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# 1. GETTING STARTED

## 1.1. Welcome to Archbee ☐

---

Archbee documentation center is where you will find documentation about features, setup guides, and more.

### Learn how to use Archbee

Leverage enterprise-wide product expertise, seamlessly integrate your tools, and centralize product documentation, API references, and developer guides — all within one platform.



[Learn about product features](#)



[Start building with our guides](#)



[Integrations, API access](#)

 Email us

[support@archbee.com](mailto:support@archbee.com)

 Archbee changelog

[Read the product updates.](#)



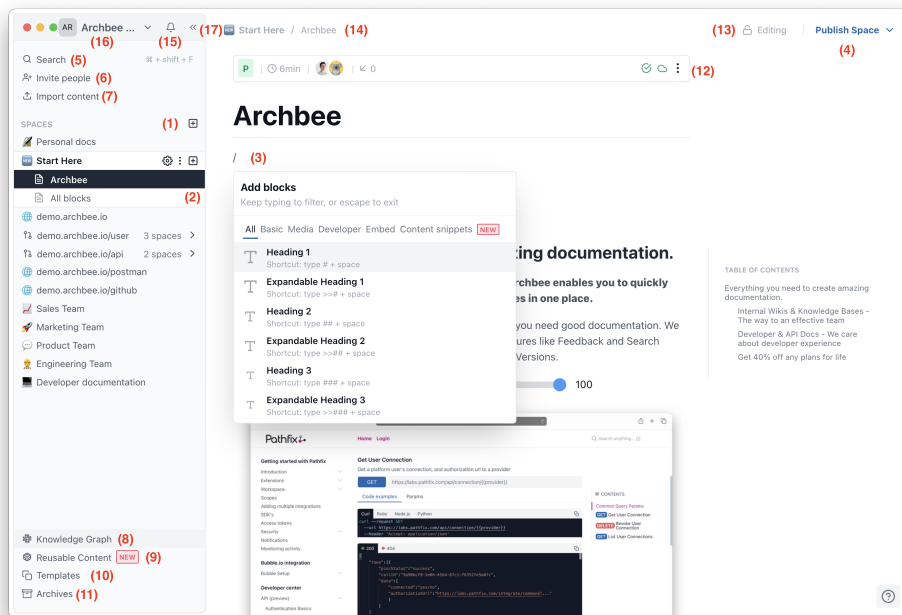


## 1.2. How to get started

Exploring a new product doesn't have to be overwhelming. Here is what you need to know to get started with Archbee. First, you need an account. Get invited to an organization or create an account [here](#).

There are two primary areas that you will interact with when using Archbee.

The **sidebar navigation panel** and the **document area**. Let's cover each one.



Archbee UI

(1) Spaces

(2) Documents

(3) Editor

(4) Publishing options

(5) Search

(6) Invite people

(7) Import content

(8) Knowledge Graph

(10) Templates

(11) Archives

(12) Document options

(13) Read/Write mode

(14) Breadcrumbs

(15) Notifications Center

(16) Settings

(17) Focus mode

## Sidebar navigation panel


The left sidebar navigation panel is where you will organize your content. It is where you will create Spaces (1) and Documents (2), import content (7), invite people to the organization (6), define Reusable Content (9), create Templates (10), and manage the Archives (11).

Here are some actions you can take to get started:

- Create a new Space - click the plus button to add a Space, and give it a name.
- Create or import content - you can create multiple documents or import content to a Space.
- Drag and drop to organize - as you build your product knowledge hub, move Spaces or Documents to the desired position.
- Convert a document to a Category or a Link

## Document area

At the top of the document you have a context menu for the Document options (12).

There are multiple shortcuts but if you want to open the entire list of options for the Documents, click on the 3 dots 

This will open the list of options like:

- Document info
- Show resolved comments
- Ping team member
- Share
- Subscribe to changes
- Set spellcheck on
- Document Revision History
- SEO Meta Controls
- Copy Markdown to clipboard
- Export to Markdown file
- Export to PDF

Under the context menu you have the title of the document and the Editor. Learn [How to use the Editor](#)



## 1.3. Learn the basics

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### What is Archbee?

Archbee is the complete product documentation platform with advanced features like reusable content, versioning, document revision history, and collaboration features to keep product and engineering teams in sync and the documentation up-to-date.

Unlike content management systems, and generic knowledge bases, Archbee provides a feature-rich platform to write and host product guides, along with developer documentation, API references, or SDKs.

Archbee is a cloud-based documentation platform that is easy to use by anybody in your team. Learn the basics by reading the features overview.

#### Authoring features

- [How to use the Editor](#)
- [Creating a document](#)
- [Importing documents](#)
- [Reusable Variables](#)
- [Content Snippets](#)

#### Publishing features

- [Publish a Space to Domain](#)
- [Public Access Controls](#)
- [Custom CSS](#)

#### Collaboration

- [Document Verifications](#)
- [Hidden on public docs](#)
- [@ Mentions and Dynamic Links](#)

### Why get Archbee?

When you need to capture and publish product documentation, there's a hard truth:

**Your product is only as good as your documentation.**

And, with technical product knowledge too often trapped in the minds of your developers...

Your documentation is only as good as the collaboration process to get the product knowledge and share it internally or with the clients/users.

So what can you do?

- Build your own documentation system (docs-as-code)? And make it too technical for most people to contribute?
- Write and share Word docs and PDFs? Good luck keeping everything straight.
- Use tools built for individual writers? That just shuts down collaboration.
- Use generic knowledge bases that are not tailored to your product's complexity.

Instead, Archbee makes documentation a team sport, speeding documentation creation while substantially improving its depth. It's effortless documentation creation, editing, and collaboration... **All with zero engineering effort.**

## Use cases

Archbee can serve multiple use cases. From internal collaboration to set up a self-service knowledge base and even publishing blog posts.

Archbee is flexible and easy to use. We focus on delivering the best-in-class experience for teams that need to write and publish product documentation - especially for companies that sell developer tools.

### **Need help to decide if Archbee is a good fit for you?**

When it comes to knowledge management, you have the following solutions:

- internal collaboration tools: Confluence, Notion, etc
- help authoring tools: MadCap Flare, Adobe RoboHelp, etc.
- content management systems: Contentful, WordPress
- knowledge base software: ZenDesk, Helpscout, Intercom, FreshDesk

**In the market, you have tools that lack advanced features required to write complete product documentation or tools that lack the collaborative options to capture the knowledge company-wide.**

This is where Archbee comes in. Capture complete product knowledge from your product specialists and build developer documentation and product guides that are easy to publish, customize and maintain.

Here are some examples of companies that use Archbee to build:

## Developer documentation



- [docs.klevu.com](https://docs.klevu.com)
- [docs.troopr.ai](https://docs.troopr.ai)
- [docs.storj.io](https://docs.storj.io)

## Product Knowledge Portals



- [docs.rootly.com](https://docs.rootly.com)
- [docs.flipperzero.one](https://docs.flipperzero.one)
- [docs.charthop.com](https://docs.charthop.com)

To see examples of product portals built by our clients, go to the [showcase section](#).

## 2. EDITOR

### 2.1. How to use the Editor

---

The editor is where you will be spending most of the time as you write, so here are the main concepts you need to know:

- use forward slash `/` when you want to add a block. There are four categories:
  1. **Basic** - with multiple blocks that help you format the document
  2. **Media** - use these to import files, images, embed Youtube or Vimeo videos
  3. **Developer** - you will be using these when you write software documentation because you will find:
    - [Multi language code editor](#)
    - [Mermaid diagrams](#)
    - [API Endpoints](#)
    - [OpenAPI / Swagger Block](#)
    - [GraphQL](#)
  4. **Embed** - most of our integrations work inside the editor. You can add embeds from other tools like Loom, Figma, Miro, Lucidcharts and more. Check the [Archbee integrations: enhance your team's workflow](#) page.
- write using Markdown shortcuts and check the keyboard shortcuts by pressing **Ctrl or Cmd + /**
- use the formatting options on each piece of text when you **highlight** or **double-click**.
- start [Using @ Mentions and Dynamic Links](#) after you add more documents to link between them.



Copy-pasting text will maintain the formatting, and you can add images this way (instead of importing them).

Also, when you paste markdown, the editor will automatically recognize it and render the format.

## 2.2. @ Mentions and Dynamic Links

---

After you add more documents to a space, when you type @ in the editor, you will search for documents or people invited to the Organization.

Mention teammates ( @ + name ), and they receive a notification under the bell icon on the top left corner.

- use Dynamic Links to reference documents. Because this is a link to the document ID, when you move the document around or change the title, it will always point to the correct document created in Archbee.

### Link to a section of a document using anchors

Each time you add a heading to a document, an item is added to the table of contents.

You can use the headings to set an anchor so that readers navigate the documentation.

When you link to a document using the @ + name of the doc , you can also set an anchor so that the reader will open the URL to a specific section.

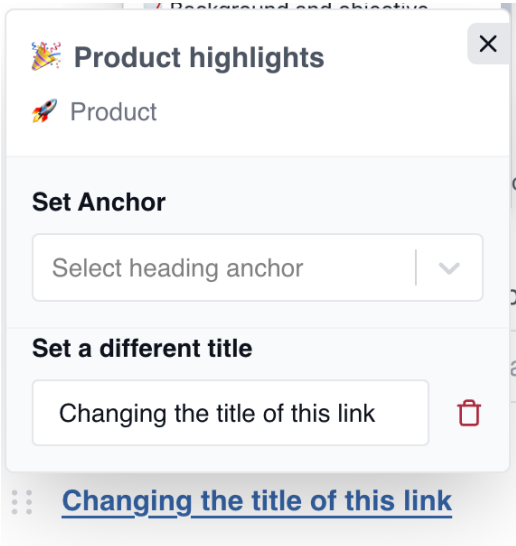
After you add the dynamic link, click on it to open the window where you will select the anchor based on the headings of that document.

## Tech Specification

---

The screenshot shows a document editor interface. At the top, there is a document title "Write Awesome Tech Specs by Lyft Engineering" with a close button (X) on the left. Below the title, there is a text input field containing "Marketing project" and "Archbee Templates". A "Set Anchor" dropdown menu is open, showing a search bar "Select heading anchor" and a list of headings: "Background and objective", "Goals", "Messaging and positioning" (highlighted in blue), and "Benchmark". To the right of the menu, there is a text input field containing "who/what/when/where/why of your entire project." and a "context." label.

If you click on the Dynamic Link you will be able to change the title (by default, the tile is the name of the referenced doc)



## 2.3. Editor Markdown Shortcuts

Archbee's editor supports Markdown syntax.

Markdown	Syntax
Link Markdown	<code>[label](www.go.com) + space bar</code>
Divider Markdown	<code>--- + space bar</code>
Heading 1	<code># + space bar</code>
Heading 2	<code>## + space bar</code>
Heading 3	<code>### + space bar</code>
Checklist	<code>[] + space bar</code>
Quote	<code>&gt;</code>
Inline Code Markdown	<code>`text`</code>
Bold Markdown	<code>**text**</code>
Underline Markdown	<code>__text__</code>
Italic Markdown	<code>*text*</code>
Italic Markdown	<code>_text_</code>
Strike Markdown	<code>--text--</code>
Numbered List	<code>1. + space bar</code>
Bulleled List	<code>- + space bar</code>
Bulleled List	<code>* + space bar</code>
Add code snippet	<code>```</code>

On top of the standard Markdown syntax, there are shortcuts you can use to render Archbee's custom blocks.

`## Tabs`

```
:::::tabs
```

```
:::::tab{title="Tab 1"}
```

```
Some content for Tab 1
```

```
:::hint{style="info"}
```

```
Pull requests are very welcome! Please see CONTRIBUTING.md for more information.
```

```
This is really nice
```

```
:::
```

```
- [x] This is a checkbox list
```

```
- [x] This is a checkbox list
```

```
- [ ] This is done
```

```
- [ ] This is a checkbox list
```

```
::::
```

```
:::tab{title="Tab Photos"}
```

```

```

```
We would love you to contribute
```

```
:::
```

```
:::::
```

## Tabs block

Tab 1

Tab Photos

Some content for Tab 1

Pull requests are very welcome! Please see CONTRIBUTING.md for more information.

This is really nice

This is a checkbox list

This is a checkbox list

This is done

This is a checkbox list

Use the following Markdown to generate a Tabs block.



## ## Tabs

```

:::::tabs
:::::tab{title="Tab 1"}
Some content for Tab 1

:::hint{style="info"}
Pull requests are very welcome! Please see CONTRIBUTING.md for more in
Tthis is really nice
:::

- [x] This is a checkbox list
- [x] This is a checkbox list
- [ ] This is done
- [ ] This is a checkbox list
::::

:::tab{title="Tab Photos"}


We would love you to contributeaaa
:::
:::::

```

There is an alternative flavour of Markdown that you can use to generate a Tabs block.



```

{% tabs %}
{% tab title="tab 2" %}some tab fasdfasdfasdfasdfads {% endtab %}
{% tab title="tab 2" %}some tab fasdfasdfasdfasdfads {% endtab %}
{% tab title="tab 2" %}some tab fasdfasdfasdfasdfads {% endtab %}
{% tab title="tab 2" %}some tab fasdfasdfasdfasdfads
{% endtab %}
{% endtabs %}

```

## Callouts

We would love you to contribute to `@octokit/rest`, pull requests are very welcome!  
Please see CONTRIBUTING.md for more information.

We would love you to contribute to `@octokit/rest` , pull requests are very welcome!  
Please see CONTRIBUTING.md for more information.

We would love you to contribute to `@octokit/rest` , pull requests are very welcome!  
Please see CONTRIBUTING.md for more information.

We would love you to contribute to `@octokit/rest` , pull requests are very welcome!  
Please see CONTRIBUTING.md for more information.

Use the following Markdown to generate a Callout block.

Markdown



## ## Hints

```
:::hint  
We would love you to contribute to `@octokit/rest`, pull requests are  
:::
```

```
:::hint{style="info"}  
We would love you to contribute to `@octokit/rest`, pull requests are  
:::
```

```
:::hint{style="warning"}  
We would love you to contribute to @octokit/rest, pull requests are ve  
:::
```

```
:::hint{style="success"}  
We would love you to contribute to @octokit/rest, pull requests are ve  
:::
```

There is an alternative flavour of Markdown that you can use to generate a Callout block.

Markdown



```
{% hint style="info" %}  
some hint  
{% endhint %}
```

# Link Blocks

600 × 400

- list item 1
- list item 2

- unchecked list box
- checked list box

Use the following Markdown to generate a Links block.

```
Markdown 
```

```
## Link Array

::::link-array
:::link-array-item{headerType="IMAGE" headerImage="https://placeholder.c
- list item 1
- list item 2
:::
:::link-array-item{headerType="COLOR" headerColor="#ff00FF"}

- [ ] unchecked list box
- [x] checked list box
:::
::::
```

# Code block with a single tab

```
Node.js 
```

```
var http = require('http');

http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
  res.end('Hello World!');
}).listen(8080);
```

Use the following Markdown to generate a Code block with a single code example



Markdown



## ## Code block

```
```nodejs
var http = require('http');

http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
  res.end('Hello World!');
}).listen(8080);
```
```

## Code blocks without language

Text

Text

Text



```
// code block not specified
```

Use the following Markdown to generate a Code block without specifying the language.

Markdown



## ## Code blocks




```
:::::codeblocktabs
```
// code block not specified
```

```
// code block not specified
```

```
// code block not specified
```

:::::
```

# Code editor with multiple tabs

```
PHP Java  Go  JS JS 
```



```
// PHP is the best.
```

Use the following Markdown to generate a Code block with multiple tabs.

## Code drawers

### Test Code Drawer

```
</> a code drawer
```

```
PHP  Go JSON 
```

```
// Some wordpress plugi
// Add our plugin's option page to the WP admin menu.
public function add_plugin_options_page() {
    add_options_page(
        'Example Plugin Settings',
        'Example Plugin Settings',
        'manage_options',
        'ex',
        [$this, 'render_admin_page']
    );
}
```

```
Responses 
```

```
// 404 - not found
{
    requireFingerprintScope: true,
    maxMachines: 1,
    concurrent: false,
    floating: false,
    protected: true,
    strict: true
}
```

Use the following Markdown to generate Code Drawer blocks.

### ### Test codedrawer

```
::::codedrawer{title="a code drawer"}
:::codeblocktabs-examples
```php
// Some wordpress plugi
// Add our plugin's option page to the WP admin menu.
public function add_plugin_options_page() {
    add_options_page(
        'Example Plugin Settings',
        'Example Plugin Settings',
        'manage_options',
        'ex',
        [$this, 'render_admin_page']
    );
}
...
```go
// Next should be used only inside middleware.
// It executes the pending handlers in the chain inside the calling ha
// See example in GitHub.
func (c *Context) Next() {
    c.index++
    for c.index < int8(len(c.handlers)) {
        c.handlers[c.index](c)
        c.index++
    }
}
...
```javascript
// demo js
...
:::
:::codeblocktabs-responses
```json
// 404 - not found
{
    requireFingerprintScope: true,
    maxMachines: 1,
    concurrent: false,
    floating: false,
    protected: true,
    strict: true
}
...
:::
:::::
```

# Changelogs

## Test Changelog

### v1.2 Release

Added

Deep tabular data is now supported

Improved

Works 0.000001% faster

Fixed

Team mates not receiving emails fast enough

Use the following Markdown to generate Changelogs blocks

Markdown



### ### Test Changelog

```
:::changelog{title="v1.2 Release"}
::changelog-item{type="added" description="Deep tabular data is now su
::changelog-item{type="improved" description="Works 0.000001% faster"}
::changelog-item{type="fixed" description="Team mates not receiving em
:::
```

## 2.4. Workflow block

---

The Workflow block is designed to help you create and organize step-by-step processes in your documentation.

This powerful block supports seamless integration of other blocks within each item of the workflow, allowing you to create detailed and visually appealing process documentation.

To insert a Workflow block in your Archbee document, follow these steps:

1. Click within the document where you'd like to insert the Workflow block.
2. Type `/workflow` and press Enter. The Workflow block will be added to your document.

☰ 1 Type / for blocks, @ to link docs or people

+ Add workflow item

Alternatively, you can also insert the Workflow block from the Archbee editor's block menu:

1. Type / and scroll down until you find the Workflow block.
2. Select "Workflow" from the list.

## Using the Workflow Block

Once you've inserted a Workflow block, you can start adding items to your workflow:

1. Click within the Workflow block and start typing to create your first step.
2. Press Enter to create additional steps.
3. To edit an existing step, click on the text and make your desired changes.

## Reordering Steps

You can easily reorder the steps in your Workflow block by following these steps:

1. Hover over the step you want to move.
2. Click and hold the six-dot icon to the left of the step.
3. Drag the step to the desired position within the Workflow block, then release the mouse button.

The steps in your Workflow block will **automatically renumber** as you reorder them.

## Deleting Steps

To delete a step in your Workflow block:

1. Click on the step you want to delete.
2. Press Backspace or Delete on your keyboard.

The remaining steps will automatically renumber after the deletion.

## Nested Blocks

The Workflow block supports the nesting of other Archbee blocks within each item, allowing you to create richer, more detailed content. To add a nested block:

1. Click within a step in your Workflow block.
2. Type / followed by the block name (e.g., /image), or click the + icon that appears to the left of the step and select a block from the menu.
3. Configure the nested block as needed.

## 2.5. Multi language code editor

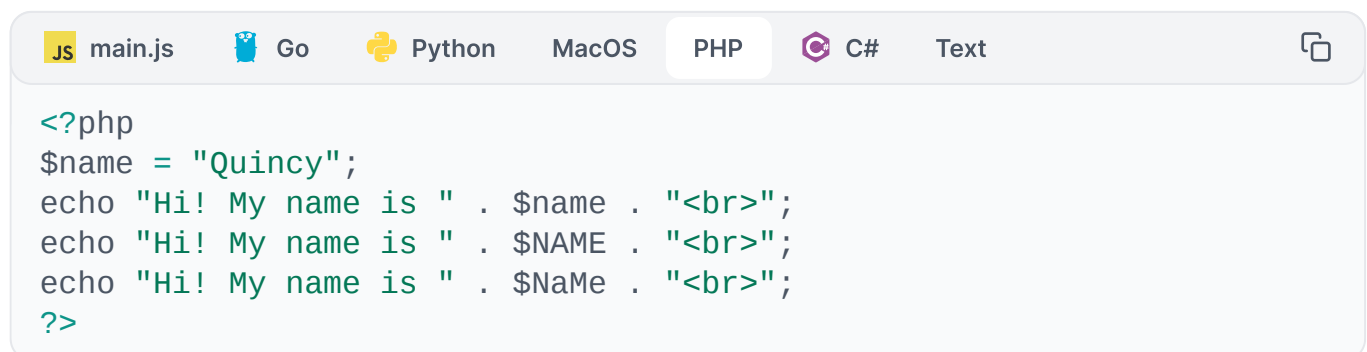
---

The code editor is where you can show off code examples that can be easily copied.

You can add multiple tabs using the same language and drag and drop to reorganize tabs.

When you add a new tab, you can also change the naming to something like a file, for example `main.js`

Here's one live!



```
<?php
$name = "Quincy";
echo "Hi! My name is " . $name . "<br>";
echo "Hi! My name is " . $NAME . "<br>";
echo "Hi! My name is " . $NaMe . "<br>";
?>
```

## 2.6. Code Drawers

---

Here they are:

</> A Code Drawer

JS JS Python



```
let x, y, z; // Statement 1
x = 5;      // Statement 2
y = 6;      // Statement 3
z = x + y;  // Statement 4
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
"The value of z is " + z + ".";
```

Code drawers are a way to show code examples in a 3-column layout.

Here's another one.

</> A Code Drawer 2

JS JS Python



```
# Program to find the sum of all numbers stored in a list

# List of numbers
numbers = [6, 5, 3, 8, 4, 2, 5, 4, 11]

# variable to store the sum
sum = 0

# iterate over the list
for val in numbers:
    sum = sum+val

print("The sum is", sum)
```

And a screenshot while editing.



The screenshot shows the Archbee documentation interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with sections like 'GETTING STARTED', 'EDITOR', 'DOCUMENTS', 'SPACES', 'HOSTED SPACES', 'PUBLIC API', 'ORGANIZATIONS', and 'IMPORT & EXPORT'. The main content area is titled 'Code Drawers' and includes a 'Publish Space' button in the top right. The text reads: 'Here they are:' followed by a code drawer button labeled 'A Code Drawer'. Below that, it says 'Code drawers are a way to show code examples in a 3-column layout.' and 'Here's another one.' followed by another code drawer button labeled 'A Code Drawer 2' with a 'View' link. On the right, a preview of a code drawer is shown, containing JavaScript code and a response section.

```
</> A Code Drawer 3
```

```
JS JS Python Copy
```

```
let x, y, z; // Statement 1
x = 5; // Statement 2
y = 6; // Statement 3
z = x + y; // Statement 4

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
"The value of z is " + z + ".";
```

## 2.7. API Docs Blocks

---

Many documentation software have developers or their technical writers manually update documentation and many times human errors destroy customer trust and respect.

We felt that API documentation should always be generated from code and this is why we have native integrations with Swagger and GraphQL.

Read on to understand why it's awesome and how to use it for your company.

## 2.7.1. API Endpoints

---

We also recognize that many companies are not providing standardised APIs, so we've built an in-house widget to let you describe to your team or customers how your API looks like.

It is also very useful when working together with outside teams, where you need to communicate an API specification, instead of providing a JSON file, you provide a document with this widget, and let it describe anything from URL, Parameters, Cookies, Request structure, Response structure.

You can add one by typing `(api)` in the editor or clicking the API icon on a new row in the editor.

---

## Cakes API

This endpoint allows you to get free cakes.

**POST**

https://api.cakes.com/v1/cakes/:id

### Params

---

#### PATH PARAMS

**id**

required

String

ID of the cake to get,  
for free of course.

#### QUERY PARAMETERS

**recipe**

required

String

The API will do its best to find  
a cake matching the provided recipe.

**gluten**

required

String

Whether the cake should be  
gluten-free or not.

#### HEADER PARAMETERS

**X-Auth-Token**

required

String

Authentication token to track  
down who is emptying our stocks.

JS JS

Node.js

Curl

Python

Ruby



```
fetch("https://api.cakes.com/v1/cakes/:id", {
  "method": "POST",
  "headers": {
    "Accept": "application/json"
  }
})
.then(response => {
  console.log(response);
})
.catch(err => {
  console.error(err);
});
```

## Responses

● 200

● 404



```
{
  "name": "Cake's name",
  "recipe": "Cake's recipe name",
  "cake": "Binary cake"
}
```

## Add Cake

Add a new cake

PUT

https://api.cakes.com

### Params

#### BODY PARAMETERS

**id**

required

String

ID of the cake to get

JS JS

Text



```
fetch("https://api.cakes.com", {
  "method": "GET",
  "headers": {
    "Accept": "application/json"
  }
})
.then(response => {
  console.log(response);
})
.catch(err => {
  console.error(err);
});
```

#### Responses

● 100

● 200

● 404



It's VERY flexible, letting your team describe any type of HTTP endpoint, in detail.

We're also working to make it interactive, so your customers can actually make the request from here.

## 2.7.2. OpenAPI / Swagger Block

---

We also support OpenAPI / Swagger specifications out of the box.

Loading...

## 2.7.3. GraphQL

---

Here's a live **GraphiQL** component that you can use to play around with an API.

Loading...



## 2.8. Reusable Variables

---

### Adding a Variable

1. In the bottom left corner, click on the Reusable Content → Variables tab
2. In the new window, you can now define your Variables or edit the existing ones if you defined them.
3. Add a name and a value, then click the Add button.
4. Now you can go back to the editor and type `{{` to open the list of Variables.
5. Filter the Variables by typing the name you defined in the previous step.

### Editing a Variable

1. Click on the Reusable Content → Variables tab
2. Look for the Variable you want to change.
3. Click on the pencil icon and change the value.
4. If you want to delete a Variable, click on the trash icon.

When you change the name of a Variable, it will not render anymore the value you defined.

If you change the Variable's name, create a new one with the same name and value to render it again.

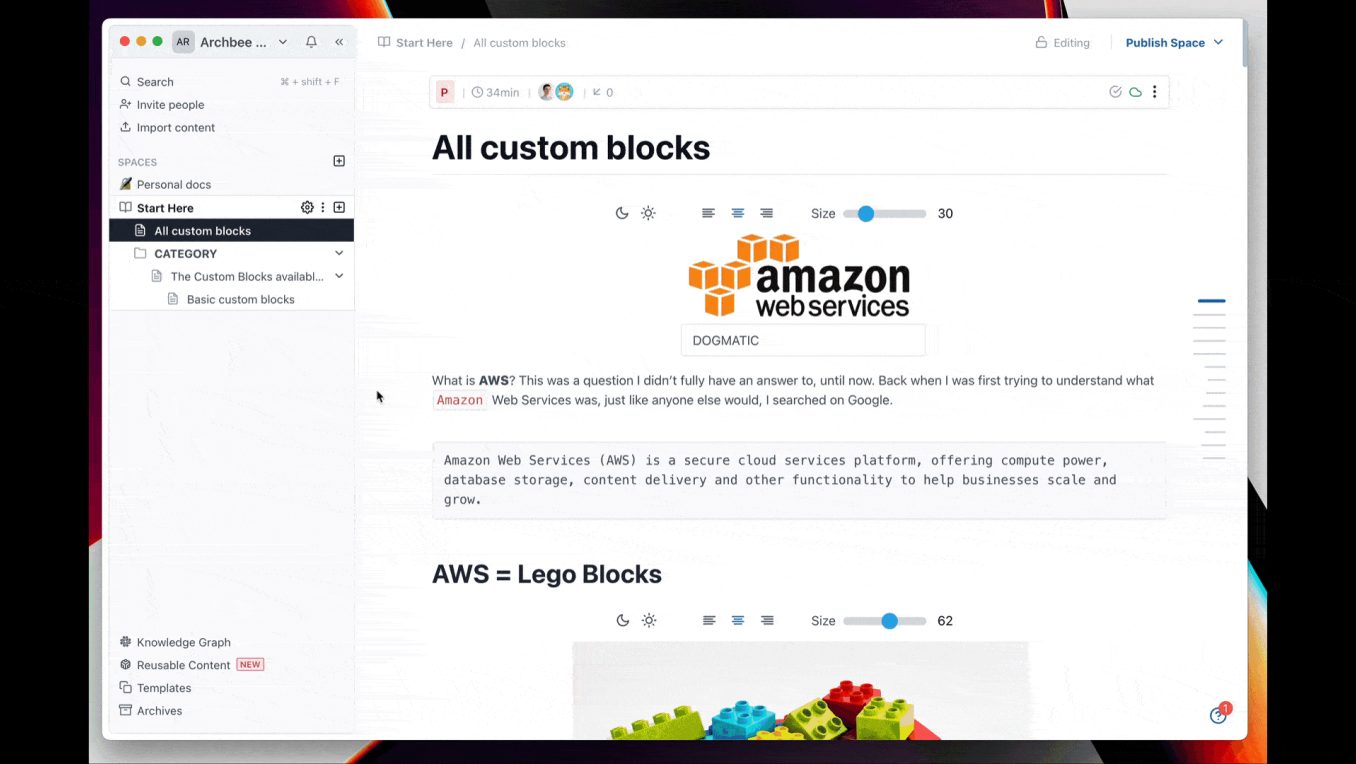
### Naming and value conventions

- You don't need to add `{{}}` when you define the Variable name. It's added automatically.
- Spaces in the Variable name are **trimmed**.
- You can use underscore `_`, dot `.`, or the dash `-` in the Variable name.
- Letters (both uppercase and lowercase) are allowed, including numbers.

Variable name character limit is 40.

Variable value character limit is 100.

# Reusable Variables in action



## 2.9. Content Snippets

---

### Adding a Content Snippet

1. In the bottom left corner, click on the Reusable Content → Content snippet tab
2. In the new window, you can now define your Content snippets or edit the existing ones if you defined them.
3. Add a title and your snippet, then click the Save content snippet button.
4. Now you can go back to the editor and type /
5. Go to the new Content snippet tab and select it

### Editing a Variable

1. Click on the Reusable Content → Content snippet tab (Alternatively you can click on the badge name of the Content snippet inside the editor)
2. Look for the Content snippet you want to change
3. Select it from the list on the left
4. Change content and click on Save content snippet to update it
5. If you want to delete a Content snippet, click on the trash icon

When you are deleting a Content snippet, make sure you remove it from other documents where you have referenced it. We are making it easier for you, a red box should appear to let you know that the Content snippet doesn't exist anymore and you should remove it.

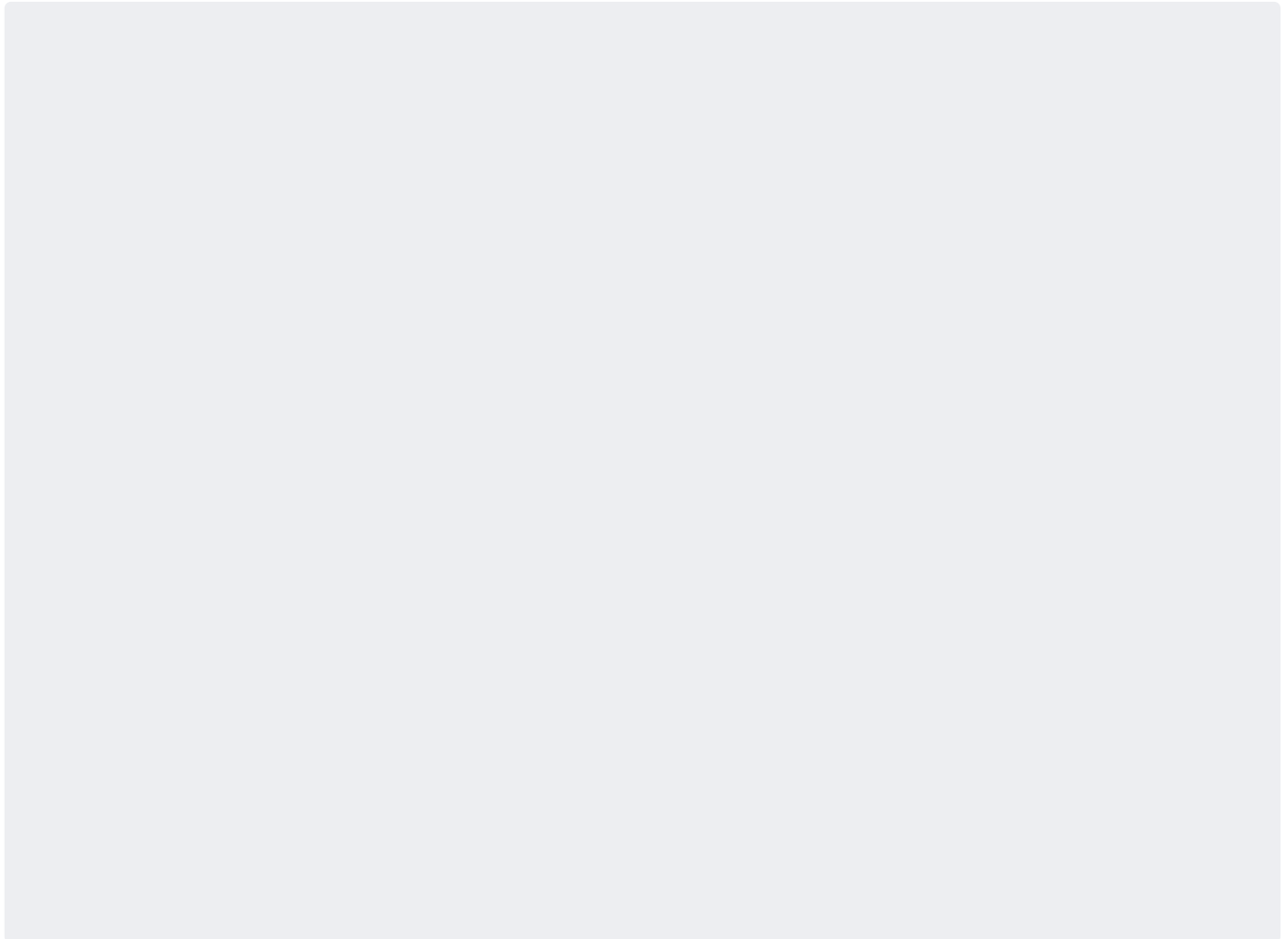
### Content snippets in action

## 2.10. Expandable Headings

---

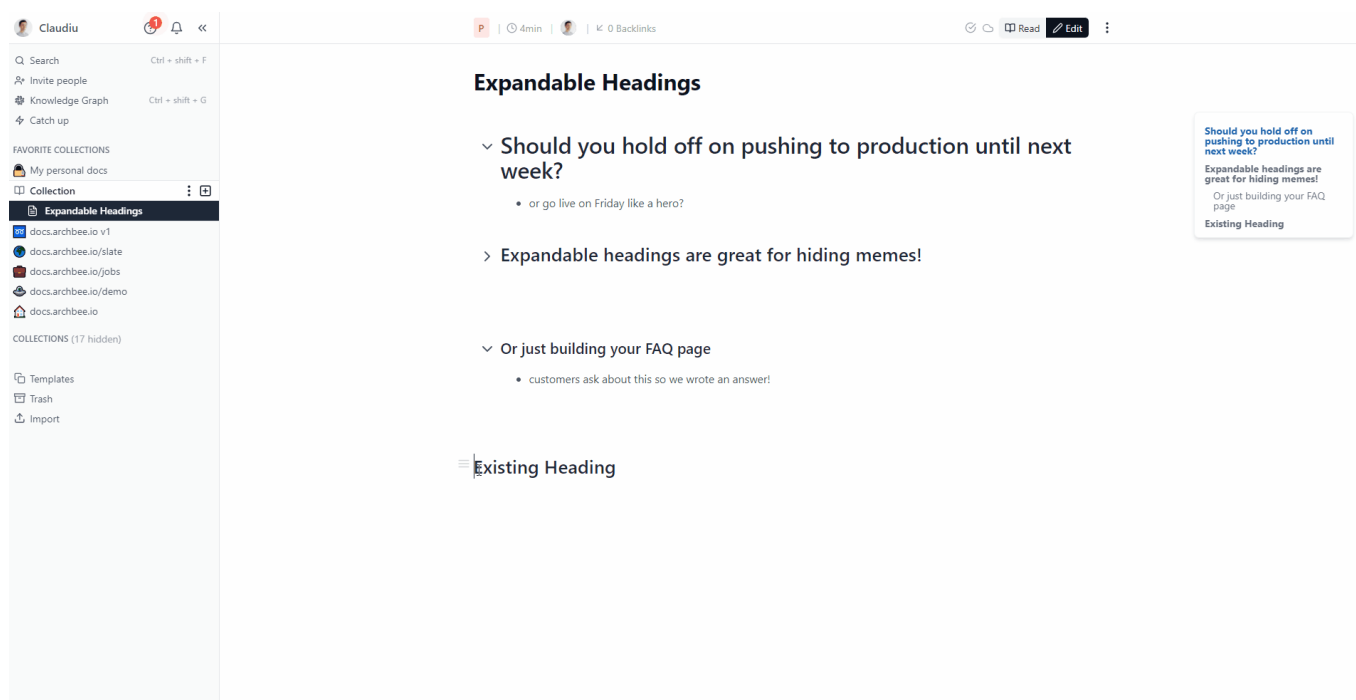
Expandable headings are a great way to add FAQ lists on your documentation website.

