Page(`<a HREF="/FIND/slacinst.html">`... or `<a HREF="/slac/slacinst/institution.html">`...).

  This page has been replaced by the SLAC Welcome Page. Note, using partially qualified URL this SLAC default page is coded very tersely as `<a HREF="/">`...,appropriate for authors using the main SLAC server, www. For a transition period, references to the old URL are being automatically redirected to the "SLAC Welcome Page."

- The old SLAC seals (`<a HREF="/winters/pub/www/SLACinst/logo.gif">`... and all the `<a HREF="~henniss/redsealn.gif">`...).

  See "Graphic Institutional Identifiers." For a transition period, references to the old URL are being automatically redirected to the new image.

- The old "SLAC and Related Phonebooks" page (`<a HREF="/comp/telecom/phone-book.html">`...).

  The (partially qualified) URL has been updated to `<a HREF="/comp/telecom/phone-dir/phone-dir.html">`.... For a transition period, references to the old URL are being automatically redirected to the new page.

- The old "Telecommunications Home Page" (`<a HREF="/comp/telecom/home.html">`...).

  The (partially qualified) URL has been updated to point to a new, group page at `<a HREF="/grp/irm/telecom/telecom.html">`..., that provides access to the three functional pages that replace the old page. For a transition period, references to the old URL are being automatically redirected to the new group page, "The Telecommunications Group."

Please update these links in your pages as seems appropriate. The automatic redirection will be removed after a reasonable transition period.

| Web Support | Web Authoring | **Test Home** | Stanford |

Winters

Changing Your Browser's Home Page Default

18 December 1995

Which Page Should You Choose as Your Default Home Page?

Most browsers allow the user to select a particular WWW page as the "default," the page that comes up automatically when the browser is first launched. People who make frequent use of the information on the SLAC Home Pages may wish to set their browser's default to one of the following pages:

```
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/highlighted.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/detailed.html
```

Alternatively, you may wish to set your default home page to be your group's home page or your own home page.

Changing Your Default Home Page in Netscape

Unix, Mac and PC (Version 1.1N)

1. Select the pull-down "Options" element in the menu bar.
2. Under "Preferences" select "Window and Link Styles."
3. Within the "Window Styles" box, replace the existing URL with one of the URLs above, or another URL of your choosing.
4. Select "OK."

Changing Your Default Home Page in Mosaic

Unix (Version 2.5)

In your .Xdefaults file, change the value of the variable `XMosaic*homeDocument:` to be one of the above, for example,

```
XMosaic*homeDocument: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/highlighted.html
```

(You may have to restart your Xwindows session for these changes to take effect.)

Mac and PC (Versions 2.0.x)

1. Under the pull-down "Options" element in the menu bar, select "Preferences."
2. Within the "Preferences" dialog box, select "Misc" (for Mosaic 2.0 for the PC, you will need to select "Document, instead of "Misc").
3. In this window, replace the existing URL in the "Home Page" field with one of the URLs above, or another URL of your choosing.
4. Select "Done."

Alternatively...

1. Under the pull-down "Options" element in the menu bar, select "Use This Page For Home."

N.B. As browsers evolve, these directions may become obsolete.

Henniss

S tanford
L inear
A ccelerator
C enter
Graphic Institutional Identifiers

14 December 1995

New Design Replaces SLAC Seal on WWW Pages

In December 1995, a blue colliding particles graphic replaced the former red-on-white SLAC seal as the official institutional graphic for SLAC WWW pages. The colliding particle graphics were designed by Terry Anderson of the SLAC Technical Publications Department (using Adobe Illustrator and PhotoShop). The design was subsequently reviewed and approved by the SLAC Institutional Page Committee and the Associate Directors' Committee on Computing (ADCoC).

Central pages in the SLAC Web typically bear a version of this new graphic, which comes in three sizes. The biggest version which is superimposed over an aerial photo of the SLAC site, is used only to identify the SLAC Welcome Page. The medium-sized version is used only to identify the two forms of the SLAC Home Page, Highlighted and Detailed. The smallest version is used to identify other central pages (for example, this page), and may also be used by other groups and individuals when they want to make the SLAC institutional association clear at a glance.

Updating Your SLAC Graphics

Owners of WWW pages containing a graphic SLAC identifier may want to update their URLs accordingly to point only to the new official SLAC WWW graphic.

- Old SLAC seal URL (red on white): `<a href="/winters/pub/www/SLACinst/logo.gif">...`
- More recent SLAC seal (white on red): `<a href="~henniss/swug/redseal2.gif">...`
- More recent SLAC seal (white on red): `<a href="~henniss/swug/redseal3.gif">...`

- New official SLAC WWW graphic: `<a href="/icon/slac3.gif">...`

For a transition period the SLAC Web system has been modified so these redirections happen automatically.

Henniss

SLAC WWW Production Software

22 Dec 1995

Welcome	Highlighted	Detailed	What's New	Search

Phonebook

This page is under construction.

This page documents the supported server and browser versions currently in production use at SLAC. For information about significant installations that change SLAC's production environment, see major changes to WWW.

Version 2.15 (HTTP 1.0) of the CERN server code is presently running on SLACVM. Version 3.0pre5 of the CERN server code is running on www.slac.stanford.edu (the Unix production server). In addition, there are several WWW servers running on the SLACVX cluster.

The following browser versions are in production:

```
Midas                  -       version 2.1
Mosaic (for X-Windows)-        version 2.4
Lynx                   -       version 2-3
TkWWW                  -       version 0.8
Mosaic for Macintosh   -       version 2.0.0A8
MacWeb                 -       version 1.00A2.2
NetScape for Macintosh-        version 1.0N
```

Web Support	Web Authoring	Test Home	Stanford

Bebo