

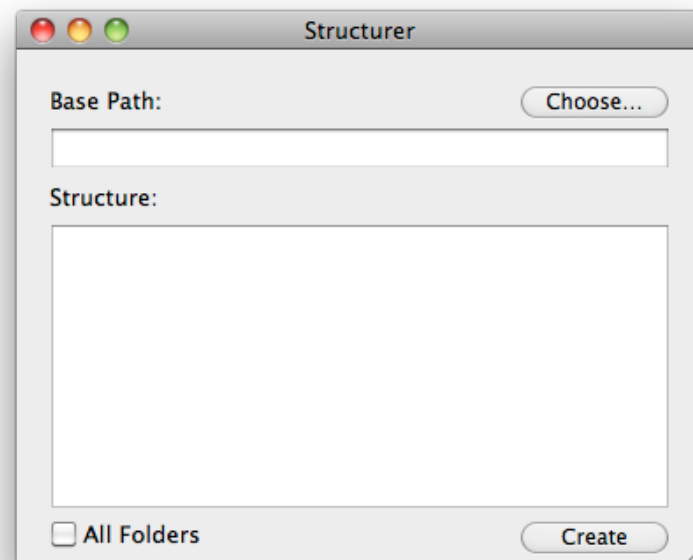
Structurer

Quick Reference



1. Basic Usage

Structurer purpose is simple: create file and folder structures easily. When you open it, you are presented to the following interface:



The two text fields are the most important interface elements:

1. Base Path: must be set to the root directory path where you want your structure created. You may want to set a default base path in preferences (menu *Structurer > Preferences...*) if you frequently create projects in the same directory.

2. Structure: here you describe you structure. Each component goes in one line (remember every path here is relative to the base path). Structurer will distinguish files from folders by the ending character: if it's a '/', then a folder will be created in that path. If the line has no '/' at the end, a file is created instead.

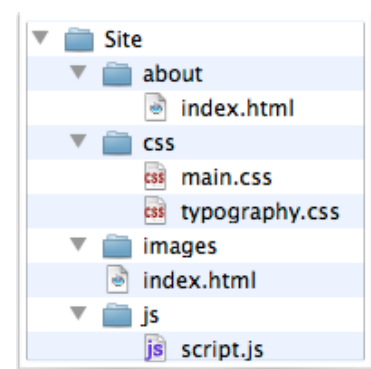
Example:

To create a file structure similar to the one at the right inside a folder named "Site" on your desktop, all you have to do is:

1. Type '~/Desktop/Site' in the *Base Path* text field;

2. Fill the *Structure* with:

```
index.html
css/main.css
/typography.css
js/script.js
images/
about/index.html
```



3. And hit *Create* button! **But**, before doing that let's see some tips to speed up the workflow and check what exactly is handled by Structurer.

2. Shortcuts

2.1 Paths

You'll often see paths starting with a tilde ('~'). That means user's home directory, and can save some time when typing. If you are not sure about where that folder is, or you don't like typing

paths, simply hit the *Choose...* button or use the shortcut ⌘O. It will bring a panel to help choosing the desired folder. Note that the resulting path will be the shorter way possible, that is including a '~' when the folder is inside user's home directory.

2.2 Create Shortcut

Of course there is a shortcut for the *Create* button: ⌘↵ (Command + Return).

2.3 Only folders?

Sometimes you may need to create only folders. Instead of making a big list of folders names and keep appending '/' at the end of each one, mark the option *All Folders* as activated and then press the *Create* button.

2.4 Previous location

The '/' used as the first character of a line means the previous path. If the previous line represents a file, that file location will be represented by the slash. Otherwise, if the previous line represents a folder, the slash is equivalent to inside this folder.

Writing:

```
css/base.css
css/type.css
css/home.css
```

will generate the same results from:

```
css/base.css
/type.css
/home.css
```

Writing the following is also equivalent:

```
css/
/base.css
/type.css
/home.css6
```

3.What are the rules?

Structurer will do it's best to avoid errors. Let's see what is checked so you know what can be done and what is not legal.

3.1 Naming

For the base path, it doesn't matter if it ends with a '/' or not. The ending convention applies only to the structure description when the *All Folders* option is not checked.

3.2 File and Folder creation

Intermediary folders are always created. That means, if you need to create the 'style.css' file inside the 'css' folder which does not exist yet, instead of typing:

```
css/
css/style.css
```

You can type only:

```
css/style.css
```

The base path doesn't need to exist too. '~/Desktop/SiteName' is perfectly legal as base path even if 'SiteName' folder doesn't exist.

You don't need to create new folders to contain the structure. The base path can be any existing folder, even if it already has tons of files and folders. There is nothing to worry: Structurer will not empty a folder to recreate it, nor will throw a file away to create another with the same name but empty.