You can set them as expanded or collapsed, and here's how to create an expandable heading:



- Use the `/` and type Expandable Heading 1, then hit Enter
- Select the Expandable heading from the custom block list: type `/` and select it
- Or type the shortcut for:
  - Expandable Heading 1 `>># + space`
  - Expandable Heading 2 `>>## + space`
  - Expandable Heading 3 `>>### + space`
- To convert an existing heading to an expandable one, type `>>` at the beginning of one, then hit space

To unwrap the content of the Expandable Heading, just delete the heading and you will be left with the text.



Convert headings and unwrap them

Examples:

## ✓ Expandable Heading 1

- you can add here any of the custom blocks available in Archbee's editor

## ✓ Expandable Heading 2

- you can toggle the heading as expanded or collapsed

## > Expandable Heading 3

## 2.11. Tables

---

Sometimes lists are not a good enough tool to present information. This is why we have editable tables.

To add a table, write `(table)` or type `/`, click the table icon on a new row in the editor and a 3×4 table will be added.

Table structure can be changed by clicking the bars on the columns or the rows and inserting or deleting columns or rows.

Tables can be edited with the same formatting abilities of the regular editor.

Here's a dummy example, just to showcase what tables can do:

Feature et 1	Feature Set 2	Feature Set 3
Unlimited Readers	Custom Code	SAML
Custom Domain	Advanced integrations	API Access
Full Branding	Remove Archbee Logo	Customer Success Manager

## 2.12. Lists

---

Archbee has three types of lists:

### Bulleted lists

You can add a bulleted list by typing `-` (dash) and space at the beginning of a new row.

Here's one:

- a bulleted list item
- and the second one
  - and an indented one
    - a super indented one
- back to sq. 1

### Numbered lists

Numbered lists work exactly like bulleted lists, except you can add them by typing `1.` (one and dot) at the beginning of a new row.

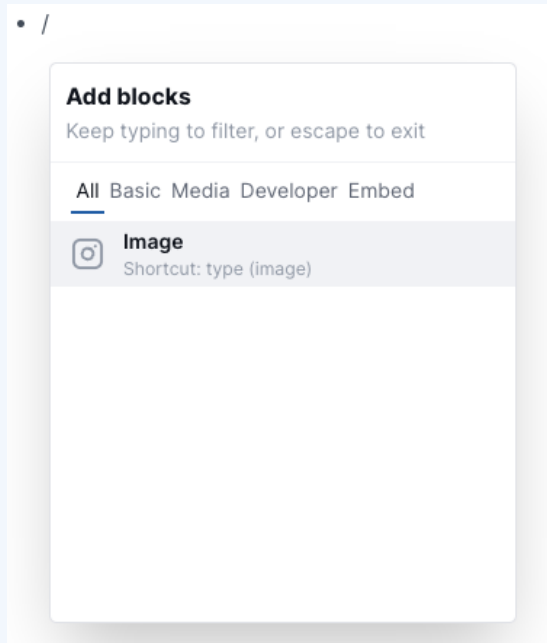
Here's one:

1. a numbered list
  1. going deeper
  2. staying deeper
    1. Mariana Trench? Don't do this.
2. going back
3. end of the story

## Pro tip

Alternatively, you can add images inside both **Bulleted lists** or **Numbered lists** by creating list items and typing / inside it. This will let you add an image to a list item together with a text:

1. type / inside a list item



2. Embed or upload your file inside the list and

## Checklists

Checklists work precisely like the other two, except you can check items on or off. You can add a checklist by typing `[ ]` in the editor or clicking the checklist icon in a new row.

Here's one:

- 2019
- 2020
- 2021
  - Q1 WIP
  - Q2 WIP



# Important

Above, I've shown you how to add lists, and **you exit a list by hitting enter twice at the end of a list item.**

The first enter will introduce an empty list item and then the second enter removes the empty list item and moves on to a new paragraph.

This is important to say because all editors (from Microsoft Word to Google Docs) work this way, but many people are not aware and it seems like a hard user experience without knowing it.

## Indenting

To indent in a list, press `TAB` on a new list item. To de-indent a list, press `SHIFT+TAB` . (does not work for checklists).

## 2.13. Images and video

---

You can add an image with drag and drop from your computer (jpg, png, gif) or by typing `/` and clicking on **Image**, where you can paste a link or insert from a local document.

Insert a video (YouTube, Vimeo) by typing `/` and clicking on **Youtube or Vimeo**.

You can also type `(image)` or `(video)` in the editor, for the same results.

## 2.14. Emoji

---

You can add Emojis by typing `:(emoji code)`, in the block editor

This is a cool example



We do have a set of rules, to display the emoji list. These rules are enforced, based on our best practices and writing expectations. You can find below a list of scenarios, where the emoji dropdown will **NOT** be displayed:

- `:(space)`
- `text :(space)`
- `text:text`
- `:(emoji code that does not exist)`
- `:+Enter`

## 2.15. Mermaid diagrams

---

Another option to create diagrams is to use our [Mermaid](#) integration. Mermaid is a markdown-like syntax for building diagrams, ERD, UML, class, sequences and more.

Use it by writing the `(mermaid)` shortcut or just add it from the `/` menu.

Here's how it looks like :)

## 2.16. Changelogs

---

Changelogs are a big part of the software development practice.

This is why we've built a native component for our editor.

You can add one by typing `(changelog)` in the editor or clicking the changelog icon on a new row in the editor.

Here's an example:

### Archbee v1.22

Added

Deep tabular data is now supported

Fixed

Team mates not receiving emails fast enough

Broken

Everything is broken in this release

Improved

Works 0.000001% faster

Added

A library of 2 terrabytes ☹

Added

## 2.17. Minitaskers

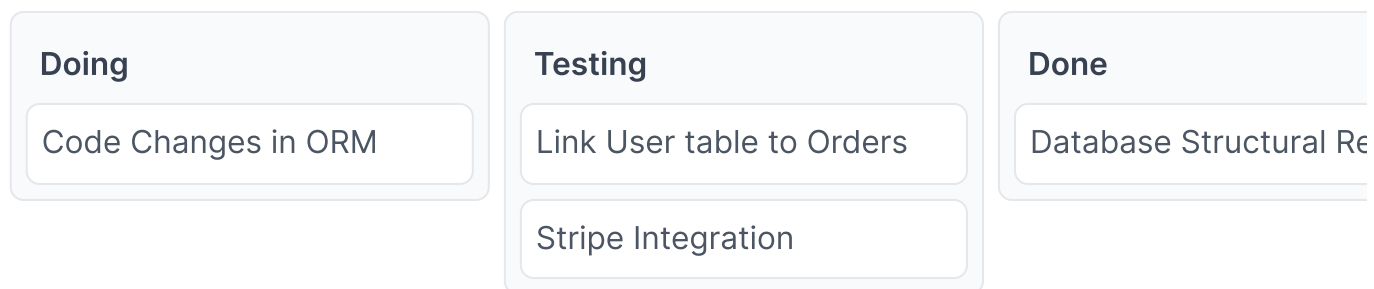
---

Inspired by Trello, mini-taskers are a small Todo list component.

They help you organize tasks in smaller subtasks.

You can add one by typing `(mt)` or clicking the **Mini-Tasks** component on a new row in the editor.

Here's how a mini-tasker looks like:



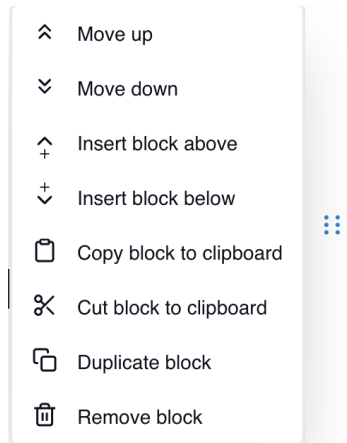
Archbee is not a project management or tasks tool, but sometimes you might need to break up a JIRA or Asana task in smaller tasks to get organized, and might as well do it here where you take notes on your process.

## 2.18. Multi-level drag&drop

---

In Archbee's editor we support multi-level drag&drop. This means that you can drag&drop blocks inside other blocks.

Each block has a handler on it's left side (the dots on the left side). This is the block menu. You can either click it to open the block menu or drag it to move to block around. Actions you can perform from the block menu:



1. Move block **Up** or **Down**
2. Insert a new block **Above** or **Below**
3. **Copy** or **Cut** the block
4. **Duplicate** block
5. **Delete** block
6. **Hold** the block menu button and **drag** the block to move it

As mentioned above, you can move blocks inside other blocks with **drag&drop** from the block handler icon, but we do have some restrictions on how you can nest blocks. This means that everyblock has a list of supported blocks that it can hold inside. See this list below:

> **Callout**

> **Expandable Heading**

> **Link Blocks**

## ✓ **Tables**

1. Paragraph
2. Blockquote
3. All lists
4. Headings

## > **Vertical Split**

## > **Workflows**

## > **Tabs**



# 3. DOCUMENTS

## 3.1. Creating a document

---

You can add documents inside a Space by clicking the + plus icon or use the shortcut CMD/CTRL + M.

A document is created when you import a file. So if you are [Importing documents](#) from multiple files, that will generate a new document for each imported file.

## 3.2. Templates

---

Archbee provides a couple of ready-made templates for Engineering, Marketing, Product, Sales, or Executive.

You can also create templates for the team. Under the Template Space, you can add new documents with your chosen content.


 Personal docs / Add a template 

 Editing



### Add a template

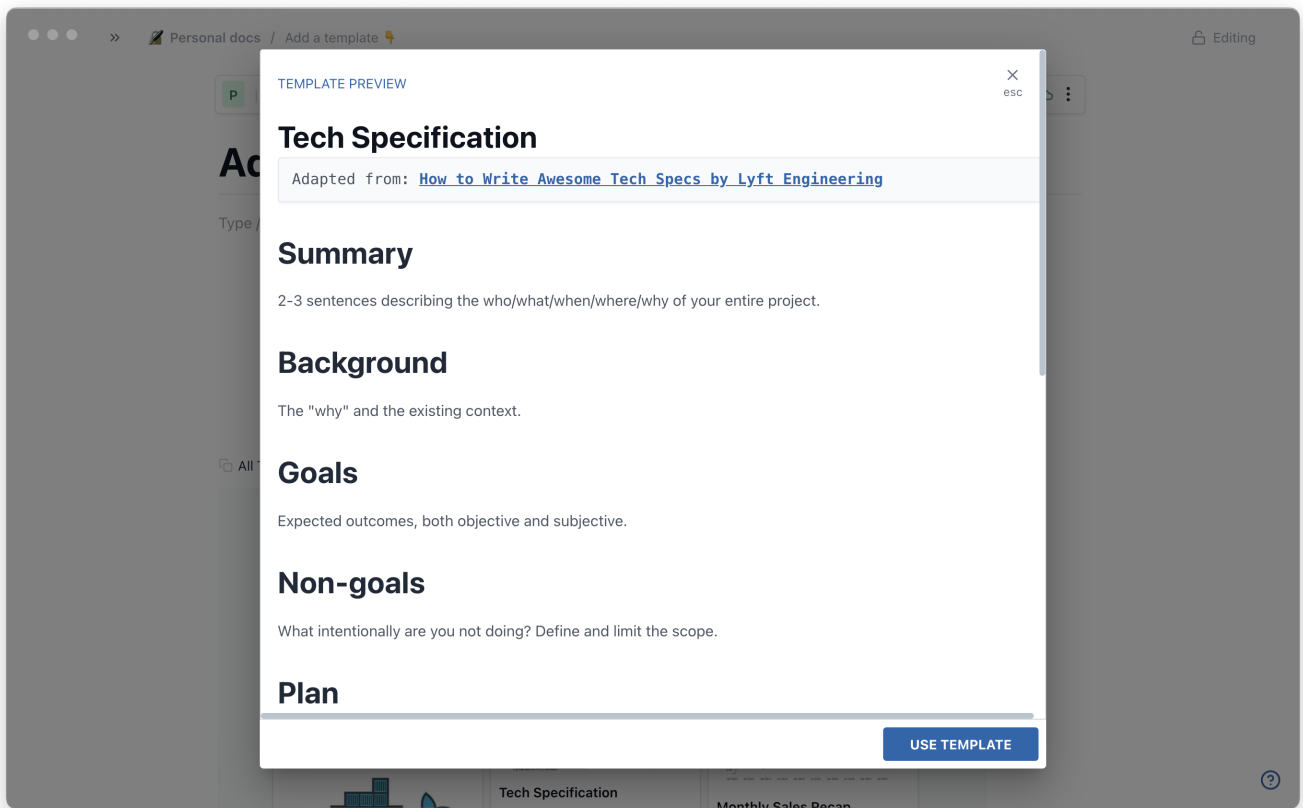
Type / for blocks, @ to link docs or people

 Start with a template



The system templates and custom templates will show up whenever you add a new document.

When you click a template, you can see its content and decide whether to use it.



Here is the list of system templates:

- [Tech Specification](#)
- [Docker cheatsheet](#)
- [Launch checklist](#)
- [Client Kickoff](#)
- [Meeting Notes](#)
- [Project Proposal](#)
- [Project Retrospective](#)
- [Post mortem](#)
- [Investor Letter](#)
- [Quarterly OKRs](#)
- [Monthly Sales Recap](#)
- [Marketing styleguides](#)
- [User persona](#)
- [Competitor watch](#)
- [Social Media Policy](#)
- [Marketing project](#)
- [SEO Checklist](#)

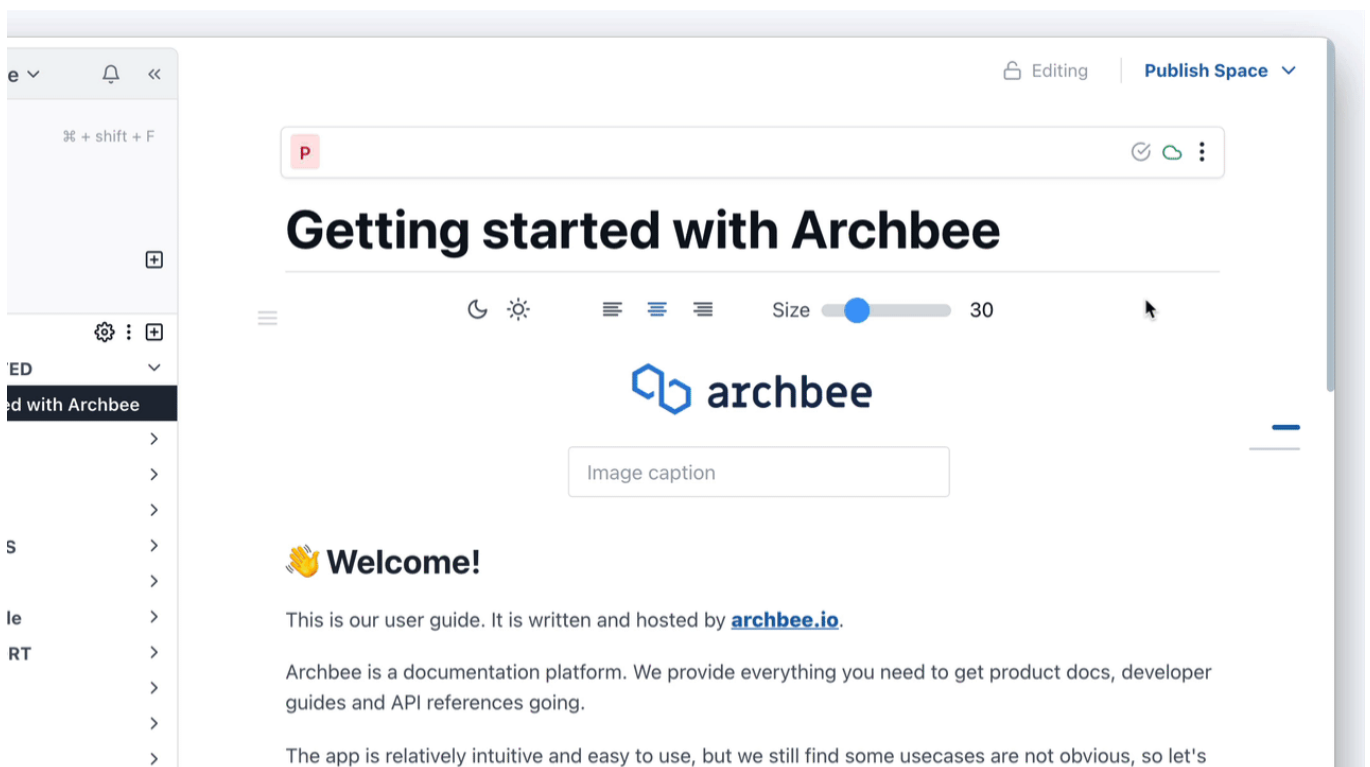
## 3.3. Document History

Document history is a feature that allows you to see the history of edits for an article - not just the last edit - and restore it to any version.

When you revert to a version of the document, we'll keep the history, and the version you selected will be the new document.

Each change you make to a document, we autosave it for you, which will provide the version of the document.

To open Document History, click on the Document Settings - the 3 dots on the top right corner.



Open Document Settings

A new window will open, and on the left side, you will have the revisions. In the center, you will see the content of the document.


On the top right corner, you have the Highlight changes toggle to show the changes. The highlight is a comparison with the previous version of the document.

The screenshot shows the Archbee document editor interface. At the top, there's a header with 'Archbee' and 'Publish Space'. Below that, a search bar and 'Invite people' button are visible. The main content area is split into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Document Revisions for Getting started with Archbee', lists several revisions by 'Claudiu Dascalescu' with 'Revert' buttons. The right panel shows the document content for the selected revision, including a title 'Getting started with Archbee', a logo, a 'Welcome!' message, and a section 'What can you expect?' with a bulleted list of features. A 'Highlight changes' toggle is visible in the top right of the document preview area.

Document Revisions for Getting started with Archbee

Revision iJD

### Getting started with Archbee



## Welcome!

This is our user guide. It is written and hosted by [archbee.io](https://archbee.io).

Archbee is a documentation platform. We provide everything you need to get product docs, developer guides and API references going.

The app is relatively intuitive and easy to use, but we still find some usecases are not obvious, so let's dive into our documentation!

### What can you expect?

- Build and host documentation (product docs) for your customers on your own domain;
- Build API & developer docs for your customers' developers;
- Build a solid knowledge base that your team can use to;
- Integrate it with great SaaS solutions that you might be already using.

The app is relatively intuitive and easy to use, but we still find some usecases are not obvious, so let's dive into our documentation.

## Document History

## 3.4. Document Verifications

---

Knowledge in your team gets outdated, that's a fact.

With we make it easy for you to keep it up to date — with document verifications.

Select a subject matter expert from your team, and they'll be notified recurrently to check the content of the document.

Here's how it works, in a video.

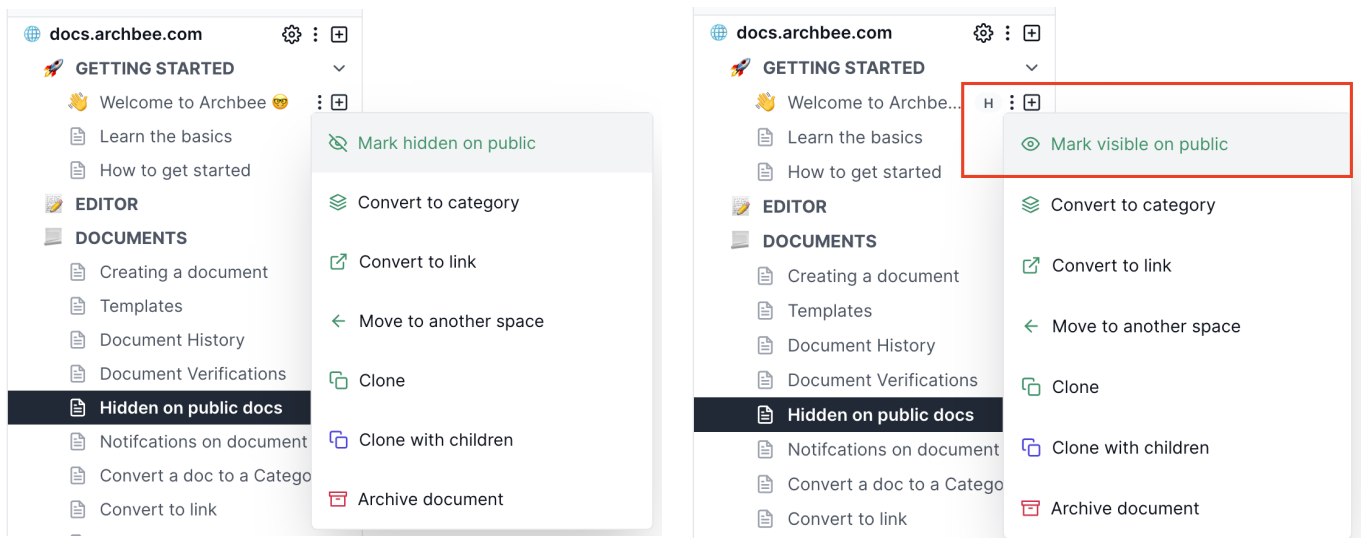
## 3.5. Hidden on public docs

With Archbee, you can **mark documents as "Hidden."** Use this functionality for multiple purposes:

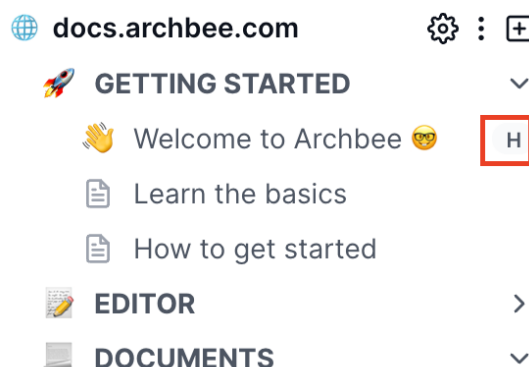
- Have your in-progress work unpublished
- Keep documents unpublished until a review is made;
- Separate your internal documents from public ones within a Space;
- For notes/ suggestions/ experiments that you want to be private.

### How does the Hidden on Public feature work?

- Mark/ unmark any document (except for Personal docs) by toggling the "Mark hidden on public" option from the document's menu.



- A grey "H" icon will appear at the left of doc name



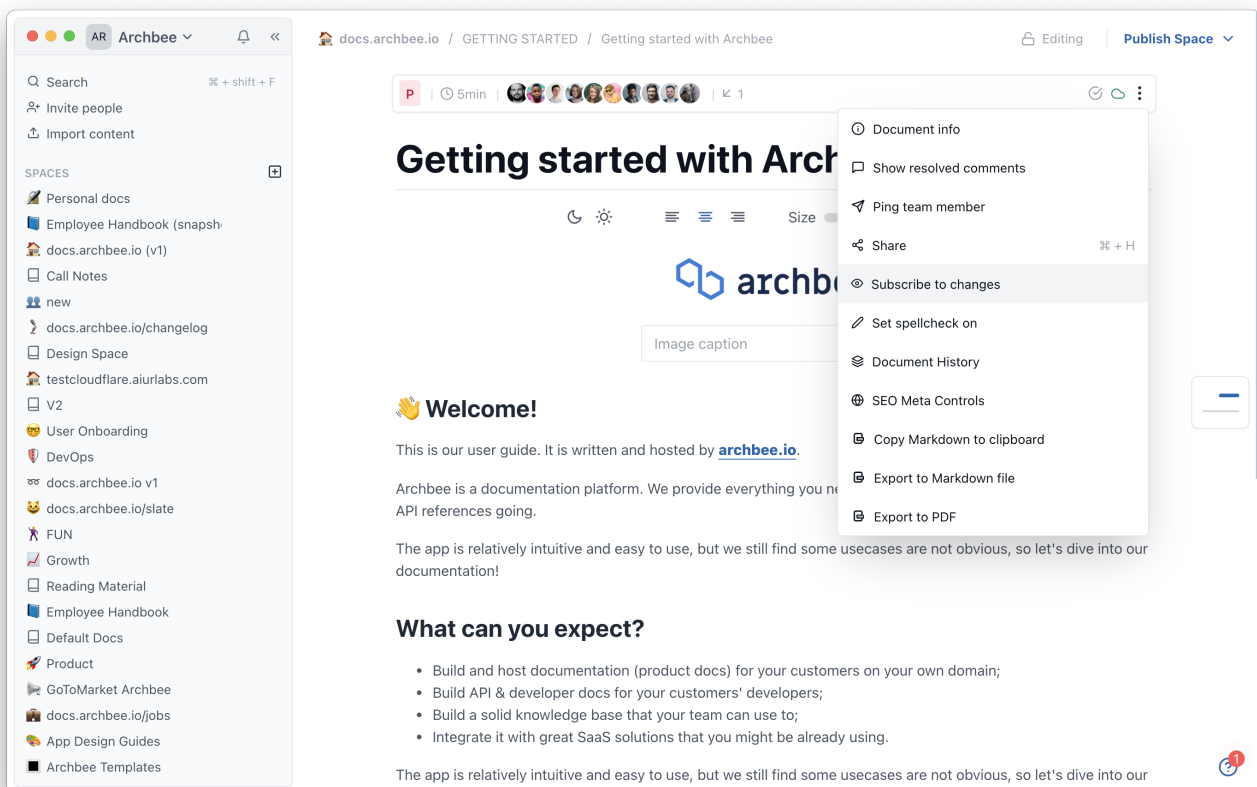
- A document marked as "Hidden" and its children will not be published together with the Space.
- If a Category is composed only of "Hidden" docs, that Category will not be visible when you publish the Space.




## 3.6. Notifications on document edits

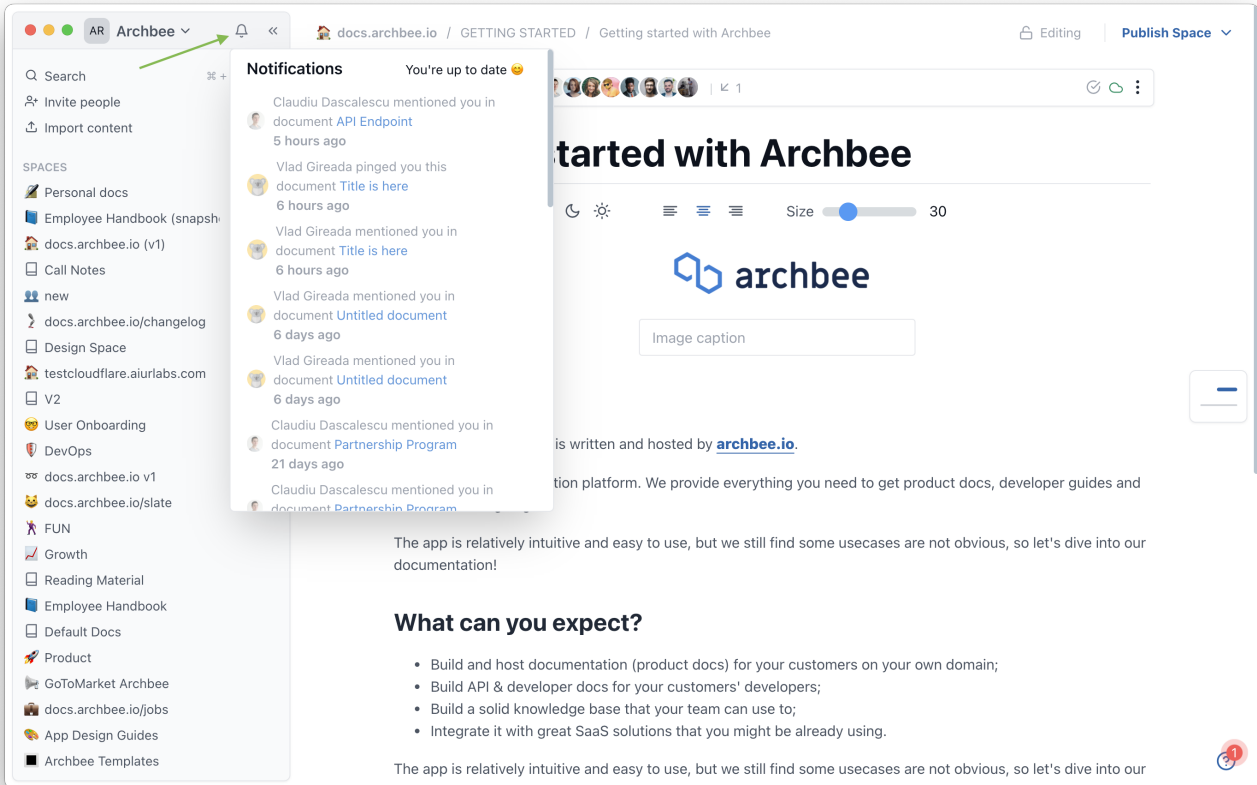
To keep up with the edits of a document, you can Subscribe to changes.

Go to Document settings - the 3 vertical dots on the top right corner - and click on Subscribe to changes.



### Subscribe to changes

Now, each time somebody makes a edit to a document, you will receive an in-app notification under the bell icon  on the top left corner.



## Notifications

## 3.7. Convert a doc to a Category

---

You can build document trees by using drag-and-drop. Click on a document, hold, and move it under a different document.

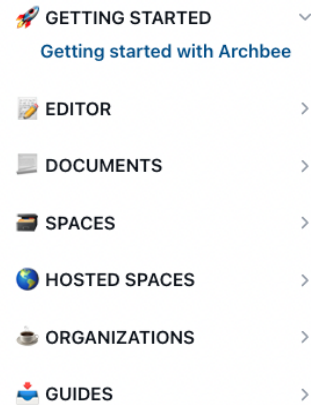
You will see that a document will be the parent and the one you moved is now the child doc.

With Archbee, you can create a parent doc and nest multiple documents.

When you use a document as a parent, it is recommended to add content. Still, if you want to group documents under Categories, **you should convert a doc to a Category** (which works like a folder - there is no content).

On the left side of the Archbee User Guide you can see examples of Categories:

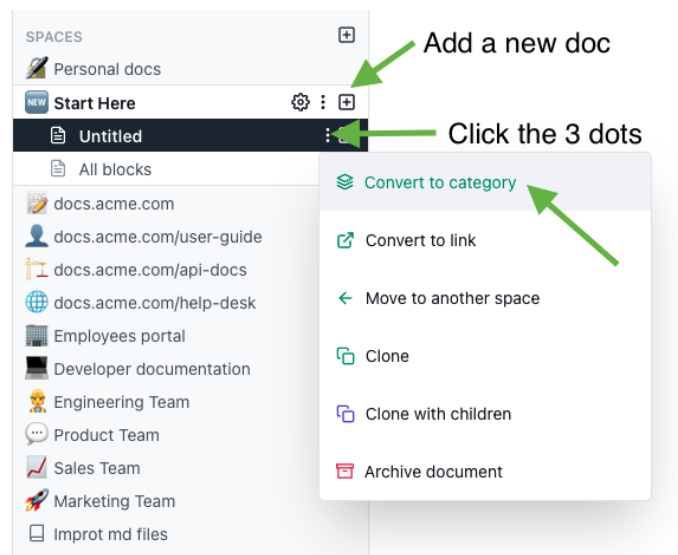
You can add as many child documents to a parent as you need. Archbee doesn't limit the number of nested documents.



Archbee Document Tree

# How to convert a doc to a Category [Folder]

1. Add a new document
2. Click on the 3 dots  $\text{⋮}$  to open the options window
3. Click on Convert to a category
4. Type the category name
5. Use drag and drop to nest documents under the Category



When converting a doc to a category, all its content will be lost.

## 3.8. Convert to link

---

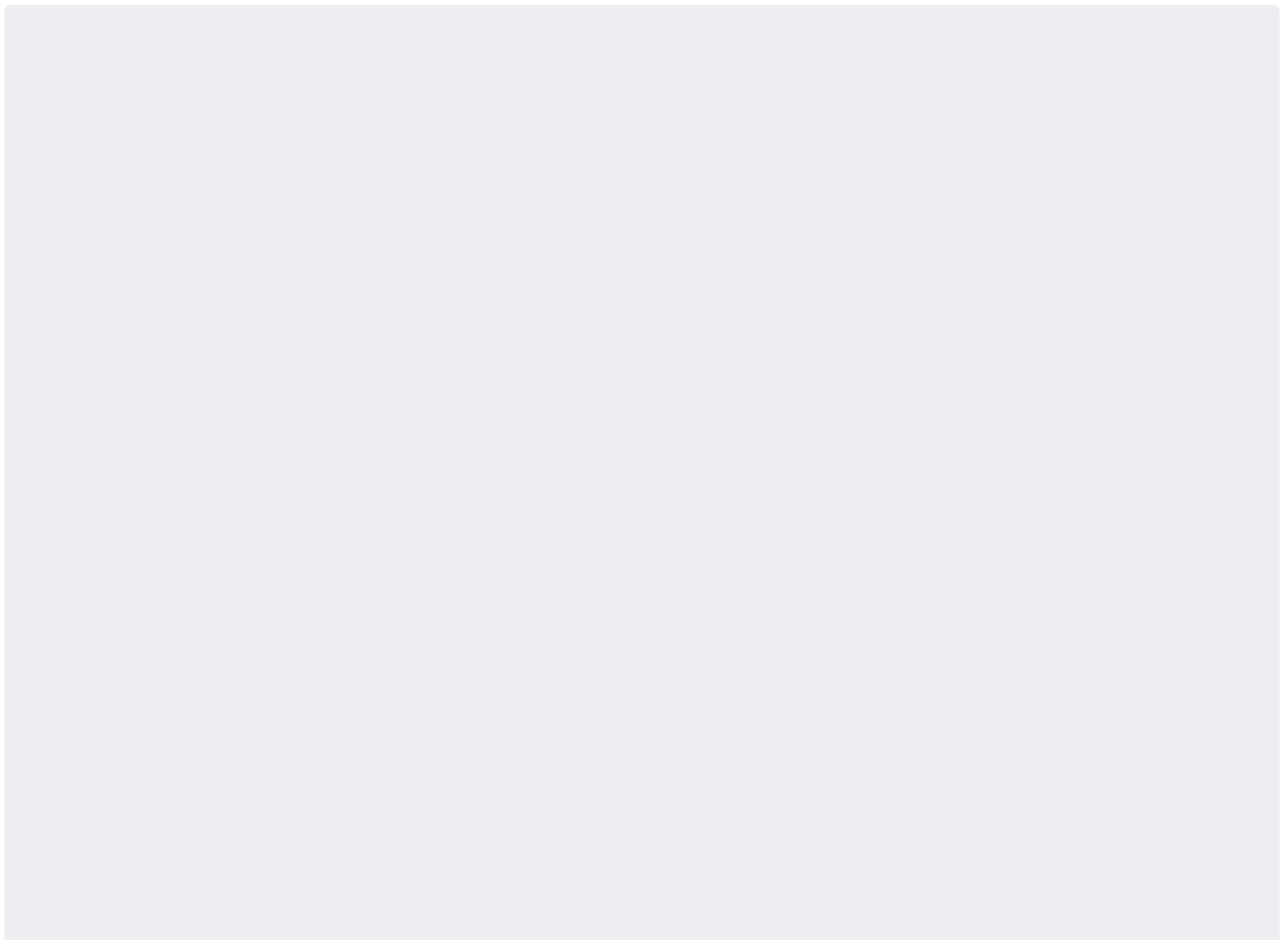
*Convert to a link* feature allows you to reference a LINK on the left navigation panel of a public space.

It's useful when you want to send the user to either an external URL or to another public space.

Follow these steps to Convert a link:

1. Create a new document.
2. Add a title relevant to the URL.
3. Click on the three dots of the doc you want to convert to a link and click on the option.
4. Click on the converted document to open the panel where you add the URL or change the name of the link.
5. Check the public space to see how the LINK looks in the left navigation panel.

When you add a URL please include the `https://`





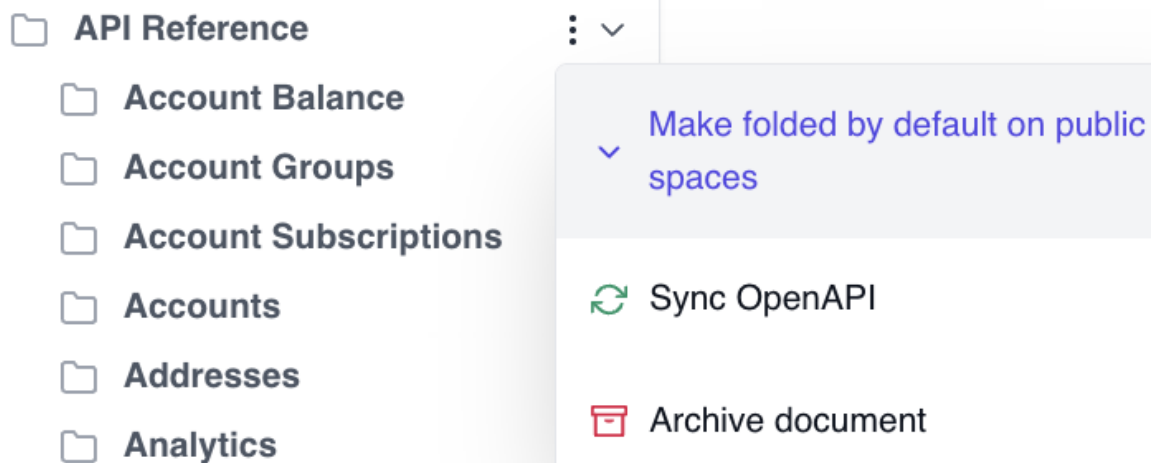
## 3.9. Folded/collapsed categories or documents

With Archbee, you can set your *folder/category* to be *folded or collapsed*.

### How does this feature work?

By default, a folder/category is expanded when you preview the page after publishing.

#### Editor View



#### Documentation Site View

If you want to make the folder/category folded you can follow the next steps:

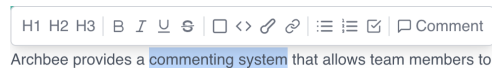
1. Click on the three vertical dots near the folder/category
2. Press "Make folded by default on public spaces"
3. Republish your changes to preview the results

## 3.10. Comments

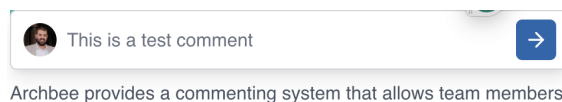
Archbee provides a commenting system that allows team members to better collaborate, review and resolve issues.

### How does it work?

- 1 Select a word, phrase or any piece of text

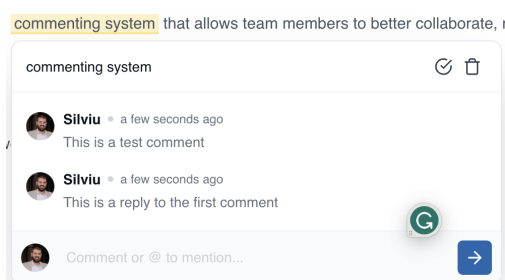


- 2 On the upper toolbar, click on "Comment" and the comment chat box will popup. Type your comment and hit the blue button on the right side.

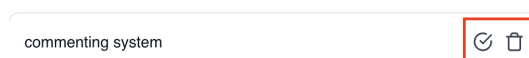


- 3 When a piece of text has an unresolved comment, it will have a yellow background. Click on the highlighted word to open the comment box. With the comment box open you have the following options:

1. Continue the thread - type your reply and hit the send button



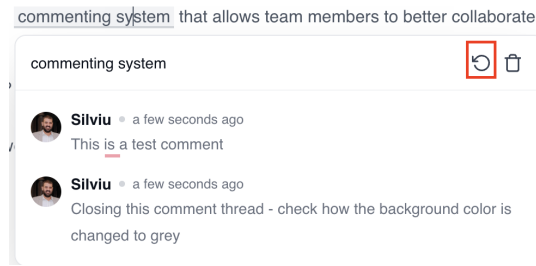
2. Resolve the comment (by clicking on the OK button on the upper right)
3. Delete the comment/thread (by clicking on the DELETE button on the upper right)



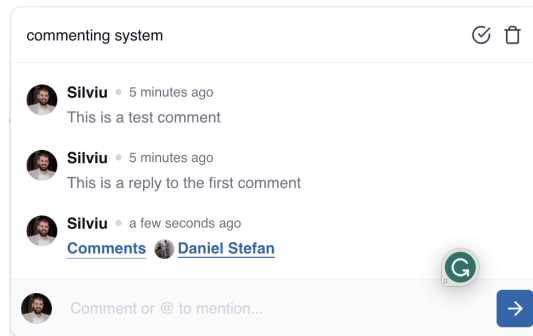
- 4 Reopen a closed comment/thread by clicking the UNDO icon on the upper right bar



A closed/resolved comment thread has a grey background. When a comment thread is resolved, it will keep all the comment history in that thread, until it is deleted. The grey background will be present until the comment is deleted.



## 5 Tag team members or documents in the comment thread



# 4. SPACES

## 4.1. Spaces

---

Spaces in Archbee are what you may think of as grouping documents under a single scope: like a team, a project, or a hosted Space ready to be published to a custom domain.

Spaces are a foundational element for your product knowledge management that acts as a top-level container for documents you create in Archbee. Here is how you can create Spaces in Archbee.

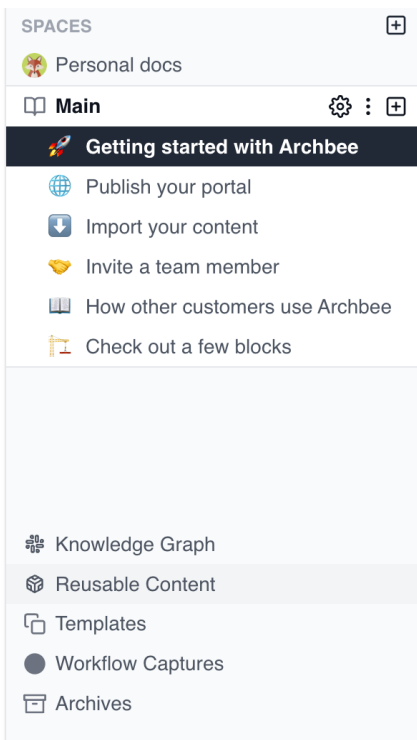
Use spaces to organize your documentation around teams or topics.

Each space has a document tree that contains documents, and each document can have 0-n children documents.

Each account created has a Private space called "**My personal docs**," which is specific only to that account. Nobody has access to the documents inside this space.

Each account is associated with an Organization which has, by default, the following spaces:

- General
- Templates
- Archives



## Spaces

Each Organization also has the possibility of creating custom spaces, which are also visible to all members of that organization.

Each space has role-based access control are available for Team Members, Individuals or Custom Groups.

On the left side, you can see how the spaces section looks like.

Modify the icon of any space with custom emoji's, by just clicking the default icon.

This example only has custom icons, but you can choose to only have the generic icon or alternate between these two options.

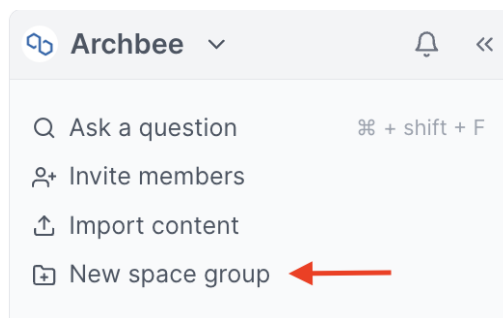
## 4.2. Space Group

### What is Space Group?

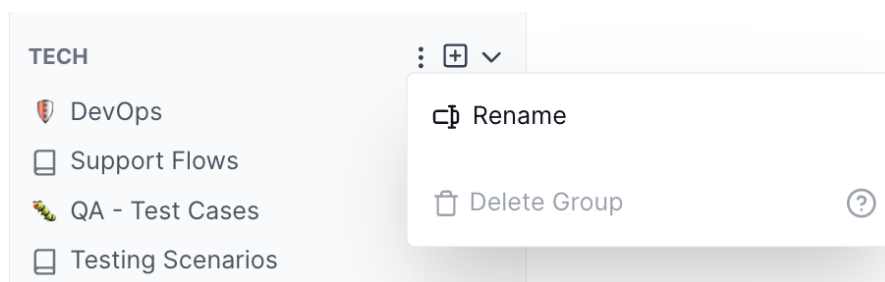
Space Group is a feature that enables users to group Spaces in a manner similar to folders. By default, you will have one Space Group called Spaces, and you can create as many Space Groups as needed to organize your workspace efficiently.

### How to create and manage Space Groups

- 1 Create a new Space Group using the `New space group` button



- 2 Rename or Delete a Space Group from the 3 dots menu



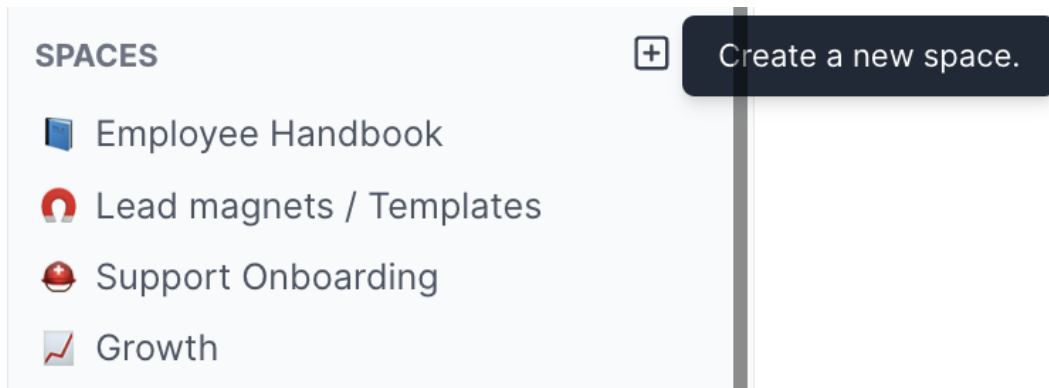
**DELETE** - a Space Group must be empty(not containing any spaces) in order for it to be Deleted

- 3 Reorder - Space Groups can be reordered by dragging and dropping them in the desired position

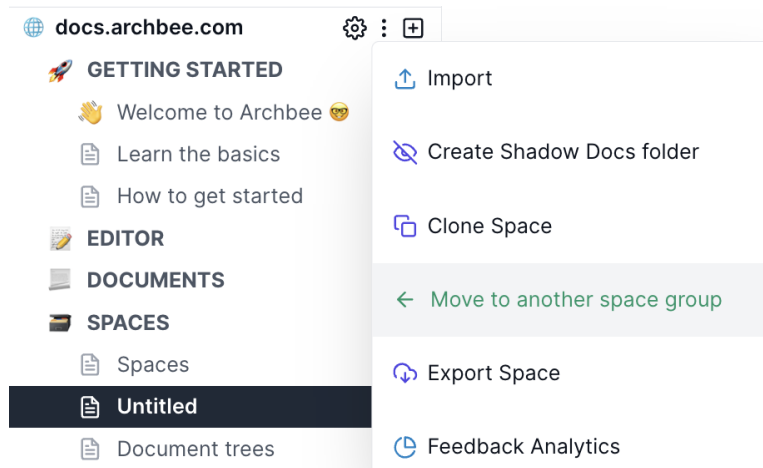
### How to add Spaces to a Space Group

There are 3 ways to add a Space to a Space Group:

- 1 Create a new Space inside the Space Group



- 2 Move the Space to the Space Group from the Space's 3 dot menu



- 3 Drag and drop the Space to the Space Group

Default Space Group **SPACES** can not be renamed or deleted for the moment











































## 4.3. Document trees

---

Each Space has a document tree that contains documents, and each documents can have 0-n children documents.

The documents are **reorderable** by drag and drop. You can and also move them to other spaces by drag and dropping them onto the desired space.

Here's how a the document tree for the documentation you're reading right now looks like:

 Paul	 
 docs.archbee.io	  
 v1 - docs.archbee.io	
 <b>GETTING STARTED</b>	
 Getting started with Archbee	
 Onboarding	
 <b>EDITOR</b>	
 Text Editor	
 How to use Archbee's Editor	
 Basic widgets	
 Lists	
 Tables	
 Images and video	
 Emoji	
 API Docs	
 Diagrams	
 Changelogs	
 Minitaskers	
 Mentions	
 <b>COLLECTIONS</b>	
 Collections	
 Collection revisions	
 <b>Document trees</b>	
 Templates	
 Hosted product docs	
 <b>WORKSPACES</b>	
 Workspaces	
 Access control	
 Subscriptions & Payment	
 <b>INTEGRATIONS</b>	
 <b>IMPORT &amp; EXPORT</b>	

## 4.4. Team Access Control

---

### How to control the access to specific Spaces

Spaces are a way to organize your documents around teams or topics. By default, a Space is private, and you can use user groups and role-based access controls to restrict team members' access to it.

Team Access Control is a feature that allows you to manage who has access to each Space on Archbee and their permission type: `read or write`.

These permissions are available only for users invited to an Archbee Organization.

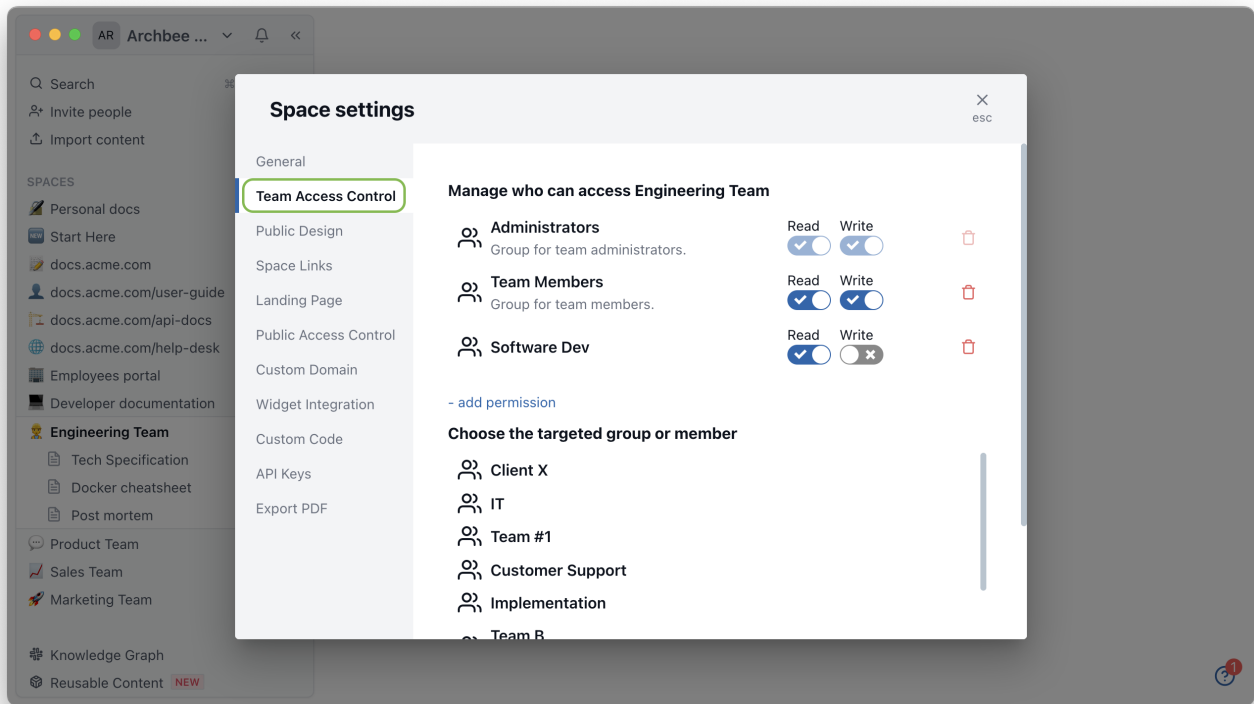
For the permissions available for readers please check [\*\*Public Access Controls\*\*](#).

### Managing Access

Go to Space settings and click on the Team Access Control tab.

Superadmins and Administrators can manage who has access to each Space and the type of permission: `read or write`.





## Team Access Control

Superadmins and Administrators can manage who has access to each Space and the type of permission: `read` or `write`.

To remove access to a Space, delete the Team Members groups using the `trash icon`. You can also delete Custom groups or individual users with access to a Space.

To add access to a Space for a user or group, click on the "Add Permission" button. You can then search for the user or group you want to provide access to. Toggle on or off the Read or Write permission to provide further control.

## Learn More

If you want to learn more about how to manage your organization on Archbee, check out our guide on [Manage the Organization](#)

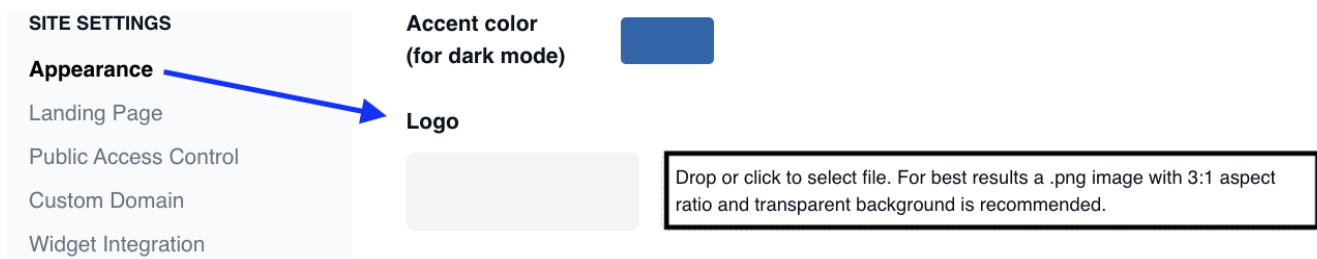
## 4.5. How to set up logo and accent colors

Brand and customize your docs website using the appearance settings. Go to the Appearance tab to find the branding options like Accent Color, Logo, and Favicon, along with other options for the portal template.

### How to set up a Logo

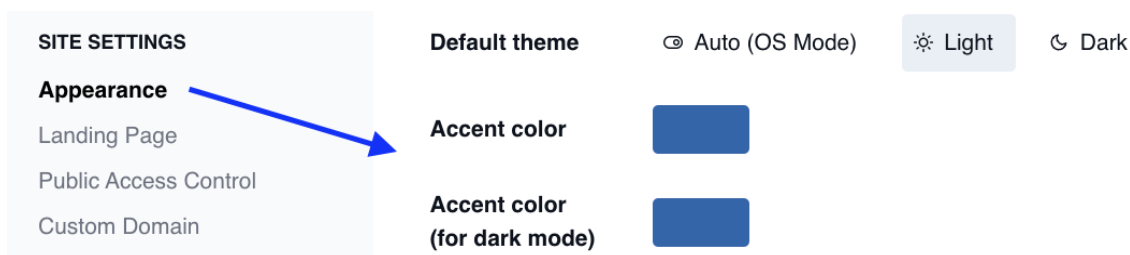
Go to the Appearance Tab and upload your Logo. The Logo should be a .png image with a 3:1 aspect ratio.

*Transparent background is recommended for clarity.*



### How to set up an accent color

Go to Appearance Tab and set your accent color(light/dark mode) from here:



### How to set up Favicon

Go to Appearance Tab and upload your Favicon.

**SITE SETTINGS**

- Appearance**
- Landing Page
- Public Access Control
- Custom Domain
- Widget Integration
- Custom Code

**Logo (for dark mode)**

Drop or click to select file. For best results a .png image with 3:1 aspect ratio and transparent background is recommended.

**Favicon**

Drop a square .png or .ico here, or click to select the file.

## Logo redirect URL

If you want your Logo to be redirected to a custom page, you can use the following option:

**SITE SETTINGS**

- Appearance**
- Landing Page
- Public Access Control
- Custom Domain
- Widget Integration
- Custom Code
- API Keys
- Export PDF

**Logo (for dark mode)**

Drop or click to select file. For best results a .png image with 3:1 aspect ratio and transparent background is recommended.

**Favicon**

Drop a square .png or .ico here, or click to select the file.

**Logo Redirect URL**

e.g. <https://space-x.com> **Set**

## 4.6. Create a Clone of a Space

For customer-facing documentation, especially developer docs or API docs, **sometimes** you need multiple versions, all available at the same time.

For example, while new customers might be using v2 of your API, some of your existing customers will still be on v1 — so they need to read v1 documentation.

**Spaces Clone** is a feature to create an identical clone of a space, that you can then rename to v1 and then keep working on each version separately.

Along with hostname paths, with just a few clicks you can set up a system where multiple versions of the documentation are available.

### Space settings

ESC ×

- General
  - Team Access Control
- SITE SETTINGS**
  - Appearance
  - Landing Page
  - Public Access Control
  - Custom Domain
  - Widget Integration
  - Custom Code
  - API Keys
  - Export PDF
- SITE LINKS**
  - Space Links
  - Version Links
  - External Links

**Name**

 Set

**Public**

**Indexable by search engines (if public)**

**Showing Archbee branding** 😊

**Space Language** 🇺🇸 English

---

**For public spaces**

 Copy Preview URL Copy Production URL

CREATE CLONE DELETE

Space Clone

## 4.7. AI Addon

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### Archbee AI Addon and features

Archbee AI Addon is an out-of-the-box, ready-to-use set of AI features.

With Archbee AI Addon, you will have access to [Ask AI](#), [AI Write Assist](#), [Generate Summary](#), and [Shadow docs](#) features.

#### ✓ Ask AI

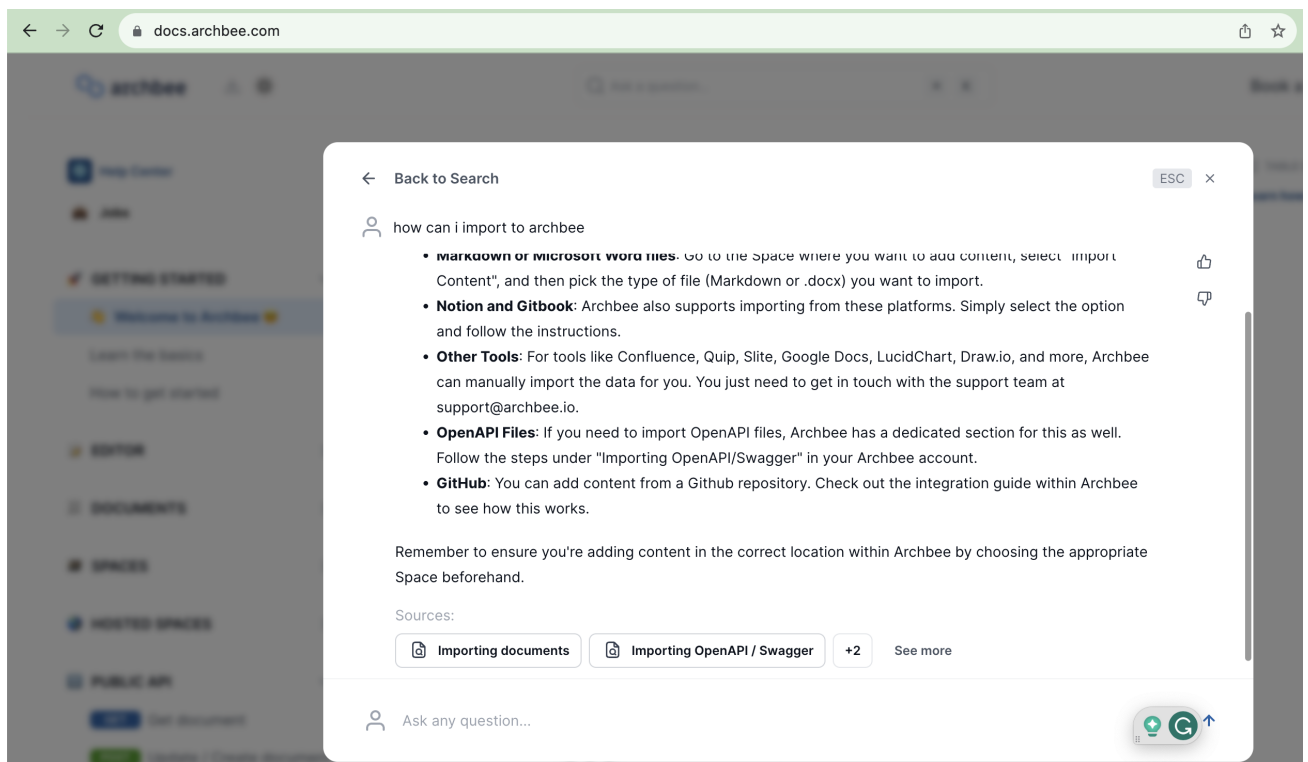
Once you activate Archbee AI Addon, we will create vector representations of your documents in the background.

After that, the search function becomes overpowered with the "Ask AI" feature, where your team or customers get to ask natural language questions that have the context of the knowledge in your workspace.

Ask AI is available both for internal and external/published portals. Just click the Search box, ask a question, hit Enter, or click the Ask AI blue bar.

Once you get an answer from our AI, you can:

1. Continue the conversation and ask for more information if the provided answer is not satisfying
2. Use the Sources section at the end of the answer to navigate to the source documents
3. Use the Like/Dislike buttons on the right side to rate the answer - since Archbee AI is still in beta, this will significantly help us evaluate and improve our AI model



## > AI Write Assist

## > Generate Summary

## ✓ Shadow Docs

Shadow Docs Folder is a feature used for keeping documents private and, at the same time, sending them to our AI Search function for indexing.

Shadow Docs Folder can be enabled at Space level as an optional feature. Here's how it works:

1. The files inside the Shadow Docs will **NOT** be shown to users when you publish your Space. This applies for both Publish to Preview and Publish to Production
2. All docs inside a Shadow Docs folder will be sent to the AI Search to be indexed. This means that if you publish your Space, your users will not see these files, but the AI Search Assistant will have their context and can provide answers based on them

The **Shadow Docs** folder will act like a regular folder:

1. You can drag&drop files to it
2. You can create docs directly inside from the **+** button near its name

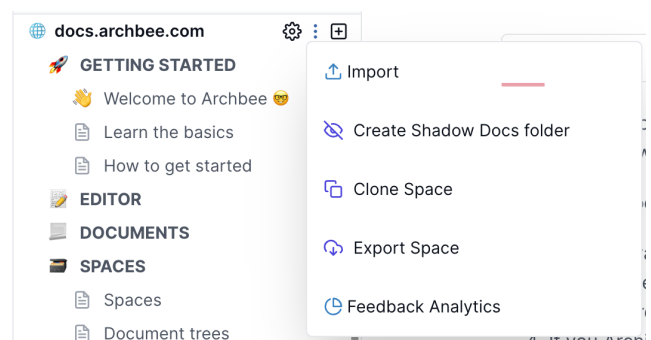
3. You can Archive it if you no longer need it
4. If you Archive it, you can re-enable it from the Space's 3 dots menu

### Possible use cases:

1. You have code files that you want to keep private from your readers, but you also want the AI Search to be able to respond to your users based on those code files.
2. You have draft&bulk notes/docs/articles/etc. that are not in a readable or presentable form, and they are not suited to be presented to users, but still, the information inside is valuable, and you want the AI Search to be able to answer to your users

### How to enable Shadow Docs:

1. Go to Space menu by clicking the 3 dots near the Settings icon and click the Create Shadow Docs folder button



2. Add required docs to Shadow Docs folder



## Enabling and Disabling Archbee AI Addon:

- 1 Go to your [workspace settings](#) and select, below the **AI Addon**, Enabled or Disabled, and click the Save button.



← Back to org Archbee

Profile | Organisations | Subscription & Billing | Integrations

## Integrations for org Archbee



### AI Addon (free in beta)

Enable AI Write Assist & AI Question Answering



Enabled

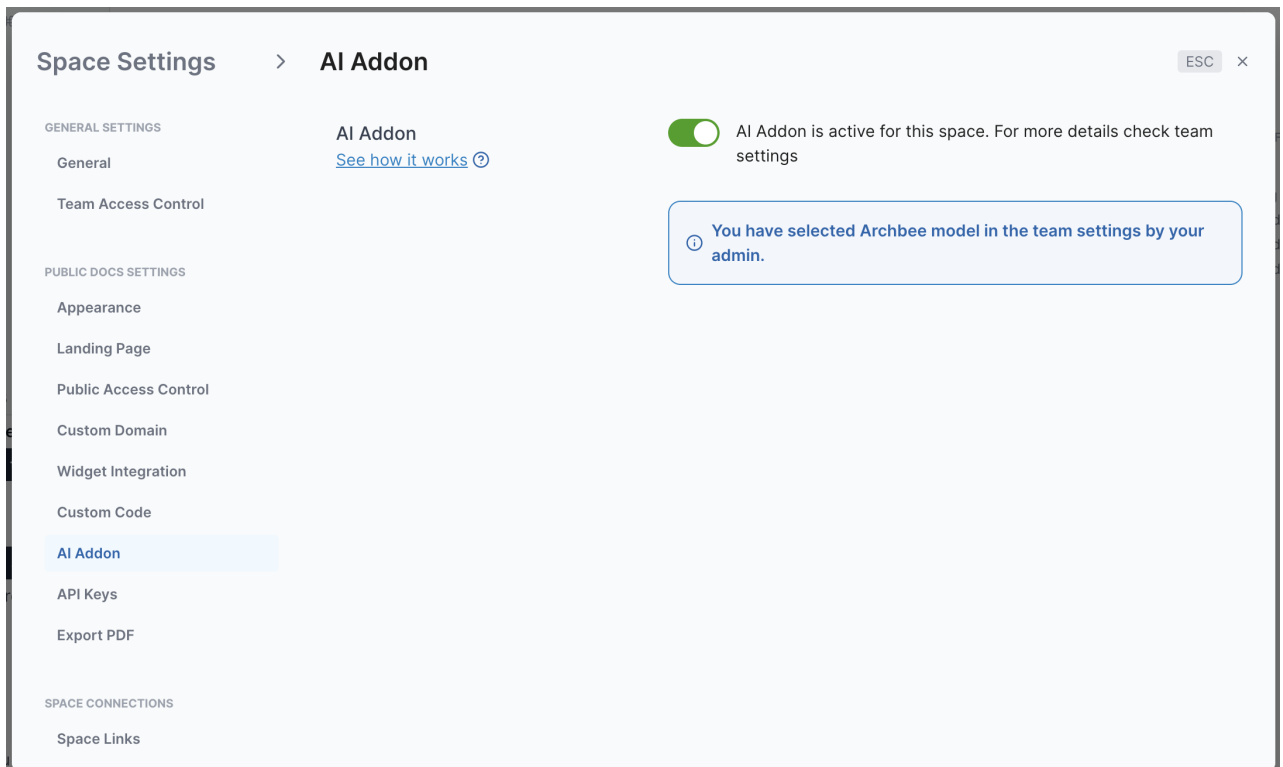


Disabled

Save

- 2 Disable Archbee AI for a Specific space → If you have sensitive data or private docs in one or more spaces, and you want to keep them private (while other Spaces are integrated with Archbee AI), go to Space Settings and deactivate the integration.

The Space that will have Archbee AI deactivated from Space Settings will not be indexed, and the content inside this space will not be available via Ask AI or AI Write Assistant features.



The screenshot shows the 'Space Settings' interface for 'AI Addon'. On the left, a sidebar lists various settings categories: GENERAL SETTINGS (General, Team Access Control), PUBLIC DOCS SETTINGS (Appearance, Landing Page, Public Access Control, Custom Domain, Widget Integration, Custom Code), AI Addon (highlighted), API Keys, Export PDF, and SPACE CONNECTIONS (Space Links). The main content area shows 'AI Addon' with a green toggle switch turned on, indicating it is active. A tooltip message states: 'You have selected Archbee model in the team settings by your admin.' The top right corner of the settings panel has 'ESC' and 'x' icons.

## Tokens

You get an included number of tokens with your AI Addon, as mentioned on the [pricing page](#) in the FAQ section at the bottom. These tokens are consumed every time you use our AI features based on the volume of text processed.



We will charge for the extra consumed tokens if you exceed the included tokens. You can see the consumption and extra costs in Organization Settings. You can set limits for your extra consumption. If the limit is hit, we will deactivate AI for you.

## Security and Privacy

We use Microsoft Azure OpenAI API service for all LLM & AI features. The content in your workspace and queries will be sent to Azure OpenAI API.

Read Microsoft's [data privacy policy](#).

Extract from Microsoft's data privacy policy(as presented on 22 Sept 2023):

*Your prompts (inputs) and completions (outputs), your embeddings, and your training data:*

*are NOT available to other customers.*

*are NOT available to OpenAI.*

*are NOT used to improve OpenAI models.*

*are NOT used to improve any Microsoft or 3rd party products or services.*

*are NOT used for automatically improving Azure OpenAI models for your use in your resource (The models are stateless, unless you explicitly fine-tune models with your training data).*

*Your fine-tuned Azure OpenAI models are available exclusively for your use.*

*The Azure OpenAI Service is fully controlled by Microsoft; Microsoft hosts the OpenAI models in Microsoft's Azure environment and the Service does NOT interact with any services operated by OpenAI (e.g. ChatGPT, or the OpenAI API).*

## 4.8. Review System

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### What is Review System

Review System is a feature that allows teams to have more granular control over the content of their docs by having a new user role, the **Reviewer**, who is responsible for verifying and approving any changes made to the docs, content of docs, or space settings.

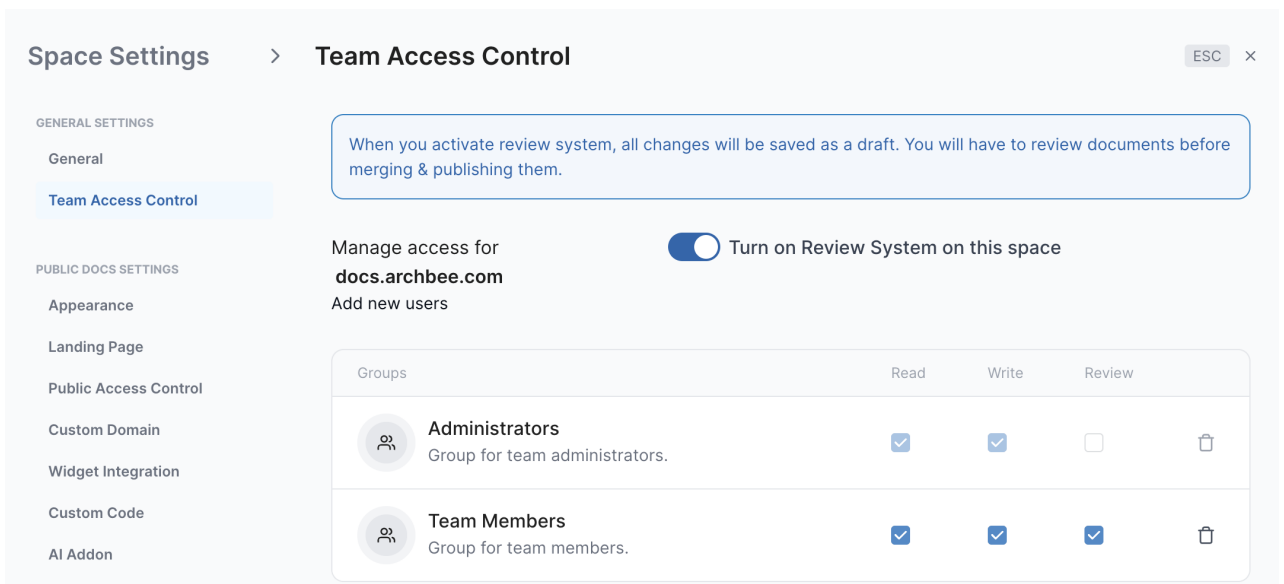
The Review System can be enabled at Space level. All newly created Spaces have Review System **OFF** by default. An Administrator can enable the Review System for each space manually. This way, you can have better control over the content of your public portals while leaving the internal team Spaces out of the Review System for faster edits.

What happens when a Draft is created for a doc:

1. A Draft version of the document will be created and can be edited by users
2. The Original version is kept, and you can switch between the Original and Draft versions
3. If you publish your Space, only the Original version will be published.
4. A Draft document can be reviewed and merged by a Reviewer
5. A Draft can be reviewed and discarded by a Reviewer; after this, the Draft is deleted

### How to enable the Review System

- 1 Go to Space Settings / Team Access Control and toggle the Review System ON or OFF



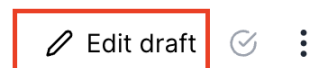
- 2 Select the users or group of users who will have permission to Review by checking the Review box in the user list

## Edit, review, and merge documents

Once the Review System is enabled, the editing flow of a document will change. You will now have to create a draft for each doc you want to modify. A document can only have one draft active and will be available for everyone to see and edit.

- 1 Go to any document and enter Draft mode by clicking the **Edit Draft** button from the doc options bar

# Team Access Control



- 2 A draft is created, and now you can start editing the doc. You can see above the doc title that you have 2 versions of the current doc: Original and Draft.

Every time you navigate to a doc, you will see the Original version. If you want to edit, manually switch to the Draft version

Original

Draft

# Team Access Control

P

6min



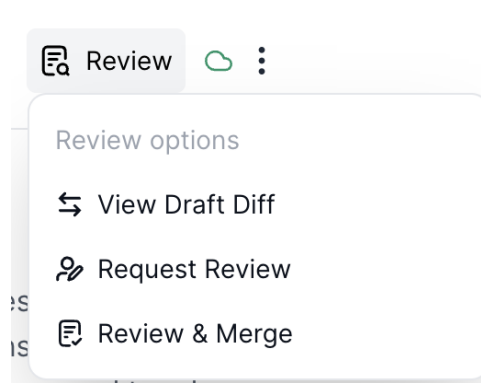
0

Review

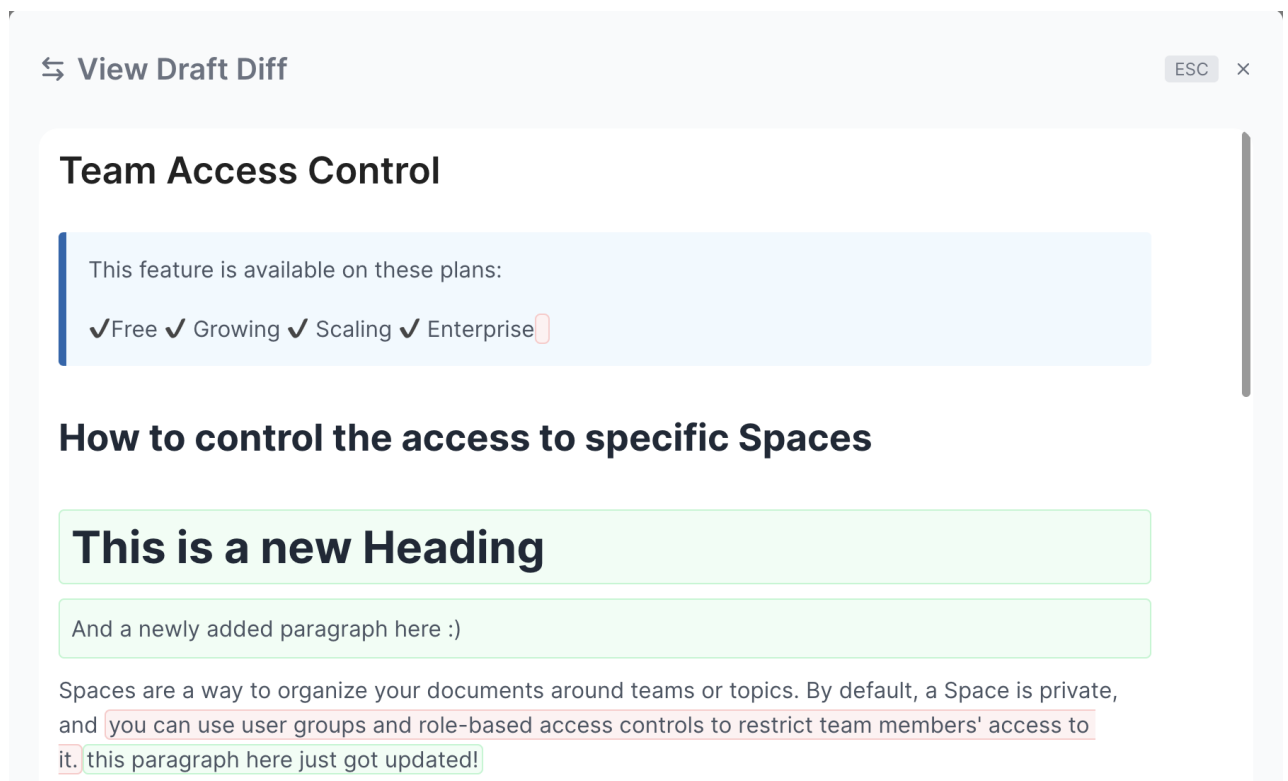


3 While editing a draft, click the **Review** button on the right side of the doc options bar to:

1. View Diff
2. Request Review
3. Review & Merge

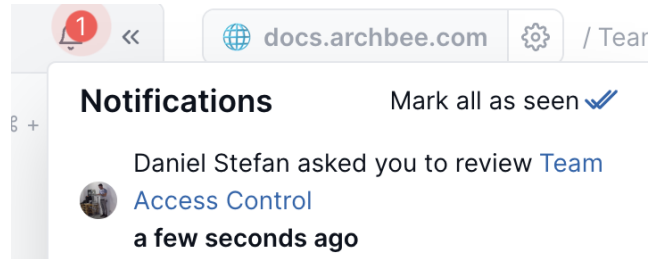


4 View Diff - this option will open a new window where you can see all the changes made to the draft compared to the original.



- 5 Request Review - this option will send a notification to the users with Review permissions on this Space. Use this when you completed your work and you need validation from a Reviewer.

If you are a Reviewer and receive this notification, just click on it and it will take you to the mentioned doc.

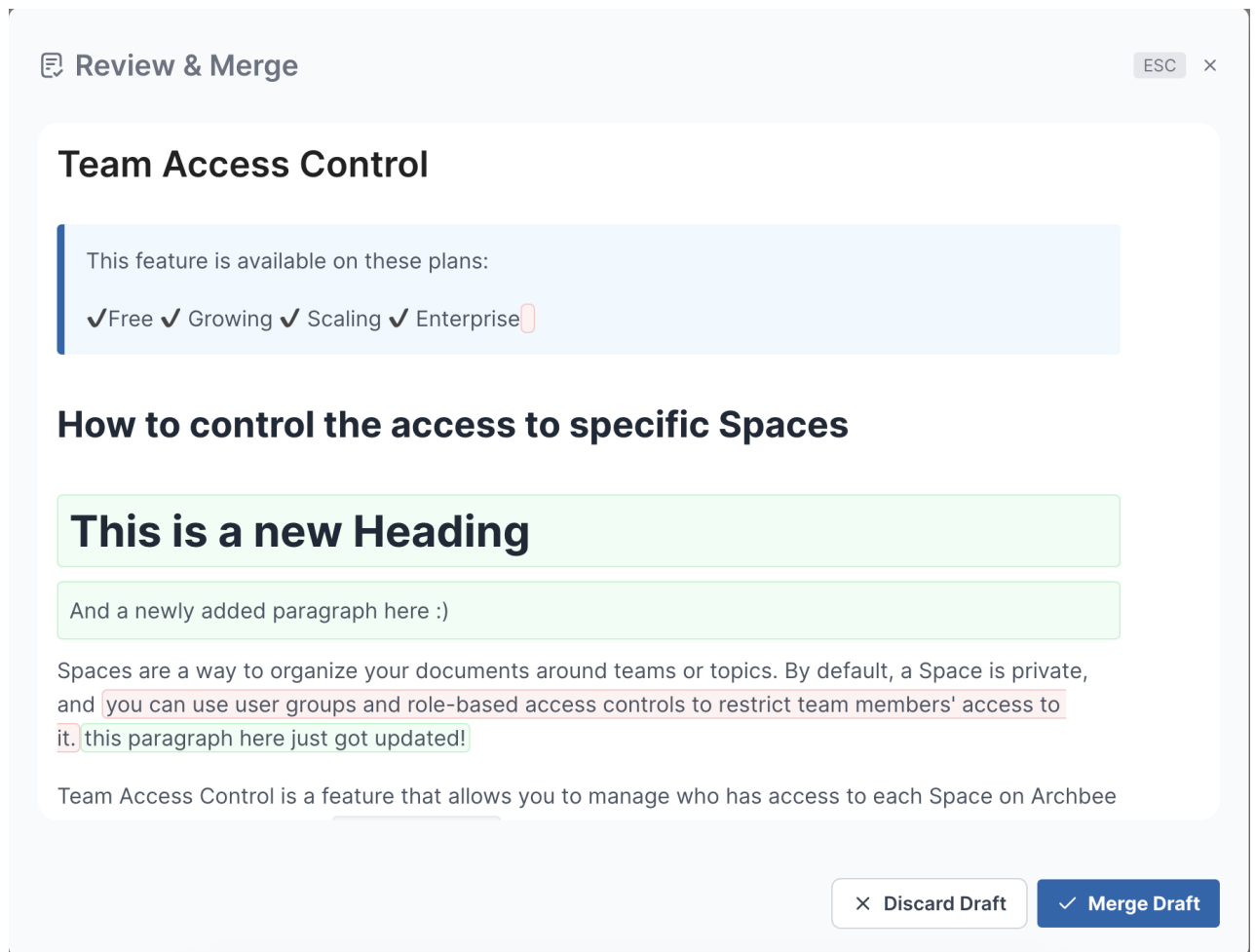


- 6 Review & Merge - this option is only available to users with Review permissions.

If you are a Reviewer and want to Review & Merge or Discard a Draft, click on this option, and a new window will open with a Diff view of the changes and 2 buttons: Discard Draft and Merge Draft.

Clicking on Discard will delete the Draft and return to Original version

Clicking on Merge the Draft will replace the Original version.



## Review and Publish

While Review System is enabled for a Space, a new step is added before you publish.

The Publish button is now replaced with Review & Publish.

Review & Publish is a new window that will allow you to review all changes made since the last publish of the Space.

Here's how it works:

- 1 Documents - here, you will see a list of newly added docs and removed docs

This menu is purely informative, and you can not make any actions here about the documents.

CONTENT CHANGES

- Documents
- Drafts

SETTINGS CHANGES

- Space settings

Empty documents will not be published.

- New Doc 1
- New doc 2
- Large Language ...

## New Doc 1

This is a new document added.

Publish Space

## 2 Drafts - this menu shows all docs that have a Draft active.

If you have Review permissions, you can Merge the drafts directly from this menu and then publish the Space.

CONTENT CHANGES

- Documents
- Drafts

SETTINGS CHANGES

- Space settings

Documents in draft mode will not be published.

- Spaces - versio...
- Team Access C...

### Actions for this document

✓ Merge Draft

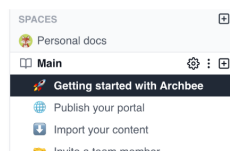
## Spaces - version 2

This is a Draft for Spaces doc.

Spaces in Archbee are what you may think of as grouping documents under a single scope: like a team, a project, or a hosted Space ready to be published to a custom domain.

Spaces are a foundational element for your product knowledge management that acts as a top-level container for documents you create in Archbee. Here is how you can create Spaces in Archbee.

Use spaces to organize your documentation around teams or topics.



Each space has a document tree that contains documents, and each document can have 0-n children documents.

Publish Space

## 3 Space Settings - analyse changes made to Space Settings

CONTENT CHANGES

Documents

Drafts

SETTINGS CHANGES

Space settings

### Appearance

Template

Old value

**Stripey**

New value

**Windy**

Custom Fonts

Old value

-

New value

**Acme**

### Public access control

Access type

Publish Space

## 4 Navigate to your published content



### Your Space has been published!

The content has been updated. Ready to answer questions!

Close

View Documentation [↗](#)



## 4.9. AI External Sources

The **AI External Sources** feature helps you provide context to AI from outside resources.

For example, you might have already created your Archbee docs and your AI add-on active. But you have other product-related articles/resources that might help polish the LLM response, e.g., a blog where you share best practices and information about your product.

To do so, you access **Space Settings** → **AI Features**. Check the External Sources section.

You can add links you want to be fed into AI so we can start crunching the data. This might take a few minutes, depending on the volume of data passed.

The screenshot shows the 'Space Settings' interface for 'AI Features'. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: GENERAL SETTINGS (General, Team Access Control, AI Features, API Keys), PUBLIC DOCS SETTINGS (Appearance, Landing Page, Public Access Control, Custom Domain, App Widget, Custom Code, Export PDF), and SPACE CONNECTIONS (Space Links, Version Links, External Links). The main content area has a toggle for 'AI is active for this space' (checked), a radio button selection for 'Both' (selected over 'Internal' and 'External'), and an 'Import Link' input field containing 'e.g. https://www.archbee.com/blog/user-manual-tool' with an 'Add Link' button. Below this is a callout box for 'Import multiple links' with instructions and an example: 'Example: https://www.yourwebsite.com/blog/\* (gets all blogs)'. At the bottom, there is a table titled 'External Sources' with a 'Refresh External Sources' button and one entry: 'https://www.archbee.com/blog/\*' with edit and delete icons.

Links	Actions
https://www.archbee.com/blog/*	

### Wildcards

We also support links containing wildcards `\*`. E.g., `https://www.archbee.com/blog/*`

This syntax will crawl all the links in `https://www.archbee.com/blog/*` and crunch the data.

## Limits

A maximum of 500 links are supported. We will take the first 500 links passed, even with a wildcard syntax passed.

## Sorting links

We are sorting the links that are fed into LLM like so:

1. explicit links first
2. crawled links from wildcards last

So make sure, if you are using wildcard syntax, to pass your essential external resources as full links first if you know you might surpass the limit of 500 links.

## Refresh External sources

We periodically update your external sources, but if you want to propagate a faster change from your resources, press the **Refresh External Sources** button, and we will start updating it.

Ensure everything is correct and press the **Refresh External Sources** button since you can refresh the content once every 6 hours.

# 5. HOSTED SPACES

## 5.1. Hosting Spaces on a custom domain

---

Archbee's Spaces can be made Public and hosted on your domain with auto-renewable SSL certificates and guaranteed uptime as part of our SLA. We host your content on your domain through Azure and CloudFlare CDN to be fast and reliable.

To publish your documentation portal to a custom domain (e.g., `docs.yourdomain.com`), you first need to set it up.

### How to add a custom domain

You need to set up your domain to enable the publish mode and get the preview and production environments. Adding a custom domain isn't as complex as it seems, and here's what you need to do.

1. Select the Space you want to publish to a domain.
2. Click on the gear icon to open the Space settings.
3. Navigate to the Custom Domain tab.
4. Next, you have to follow the steps mentioned there.

Space Settings > Custom Domain ESC X

GENERAL SETTINGS

- General
- Team Access Control
- AI Features
- API Keys

PUBLIC DOCS SETTINGS

- Appearance
- Landing Page
- Public Access Control
- Custom Domain**
- App Widget
- Custom Code
- Export PDF

SPACE CONNECTIONS

- Space Links
- Version Links
- External Links

Setup Custom Domain  
[See how it works](#) ⓘ

**Step 1**  
Add **CNAME proxy.archbee.com** to your desired subdomain (e.g docs.yourcompany.com) by visiting your DNS provider or registrar.

**Step 2**  
Wait for the DNS to propagate (up to 24 hours)  
[Click here to check the status of DNS propagation.](#)

**Step 3**  
 Set space public

**Step 4**  
Set your desired subdomain here.

**Step 5**  
Optionally set a URL path, to have multiple spaces on 1 domain.

**Step 6**  
Publish the space to PRODUCTION (top right on any doc of your space)

**Step 7**  
Go to [docs.archbee.com](https://docs.archbee.com) to trigger creation of SSL certificates.

To add a CNAME for the desired subdomain, you need access to the domain registrant. This is typically where you purchased your domain name (like GoDaddy, Enom, or Name.com).

If you have access to add a CNAME, follow these steps, but also use the domain registrant knowledge base. We linked to some of the provider's documentation to help you out.

1. Sign in to your domain's account at your domain host.
2. Locate the page for updating your domain's DNS settings. The page might be called something like DNS Management, Name Server Management, or Advanced Settings.
3. Create or change the CNAME for the subdomain you have chosen and configured in Archbee (might have been something like `docs.yourcompany.com` )
4. Set the value for it to `proxy.archbee.com`
5. Save your changes and wait until they take effect. An SSL certificate will be generated for your subdomain and deployed to our edge infrastructure to all your users.

While you're here, please check that your CAA record does not prevent Google Trust LLC (pki.goog) to generate SSL certificates for your domain.

Lastly, check if the DNS has propagated. **CNAME record changes can take up to 72 hours to go into effect**, but typically they happen much sooner.

Next, you must set the Space public, add your subdomain in Step 4, then click Set.

When a new domain is configured, an **automated publish will be triggered**, and publish mode is activated, and now you can publish to production.

## How to find your domain host

You can search for your domain host online if you can't find your billing records.

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is a non-profit organization that collects domain information. Use the ICANN Lookup tool to find your domain host.

1. Go to [lookup.icann.org](https://lookup.icann.org).
2. In the search field, enter your domain name and click Lookup.
3. On the results page, scroll down to Registrar Information.

The registrar is usually your domain host.

## How to add a CNAME

If you don't know how to add the CNAME, use this template to email your technical people for help adding your unique CNAME record to your DNS records.

Please enter your unique `Label/Host` and `Destination/Target` text into the email before sending it to your domain host's support team or somebody from your team.

Hello,

Would you please help me add a CNAME record to my domain's DNS records?

My domain is: e.g., archbee.io (replace it with your domain)  
My CNAME record (destination/target) is: e.g., demo.archbee.io  
(replace it with the subdomain where you want to Space to be hosted)  
My CNAME record (host/label) points to: proxy.archbee.com (don't change this one)

Please get in touch with me at: {your email address}

Thanks,  
{your name}

**How to add a CNAME with popular providers**

**[https://docs.gandi.net/en/domain\\_names/common\\_operations/link\\_domain\\_to\\_website.html](https://docs.gandi.net/en/domain_names/common_operations/link_domain_to_website.html)**

## 5.2. Hosting Spaces on a sub folder

The default way to host documentation with Archbee is on your custom domain, e.g **docs.piedpiper.com**. To make docs available at your main domain at a sub folder like **https://www.piedpiper.com/docs**, you will need access to your webserver to be able to proxy requests to our systems.

You will need to setup a default custom domain anyway, and then proxy to it from your main domain. We will take care that Google doesn't see it as duplicate by signalling it through a custom `canonical` tag.

### Step 1: enter the optional proxy like in the picture below.

Space Settings > Custom Domain

Wait for the DNS to propagate (up to 24 hours)  
[Click here to check the status of DNS propagation.](#)

**Step 3**  
 Set space public

**Step 4**  
Set your desired subdomain here.  
docs.piedpiper.com

**Step 5**  
Optionally set a URL path, to have multiple spaces on 1 domain.  
docs

**Step 6**  
Publish the space to PRODUCTION (top right on any doc of your space)

**Step 7**  
Go to [docs.piedpiper.com](https://docs.piedpiper.com) to trigger creation of SSL certificates.

**Status of integration**  
 Inactive

Setup a custom proxy (optional)  
[See how it works](#)

piedpiper.com

While you're here, please make sure the URL path at **Step 5**, is the same one you set below in your webserver config.

## Step 2: Here are a couple of samples from popular webservers on how to config it so that the proxying system works.

### Nginx Server Config

Text



```
location /docs {
    proxy_ssl_server_name on;
    proxy_pass https://docs.piedpiper.com/docs
    proxy_set_header Host docs.piedpiper.com;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
    proxy_set_header "requested-by" "proxy";
}
```

### Apache Server Config

1.Ensure the following modules are installed and enabled:

Text



```
sudo a2enmod proxy
sudo a2enmod proxy_balancer
sudo a2enmod proxy_http
```

2.Add the following to the site configuration file under `/etc/apache2/sites-available`

For example: `000-default.conf`

JS JS



```
SSLProxyEngine on
ProxyPass "/docs" "https://docs.piedpiper.com/docs"
ProxyPassReverse "/docs" "https://docs.piedpiper.com/docs"
```

Our full domain test working config looks something like:



Text



```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerName piedpiper.com
  DocumentRoot "/app"
  <Directory "/app">
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
  </Directory>

  SSLProxyEngine on
  ProxyPass "/docs" "https://docs.piedpiper.com/docs"
  ProxyPassReverse "/docs" "https://docs.piedpiper.com/docs"
</VirtualHost>
```

3.Restart the Apache server:

For example, If you are using Apache on Linux:

Text



```
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

## 5.3. Public Access Controls

---

By default a public Space does not have any authentication method, but you can choose and set a few:

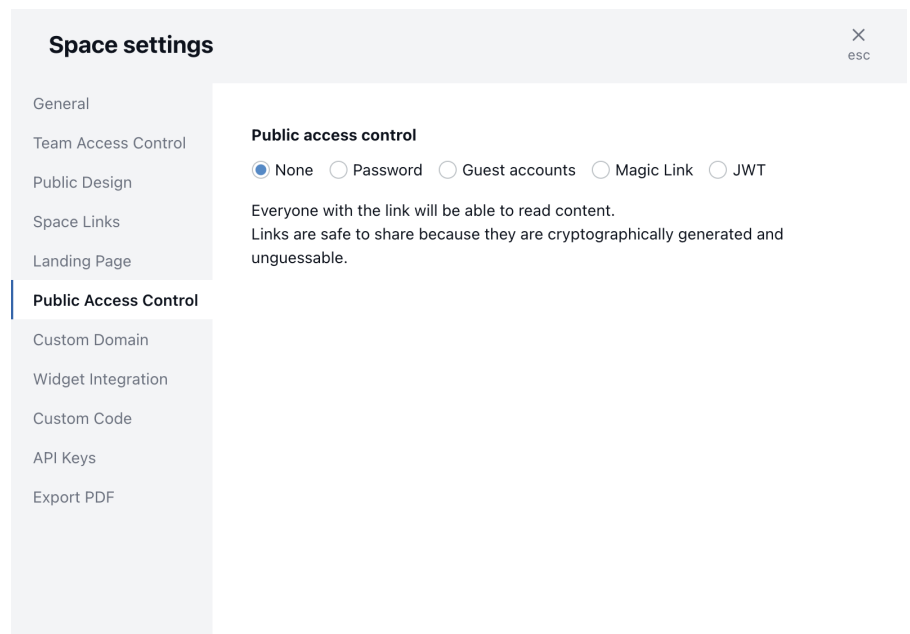
1. Space-wide password;
2. Guest accounts, where you manually create email + password combos and distribute them to your users;
3. Magic Links, where you enter specific emails or entire domains, and users will authenticate using a link that we send to their email address;
4. Private Links, where you can generate private links and share them with your users and teams. Manage access control per user group via links;
5. JWT, where your dev team generates a JWT with a secret key you provide in our UI, then pass it back to us as part of a link. This is the easiest to manage, but you will require developer time.

### None

The default behaviour is set as None, meaning it is available publicly. You can change to controls to limit the access for readers.

Everyone with the link will be able to read content.

Links are safe to share because they are cryptographically generated and unguessable.

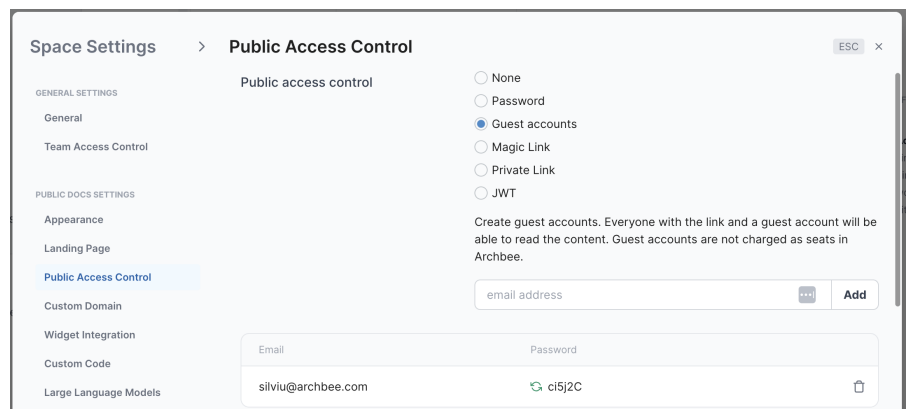


When you want to gate the contents to specific readers, try any of the options below.

---

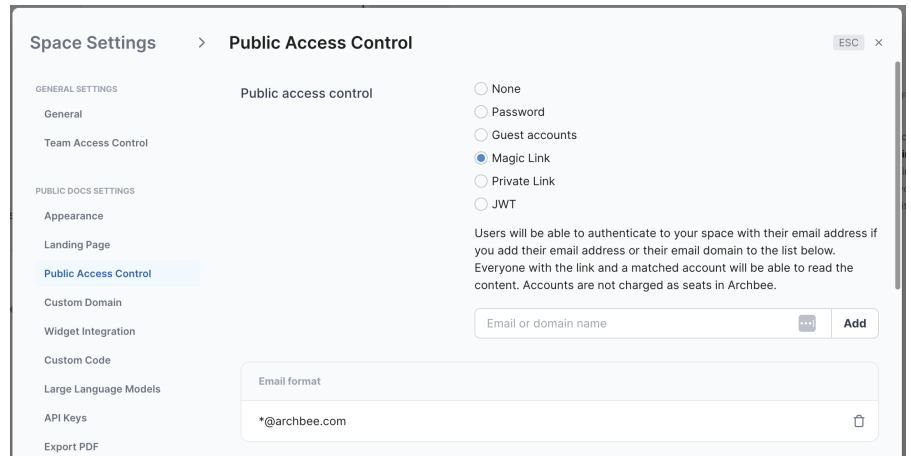
## Guest Accounts

Create guest accounts. Everyone with the link and a guest account will be able to read the content. Guest accounts are not charged as seats in Archbee.



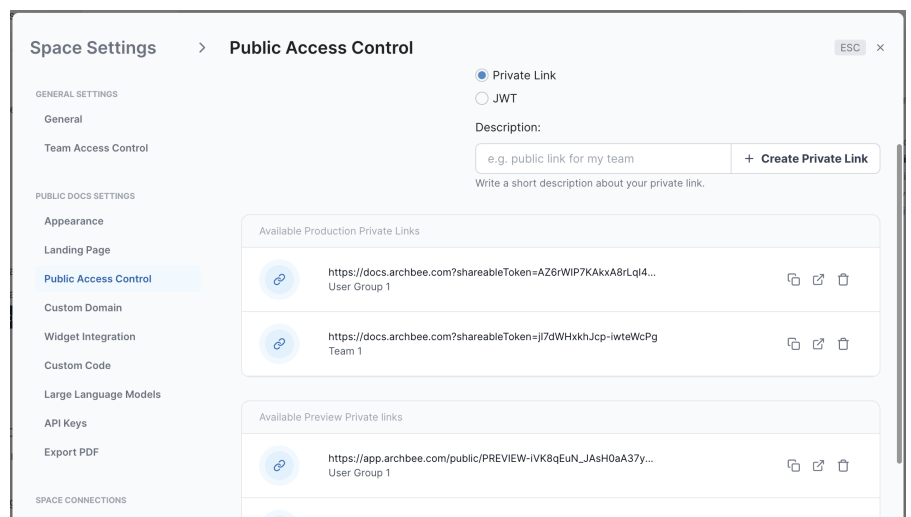
## Magic Link

Users will be able to authenticate to your space with their email address if you add their email address or their email domain to the list below. Everyone with the link and a matched account will be able to read the content. Accounts are not charged as seats in Archbee.



## Private links

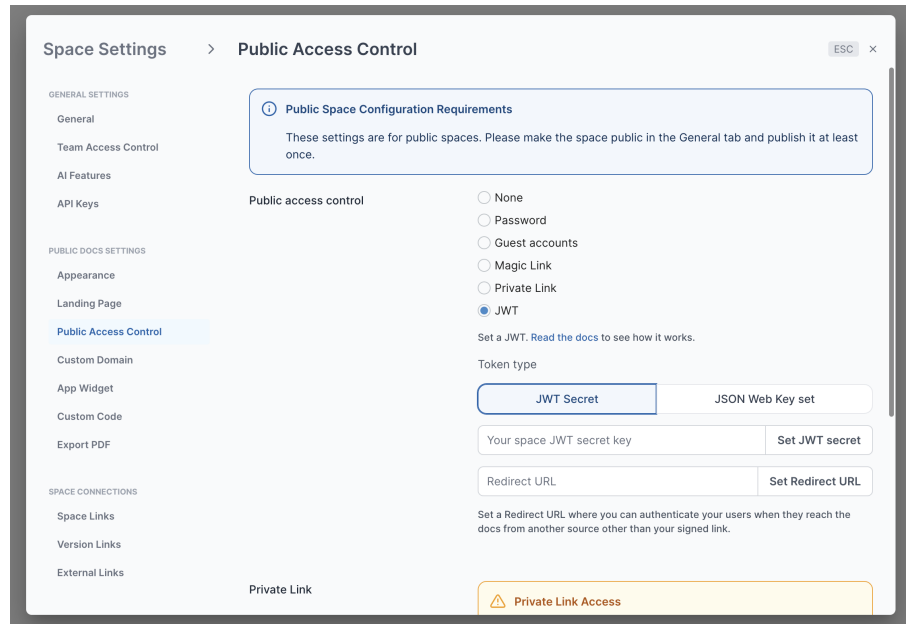
Generate Private links for specific user groups/teams. Each user group/team will have their own link to the same documentation and you can manage access control via this links. You need to cut access for team 1? Delete the private link associated with team 1.



# How JWT works

## JWT - secret visitor authentication

Go to the Spaces settings, and set a JWT secret key that you generate on your server

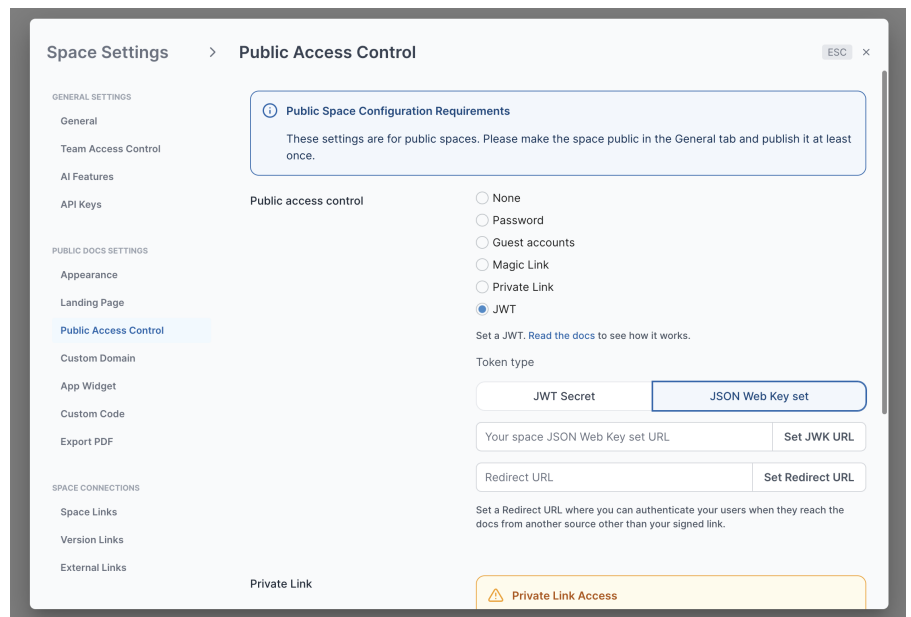


Public access control - JWT Secret

## JSON WEB Key visitor authentication

Go to the Spaces settings, and set a JSON WEB Key Set URL. A JSON Web Key Set (JWKS) URL is a URL endpoint where a server publishes its public keys in JSON format.

The JWKS URL typically points to a JSON document that contains an array of cryptographic keys used for verifying signatures.



When Archbee receives a JWT, it can retrieve the corresponding public key from the JWKS URL and use it to verify the JWT's signature, ensuring that the token hasn't been tampered with and was indeed issued by a trusted party.

A JWKS URL provides a standardized way for clients to obtain the public keys needed to verify JWT signatures in a secure and scalable manner.

This is a sample `jwks.json` file:

```
JSON 📄
{
  "keys": [{
    "kid": "1234example=",
    "alg": "RS256",
    "kty": "RSA",
    "e": "AQAB",
    "n": "1234567890",
    "use": "sig"
  }, {
    "kid": "5678example=",
    "alg": "RS256",
    "kty": "RSA",
    "e": "AQAB",
    "n": "987654321",
    "use": "sig"
  }]
}
```

## Generate the JWT token

Use one of the examples below to generate the JWT token.

You also need to replace the URL with the subdomain of your documentation site.

```
const sign = require('jsonwebtoken').sign;

exports.buildArchbeeLoginURL = function() {
  // Optional user credentials that you want to send back to Archbee
  const user = {
    name: 'John',
    email: 'Wick',
  };
  //create a signed token out of the user credentials with the
  //secret you set in Archbee
  const jwtToken = sign(user, '<archbeeJwtSecret>');
  //yourdomain is set in the Custom Domain tab
  const archbeeUrl = 'https://yourdomain.com';

  //create the complete URL containing the signed token that you'll see
  return `${archbeeUrl}?jwt=${jwtToken}&reload`;
};
```

Here is an example to generate a JWT token with .NET:

<https://github.com/dragosbulugean/archbee-jwt-dotnet>

```
using JWT;
using JWT.Algorithms;
using JWT.Serializers;

var payload = new Dictionary<string, object>
{
  { "name", "John Wick" },
  { "email", "john.wick@matrix.com" }
};
const string secret = "TW9zaGVFcmlV6UHJpdmF0ZUtleQ";

IJwtAlgorithm algorithm = new HMACSHA256Algorithm(); // symmetric
IJsonSerializer serializer = new JsonSerializer();
IBase64UrlEncoder urlEncoder = new JwtBase64UrlEncoder();
IJwtEncoder encoder = new JwtEncoder(algorithm, serializer, urlEncoder);

var jwtToken = encoder.Encode(payload, secret);
var archbeeLink = $"https://docs.yourcompany.com/?jwt={jwtToken}&reloa

Console.WriteLine($"JWT Token: {jwtToken}");
Console.WriteLine($"Archbee Link: {archbeeLink}");
```

JWT tokens are bypassed on Preview/Staging

## 5.4. Space Links

Space Links is a feature that allows you to connect multiple published Spaces under unified navigation.

It's a way for you to set up multi-product, multi-version documentation sites and link between User Guides, Developer Documentation, API docs.

### How to set up Space Links

1. Go to the Space where you added your subdomain - let's call it the main Space - it's the one with an empty pathname.
2. Click on the gear icon ⚙️ for settings, then go to the Space Links tab;
3. Start building the Space Links:
  1. Add the space that you are currently on as a Space Link itself in the "Link to Space" box (we are doing this to be able to go back to your space)
  2. Add a label in the "Link Label" box (e.g., User Guide, Developer Documentation, API)
  3. Click the blue **+Add** button
4. Repeat the add Space Link process until you wire up all the space links that you want
5. Exit the Space Settings window and publish all linked Spaces

The screenshot shows the 'Space Settings' window with the 'Space Links' tab selected. On the left is a sidebar with 'PUBLIC DOCS SETTINGS' (Appearance, Landing Page, Public Access Control, Custom Domain, Widget Integration, Custom Code, Large Language Models, API Keys, Export PDF) and 'SPACE CONNECTIONS' (Space Links, Version Links, External Links). The main area features an 'INFO' box with a warning: 'Make sure to publish all spaces involved every time you are making any changes to Space Links.' Below this is the 'Connect current space with other Spaces' section, which includes a 'Link to Space' dropdown menu (currently showing 'Select your space'), a 'Link label' text input (containing 'Link Label'), and a '+ Add' button. At the bottom, a table lists existing space links:

Space	Label	
docs.archbee.com	Help Center	
docs.archbee.com/careers	Jobs	



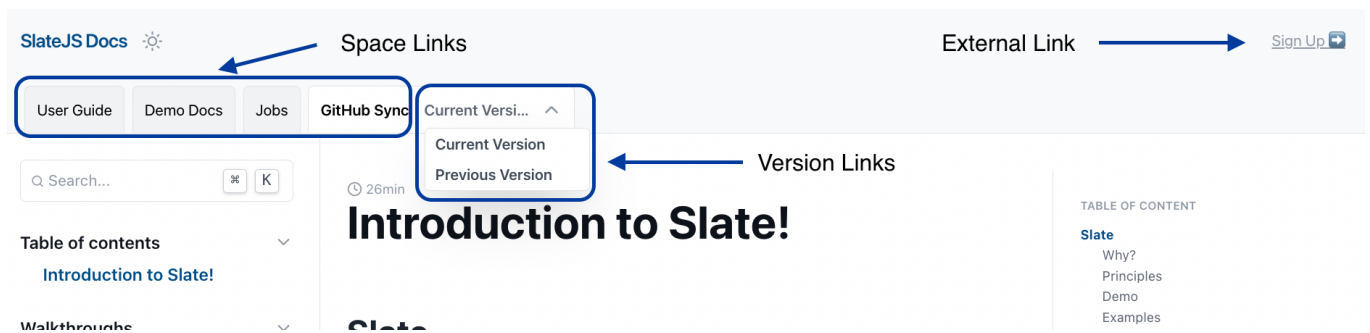
## Eligible space links

All your created spaces might be unavailable in the Space Link dropdown selector. That is because we are filtering only the spaces without connections with others, or if they are eligible for space linking.

While you can arrange and set up your Space Linking, behind the scenes, all your involved Spaces will replicate the same configuration. For example, let's take 2 spaces that are wired together, **User Guide** and **Developer Documentation**. While you are setting space linking on **User Guide** and wiring it together with **Developer Documentation**, you will find all your desired configurations replicated on **Developer Documentation's** settings.

Every time you do a change in the space link configuration, the configuration will be replicated on all the spaces involved.

Once published you will be able to see the changes in public spaces. Here's how it looks for your readers:



## 5.5. External Links

External links are a way to wire your current space with different external resources like, Home, Sign Up page, etc.

They show up in the top right corner if any are set on the current space.

### How to set up External Links

1. Click on the gear icon ⚙️ for settings, then go to the **External Links** tab, under **SITE LINKS** section
2. Start building the External Links:
  1. Add a label (e.g., Sign Up, Home)
  2. Add URL
  3. Click Add
3. Repeat the add the process, until you add all your desired External Links
4. Exit the Space Settings window, and publish the space, and they'll be propagated

### Space settings

✕  
esc

General

Team Access Control

**SITE SETTINGS**

Appearance

Landing Page

Public Access Control

Custom Domain

Widget Integration

Custom Code

API Keys

Export PDF

**SITE LINKS**

Space Links

Version Links

**External Links**

### External Links

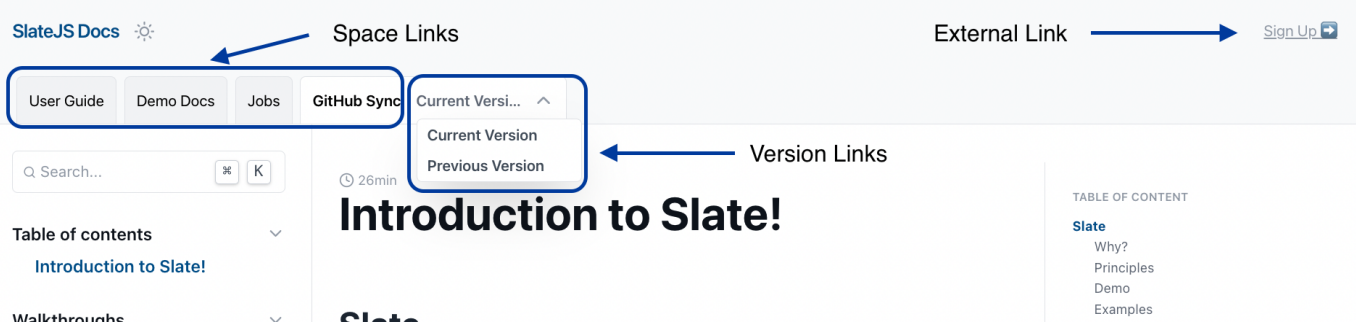
[? see how it works](#)

Set up external links to this space

Link label	Link URL	
<input type="text" value="Link Label"/>	<input type="text" value="Link URL"/>	<input type="button" value="Add"/>

⋮	Sig Up	https://company.co...	<input type="button" value="✕"/>
---	--------	-----------------------	----------------------------------

Once published you will be able to see the changes on public spaces. Here's how it looks for your readers:



## 5.6. Version Links

Version Links is a feature that allows you to create multiple versions of a Space.


Let's say you have a Developer Guide space, but soon enough, you release different versions of that product.

To keep the history and backward compatibility, you can create **Developer Guide v1.0**, **Developer Guide v2.0**, etc., and set your main space version as **default**.

The created versions are only *clones* of the space you are trying to fork from.

### How to set up Version Links

The screenshot shows the 'Space settings' interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: General, Team Access Control, SITE SETTINGS (Appearance, Landing Page, Public Access Control, Custom Domain, Widget Integration, Custom Code, API Keys, Export PDF), and SITE LINKS (Space Links, Version Links, External Links). The main content area is titled 'Version Links' with a help link 'see how it works'. A toggle for 'Enable Space Links' is turned on. Below, a section 'Create a space version by cloning it' contains a form with 'Clone from' (a dropdown menu), 'Label' (a text input field), and 'Language' (a dropdown menu set to 'English'). A 'Create Version' button is to the right. At the bottom, a list shows existing versions: 'main' (Space version reference, Product) and 'v1.0' (Cloned from Product, Product v1.0).

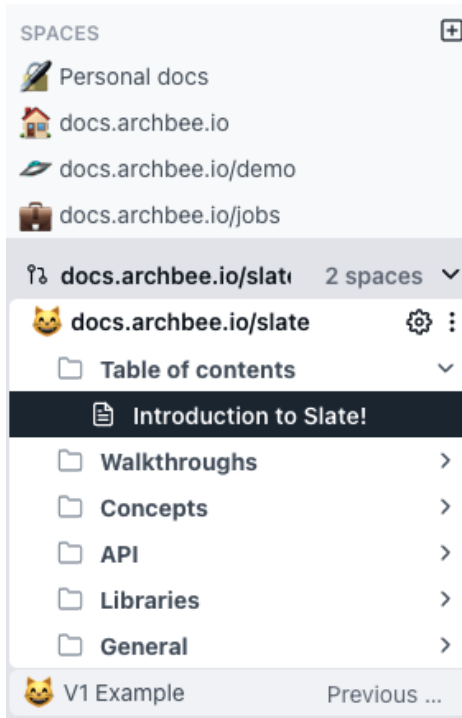
1. Click on the gear icon  for settings, then go to the **Version Links** tab under **SITE LINKS** section
2. Enable the version link feature for that space

### 3. Start building the Version Links:

1. Select the space you want to Clone from. This will let you select the current space or children of this space.
2. Add a label (e.g., v1.0, User Guide v1.0, main, etc.)
3. Select the space language
4. Click Create Version

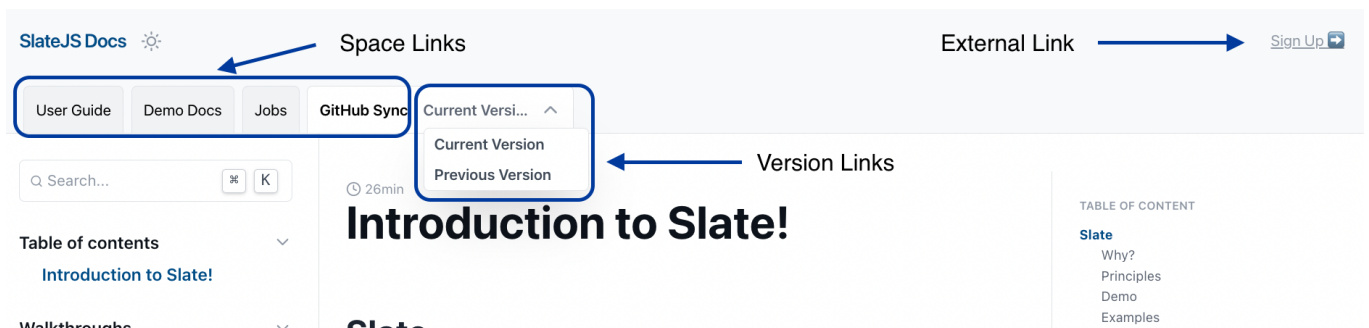
4. Repeat the add Version Link process, until you add create your desired structure

5. Exit the Space Settings window and publish the space, and they'll be propagated.



Once you have created a new version, your spaces will be grouped in your Side Navigation and display the label you provided. This way, you will always be able to spot Spaces with multiple versions and find them in a single place.

Once published, you can see the changes in public spaces. The versions will be displayed based on the context. If the Space does contain a Space Link and also has multiple versions, it will be displayed in the Space Link Tab:



## 5.7. Localization

---

### Introducing Localization

Localization is a powerful feature that supports (i18n) across your spaces.

### Default Language Setup

By default, every space has the **English** language, meaning all the labels displayed to users on the public documentation will be set in English. However, if your space targets a different language audience, fear not! We've got you covered with comprehensive language support.

We consider that a language translation is just another version of a space, so the process of creating a space that supports a different language than English is similar to the [Version Links](#).

### How to set up Localization

#### 1 Accessing Settings:

- Click on the gear icon (⚙️) to access settings.
- Navigate to the Version Links tab under the SITE LINKS section.

#### 2 Enabling Version Links:

- Activate the version link feature for the desired space.

#### 3 Building Version Links:

- Choose the space you want to Clone from. This allows the selection of the current space or its children.
- Add a label indicating the language (e.g., French, English, German).
- Select the space language corresponding to the label.
- Click on "Create Version" to proceed.

# Space settings

✕  
esc

General  
Team Access Control

**SITE SETTINGS**

Appearance  
Landing Page  
Public Access Control  
Custom Domain  
Widget Integration  
Custom Code  
API Keys  
Export PDF

**SITE LINKS**

Space Links  
**Version Links**  
External Links









## Version Links [? see how it works](#)

**Enable Space Links**

**Create a space version by cloning it**

**Clone from**  | **Label**

**Language**  |

 <b>English</b> <i>Space version reference</i>	Employee Handbook	
 <b>French</b> <i>Cloned from Employee ...</i>	[FR] - Employee Han...	 
 <b>Italian</b>	[IT] - Employee Hand...	 

#### 4 Repeat the Process:

- Continue adding Version Links until your desired structure is achieved

#### 5 Finalizing Setup

- Exit the Space Settings window.
- Publish the space to propagate changes.

## Automatic Detection

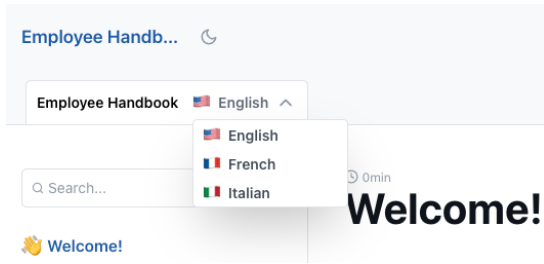
We automatically detect if the Version Links are meant to translate a space or to define multiple product versions.

## Supported Languages

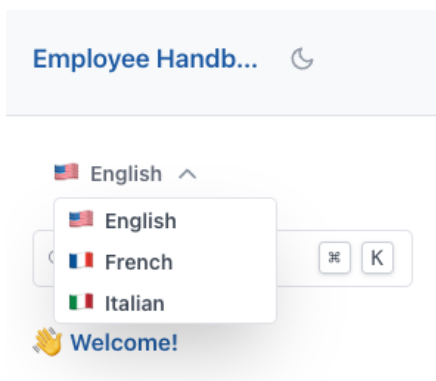
For the moment, we are supporting (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian).

# Viewing Changes

Once published, you will be able to see the changes in public spaces. The versions will be displayed based on the context. If the Space does contain a Space Link and also has multiple versions, it will be displayed in the Space Link Tab:



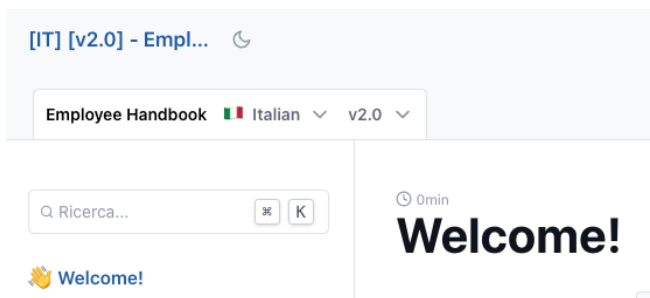
Otherwise, it will appear above our search bar:



This solution provides great flexibility based on your organization's needs. We can create more complex setups, like wiring Spaces, with versions that need translation or vice-versa.

# User Guide Translation and Versioning

- Translate the Employee Handbook into multiple languages (e.g., English, French, Italian).
- Customize product versions for specific languages and markets.



# User Guide Translation and Versioning



- Start translating the User Guide into different languages (e.g., User Guide FR, User Guide DE).
- Expand functionality to include multiple product versions tailored to specific markets.

## 5.8. Publish a Space to Domain

---

After setting up a domain for your space, `publish mode` gets activated automatically.

The docs site is generated on the fly when you publish. We use a global CDN, so your documentation site is faster, providing a better user experience and SEO.

Publish mode also activates clean URLs removing any randomly generated components in the URLs that you see in the preview.

You can control the [SEO Meta Controls](#) for each document if that's what you want.

## 5.9. App Widget

---

Contextual documentation is served in your product where the user needs it. Using the contextual docs widget helps users read the product documentation without requiring them to browse the user guide portal in another window.

You can load specific articles or the entire user guide portal, which is a must-have for companies to increase product adoption and retention.

All you need to do is embed the HTML code generated under Space Settings → Widget integration.

### How App Documentation widget works

### App Widget implementation

Here are the steps to integrate the widget:

1. First you have to select a Space
2. Click on the gear icon ⚙️ for Settings
3. Go to `Widget Integration`
4. Click on the copy button and paste the code into your `index.html` file, or in your application code

Space Settings > Widget Integration ESC x

GENERAL SETTINGS

- General
- Team Access Control

PUBLIC DOCS SETTINGS

- Appearance
- Landing Page
- Public Access Control
- Custom Domain
- Widget Integration**
- Custom Code
- Large Language Models
- API Keys
- Export PDF

SPACE CONNECTIONS

- Space Links
- Version Links
- External Links

Embed the widget into your app

For more information regarding the API and how it works, click [here](#). Add the following code into your `index.html` file:

```
<script>
window._archbee = window._archbee || {
  queue: [],
  push: function (x) {window._archbee.queue.push(x)}
};

window._archbee.push({
  eventType: "init",
  spaceId: "PUBLISHED-iVK8qEuN_JAsH0aA37yR6",
});
</script>
<script async src="https://widget.archbee.com/v1"></script>
```

Now our widget will handle everything behind the scenes. Don't worry, everything is bundled and minified. Just a 56Kb download and it loads asynchronously, so your users won't feel a difference.

## Init Event

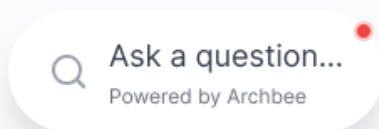
On the `init` event, for the `spaceId` value, you can use the `spaceId` or the `PUBLISHED-{spaceId}`, this way you can use Spaces without publishing them, straight in your app.

Use `PREVIEW-{spaceId}` when the space is only published to Preview and not on your domain.

Property	Type	Description	Req
<code>spaceId</code>	<code>string</code>	Pass the desired id to load your docs.	<code>req</code>
<code>jwt</code>	<code>string</code>	Pass the jwt token in order to see jwt protected docs.	<code>opt</code>
<code>shareableToken</code>	<code>string</code>	Pass the shareableToken from your private links to protect your docs.	<code>opt</code>
<code>loadingStrategy</code>	<code>lazy</code>   <code>eager</code>	The default value is <code>lazy</code> . While <code>lazy</code> loading delays the initialization of a resource, <code>eager</code> loading initializes or loads the widget as soon as the code is executed.	<code>opt</code>
<code>bubble</code>	<code>invisible</code>   <code>ask</code>	The default value is <code>invisible</code> . If set to <code>ask</code> it will display a bubble in the bottom-right of your screen. Whenever someone clicks on it, the search widget will open.	<code>opt</code>
<code>anchor</code>	<code>string</code>	You can provide your <code>class</code> , <code>id</code> or <code>path</code> to a DOM element where you would like the widget to anchor and instantiate. It will anchor to the first element found in the DOM, if multiple elements with the same path are present. The container provided should have <code>position: relative</code> as the widget will be displayed based on the first <b>relative parent</b> found. e.g.: <code>anchor: "#my-container"</code> / <code>anchor: ".container-class"</code>	<code>opt</code>

Read more about the JWT token here: [Public Access Controls](#).

Use `bubble: "ask"` prop when you want to have an easy to use search bubble present into your app all the time.



## Show Widget Event

`show-widget` event triggers the action to display the widget. It also has an *optional* property that you can pass, to open a specific document from your initialized Spaces.

Property	Description	Required
<code>docId</code>	Set the doc id value in order to open a specific document.  <b>Note:</b> you have to add the word PUBLISHED in front of the docId as <code>PUBLISHED-docId</code> or <code>PREVIEW-spaceId</code> ; otherwise, the widget will open the document from edit mode that might have unpublished changes.	<code>optional</code>
<code>blockId</code>	Set a certain block id, in order to scroll to the desired section in that document.	<code>optional</code>

## Supported Events

Here is a brief description of our **Widget Event API**:

Event name	Description	Required
<code>init</code>	This event help archbee widget bootstrap required files into your app.	<code>required</code>
<code>show-widget</code>	This event will display the widget on demand.	<code>required</code>
<code>hide-widget</code>	This event will hide the widget if built in mechanics are not enough.	<code>optional</code>

## Code Samples

Attach a function, wherever you want to display the widget like so:

JS JS



```
const openAbWidget = () => {
  window._archbee.push({
    eventType: "show-widget",
    // optional, only for loading a specific doc
    // and scroll to section
    // docId: `PUBLISHED-${docId}`,
    // blockId: "TBMm9"
  });
}
```

This will load the widget, with the desired Space docs and the user will be able to see everything straight from your app.

If you want to load only a specific doc, just pass `docId: `${docId}`` to our initial object as in example above.

We don't need a `closeWidget` function, since the widget will automatically close if you press `Esc` or click outside of it.

If you want to close the widget programatically, and do not rely on the built in close mechanics, you can use `hide-widget` event type like so:

JS JS



```
const closeAbWidgetAfterSeconds = (milliseconds) => {
  setTimeout(() => {
    // setTimeout is for demo purposes and it is not required...
    window._archbee.push({eventType: "hide-widget"});
  }, milliseconds);
}

closeAbWidgetAfterSeconds(5000);
```

## 5.10. App Widget - React

---

Some of the benefits on Contextual documentation are explained [here](#). This is an alternative for `React` and `NextJS` apps to integrate the Archbee App widget in a more elegant way.

### App Widget Integration

- 1 First, you need to install our [npm package](#):

```
Shell 📄
# with npm
$ npm install --save @archbee/app-widget

# or with yarn
$ yarn add @archbee/app-widget
```

- 2 Once the package is installed, go to your `jsx/tsx` file and instantiate the component:



```
import React from 'react';
import { ArchbeeAppWidget, AbWidgetRef } from '@archbee/app-widget'


function App() {
  const widgetRef = useRef<AbWidgetRef>(null);

  return (
    <div>
      <ArchbeeAppWidget
        ref={widgetRef}
        spaceId={ /** published space id */ }
        onWidgetOpen={() => { /** ... */ }} // callback function
        onWidgetClose={() => { /** ... */ }} // callback function
      >
        <button type='button' onClick={() => {
          <!-- Opens widget -->
          widgetRef.current?.open();
        }}>
          Open
        </button>

        <button type='button' onClick={() => {
          <!-- Closes widget -->
          widgetRef.current?.close();
        }}>
          Close
        </button>

        <button type='button' onClick={() => {
          <!-- Gets the instance of the widget if needed for various events -->
          widgetRef.current?.instance();
        }}>
          Get widget instance
        </button>
      </ArchbeeAppWidget>
    </div>
  );
}
```

3 You can reference the info also from Space Settings:

1. First you have to select a Space
2. Click on the gear icon  for Settings
3. Go to `Widget Integration`
4. Select `React` Tab and click on the copy button and paste the code into your `.tsx/.jsx` file

Now our react component will handle everything. Don't worry, everything is bundled and minified. The package has only 26.2Kb download and it loads asynchronously, so your users won't feel a difference.

## **Component Props**

Property	Type	Required	Description
<code>spaceId</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>required</code>	Pass the desired id to load your docs.
<code>docId</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>optional</code>	The doc where you want to open the widget docs. If <code>docId</code> is passed, <code>widgetType</code> is ignored, it will open in <code>docs</code> mode regardless of prop passed.
<code>jwt</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>optional</code>	Pass the jwt token in order to see jwt protected docs.
<code>shareableToken</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>optional</code>	Pass the shareableToken from your private links to protect your docs.
<code>className</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>optional</code>	Pass CSS classes to the <code>div</code> wrapper
<code>widgetType</code>	<code>'docs'   'search'</code>	<code>optional</code>	Default value is <code>docs</code> . This opens the widget with the desired behaviour. <code>docs</code> type will open the widget with the default behaviour, <code>search</code> will open a search widget bar that shows a search bar with AI support (if included in your subscription)
<code>loadingStrategy</code>	<code>'eager'   'lazy'</code>	<code>optional</code>	Default value is <code>lazy</code> . Loading strategy method for widget loading.
<code>bubble</code>	<code>invisible   ask</code>	<code>optional</code>	The default value is <code>invisible</code> . If set to <code>ask</code> it will display a bubble in the bottom-right of your screen. Whenever someone clicks on it, the search widget will open.
<code>anchor</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>optional</code>	You can provide your <code>class</code> , <code>id</code> or <code>path</code> to a DOM element where you would like the widget to anchor and instantiate. It will anchor to the first element found in the DOM, if multiple elements

			with the same path are present. The container provided should have <code>position: relative</code> as the widget will be displayed based on the first <b>relative parent</b> found. e.g.: <code>anchor: "#my-container" / anchor: ".container-class"</code>
<code>onWidgetOpen</code>	<code>void</code>	<code>optional</code>	Callback that is called after widget opens.
<code>onWidgetClose</code>	<code>void</code>	<code>optional</code>	Callback that is called after widget closes.

The JWT and Shareable tokens are available in the Scaling plan. Read more about [\*\*Public Access Controls\*\*](#) .

## Ref Methods

If `ref` is not passed to `ArchbeeAppWidget` , the children will automatically open the modal popup upon click.

Property	Type	Description
<code>open</code>	<code>method</code>	Opens widget programmatically.
<code>close</code>	<code>method</code>	Closes widget programmatically.
<code>instance</code>	<code>method</code>	Returns the instance of the widget.

## 5.11. Feedback Analytics

To track the feedback from the visitors that read the published documentation, you will be using Feedback Analytics to receive votes and comments for each document.

At the end of the page, in the bottom right corner, there's a question `Did this page help?`  Yes /  No

 Updated 29 Sep 2021

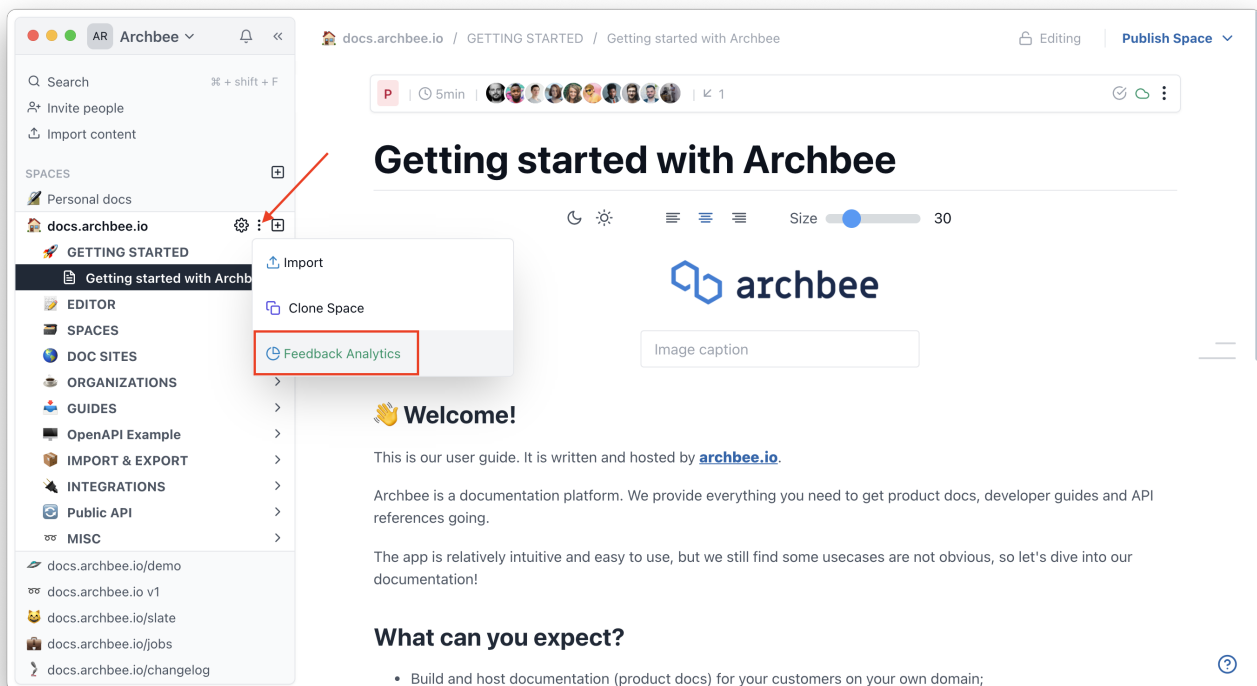
Did this page help?  Yes  No

Once the reader clicks on any of the votes, a comment pop-up will show where they can provide feedback about the document.

After clicking submit, you will see the votes and comments for the respective Space where the document was created.

To get to the Feedback Analytics panel you need to:

1. Go to the Space and click the 3 dots.
2. Now click on Feedback Analytics.



The Feedback Analytics panel will show the data for the past 30 days with an overview of:

- average score
- upvotes vs. downvotes
- number of overall responses
- number of upvotes
- number of downvotes

**Feedback Analytics**

92.31 % Average score

13 overall responses

12 Up Votes

1 Down Votes

Document Name	Up Votes	Down Votes
Getting started with Archbee	4	0
Mermaid diagrams	1	0
Spaces	1	0
Document trees	1	0
Snapshots	1	0
Emoji	1	0

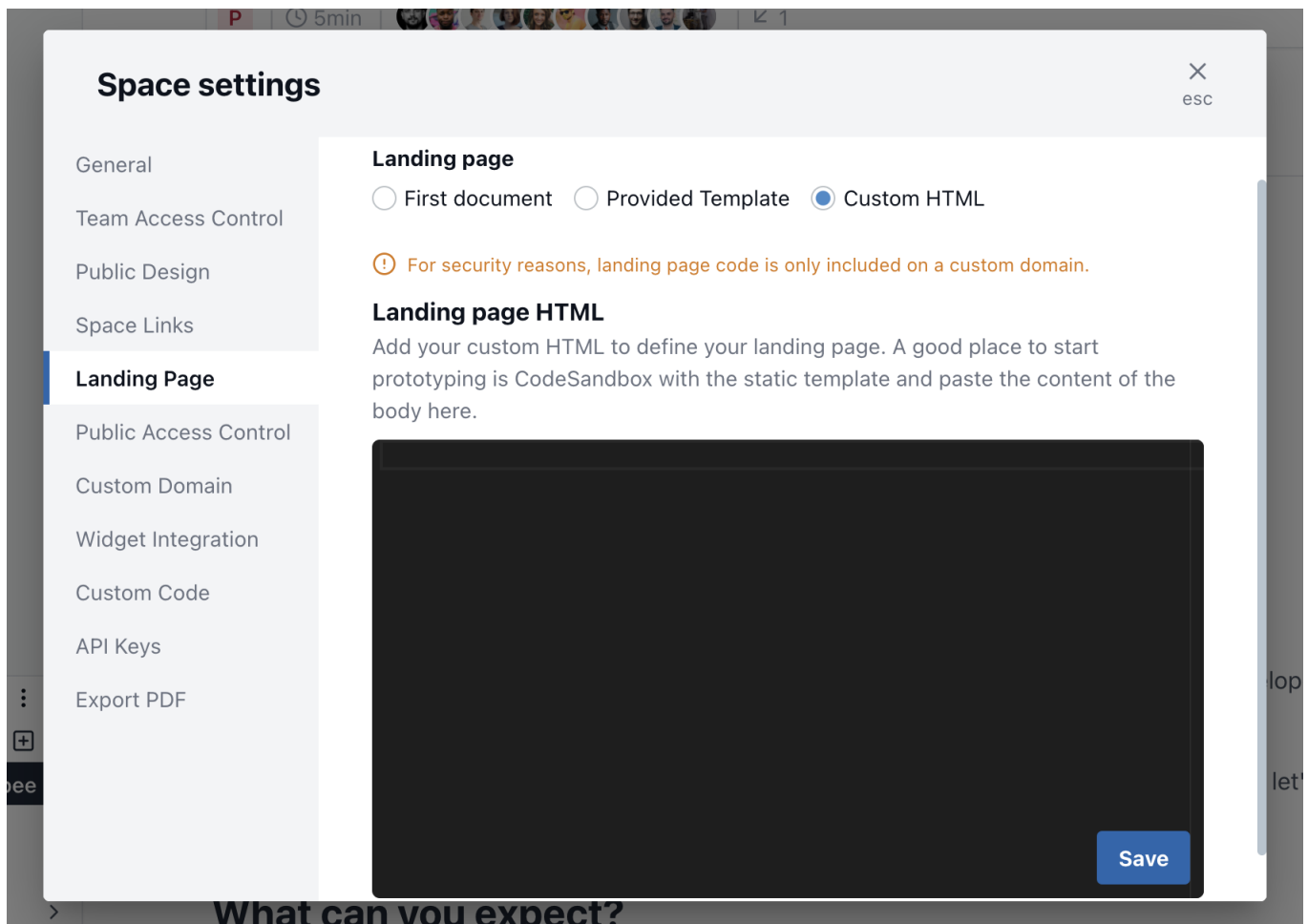
Build and host documentation (product docs) for your customers on your own domain;

## 5.12. Custom Landing Page

You can set up a custom HTML page to load instead of the first document - which is the default option when the docs site loads.

To change the landing page option follow the next steps:

1. Click on the Space you want to add a custom HTML landing page.
2. Look for the icon gear ⚙️ and click on it.
3. In the Space Settings window, go to the Landing Page tab.
4. Select Custom HTML.
5. Add your HTML & CSS code and click Save.



### Custom HTML

The Custom HTML supports [Handlebars](#) and [Tailwind](#). You can interpolate some variables in the HTML template.

Here is the object that we pass to the template; you can render any of these variables:



```
export interface PublicDocTreeResponse {
  id: string
  name: string
  icon: string
  urlKey: string
  expanded?: boolean
  isCategory?: boolean
  categoryName?: string
  isLink?: boolean
  linkTitle?: string
  linkHref?: string
  linkOpensInNewTab?: boolean
  parentDocId?: string

  rightDoc?: PublicDocTreeResponse
  leftDoc?: PublicDocTreeResponse
  children: PublicDocTreeResponse[]
}

export type PublicSpaceLink = {
  label: string
  docSpaceId: string
  icon?: string
  versionLinks?: PublicVersionLink[]
  hasVersionsWithoutLinks?: boolean
}

export type PublicVersionLink = {
  label: string
  docSpaceId: string
  forkedFrom: string
  language: string
  versionLinks?: PublicVersionLink[]
}

export type PublicExternalLink = {
  label: string
  url: string
}
```

This is an example html for rendering custom html in the landing page:





```

<div class="flex flex-col justify-center items-center p-20">
  <div class="flex">
    <div class="font-semibold">publicLogoURL:</div>
    
  </div>
  <div class="w-1/3">
    <h1 class="font-bold text-2xl">Props example</h1>

    <div class="flex">
      <div class="font-semibold">Id:</div>
      <div>{{ id }}</div>
    </div>

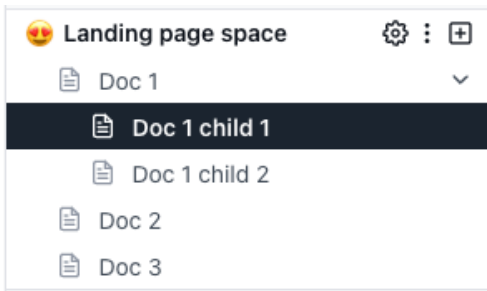
    <div class="flex">
      <div class="font-semibold">Name:</div>
      <div>{{ name }}</div>
    </div>

    <div class="flex">
      <div class="font-semibold">Icon:</div>
      <div>{{ icon }}</div>
    </div>

    <div class="py-3">
      <p>Public Docs Tree:</p>
      <ol>
        {{#each publicDocsTree}}
        <li class="text-green-500">
          <a href="{{urlKey}}">
            <span class="font-semibold ">Name:</span>
            <span class="pl-3">{{name}}</span>
          </a>
          {{#if children}}
          <ul class="pl-4">
            {{#each children}}
            <li class="text-gray-500">
              <a href="{{urlKey}}">
                <span class="font-semibold ">Name:</span>
                <span class="pl-3">{{name}}</span>
              </a>
            </li>
            {{/each}}
          </ul>
          {{/if}}
        </li>
        {{/each}}
      </ol>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

```

For a structure like this and an uploaded logo:



You should see something like this, with the above code:

publicLogoURL:



### Props example

**Id:**PUBLISHED-tTOvCR91bil7yaZ5NIh5y

**Name:**Landing page space

**Icon:** 😞

Public Docs Tree:

**Name:** Doc 1

    Name: Doc 1 child 1

    Name: Doc 1 child 2

**Name:** Doc 2

**Name:** Doc 3

## Custom functions for activating search

On a custom landing page you can build your own search input, but you'll also need a way to show the search modal — we've got you covered.

On the `window` object of the browser there are 2 methods you can call to control the search modal.

JS JS



```
// shows the search modal
window.showSearch()
// hides the search modal
window.hideSearch()
```

These functions are also available for usage in your custom scripts.

## 5.12.1. Landing page templates

---

Archbee provides white label Landing Page templates so you can easily create a branded landing page for your doc portal

### How to get the Custom Code

- 1 From our GIT repo (coming soon)
- 2 Copy-paste the custom code from our documentation to Space Settings

#### Template 1

#### Template 2

### How to use

To set up your Custom Landing Page you must copy our custom code to Space Settings → Custom Code and Landing Page sections.

For each Template you will have 3 files: `index.html`, `script.js` and `style.css`

The 3 files can be found below for each Template:

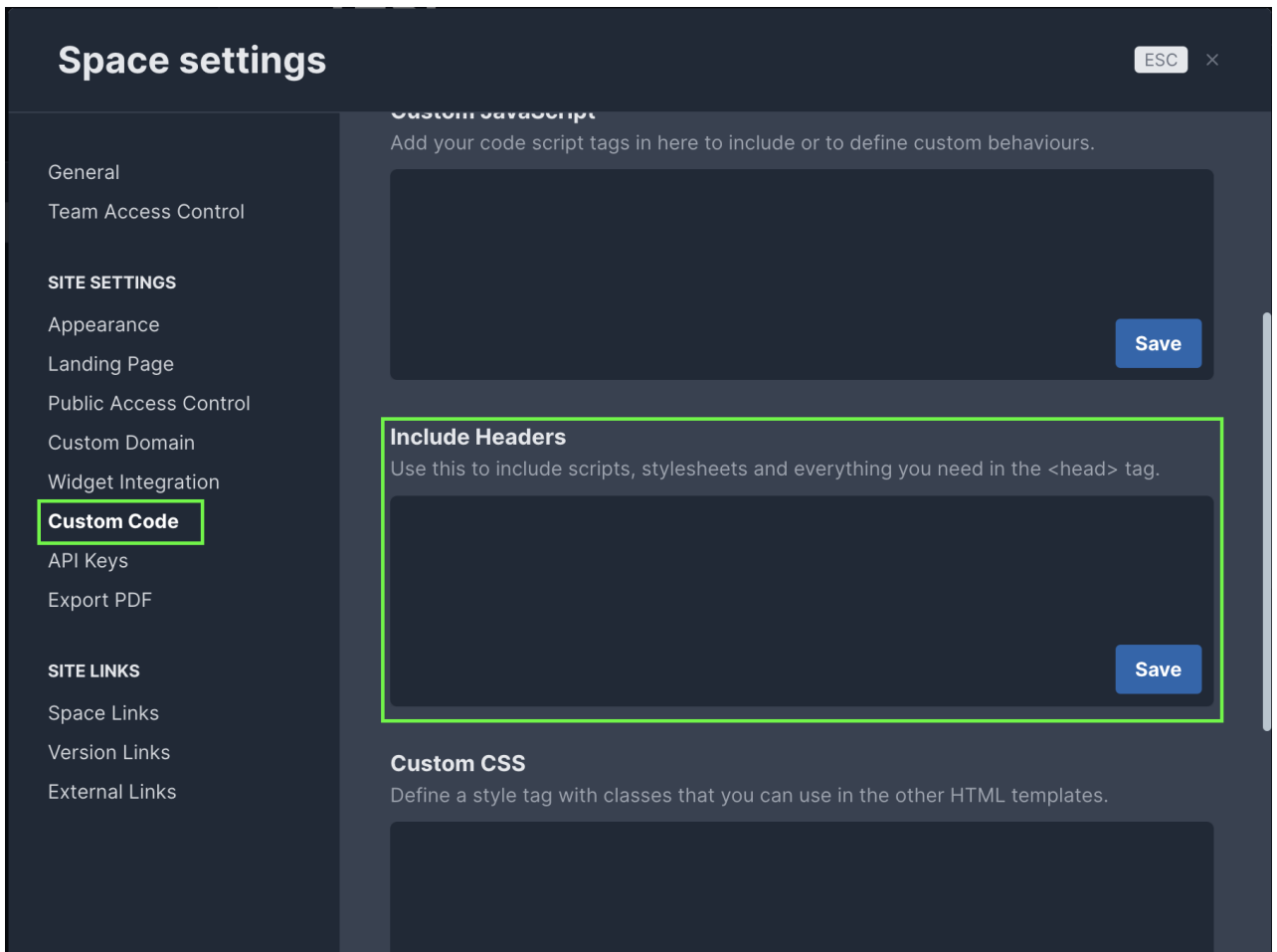
- Template 1
- Template 2

#### 1 **Include Headers tab**

Copy the `Include Headers` section from `index.html`

```
1 <!-- START Include headers -->
2 <head>
3 <link
4   rel="stylesheet"
5   href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
6 />
7 <link
8   rel="stylesheet"
9   id=""
10  href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto%3A300%2C300i%2C400%2C400i%2C500%2C500i%2C700%2C700i%2C900%2C900i&subset=latin&display=block"
11  type="text/css"
12  media="all"
13 />
14 <script
15  src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js"
16  integrity="sha384-ODmDIVzN+pFdexxHEHFBQH3/9/vQ9uori45z4JjnFsRydbmQbmL5t1tQ0culUzyK"
17  crossorigin="anonymous"
18 ></script>
19 <script
20  src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.12.4/jquery.min.js"
21  crossorigin="anonymous"
22 ></script>
23 </head>
24 <!-- END Include headers -->
```

Paste it in the `Include Headers` section of **Space Settings** → **Custom Code**



Make sure it includes the `<head>` tags and press `Save`

## 2 Custom CSS tab

Copy the content of the `style.css` file

```
1 :root {
2   --accent-text: #2166ae;
3   --secondary-text: #0a4563;
4   --primary-text: #24292e;
5   --background-color: #fff;
6   --primary-link: #999;
7   --accent-link: var(--accent-text);
8   --header-title-color: #fff;
9   --header-subtitle-color: #fff;
10 }
11 /*
12 Theme Name: jsv2docthem
13 Theme URI:
14 Author:
15 Author URI:
16 Description:
17 Version: 3.3.2
18 License: GNU General Public License v2 or later
19 License URI: LICENSE
20 Text Domain: wp-bootstrap-starter
21 Tags: blog, custom-menu, featured-images, threaded-comments, translation-ready, right-sidebar, custom-background,
22 */
23 /*-----
24 >>> TABLE OF CONTENTS:
25 -----
26 # Normalize
27 # Typography
28 # Elements
29 # Forms
30 # Navigation
31 ## Links
32 ## Menus
33 # Accessibility
34 # Alignments
35 # Clearings
36 # Widgets
37 # Content
```

And add it to the `Custom CSS` section from Space Settings → Custom Code. Ensure they are enclosed in `<style></style>` tags.

**Space settings** [ESC] [X]

- General
- Team Access Control
- SITE SETTINGS**
- Appearance
- Landing Page
- Public Access Control
- Custom Domain
- Widget Integration
- Custom Code**
- API Keys
- Export PDF
- SITE LINKS**
- Space Links
- Version Links
- External Links

**Custom CSS**  
Define a style tag with classes that you can use in the other HTML templates.

```
<style>
:root {
  --accent-text: #2166ae;
  --secondary-text: #0a4563;
  --primary-text: #24292e;
  --background-color: #fff;
  --primary-link: #999;

```

[Save]

**Footer HTML**  
Add your custom footer HTML to show at the bottom of each page.

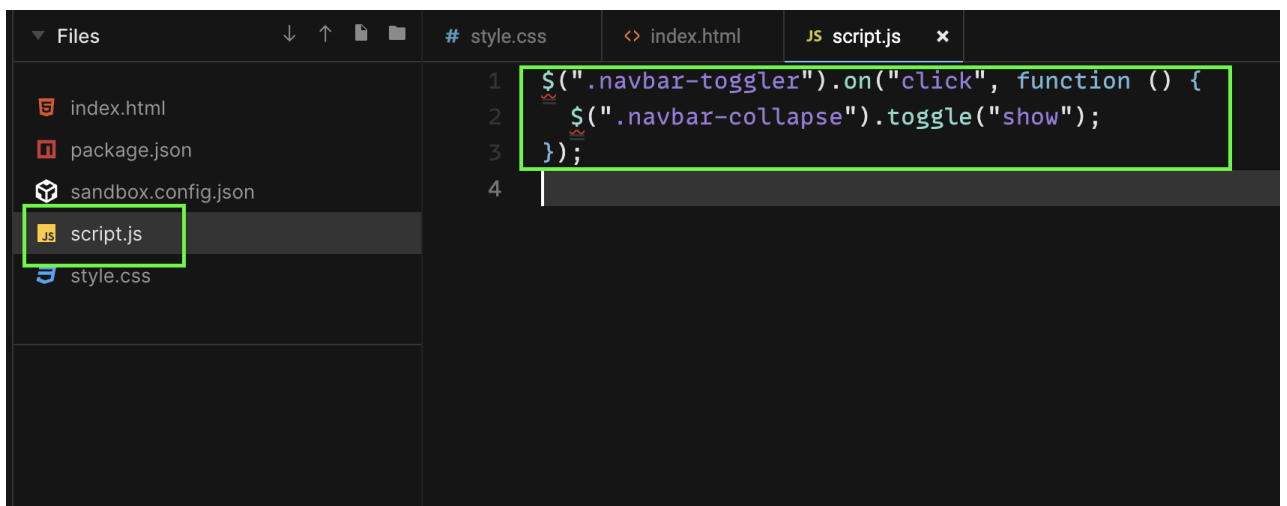
[Save]

The style code starts with a few variable declarations, which can be used to easily change the theme of the page:

```
CSS 📄  
  
:root {  
  --accent-text: #2166ae;  
  --secondary-text: #0a4563;  
  --primary-text: #24292e;  
  --background-color: #fff;  
  --primary-link: #999;  
  --accent-link: var(--accent-text);  
  --header-title-color: #fff;  
  --header-subtitle-color: #fff;  
}
```

### 3 Custom JavaScript

Copy the code from `script.js`



Add it to the `Custom Javascript` section from Space Settings → Custom Code

Make sure they are enclosed in `<script></script>` tags.

# Space settings

ESC ×

- General
- Team Access Control
- SITE SETTINGS**
- Appearance
- Landing Page
- Public Access Control
- Custom Domain
- Widget Integration
- Custom Code**
- API Keys
- Export PDF
- SITE LINKS**
- Space Links
- Version Links
- External Links

**INFO**

For security reasons, landing page code is only included on a custom domain.

In order to insert custom code you need to provide corresponding tags for each section:

1. Custom Javascript - `<script>...</script>`
2. Headers - `<head>...</head>`
3. Custom CSS - `<style>...</style>`
4. Footer HTML - `<footer | div | section>...</footer | div | section>`

**Custom JavaScript**

Add your code script tags in here to include or to define custom behaviours.

```
<script>
$(".navbar-toggler").on("click", function () {
  $(".navbar-collapse").toggle("show");
});
</script>
```

Save

**Include Headers**

Use this to include scripts, stylesheets and everything you need in the `<head>` tag.

## 4 Landing page HTML

Copy the HTML code from `index.html` starting from the `<!-- START Landing page -->` comment.



```
Files | # style.css | index.html | JS script.js
index.html
package.json
sandbox.config.json
script.js
style.css

29 <!-- END NOT NEEDED -->
30
31 <!-- START Landing page -->
32 <div id="page" class="site">
33   <a class="skip-link screen-reader-text" href="#content">Skip to content</a>
34   <header
35     id="masthead"
36     class="site-header navbar-static-top navbar-light"
37     role="banner"
38   >
39   <div class="container-fluid">
40     <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-xl p-0">
41       <div class="navbar-brand">
42         <a href="">
43           
47         </a>
48       </div>
49       <button
50         class="navbar-toggler"
51         type="button"
52         data-toggle="collapse"
53         data-target="#main-nav"
54         aria-controls=""
55         aria-expanded="false"
56         aria-label="Toggle navigation"
57       >
58         <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
59       </button>
60     <div id="main-nav" class="collapse navbar-collapse justify-content-end">
61       <ul id="menu-primary-menu" class="navbar-nav">
62         <li
63           itemscope="itemscope"
64           id="menu-item-65">
```

Select the **Custom HTML** landing page type and then add the html code in the container that appears below.

## Space settings

ESC X

General  
Team Access Control

**SITE SETTINGS**

Appearance  
**Landing Page**  
Public Access Control  
Custom Domain  
Widget Integration  
Custom Code  
API Keys  
Export PDF

**SITE LINKS**

Space Links  
Version Links  
External Links

### Landing page

First document  Provided Template  Custom HTML

**INFO**

For security reasons, landing page code is only included on a custom domain.

**Landing page HTML**

Add your custom HTML to define your landing page. A good place to start prototyping is CodeSandbox with the static template and paste the content of the body here.

```
<div id="page" class="site">
  <a class="skip-link screen-reader-text" href="#content">Skip to
  content</a>
  <header
    id="masthead"
    class="site-header navbar-static-top navbar-light"
    role="banner"
  >
  >
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-xl p-0">
      <div class="navbar-brand">
        <a href="">
          ` as exemplified below:

```
<div class="navbar-brand">
  <a href="">
    
  </a>
</div>
```

### Navbar links

Navbar contains a few of links that can be used to navigate inside or outside the doc. At the end of the list there is also a commented link that can be used to add other links if need.

```
60 <div id="main-nav" class="collapse navbar-collapse justify-content-end">
61   <ul id="menu-primary-menu" class="navbar-nav">
62     <li
63       itemscope="itemscope"
64       id="menu-item-65"
65       class="menu-item menu-item-type-custom menu-item-object-custom nav-item"
66     >
67       <a title="Link" href="" class="nav-link">Link</a>
68     </li>
69     <li
70       itemscope="itemscope"
71       id="menu-item-219"
72       class="menu-item menu-item-type-custom menu-item-object-custom nav-item"
73     >
74       <a title="Link" href="" class="nav-link">Link</a>
75     </li>
76     <li
77       itemscope="itemscope"
78       id="menu-item-221"
79       class="menu-item menu-item-type-custom menu-item-object-custom nav-item"
80     >
81       <a title="Link" href="" class="nav-link">Link</a>
82     </li>
83     <li
84       itemscope="itemscope"
85       id="menu-item-220"
86       class="menu-item menu-item-type-custom menu-item-object-custom menu-item-220 nav-item"
87     >
88       <a title="Link" href="" class="nav-link" target="_blank">Link</a>
89     </li>
90     <!--<li itemscope="itemscope" id="menu-item-220" class="menu-item menu-item-type-custom menu-item-obje
91           <a title="Link" href="" class="nav-link">Link</a>
92         </li-->
93   </ul>
94 </div>
```

## Hero section

Contains a background image and a title and subtitle (the colors of these can be changed in the style [Styles](#) section)

```
101 <div
102   id="page-sub-header"
103   style="background: url(https://placeholder.co/1920x425/2166ae/2166ae);"
104 >
105 <div class="container">
106 <div class="row">
107 <div class="col-md-10 offset-md-1 col-lg-8 offset-lg-2">
108 <h1>Title</h1>
109 <p>Subtitle.</p>
110 </div>
111 </div>
112 </div>
113 </div>
```

## Document blocks

A list of blocks containing an icon, a title, a description and a button, generally used to navigate to your docs. An example is commented out at the end of list.

```
<div class="col-xs-12 col-sm-6 col-lg-4">
  <div class="iconBlock px-4 py-2">
    <a href="" class="iconBlockWrap">
      <div class="iconImgWrap">
        
      </div>
      <div class="iconBlock-detail">
        <h3 class="title">Doc Title</h3>
        <p class="iconBlock-brief">Small doc description.</p>
        <div class="more">
          <span class="btn btn-bordered" title="View Community Forum">
            View Doc
          </span>
        </div>
      </div>
    </a>
  </div>
  <!-- ends iconBlock -->
</div>
<!-- ends col -->
```



## 5.12.1.1. Template 1

---

This is a white-label template. To make it match your brand and style you need to do further customisations on the provided template

### How it looks:

Use the below link to see what the white-label template looks like. Keep in mind that every color/logo/placeholder can be customized to match your style & branding.

<https://vpft1m.csb.app/>

### Custom code files:

Tip: Use the  Copy button on the top-right of the code editor to copy all code

We added the custom code for you to use in the code editor below. See how to use it [here](#)

Index.html

JS Script.js

Style.css



```

<!-- START Include headers -->
<link
  rel="stylesheet"
  href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Work+Sans:ital,wght@0
/>
<link
  rel="stylesheet"
  href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Material+Symbols+Outl
/>
<script
  src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.12.4/jquery.min
  crossorigin="anonymous"
></script>
<!-- END Include headers-->

<!-- START NOT NEEDED -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/style.css" />
<script src="/script.js"></script>
<!-- END NOT NEEDED -->

<!-- START Landing page -->
<div class="body">
  <header class="header">
    <div class="search-bar">
      <div class="search-form">
        <input class="form-control" type="text" placeholder="Search...
        <button class="search-button">
          <span class="material-symbols-outlined"> search </span>
        </button>
      </div>
      <button class="close-icon">
        <span class="material-symbols-outlined"> close </span>
      </button>
    </div>
    <div class="logo-bar">
      <div class="container">
        <div class="logo-bar-inner">
          <a class="logo" href=""
            ></a>
          <div class="search-wrape mobile">
            <button class="search-btn">
              <span class="material-symbols-outlined"> search </span>
            </button>
          </div>
          <div class="toggle-icon">&nbsp;</div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>

```

```
<div class="navigation-menu">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="nav-menu">
      <nav>
        <ul>
          <li><a href="">LINK</a></li>
          <li><a href="">LINK</a></li>
          <li><a href="">LINK</a></li>
        </ul>
      </nav>
    </div>
  </div>
</header>
<section class="home-banner">
  <div class="banner-width container">
    <div class="banner-wrape">
      <div class="banner-row">
        <div class="banner-col-sm">
          <div class="banner-wrape">
            <div class="banner-text">
              <h1>Title <strong>Subtitle</strong></h1>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
        <div class="banner-col-lg">
          <div class="banner-image">
            <figure>
              
            </figure>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</section>
<section class="intro-section">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="intro-width">
      <div class="intro-text">
        <h2>Intro title</h2>
        <h5>Intro subtitle</h5>
        <p>
          Some intro description. Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consec
          adipisicing elit. Doloremque id mollitia dolorum quam. Asp
          omnis vitae debitis consequatur aliquam exercitationem fac
          maiores aut dignissimos aspernatur quod pariatur odit quas
        </p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</section>
```







```
        alt="logo"
    /></a>
</div>
</div>
<div class="copyright">
    <div class="container">
        <div class="copyright-inner">
            <p>
                &copy; Copyright 2023 | | <a href="#">Link</a> |
                <a href="#">Link</a> | <a href="#">Link</a> by
                <a href="#">Nobody</a>
            </p>
            <ul>
                <li>
                    <a href=""
                        ><span class="material-symbols-outlined"> grid_guides
                    </a>
                </li>
                <li>
                    <a href=""
                        ><span class="material-symbols-outlined"> grid_guides
                    </a>
                </li>
                <li>
                    <a href=""
                        ><span class="material-symbols-outlined"> grid_guides
                    </a>
                </li>
                <!-- Your social links -->
            </ul>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<!-- END Landing page-->
```

## 5.12.1.2. Template 2

---

This is a white-label template. To make it match your brand and style you need to do further customisations on the provided template

### How it looks:

Use the below link to see what the white-label template looks like. Keep in mind that every color/logo/placeholder can be customized to match your style & branding.

<https://r1yfc9.csb.app/>

### Custom code files:

Tip: Use the  Copy button on the top-right of the code editor to copy all code

We added the custom code for you to use in the code editor below. See how to use it [here](#)

Index.html

JS Script.js

Style.css



```

:root {
  --accent-text: #2166ae;
  --secondary-text: #0a4563;
  --primary-text: #24292e;
  --background-color: #fff;
  --primary-link: #999;
  --accent-link: var(--accent-text);
  --header-title-color: #fff;
  --header-subtitle-color: #fff;
}
/*
Theme Name: jsv2doctHEME
Theme URI:
Author:
Author URI:
Description:
Version: 3.3.2
License: GNU General Public License v2 or later
License URI: LICENSE
Text Domain: wp-bootstrap-starter
Tags: blog, custom-menu, featured-images, threaded-comments, translati
*/
/*-----
>>> TABLE OF CONTENTS:
-----
# Normalize
# Typography
# Elements
# Forms
# Navigation
  ## Links
  ## Menus
# Accessibility
# Alignments
# Clearings
# Widgets
# Content
  ## Posts and pages
  ## Comments
# Infinite scroll
# Media
  ## Captions
  ## Galleries
# Woocommerce
# Footer
-----*/
/*-----
# Normalize
-----*/
body {
  margin: 0;

```

```
-webkit-font-smoothing: auto;
font-size: 14px;
font-weight: normal;
line-height: 1.6;
}

article,
aside,
details,
figcaption,
figure,
footer,
header,
main,
menu,
nav,
section,
summary {
  display: block;
}

audio,
canvas,
progress,
video {
  display: inline-block;
  vertical-align: baseline;
}

audio:not([controls]) {
  display: none;
  height: 0;
}

[hidden],
template {
  display: none;
}

a {
  background-color: transparent;
}

a:active,
a:hover {
  outline: 0;
}

dfn {
  font-style: italic;
}
```

```
mark {
  background: #ff0;
  color: #000;
}

small {
  font-size: 80%;
}

sub,
sup {
  font-size: 75%;
  line-height: 0;
  position: relative;
  vertical-align: baseline;
}

sup {
  top: -0.5em;
}

sub {
  bottom: -0.25em;
}

img {
  border: 0;
}

svg:not(:root) {
  overflow: hidden;
}

figure {
  margin: 1em 2.5rem;
}

hr {
  box-sizing: content-box;
  height: 0;
}

button {
  overflow: visible;
}

button,
select {
  text-transform: none;
}
```



```
button,
html input[type="button"],
input[type="reset"],
input[type="submit"] {
  -webkit-appearance: button;
  cursor: pointer;
}

button[disabled],
html input[disabled] {
  cursor: default;
}

button::-moz-focus-inner,
input::-moz-focus-inner {
  border: 0;
  padding: 0;
}

input {
  line-height: normal;
}

input[type="checkbox"],
input[type="radio"] {
  box-sizing: border-box;
  padding: 0;
}

input[type="number"]::-webkit-inner-spin-button,
input[type="number"]::-webkit-outer-spin-button {
  height: auto;
}

input[type="search"]::-webkit-search-cancel-button,
input[type="search"]::-webkit-search-decoration {
  -webkit-appearance: none;
}

fieldset {
  border: 1px solid #c0c0c0;
  margin: 0 2px;
  padding: 0.35em 0.625em 0.75em;
}

legend {
  border: 0;
  padding: 0;
}
```

```
textarea {
  overflow: auto;
}

optgroup {
  font-weight: bold;
}

table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  border-spacing: 0;
}

td,
th {
  padding: 0;
}

/*-----
# Typography
-----*/

h1,
h2,
h3,
h4,
h5,
h6 {
  clear: both;
  color: var(--primary-text);
  font-weight: 600;
  margin-top: 20px;
  margin-bottom: 15px;
}
h1,
h2,
h3 {
  font-weight: 500;
}
h1,
.h1 {
  font-size: 2rem;
  padding-bottom: 20px;
  color: var(--secondary-text);
}
h2,
.h2 {
  font-size: 1.55rem;
  padding-bottom: 0.3em;
  line-height: 130%;
}
h3,
```

```
.h3 {
  font-size: 1.45rem;
  line-height: 130%;
}
h4,
.h4 {
  font-size: 1.45rem;
  line-height: 130%;
}
h5,
.h5 {
  font-size: 1.1rem;
  line-height: 130%;
}

p {
  margin-bottom: 1.5em;
}
h1.entry-title {
  font-size: 1.85rem;
  /* border-bottom: 4px solid #f2f2f2; */
  /* padding-bottom: 10px !important; */
  color: var(--secondary-text);
}
h2.entry-title {
  border-bottom: 1px solid #eaecef;
  color: var(--secondary-text);
}
h3.widget-title {
  font-size: 1rem;
  margin-bottom: 5px;
  color: var(--secondary-text);
  border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;
  padding-bottom: 5px;
}

/* -----
# Elements
----- */
body {
  background: var(--background-color);
  /* Fallback for when there is no custom background color defined. */
}

img {
  height: auto;
  /* Make sure images are scaled correctly. */
  max-width: 100%;
  /* Adhere to container width. */
}
```

```

figure {
  margin: 1em 0;
  /* Extra wide images within figure tags don't overflow the content a
}

table {
  margin: 0 0 1.5em;
  width: 100%;
}

/*-----
# Forms
-----*/
/*-----
# Navigation
-----*/

header#masthead {
  margin-bottom: 0;
  padding: 0.85rem 0px;
  border-bottom: 1px solid #f3f3f3;
  background: var(--background-color) none repeat scroll 0 0;
  border-bottom: 1px solid #eee;
  box-shadow: 0 3px 5px 0 rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}

.navbar-brand > a {
  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.9);
  font-size: 1.1rem;
  outline: medium none;
  text-decoration: none;
  color: #fff;
  font-weight: 700;
  display: block;
  width: 270px;
}

.navbar-brand > a:visited,
.navbar-brand > a:hover {
  text-decoration: none;
}

#page-sub-header {
  position: relative;
  padding-top: 6.5rem;
  padding-bottom: 6.5rem;
  text-align: center;
  background-size: cover !important;
  background-position: center !important;
}

.site-header .container-fluid,

```

```

.site-footer .container-fluid {
  max-width: 100%;
  padding-left: 5%;
  padding-right: 5%;
}
div#page-sub-header h1 {
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  text-transform: none;
  padding-top: 0;
  color: var(--header-title-color);
}
#page-sub-header p {
  margin-bottom: 0;
  font-weight: 300;
  color: var(--header-subtitle-color);
  font-size: 1.15rem;
}

a.page-scroller {
  color: #333;
  font-size: 2.6rem;
  display: inline-block;
  margin-top: 2rem;
}
/*aside#secondary {
  height: Calc(100vh - 140px);
  overflow: hidden;
}
aside#secondary:hover {
  overflow:auto;
}*/

/*-----
## Links
-----*/
/*-----
## Menus
-----*/

#masthead nav {
  padding-left: 0;
  padding-right: 0;
}

body:not(.theme-preset-active) #masthead .navbar-nav > li > a {
  /* color: var(--secondary-text);
padding: 0.5rem;
font-weight: 500;
font-size: 0.875rem;*/
padding: 0.2rem 0.2rem;
font-weight: normal;
font-size: 14px;

```

```

margin: 0px 0.74rem;
transition: all 0.3s ease;
color: var(--primary-link);
}

body:not(.theme-preset-active) #masthead .navbar-nav > li > a:hover,
body:not(.theme-preset-active)
  #masthead
  .navbar-nav
  > li.current_page_item
  > a {
color: var(--accent-link);
}
body:not(.theme-preset-active) #masthead .navbar-nav > li.active > a {
color: var(--accent-link);
}
.navbar-brand {
height: auto;
}

.navbar-toggle .icon-bar {
background: #000 none repeat scroll 0 0;
}

.dropdown-menu .dropdown-toggle::after {
border-bottom: 0.3em solid transparent;
border-left: 0.3em solid;
border-top: 0.3em solid transparent;
}

.dropdown.menu-item-has-children .dropdown.menu-item-has-children {
position: relative;
}

.dropdown.menu-item-has-children
  .dropdown.menu-item-has-children
  > .dropdown-menu {
top: 0;
left: 100%;
margin-top: -6px;
margin-left: -1px;
-webkit-border-radius: 0 6px 6px 6px;
-moz-border-radius: 0 6px 6px;
border-radius: 0 6px 6px 6px;
}

.dropdown.menu-item-has-children
  .dropdown.menu-item-has-children:hover
  > .dropdown-menu {
display: block;
}

```

```

.dropdown.menu-item-has-children .dropdown.menu-item-has-children > a:
  display: block;
  content: " ";
  float: right;
  width: 0;
  height: 0;
  border-color: transparent;
  border-style: solid;
  border-width: 5px 0 5px 5px;
  border-left-color: #ccc;
  margin-top: 5px;
  margin-right: -10px;
}

.dropdown.menu-item-has-children
  .dropdown.menu-item-has-children:hover
  > a:after {
  border-left-color: #fff;
}

.dropdown.menu-item-has-children .dropdown.menu-item-has-children.pull
  float: none;
}

.dropdown.menu-item-has-children
  .dropdown.menu-item-has-children.pull-left
  > .dropdown-menu {
  left: -100%;
  margin-left: 10px;
  -webkit-border-radius: 6px 0 6px 6px;
  -moz-border-radius: 6px 0 6px 6px;
  border-radius: 6px 0 6px 6px;
}

/* Small menu. */
.menu-toggle,
.main-navigation.toggled ul {
  display: block;
}

.dropdown-item {
  line-height: 1.2;
  padding-bottom: 0.313rem;
  padding-top: 0.313rem;
}

.dropdown-menu {
  min-width: 12.5rem;
}

.dropdown .open .dropdown-menu {

```

```
display: block;
left: 12.25em;
top: 0;
}

.dropdown-menu .dropdown-item {
white-space: normal;
background: transparent;
line-height: 1.6;
}
.dropdown-menu .dropdown-item:hover {
background: transparent;
}

@media screen and (min-width: 37.5em) {
.menu-toggle {
display: none;
}
}
@media screen and (min-width: 769px) {
.dropdown-menu li > .dropdown-menu {
right: -9.875rem;
top: 1.375rem;
}
}
@media screen and (max-width: 991px) {
.navbar-nav .dropdown-menu {
border: medium none;
margin-left: 1.25rem;
padding: 0;
}

.dropdown-menu li a {
padding: 0;
}

#masthead .navbar-nav > li > a {
padding-bottom: 0.625rem;
padding-top: 0.313rem;
}

.navbar-light .navbar-toggler {
border: medium none;
outline: none;
}
}
.site-main .comment-navigation,
.site-main .posts-navigation,
.site-main .post-navigation {
margin: 0 0 1.5em;
overflow: hidden;
```



```

}

.comment-navigation .nav-previous,
.posts-navigation .nav-previous,
.post-navigation .nav-previous {
    float: left;
    width: 50%;
}

.comment-navigation .nav-next,
.posts-navigation .nav-next,
.post-navigation .nav-next {
    float: right;
    text-align: right;
    width: 50%;
}

.comment-content.card-block {
    padding: 20px;
}

.navigation.post-navigation {
    padding-top: 1.875rem;
}

.post-navigation .nav-previous a,
.post-navigation .nav-next a {
    border: 1px solid #ddd;
    border-radius: 0.938rem;
    display: inline-block;
    padding: 0.313rem 0.875rem;
    text-decoration: none;
}

.post-navigation .nav-next a::after {
    content: " \2192";
}

.post-navigation .nav-previous a::before {
    content: "\2190 ";
}

.post-navigation .nav-previous a:hover,
.post-navigation .nav-next a:hover {
    background: #eee none repeat scroll 0 0;
}

/*-----
# Accessibility
-----*/
/* Text meant only for screen readers. */
.screen-reader-text {

```

```
clip: rect(1px, 1px, 1px, 1px);
position: absolute !important;
height: 1px;
width: 1px;
overflow: hidden;
word-wrap: normal !important;
/* Many screen reader and browser combinations announce broken words
}
.screen-reader-text:focus {
background-color: #f1f1f1;
border-radius: 3px;
box-shadow: 0 0 2px 2px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
clip: auto !important;
color: #21759b;
display: block;
font-size: 14px;
font-size: 0.875rem;
font-weight: bold;
height: auto;
left: 0.313rem;
line-height: normal;
padding: 0.938rem 1.438rem 0.875rem;
text-decoration: none;
top: 0.313rem;
width: auto;
z-index: 100000;
/* Above WP toolbar. */
}

/* Do not show the outline on the skip link target. */
#content[tabindex="-1"]:focus {
outline: 0;
}

/*-----
# Alignments
-----*/

.alignleft {
display: inline;
float: left;
margin-right: 1.5em;
}

.alignright {
display: inline;
float: right;
margin-left: 1.5em;
}

.aligncenter {
clear: both;
```

```

display: block;
margin-left: auto;
margin-right: auto;
}

a img.alignright {
float: right;
margin: 0.313rem 0 1.25rem 1.25rem;
}

a img.alignnone {
margin: 0.313rem 1.25rem 1.25rem 0;
}

a img.alignleft {
float: left;
margin: 0.313rem 1.25rem 1.25rem 0;
}

a img.aligncenter {
display: block;
margin-left: auto;
margin-right: auto;
}

.wp-caption.alignnone {
margin: 0.313rem 1.25rem 1.25rem 0;
}

.wp-caption.alignleft {
margin: 0.313rem 1.25rem 1.25rem 0;
}

.wp-caption.alignright {
margin: 0.313rem 0 1.25rem 1.25rem;
}

/*-----
# Clearings
-----*/

.clear:before,
.clear:after,
.entry-content:before,
.entry-content:after,
.comment-content:before,
.comment-content:after,
.site-header:before,
.site-header:after,
.site-content:before,
.site-content:after,
.site-footer:before,

```

```

.site-footer:after {
  content: "";
  display: table;
  table-layout: fixed;
}

.clear:after,
.entry-content:after,
.comment-content:after,
.site-header:after,
.site-content:after,
.site-footer:after {
  clear: both;
}

/*-----
# Widgets
-----*/

.widget {
  margin: 0 0 1.5em;
  /*font-size: 1rem;*/
  /* Make sure select elements fit in widgets. */
}

.widget select {
  max-width: 100%;
}

.widget_search .search-form input[type="submit"] {
  display: none;
}

.nav > li > a:focus,
.nav > li > a:hover {
  background-color: #eee;
  text-decoration: none;
}

.half-rule {
  width: 6rem;
  margin: 2.5rem 0;
}

.widget_categories .nav-link {
  display: inline-block;
}

/*-----
# Content
-----*/

/*-----
## Posts and pages
-----*/

#content.site-content {

```

```
padding-bottom: 0px;
padding-top: 0px;
}

.sticky .entry-title::before {
content: "\f08d";
font-family: "Font Awesome\ 5 Free";
font-size: 1.563rem;
left: -2.5rem;
position: absolute;
top: 0.375rem;
font-weight: 900;
}

.sticky .entry-title {
position: relative;
}

.single .byline,
.group-blog .byline {
display: inline;
}

.page-content,
.entry-content,
.entry-summary {
margin: 1.5em 0 0;
}

.page-links {
clear: both;
margin: 0 0 1.5em;
}

.page-template-blank-page .entry-content,
.blank-page-with-container .entry-content {
margin-top: 0;
}

.post.hentry {
margin-bottom: 2rem;
}

.posted-on,
.byline,
.comments-link {
color: #9a9a9a;
}

.entry-title > a {
color: inherit;
}
```

```

}

/*-----
## Comments
-----*/

.comment-content a {
  word-wrap: break-word;
}

.bypostauthor {
  display: block;
}

.comment-body .pull-left {
  padding-right: 0.625rem;
}

.comment-list .comment {
  display: block;
}

.comment-list {
  padding-left: 0;
}

.comments-title {
  font-size: 1.125rem;
}

.comment-list .pingback {
  border-top: 1px solid rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.125);
  padding: 0.563rem 0;
}

.comment-list .pingback:first-child {
  border: medium none;
}

/*-----
# Infinite scroll
-----*/
/* Globally hidden elements when Infinite Scroll is supported and in u
.infinite-scroll .posts-navigation,
.infinite-scroll.neverending .site-footer {
  /* Theme Footer (when set to scrolling) */
  display: none;
}

/* When Infinite Scroll has reached its end we need to re-display elem
.infinity-end.neverending .site-footer {
  display: block;
}

```

```

}

/*-----
# Media
-----*/

.page-content .wp-smiley,
.entry-content .wp-smiley,
.comment-content .wp-smiley {
    border: none;
    margin-bottom: 0;
    margin-top: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Make sure embeds and iframes fit their containers. */
embed,
iframe,
object {
    max-width: 100%;
}

/*-----
## Captions
-----*/

.wp-caption {
    background: #f1f1f1 none repeat scroll 0 0;
    border: 1px solid #f0f0f0;
    max-width: 96%;
    padding: 0.313rem 0.313rem 0;
    text-align: center;
}

.wp-caption img[class*="wp-image-"] {
    border: 0 none;
    height: auto;
    margin: 0;
    max-width: 100%;
    padding: 0;
    width: auto;
}

.wp-caption .wp-caption-text {
    font-size: 0.688rem;
    line-height: 1.063rem;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0.625rem;
}

.wp-caption-text {
    text-align: center;
}

/*-----

```

```

## Galleries
----- */
.gallery {
    margin-bottom: 1.5em;
}

.gallery-item {
    display: inline-block;
    text-align: center;
    vertical-align: top;
    width: 100%;
}

.gallery-item .gallery-columns-2 {
    max-width: 50%;
}

.gallery-item .gallery-columns-3 {
    max-width: 33.33333%;
}

.gallery-item .gallery-columns-4 {
    max-width: 25%;
}

.gallery-item .gallery-columns-5 {
    max-width: 20%;
}

.gallery-item .gallery-columns-6 {
    max-width: 16.66667%;
}

.gallery-item .gallery-columns-7 {
    max-width: 14.28571%;
}

.gallery-item .gallery-columns-8 {
    max-width: 12.5%;
}

.gallery-item .gallery-columns-9 {
    max-width: 11.11111%;
}

}

.gallery-caption {
    display: block;
}

/* -----
# Plugin Compatibility
----- */
/* -----
## Woocommerce
----- */

.woocommerce-cart-form .shop_table .coupon .input-text {
    width: 8.313rem !important;
}

```



```

.variations_form .variations .value > select {
  margin-bottom: 0.625rem;
}

.woocommerce-MyAccount-content .col-1,
.woocommerce-MyAccount-content .col-2 {
  max-width: 100%;
}

/*-----
## Elementor
-----*/
.elementor-page article .entry-footer {
  display: none;
}

.elementor-page.page-template-fullwidth #content.site-content {
  padding-bottom: 0;
  padding-top: 0;
}

.elementor-page .entry-content {
  margin-top: 0;
}

/*-----
## Visual Composer
-----*/
.vc_desktop article .entry-footer {
  display: none;
}

.vc_desktop #content.site-content {
  padding-bottom: 0;
  padding-top: 0;
}

.vc_desktop .entry-content {
  margin-top: 0;
}

/*-----
# Footer
-----*/
footer#colophon {
  font-size: 85%;
  bottom: 0;
  position: relative;
  width: 100%;
}
body:not(.theme-preset-active) footer#colophon {

```

```

color: #666;
font-weight: 300;
background: var(--background-color);
border-top: 1px solid #eee;
}
.navbar-dark .site-info {
color: #fff;
}
.copyright {
font-size: 0.875rem;
margin-bottom: 0;
text-align: center;
}

.copyright a,
footer#colophon a {
color: inherit;
}

@media screen and (max-width: 767px) {
#masthead .navbar-nav > li > a {
padding-bottom: 0.938rem;
padding-top: 0.938rem;
}
.navbar-brand > a {
width: 200px;
}
body:not(.theme-preset-active) #masthead .navbar-nav > li > a {
padding: 0.75rem 0.2rem;
font-size: 1.1rem;
border-bottom: 1px solid #eee;
}
.site-header .container-fluid,
.site-footer .container-fluid {
width: 100%;
}
}
/*-----*/
# Media Query
/*-----*/
## Notebook
/*-----*/
@media only screen and (max-width: 1280px) {
html {
font-size: 95%;
}
}

@media screen and (max-width: 1199px) {
.navbar-dark .dropdown-item {

```

```

        color: #fff;
    }
    .navbar-nav .dropdown-menu {
        background: transparent;
        box-shadow: none;
        border: none;
    }
}
/* -----
## Netbook
----- */
@media only screen and (max-width: 1024px) {
    html {
        font-size: 90%;
    }
}
/* -----
## iPad
----- */
@media only screen and (max-width: 960px) {
    html {
        font-size: 85%;
    }
}
/* -----
## iPad
----- */
@media only screen and (max-width: 768px) {
    html {
        font-size: 80%;
    }
}
/* -----
## iPad
----- */
@media only screen and (max-width: 480px) {
    html {
        font-size: 75%;
    }
}

/* Custom CSS code by h */
ul.children.nav {
    margin-left: 1rem;
    margin-top: 5px;
}
aside#secondary {
    min-height: calc(100vh - 120px);
}
.sidebarBlock {
    background: #e7ecef;
}

```

```
/* border-radius: 0px; */
padding: 1.5rem 2em;
border: 1px solid #e7ecef;
/*margin-bottom: 2rem;*/
padding-bottom: 2.5rem;
min-height: 100%;
outline: none;
}
.site-main {
padding-left: 30px;
padding-right: 30px;
padding-bottom: 60px;
}
aside .nav li {
padding: 0px 0 0px 0px;
list-style-type: none;
/* background: url(../jsv2doctHEME/inc/assets/images/list-icon.png)
text-shadow: none;
margin-bottom: 0px;
margin-top: 0px;
position: relative;
}
aside .nav > li {
font-size: 14px;
}
ul.children.nav > li {
}
/*aside .nav li a:before {
content: '';
height: 6px;
width: 6px;
background: var(--primary-link);
display: inline-block;
border-radius: 100%;
margin-right: 6px;
vertical-align: middle;
}*/
aside .nav li > a {
padding: 5px 0px;
transition: all 0.2s ease;
}
aside .nav > li > a:focus,
aside .nav > li > a:hover {
/*background: none;
background-color: transparent;
text-decoration: none;
color: var(--accent-link);
margin-left: 2px;*/
background: none;
background-color: transparent;
text-decoration: none;
```

```
    color: var(--secondary-text);
    margin-left: 0px;
}
h2.entry-title {
    border-bottom: 2px solid #f0f1f2;
    padding-bottom: 5px !important;
}
.search-results h2.entry-title {
    font-size: 1.35rem;
}
#comments {
    display: none !important;
}
.entry-footer {
    font-size: 0.85rem;
    opacity: 0.85;
}
.entry-footer .cat-links {
    font-weight: bold;
}
.entry-footer .cat-links a {
    font-weight: 400;
}
.home .post.type-post,
.category .post.type-post {
    background: #fff;
    padding: 20px;
    box-shadow: 0 0.2rem 0.5rem rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.05);
    border-radius: 3px;
    border: 1px solid #f3f3f3;
}
.post-thumbnail {
    margin-bottom: 0px !important;
}
.entry-title > a:hover,
.entry-title > a:focus {
    text-decoration: none;
    outline: none;
    opacity: 0.85;
}
.navigation.post-navigation {
    display: none;
}
.title,
.block,
.box {
    padding: 10px 15px;
}
.title-blueBg {
    background: var(--secondary-text);
    padding: 10px 15px;
}
```

```
    color: #fff;
}
.title-rightText,
.title-rightText a {
    display: inline-block;
    float: right;
    font-size: 0.85rem;
}
.title-rightText a {
    color: var(--accent-link);
    transition: all 0.2s ease;
}
.title-rightText,
.title-rightText a:hover,
.title-rightText,
.title-rightText a:focus {
    opacity: 0.7;
}
.title-rightLabel {
    margin-right: 5px;
    display: inline-block;
}
.card.customCard {
    margin-bottom: 20px;
    margin-top: 20px;
    margin-left: 20px;
}
.card.customCard .card-title {
    margin-bottom: 1rem;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #d8d8d8;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
}
.single .entry-footer span.cat-links {
    display: none !important;
}
/* code on 15-11-2019*/
.box {
    padding: 20px;
}
.box-greyBg {
    padding: 20px;
    background: #f8f8f8;
}
.box-greenBg {
    padding: 20px;
    background: var(--accent-link);
    color: #fff;
}
.box-blueBg {
    padding: 20px;
    background: var(--secondary-text);
```

```
    color: #fff;
}
.box-bordered {
    padding: 20px;
    border: 1px solid #ddd;
    border-radius: 0px;
}
.mergeBottom {
    margin-bottom: 0px;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
}
.mergeTop {
    margin-top: 0px;
    padding-top: 10px;
}
.title-blueBg {
    background: var(--secondary-text);
    padding: 10px 15px;
    color: #fff;
    border-radius: 0px;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
.title-greyBg {
    background: #f8f8f8;
    padding: 10px 15px;
    color: var(--secondary-text);
    border-radius: 0px;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
.title-bottomBordered {
    background: none;
    padding: 10px 15px;
    color: var(--secondary-text);
    border-radius: 0px;
    border-bottom: 2px solid #eee;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

.arrow-list li {
    list-style: none;
    text-indent: -22px;
}
.arrow-list > li::before {
    -moz-border-bottom-colors: none;
    -moz-border-left-colors: none;
    -moz-border-right-colors: none;
    -moz-border-top-colors: none;
    border-color: #000;
    border-image: none;
    border-style: solid;
    border-width: 0 1px 1px 0;
```

```
content: "";
display: inline-block;
margin: 2px 5px;
padding: 3px;
transform: rotate(-45deg);
margin-right: 10px;
}
.entry-content ul,
.entry-content ol {
padding: 10px 20px !important;
}
.entry-content p {
/* padding-left:15px; */
/* padding-right:15px; */
}
.entry-content p a {
color: var(--accent-link);
transition: all 0.2s ease;
text-decoration: none;
}
.entry-content p a:hover {
text-decoration: underline !important;
opacity: 0.8;
}
.mb-0 {
margin-bottom: 0px !important;
}
.pb-0 {
padding-bottom: 0px !important;
}

.contentSecondary,
.boxSecondary {
margin-left: 5%;
}
.block {
padding: 20px !important;
}
.tGreen,
.tGreen li,
.tGreen li a {
color: var(--accent-link) !important;
}
.tBlue,
.tBlue li,
.tBlue li a {
color: var(--secondary-text) !important;
}
.tWhite {
color: #ffffff !important;
}
```



```

.tBlack {
  color: #000000 !important;
}
.bgGreen {
  background-color: var(--accent-link) !important;
}
.bgBlue {
  background-color: var(--secondary-text) !important;
}
.bgGrey {
  background-color: #f8f8f8 !important;
}
.bgWhite {
  background-color: #ffffff !important;
}
.bgBlack {
  background-color: #000000 !important;
}
.text-small {
  font-size: 75% !important;
}
.syntaxhighlighter .line table tr td {
  padding: 4px !important;
}
.entry-content a {
  color: var(--accent-link);
  transition: all 0.2s ease;
  font-style: italic;
  font-weight: 400;
}
/*#masthead .navbar-nav > li > a:after {content: '';height: 2px;width:
#masthead .navbar-nav > li > a:hover:after { width:100%; }*/

/* header widget area, mainly for searchbar*/
.headerWidgetBlock {
  position: absolute;
  top: 52px;
  right: 0;
  width: 310px;
}
.widget-area .hw-widget {
  background: #eee;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 12px 20px;
}
.hw-widget .search-form {
  position: relative;
  margin: 0px;
}
.hw-widget .search-form label {
  display: block;

```

```

margin: 0px;
padding: 0px;
}
.hw-widget .search-form .search-submit.btn.btn-default {
position: absolute;
background: var(--secondary-text);
color: #fff;
border-radius: 0px;
top: 0;
right: 0;
border-color: transparent;
font-size: 14px;
}
.hw-widget input.search-field.form-control {
border-radius: 0px;
width: 100%;
font-size: 14px;
}
.hw-widget input.search-field.form-control:focus {
box-shadow: none;
}

li.cat-item.current-cat.nav-item > a,
li.page_item.current_page_item.nav-item > a,
.current_page_parent.nav-item > a {
font-weight: bold;
}
li.cat-item.current-cat.nav-item > a:before,
li.page_item.current_page_item.nav-item > a:before {
background: var(--secondary-text);
}

/* sidebar block search widget */

.sidebarBlock input.search-field.form-control,
.search-form input.search-field.form-control {
width: 98%;
height: calc(2.2rem + 0.75rem + 2px);
padding-left: 45px;
background-color: #fff;
background-image: url("https://cdn1.iconfinder.com/data/icons/hawcon
background-position: 5px center;
background-size: 34px;
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-color: transparent;
}

.search-form label {
width: 100%;
}
.search-form .search-submit {

```

```
    display: none;
}
.sidebarBlock .widget_search {
    margin-top: 15px;
    margin-bottom: 30px;
}
.content-area.pt-5 {
    padding-top: 2.35rem !important;
}
body.header-fixed .site-header {
    position: fixed;
    width: 100%;
    top: 0px;
    z-index: 99;
}
body.header-fixed .sidebarBlock {
    padding: 80px 2em 50px 2em;
}

/* code for Static Home page */
.modulesRow {
    padding-top: 6rem;
    padding-bottom: 6rem;
}
.iconBlock {
    text-align: center;
    padding: 0px;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    margin-bottom: 30px;
}
.iconBlock .iconImgWrap img {
    width: 64px;
    height: 64px;
    margin: 0 auto;
}
.iconBlock h3 {
    font-size: 1.15rem;
    color: var(--secondary-text);
    margin-top: 2rem;
    margin-bottom: 1rem;
}
.iconBlock a.btn.btn-bordered,
.iconBlock .btn.btn-bordered {
    border: 1px solid #666;
    display: inline-block;
    margin-top: 5px;
    margin-bottom: 5px;
    width: 100%;
    padding: 8px 10px;
    transition: all 0.3s ease;
}
```

```

.iconBlock a.btn.btn-bordered:hover {
  background-color: #f2f2f2;
  text-decoration: none;
  border-color: #eee;
}
.syntaxhighlighter.preCode {
  width: 90% !important;
  margin: 2rem auto !important;
}
p.iconBlock-brief {
  min-height: 95px;
}
a.iconBlockWrap {
  display: block;
  border: 1px solid transparent;
  padding: 1rem;
  border-radius: 4px;
  text-decoration: none;
  color: #333;
  transition: all 0.3s ease;
}
a.iconBlockWrap:hover {
  background: #fff;
  border-color: #eee;
  -webkit-box-shadow: 0 0.35rem 0.75rem rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1) !important;
  -moz-box-shadow: 0 0.35rem 0.75rem rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1) !important;
  box-shadow: 0 0.35rem 0.75rem rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1) !important;
}
a.iconBlockWrap:hover .btn.btn-bordered {
  background: #eee;
  border-color: #ddd;
}

/* sidebar nav changes */

/*aside .nav li > a::before {
  -moz-border-bottom-colors: none;
  -moz-border-left-colors: none;
  -moz-border-right-colors: none;
  -moz-border-top-colors: none;
  border-color: var(--secondary-text);
  border-image: none;
  border-style: solid;
  border-width: 0 1px 1px 0;
  content: "";
  display: inline-block;
  margin: 2px 3px;
  padding: 3px;
  transform: rotate(-45deg);
  margin-right: 8px;
  background: none;
}

```

```

border-radius:0px;
margin-left:0px;
}*/

/*aside .nav li.page_item_has_children > a::after {
  -moz-border-bottom-colors: none;
  -moz-border-left-colors: none;
  -moz-border-right-colors: none;
  -moz-border-top-colors: none;
  border-color: var(--secondary-text);
  border-image: none;
  border-style: solid;
  border-width: 0 1px 1px 0;
  content: "";
  display: inline-block;
  margin: 2px 3px;
  padding: 3px;
  transform: rotate(45deg);
  margin-right: 5px;
  background: none;
  border-radius:0px;
  margin-left: 5px;
  transition:all 0.2s ease;
}
aside .nav li.page_item_has_children.activeLink > a::after {
  transform: rotate(-135deg);
  margin-top:0px;
  margin-bottom:-2px;
}*/
li.cat-item.current-cat.nav-item > a:before,
li.page_item.current_page_item.nav-item > a:before {
  background: none;
}

ul.children.nav.flex-column {
  display: none;
}

aside .nav.children li > a {
  padding-top: 2px;
  padding-bottom: 2px;
}
header.page-header {
  padding-top: 30px;
}
/* changes added by h for leftbar page link issue */
/*li.cat-item.current-cat.nav-item > a, li.page_item.current_page_item
  font-weight: bold;
} */

a[aria-current="page"],

```

```

.current_page_item.nav-item > a,
.active.menu-item menu-item-type-custom > a {
    color: var(--accent-link) !important;
}
/*aside .nav li.page_item_has_children.activeLink, .current_page_paren
    display:block !important;
*/

aside .nav li.page_item_has_children.activeLink,
.current_page_parent.activeLink,
.page_item_has_children.current_page_ancestor > ul {
    display: block !important;
}
aside .nav li.page_item_has_children > span.customNavIcon::after {
    -moz-border-bottom-colors: none;
    -moz-border-left-colors: none;
    -moz-border-right-colors: none;
    -moz-border-top-colors: none;
    border-color: #000203;
    border-image: none;
    border-style: solid;
    border-width: 0 1px 1px 0;
    content: "";
    display: inline-block;
    margin: 2px 3px;
    padding: 3px;
    transform: rotate(45deg);
    margin-right: 5px;
    background: none;
    border-radius: 0px;
    margin-left: 5px;
    transition: all 0.2s ease;
}
aside .nav li.page_item_has_children.activeLink > span.customNavIcon::
    transform: rotate(-135deg);
    margin-top: 0px;
    margin-bottom: -3px;
}
aside .nav li > a {
    padding: 4px 0px;
    transition: none;
    display: inline-block;
    width: auto;
    /*min-width: 230px;
    max-width: calc(100% - 22px);*/
}
span.customNavIcon {
    cursor: pointer;
    display: inline-block;
    font-weight: normal;
    text-align: center;
}

```

```

background: none;
margin-left: 3px;
}
.page_item_has_children.current_page_ancestor.current_page_parent.nav-
> span.customNavIcon {
pointer-events: none;
cursor: auto;
}
.qe-faq-toggle.active .qe-toggle-content {
background-color: #f5f5f5;
padding-top: 20px;
border: 1px solid #eee;
}
.qe-faq-toggle {
margin-bottom: 8px;
transition: all 0.5s;
}
@media (min-width: 992px) {
aside#secondary.col-lg-3 {
max-width: 370px;
}
}

.toolbar .item.about,
.toolbar .item.copyToClipboard,
.syntaxhighlighter .toolbar a.item.about,
.syntaxhighlighter
.toolbar
a.item.copyToClipboard
.syntaxhighlighter
.toolbar
.item.about,
.syntaxhighlighter .toolbar .item.copyToClipboard,
.syntaxhighlighter .toolbar .item.printSource {
display: none !important;
opacity: 0;
visibility: hidden;
}
/*@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto:ital,wg

body {
font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif !important;
margin: 0;
-webkit-font-smoothing: auto;
font-size: 14px;
font-weight: normal;
line-height: 1.6;
}
div#page-sub-header h1 {
font-size: 2rem !important;
padding-bottom: 0px;
}

```

```
    font-weight: bold;
}

#content.site-content .container,
div#page-sub-header .container {
    width: 1170px;
    max-width: 100%;
}

.iconBlock h3 {
    font-weight: 500 !important;
}
a.iconBlockWrap:hover {
    color: initial;
}
```



## 5.13. SEO Meta Controls

---

To improve SEO performance, you can control the SEO meta attributes of each document.

Each document has specific inputs for the meta URL Key, Title, Description, and Image.

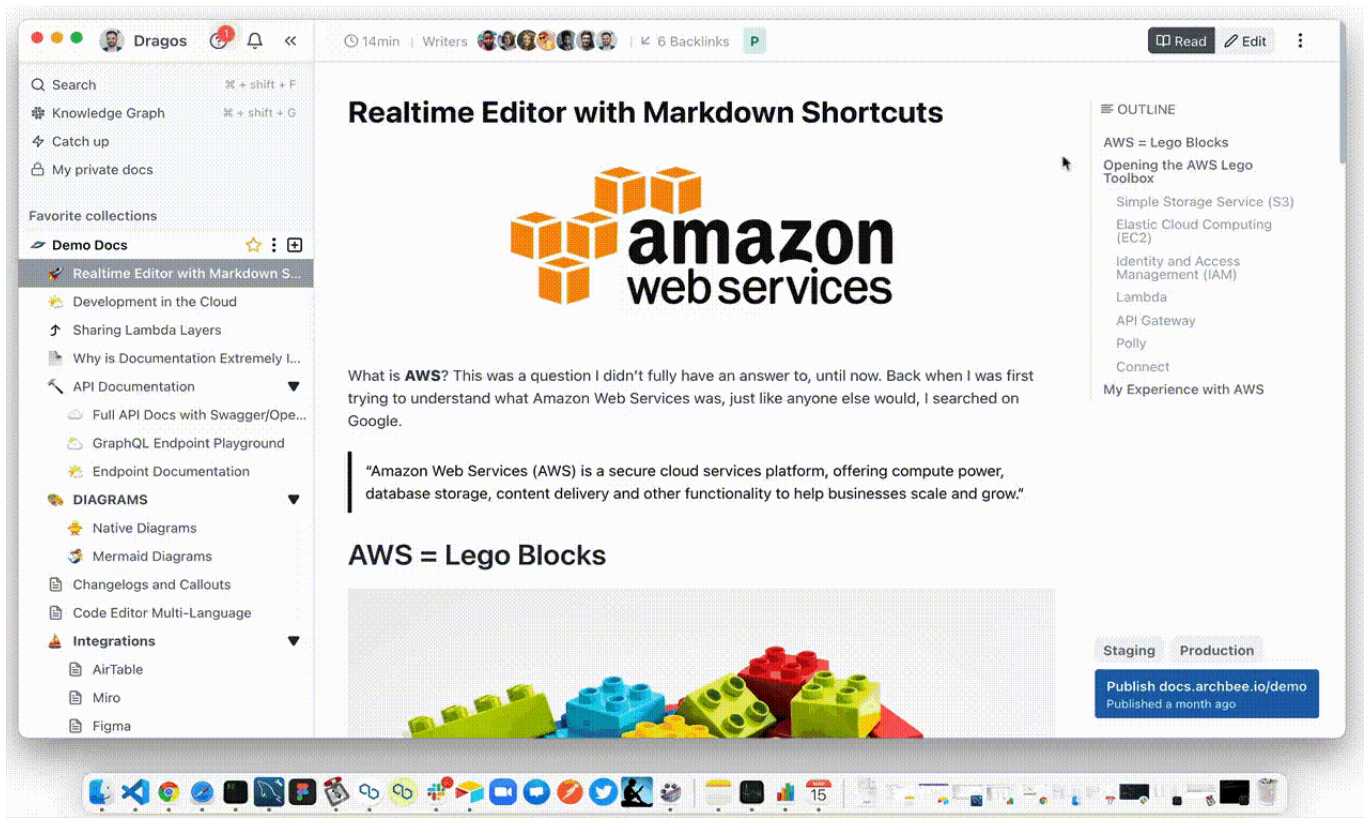
The new controls are not required. If you don't set them, we'll generate what we can from the document name.

### Permalinks and SEO settings

These options are at the document level. So you need to click on the three dots on the top right side and pick SEO Meta Controls.

Add a relevant title, change the URL, write a meta description or upload an image for previews.

- URL KEY - the URL path
- Title - The title can be different than the title of the document. This is where you can optimize for SEO keywords.
- Description - the Meta Description is usually shown on the search engine results page.
- Preview Image - the image used for preview when sharing the links.



Archbee SEO meta controls

## Indexable by search engine

In the Space settings → General tab, you will see the option to turn off the `noindex` attribute.

By default, the `Indexable by search engines (if public)` is turned on, but you can disable it and restrict search engine crawlers from indexing your website.

# Collection settings

✕  
ESC

## General

Team Access Control

Public Design

Collection Links

Landing Page

Public Access Control

Custom Domain

Custom Code

API Keys

Export PDF

### Name

docs.archbee.io

Set

### Public



**Indexable by search engines (if public)**



Showing Archbee branding 😊



### For public collections

https://app.archbee.io/public/iVK8qEuN\_JAsH0aA37yR6

Copy staging URL

https://docs.archbee.io/

Copy production URL

CREATE SNAPSHOT

DELETE

Indexable by search engines

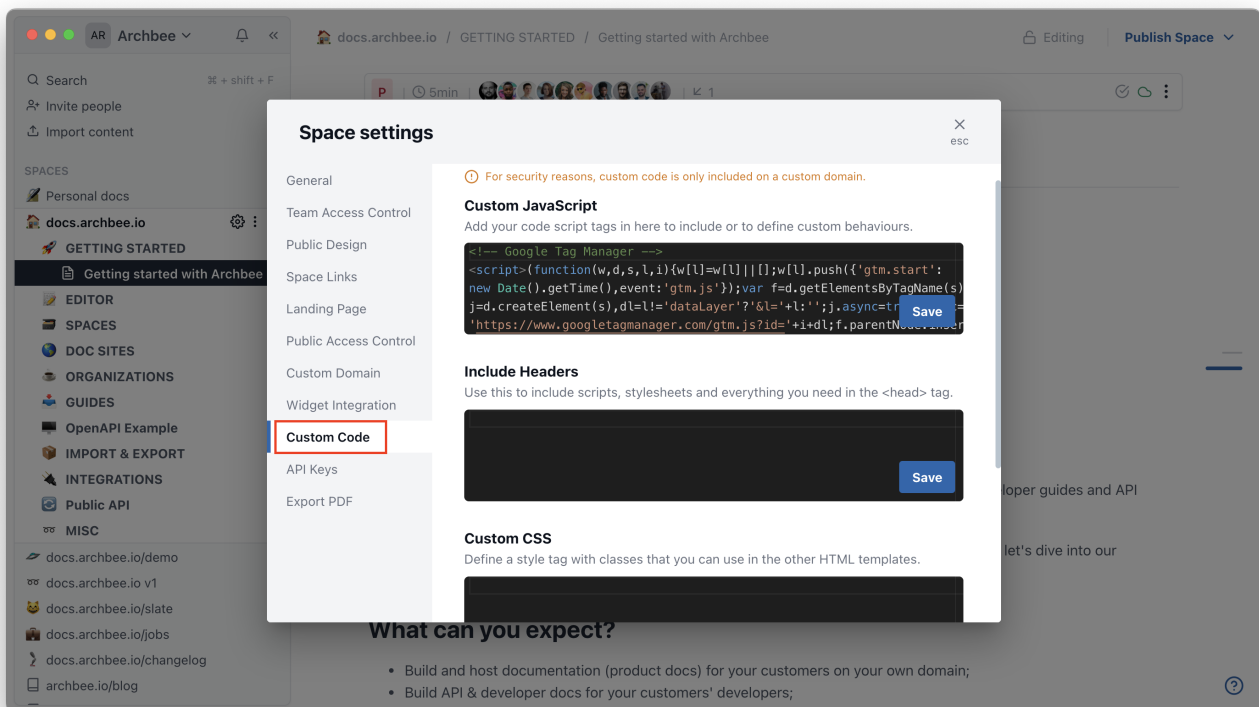
## 5.14. Custom Code

Adding custom code to a hosted Space.

The code that you add to a Space will only work on your domain, so you need to check the production website to see changes.

### 1. Click on the gear icon ⚙️ to open the Settings

### 2. Look for the Custom Code tab on the Space settings window



### 3. Add your JavaScript, CSS code, include headers or add a footer.

Here is an example of [How to change the font](#)

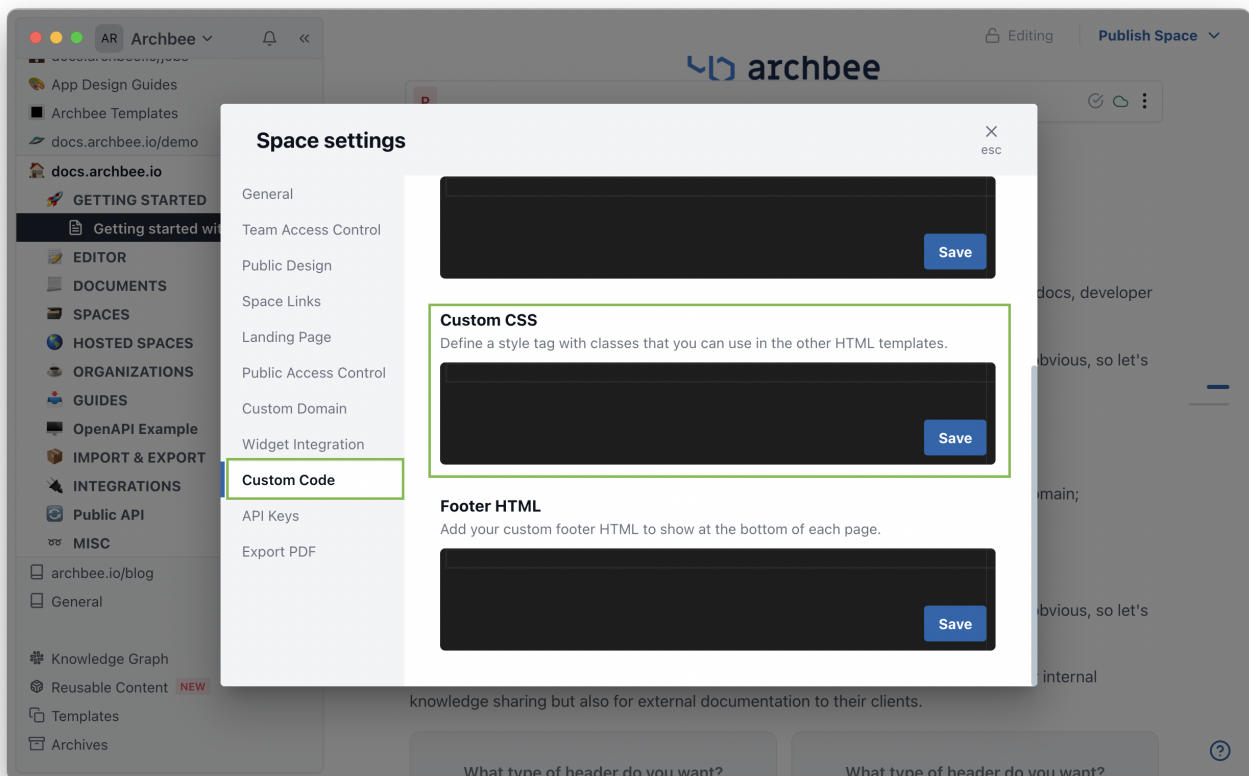
## 5.15. Custom CSS

Hosted and published Spaces can be customized using CSS.

Your CSS changes will only be included on your custom domain. When you preview your published Space, it will not be visible, so you need to publish it to Production.

1. Click on the gear icon ⚙️ to open the Space Settings.
2. Look for the Custom Code tab on the settings window.
3. Go to the Custom CSS field
4. Type the HTML `<style>` tags
5. Add your changes in the Custom CSS field.

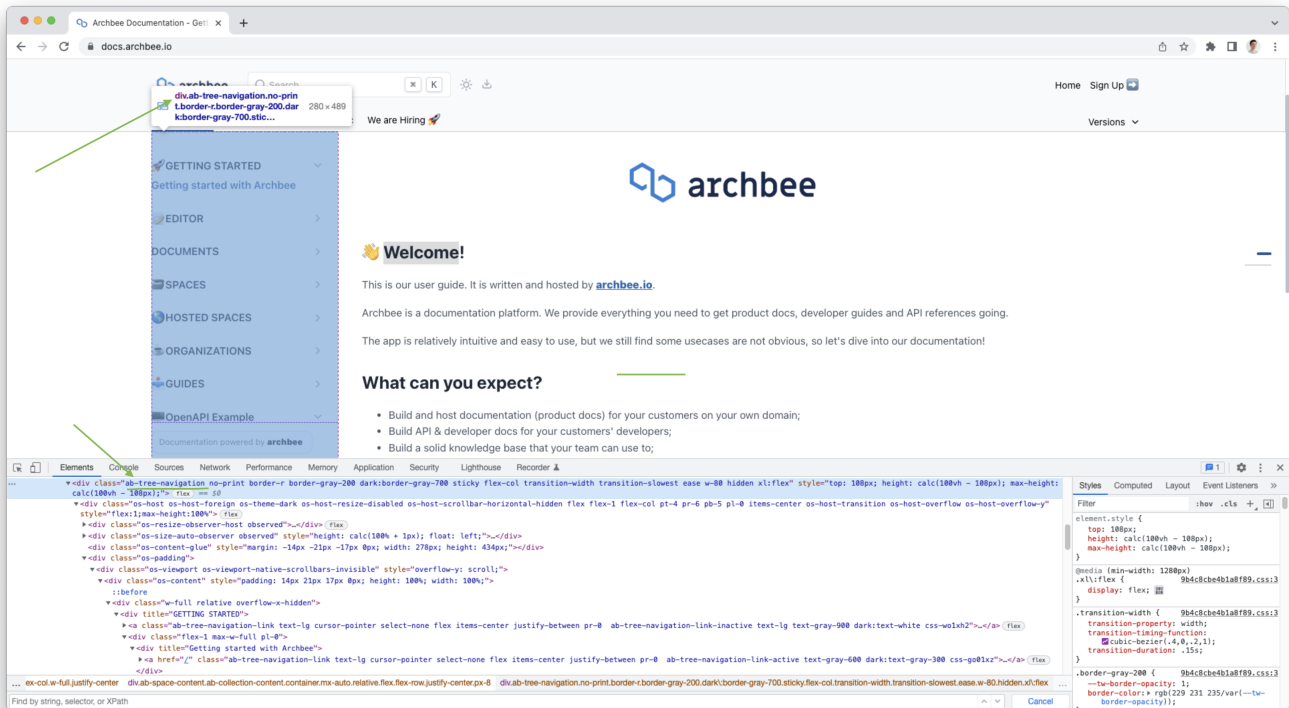
```
CSS 📄  
  
<style>  
  /* add the CSS clases and the properties you want to change */  
  
</style>
```



Custom CSS

For security reasons, custom code is only included on a custom domain.

Across the DOM, you will find HTML elements with a CSS class that starts with `ab-`. You can target these classes to style the portal. **These classes are guaranteed never to change so that we don't break your styling when we update the system.**



## ArchbeeDOM

If the element you are trying to style does not have a class starting with `ab-`, we don't allow customization, and it's mostly to protect you from yourself. For example, if we change the structure, it might impact your styling.

Every element and block in the content section also has a similar class. Below you can find a list of the classes. If you want to check them, please open DevTools in your browser by right-clicking → Inspect.

This is a list of the current available CSS classes:

```
.ab-callout { }
.ab-changeloc { }
.ab-code-editor { }
.ab-minitasker { }
.ab-graphiql { }
.ab-horizontal-divider { }
```

```
.ab-jira { }
.ab-map { }
.ab-mermaid { }
.ab-openapi { }
.ab-vertical-split { }
.ab-vertical-split-item { }
.ab-video { }
.ab-checklist { }
.ab-blockquote { }
.ab-diagram { }
.ab-embed { }
.ab-file { }
.ab-iframe { }
.ab-html { }
.ab-image { }
.ab-ul-list { }
.ab-ol-list { }
.ab-list-item { }
.ab-list-item-child { }
.ab-table { }
.ab-space { }
.ab-collection { }
.ab-space-container { }
.ab-collection-container { }
.ab-top-navbar { }
.ab-search-input { }
.ab-public-search { }
.ab-space-content { }
.ab-collection-content { }
.ab-tree-navigation { }
.ab-tree-navigation-link { }
.ab-tree-navigation-link-inactive { }
.ab-doc-name { }
.ab-h1 { }
.ab-h2 { }
.ab-h3 { }
.ab-expandable-heading { }
.ab-link { }
.ab-link-dynamic { }
.ab-nav-right { }
.ab-nav-right-text { }
```

```
.ab-bold { }  
.ab-code { }  
.ab-paragraph { }  
.ab-footer-container { }
```

The dark mode adds a dark class at the top of the HTML tree, and you can use that to target dark mode styles.

For example, this is how you change the text to red in dark mode:

css



```
<style>  
  .dark .ab-paragraph {  
    color: red !important;  
  }  
</style>
```

Hosted and published Spaces can be customized using CSS.

Your CSS changes will only be included on your custom domain. When you preview your published Space, it will not be visible, so you need to publish it to Production.

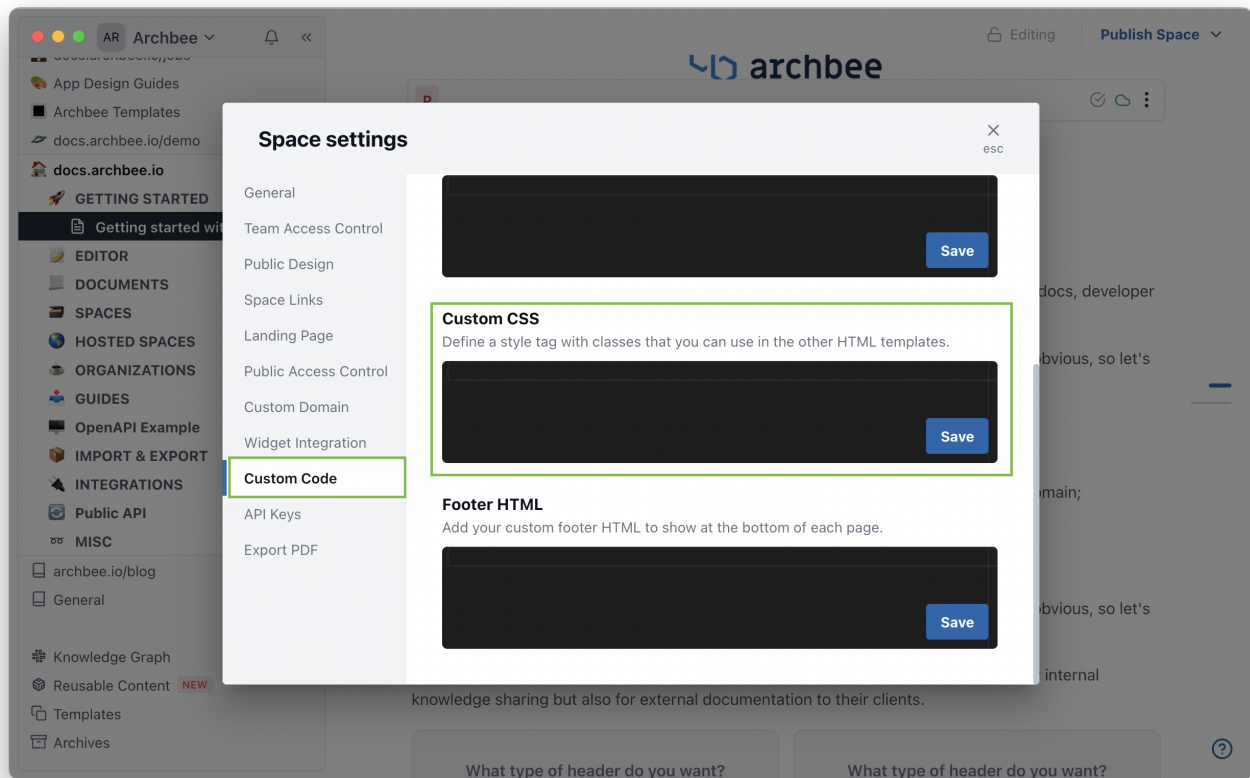
1. Click on the gear icon ⚙️ to open the Space Settings.
2. Look for the Custom Code tab on the settings window.
3. Go to the Custom CSS field
4. Type the HTML `<style>` tags
5. Add your changes in the Custom CSS field.

css



```
<style>  
  /* add the CSS classes and the properties you want to change */  
</style>
```

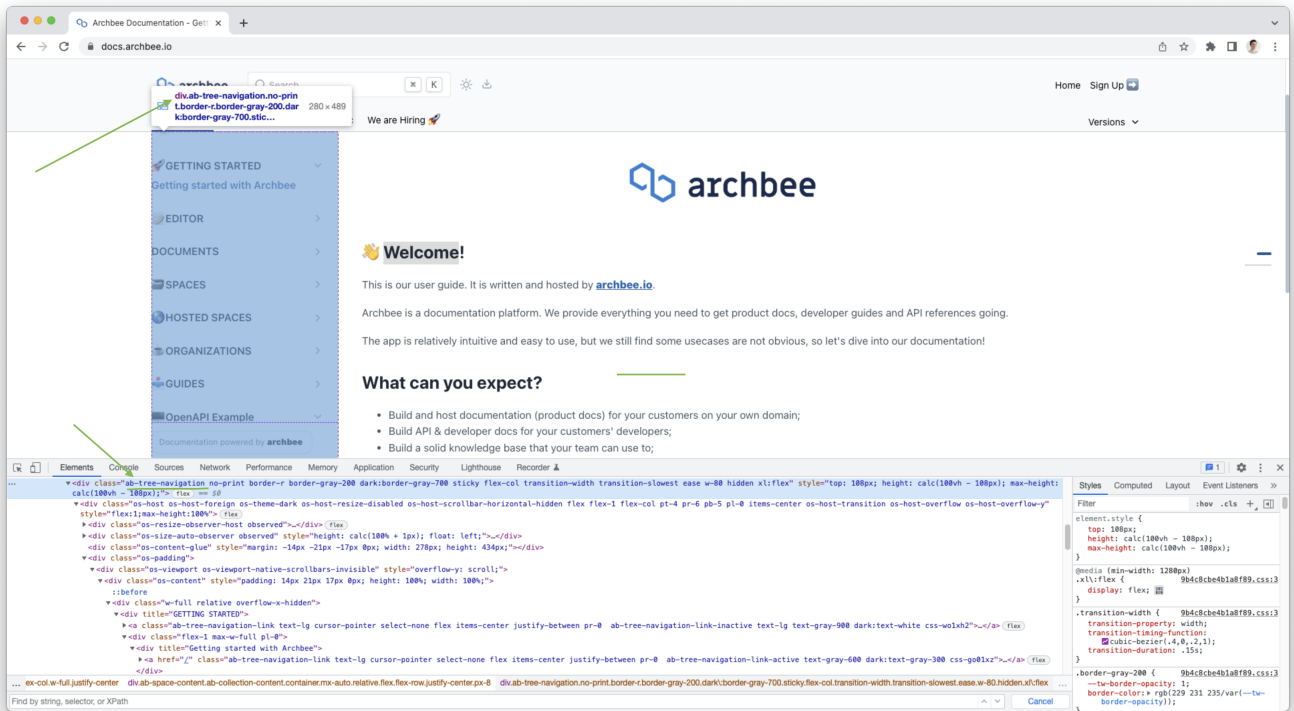




## Custom CSS

For security reasons, custom code is only included on a custom domain.

Across the DOM, you will find HTML elements with a CSS class that starts with `ab-`. You can target these classes to style the portal. **These classes are guaranteed never to change so that we don't break your styling when we update the system.**



## ArchbeeDOM

If the element you are trying to style does not have a class starting with `ab-`, we don't allow customization, and it's mostly to protect you from yourself. For example, if we change the structure, it might impact your styling.

Every element and block in the content section also has a similar class. Below you can find a list of the classes. If you want to check them, please open DevTools in your browser by right-clicking → Inspect.

This is a list of the current available CSS classes:

```
.ab-callout { }
.ab-changelog { }
.ab-code-editor { }
.ab-minitasker { }
.ab-graphiql { }
.ab-horizontal-divider { }
.ab-jira { }
.ab-map { }
.ab-mermaid { }
.ab-openapi { }
.ab-vertical-split { }
.ab-vertical-split-item { }
.ab-video { }
```

```
.ab-checklist { }
.ab-blockquote { }
.ab-diagram { }
.ab-embed { }
.ab-file { }
.ab-iframe { }
.ab-html { }
.ab-image { }
.ab-ul-list { }
.ab-ol-list { }
.ab-list-item { }
.ab-list-item-child { }
.ab-table { }
.ab-space { }
.ab-collection { }
.ab-space-container { }
.ab-collection-container { }
.ab-top-navbar { }
.ab-search-input { }
.ab-public-search { }
.ab-space-content { }
.ab-collection-content { }
.ab-tree-navigation { }
.ab-tree-navigation-link { }
.ab-tree-navigation-link-inactive { }
.ab-doc-name { }
.ab-h1 { }
.ab-h2 { }
.ab-h3 { }
.ab-link { }
.ab-link-dynamic { }
.ab-nav-right { }
.ab-nav-right-text { }
.ab-bold { }
.ab-code { }
.ab-paragraph { }
.ab-footer-container { }
```

The dark mode adds a dark class at the top of the HTML tree, and you can use that to target dark mode styles.

For example, this is how you change the text to red in dark mode:

css



```
<style>
  .dark .ab-paragraph {
    color: red !important;
  }
</style>
```

## 5.16. Sitemaps

---

A sitemap is a file where you provide information about your site's pages, videos, and other files and the relationships between them.

Search engines like Google read this file to crawl your site more efficiently.

A sitemap tells Google which pages and files you think are important to your site and provides valuable information about these files.

Archbee exposes a sitemap with all URLs at `/sitemap.xml`.

Google uses the file to index your content.

Each published Space has its own sitemap. for example

**<https://docs.archbee.com/sitemap.xml>**

## 5.17. Redirects - URL alias

In the SEO Meta Controls, you can set an URL alias to redirect the traffic to the new URL key.

### SEO Meta Controls

ESC ×

URL KEY

URL Key

URL ALIAS ⓘ

Url alias

TITLE

Title

DESCRIPTION

Description

PREVIEW IMAGE

Preview Image

Drop a file or click to change the image file.

1. Click on the three dots in the top right corner to open Doc Options.
2. Click on SEO Meta Controls
3. Add the URL ALIAS field to the old URL from which you want to redirect the traffic to the new URL.
4. Change the URL Key if you want a different URL path for the existing document.
5. The title can be different than the title of the document. This is where you can optimize for SEO keywords.
6. Description - The Meta Description is usually shown on the search engine results page.
7. Preview Image - the image used for preview when sharing the links.

Each document has specific inputs for the meta URL Key, Title, Description, and Image.

Example of how to configure a redirect:

1. Old link: <https://www.archbee.com/docs/template-1>
2. New link: <https://www.archbee.com/docs/url-redirect>
3. URL ALIAS box will contain only the text after ".com/": "docs/template-1"

# 6. PUBLIC API

## 6.1. Open Api

### 6.1.1. Sync Open Api document

---

POST

https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/sync-api-refer... ▾

Try it ▶

Archbee App Server

Sync Open Api document with an existing Open Api tree

Header Parameters

> Content-Type \*

Form Parameters

> apiKey

> docSpaceId

> docTreeId

> file

> type

## Responses

▼ ● 200 Import status



Description  
Import status

> status

> data

▼ ● 400 Invalid request



> status

> messages



Curl



JS



Ruby



Python



```
curl --location 'https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/sync-api-refer' \
--header 'Accept: application/json' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--form 'apiKey=""' \
--form 'docSpaceId=""' \
--form 'docTreeId=""' \
--form 'file=""' \
--form 'type=""'
```

## Responses

● 200

● 400



```
// Import status
{
  "status": "",
  "data": {
    "status": false
  }
}
```





## 6.1.2. Info Open Api document

GET

https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/info-api-refere... ▾

Try it ▶

Archbee App Server

Get info of an existing Open Api tree

Form Parameters

> apiKey

> docSpaceId

> docTreeId

Responses

▾ ● 200 Status

▾

Description  
Status

> status

> data

▾ ● 400 Invalid request

▾

> status

> messages



Curl



JS



Ruby



Python



```
curl --location --request GET 'https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/
--header 'Accept: application/json' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--form 'apiKey=""' \
--form 'docSpaceId=""' \
--form 'docTreeId=""'
```

## Responses

● 200 ● 400



```
// Status
{
  "status": "",
  "data": {
    "result": "",
    "importedContent": ""
  }
}
```

# 6.2. Doc

## 6.2.1. Get document

---

**GET**  Try it ▶

Archbee App Server

Get document as  ,

### Header Parameters

> **Content-Type \***

### Body Parameters

▼ **body \***

- > **apiKey \***
- > **docSpaceId \***
- > **docId \***
- > **format**

### Responses

● **200** Document content

▼ ● **400** Invalid request



> status

> messages



Curl



JS



Ruby



Python



```
curl --location --request GET 'https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/  
--header 'Accept: application/json' \  
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
--data '{  
  "apiKey": "",  
  "docSpaceId": "",  
  "docId": "",  
  "format": ""  
}'
```

## Responses

● 200

● 400



```
// Document content
```

## 6.2.2. Update / Create document

---

**POST**

https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/doc



Try it

Archbee App Server

Create / Update Doc by

### Header Parameters

> **Content-Type \***

### Body Parameters

▼ **body \***

> **apiKey \***

> **docSpaceId \***

> **content \***

> **docId**

> **parentDocId**

### Responses

▼ ● **200** Process status



Description

Process status

> **status**

> **data**

▼ ● **400** Invalid request



> status

> messages



Curl



JS



Ruby



Python



```
curl --location 'https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/doc' \  
--header 'Accept: application/json' \  
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
--data '{  
  "apiKey": "",  
  "docSpaceId": "",  
  "content": "",  
  "docId": "",  
  "parentDocId": ""  
}'
```

## Responses

● 200

● 400



```
// Process status  
{  
  "status": "",  
  "data": {  
    "docId": "",  
    "newRecord": false  
  }  
}
```

## 6.2.3. Delete document

---

**DELETE**

https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/doc



Try it

Archbee App Server

Delete document by

### Header Parameters

> **Content-Type \***

### Body Parameters

▼ **body \***

> **apiKey \***

> **docSpaceId \***

> **docId \***

### Responses

▼ ● **200** Delete status



Description  
Delete status

> **status**

> **data**

▼ ● **400** Invalid request



> **status**

> **messages**



Curl

JS JS

Ruby

Python



```
curl --location --request DELETE 'https://app.archbee.com/api/public-a
--header 'Accept: application/json' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "apiKey": "",
  "docSpaceId": "",
  "docId": ""
}'
```

## Responses

● 200

● 400



```
// Delete status
{
  "status": "",
  "data": {
    "status": false
  }
}
```

## 6.2.4. Search document

---

GET

https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/docs/search



Try it

Archbee App Server

Search Archbee documents in docSpace

### Header Parameters

> Content-Type \*

### Body Parameters

▼ body \*

> apiKey \*

> docSpaceId \*

> query \*

> searchOnlyTitle

### Responses

▼ ● 200 Process status



Description

Process status

> status

> data

▼ ● 400 Invalid request



> status

> messages

Curl

JS JS

Ruby

Python



```
curl --location --request GET 'https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/
--header 'Accept: application/json' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "apiKey": "",
  "docSpaceId": "",
  "query": "",
  "searchOnlyTitle": false
}'
```

## Responses

● 200 ● 400



```
// Process status
{
  "status": "",
  "data": {
    "searchSessionId": "",
    "docs": [
      ""
    ]
  }
}
```

# 6.3. DocSpace

## 6.3.1. Publish Space

---

POST

https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/space/publish

Try it ▶

Archbee App Server

Publish Archbee documents from given `docSpaceId`

### Header Parameters

> Content-Type \*

### Body Parameters

▼ body \*

> apiKey \*

> docSpaceId \*

> environment \*

### Responses

▼ ● 200 Process status



Description

Process status

> **status**

> **data**



● **400** Invalid request



> **status**

> **messages**



Curl



JS



Ruby



Python



```
curl --location 'https://app.archbee.com/api/public-api/space/publish' \
--header 'Accept: application/json' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "apiKey": "",
  "docSpaceId": "",
  "environment": ""
}'
```

## Responses

● 200

● 400



```
// Process status
{
  "status": "",
  "data": {
    "id": ""
  }
}
```

# 7. ORGANIZATIONS

## 7.1. Organizations

---

An account can be in multiple Organization at the same time.

For example, if you:

- work for a company;
- do freelancing;
- and build your own company at the same time;

You can be **in all 3 Organization at the same time**, saving you lots of time from logging in for each of them repeatedly.

Whenever you create a new organization, you will be assigned as the super admin for that space.

Payment information is also assigned to Organizations, not individual users.

## 7.2. Manage the Organization

---

To manage an Organization, you need to go to Account Settings → Organizations and maintain the following user groups.

Superadmin, Administrators, and Team members are default groups. In addition, you can define Custom groups.

Use the groups to control the access to each Space along with read/write permissions -

### Team Access Control

- **Superadmin** is a group for a single person and has permission to assign other administrators.
  - The superadmin role is given to the user that created the Organization (signed up for Archbee).
  - A superadmin can change the role to Administrator for any user.
  - The superadmin role can be transferred to any other user.
- **Administrators** (and superadmins) can:
  - invite and/or remove other team members;
  - create user groups and assign them to users;
  - setup permissions to Spaces for user groups or individual users;
  - setup subscription and payment information.
- **Team members** can contribute to all shared spaces.
  - When you invite a new user to Archbee, the default permission is set to Team members, and they will have access to all the Spaces.
  - To change the role to a team member to Administrator, go to Account Settings - > Organizations → Identify the team member → Click the green plus sign + under the GROUPS column and add them to Administrators.
- **Custom groups** can be created, which can be used to assign permissions in the Spaces settings area.
  - A Superadmin or Administrator can create Custom Groups.

## How to transfer the superadmin role

A superadmin can swap the role with any other team member.

Go to Account Settings → Organizations → Identify the team member → Click on the green up arrow ↑ to swap the role under the ACTIONS column.

# Members of Archbee Demo Account

 Invite Member

Team member	Status	Groups	Actions
<b>Dragos</b> ↗ dragos@archbee.io	Active	<span>Team Members ×</span> <span>Administrators ×</span> <span>+</span>	<span>↑</span> <span>🗑️</span>
<b>Claudiu Dascalescu</b> ↗ claudiu@archbee.io	Active	<span>Administrators ×</span> <span>Super Admin</span> <span>+</span>	
<b>Claudiu</b> ↗ claudiu+10@archbee.io	Active	<span>Team Members ×</span> <span>+</span>	<span>↑</span> <span>🗑️</span>
<b>Fortis Team</b> ↗ support@fortis.agency	Active	<span>Administrators ×</span> <span>Team Members ×</span> <span>+</span>	<span>↑</span> <span>🗑️</span>
<b>Vlad Gireada</b> ↗ vlad@archbee.io	Active	<span>Team Members ×</span> <span>Administrators ×</span> <span>Client 20 ×</span> <span>+</span>	<span>↑</span> <span>🗑️</span>

Once the role is transferred, the action cannot be reverted.



## 7.3. Subscriptions & Payment

---

There's a couple of things to know when you decide to purchase a subscription to Archbee.

- Subscriptions are assigned to Organizations, not users. That means:
  - You can have multiple subscriptions at the same time: started and charged at different times;
  - You can be in Organization you do not pay for, others do;
  - You cannot transfer a subscription to another Organization in the user interface, but by contacting our support to do it manually for you;
- We charge your card in advance for each month;
- Users are added automatically to your invoice and our payment gateway (Stripe) will prorate your invoices: for example, if you add a user in the middle of a month, the next invoice you will see a charge for 1 month and a half (this current half of month + the next month);
- You can update your card anytime in the payment section;
- Annual subscriptions are available at 20% discount.

# 8. IMPORT & EXPORT

## 8.1. Importing OpenAPI / Swagger

---

### Why use OpenAPI import?

If your product is built for developers or your product has an API, you need great product documentation — otherwise, you can't cut through to developers.

Once you import your OpenAPI file, Archbee will read it and convert it to a beautiful UI and make it ready to be:

1. shared publicly (on a custom domain)
2. internally with your colleagues and teams.

Once imported, you can sync, update and test your OpenAPI. See more details in the sections below.

### Rules and default settings

Imported OpenAPI files can not be manually modified in Archbee.

To update and maintain your OpenAPI, check our [sync options](#)

### Supported OpenAPI versions:

Archbee currently supports the following OpenAPI versions to be imported:

1. Version 2.0 and 2.0.XX
2. Version 3.0 and 3.0.XX
3. Version 3.1 and 3.1.XX

## Supported Auth methods

Archbee currently supports the following Auth methods:

1. **Basic Authentication**
2. **API Keys**
3. **Bearer Authentication**

If you import OpenAPI files with other Auth methods, they will import correctly, and the Auth method will be ignored.

This means that you will get the whole Archbee OpenAPI experience, **except** the Try It! feature, if your endpoint requires an Auth that is not in the list above.

## Others

1. If you define a "**default**" parameters in your OpenAPI and you give it a value, the code sample and the parameter box will be automatically pre-populated with that value.

This makes it easy for your users or customers to test your API with **Try It!** without having to update all the required parameters.

2. If you define an "**example**" parameter in your OpenAPI, the example value will be displayed on the left side just below the API parameter.

This makes it easy for your users to identify what type of input is needed for that specific parameter.

## BODY PARAMETERS

body ▾ b2b\_body \*

Example: `{"grantType":"client_credentials","additionalInfo":{}}`

**grantType** string \*

Example: `client_credentials`

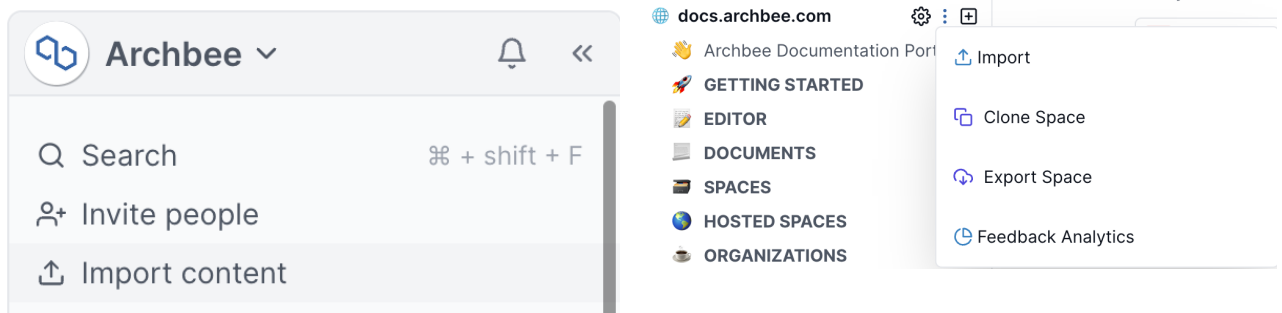
Only "client\_credentials"

**additionalInfo** object

Example: `{}`

## How does it work?

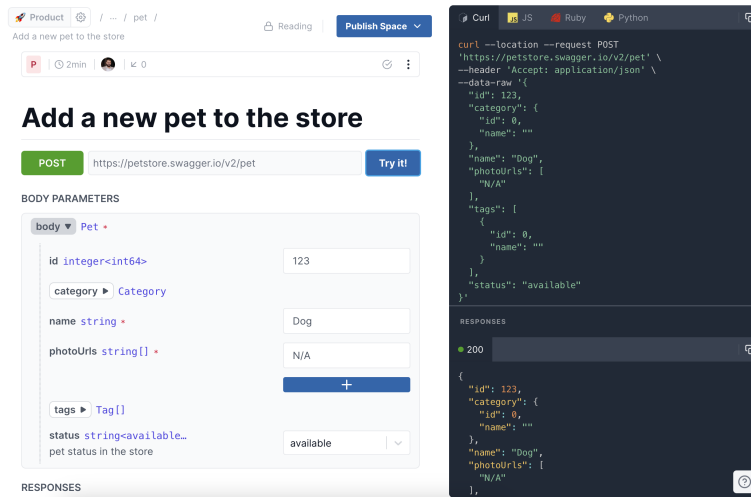
- 1 Import your OpenAPI file using the Import Content & Import buttons:



Or sync your OpenAPI files directly from your [GitHub](#) repository.

With Archbee's [Github Integration](#) you can add&sync your openAPI files directly from your repo.

- 2 Preview and **test** your imported OpenAPI



Preview and test your newly imported OpenAPI with Archbee's **API TRY IT!** feature.

3 Publish or share it with your colleagues or customers

Publish it to Preview or on a Custom Domain and make it available to your colleagues, teams, or users.

If you would like to protect the content and only share it with a selected few, check out our **Public Access Controls** options for published portals.

4 Maintain, sync and configure it:

1. **Sync it manually**
2. **Sync automatically via API**
3. **Change sample code language**

## Here's a video of how it works

## 8.1.1. API Try It!

---

The **TRY IT!** feature allows you to test your API directly in your browser. It works both on a published doc portal or directly inside the editor.

### How to configure

The `Try It!` feature uses the [fetch API](#), so in order for it to work, your API imports need to have the following:

- an absolute path URL to your API (not just a path)
  - add in your yml file an URL as follows
- servers:
  - url example: `https://petstore3.swagger.io/api/v3` (your actual URL)
- authorization methods will be read from your api file and included in each API page
- CORS disabled or enabled for the documentation domain, so the users can actually test your API

### How it works

- 1 Import your API files ([direct import](#) or [github sync](#))
- 2 [Optional] Define "[default](#)" values in your OpenAPI file. This way, when you import your API all "default" values will be added to the code sample, and you can test your API immediately without the need to manually add values to params.
- 3 Configure the API method with the test params

archbee

Help Center Jobs

Search...

ARCHBEE TEMPLATES

API Reference

Account Balance

Account Groups

Account Subscriptions

Accounts

Addresses

Analytics

Bulk Entitlements

Bundles

Carts

Customer Support Log

Dev Tools

Device Policy

Entitlements

Docs powered by archbee

## Retrieve Transaction Summary

GET <https://api.fictive.com/REST/api/accounts/test-param/transaction-summary> Try it!

This endpoint will enable for the retrieval of a summary of payments, refunds, pending payments and available service credits.

AUTHENTICATION

Authorization string Bearer test auth

PATH PARAMETERS

accountReference string \* test param  
Identifier of the account

HEADER PARAMETERS

X-TokenId string test param  
The eSuite Token Id

X-SessionId string test param  
The eSuite Session Id

- 4 After you update the parameters, the code sample on the right(or below, depending on how you set your view) will also update with the test params you added, providing you the code snippet of the request in several languages

Product / ... / pet /

Add a new pet to the store

POST <https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet> Try it!

BODY PARAMETERS

body Pet \*

id integer<int64> 12345

category Category

name string \* ExampleDOGGO

photoUrls string[] \* Not Applicable

tags Tag[]

status string<available...> available  
pet status in the store

RESPONSES

200

```
curl --location --request POST 'https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet' \
--header 'Accept: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
  "id": 12345,
  "category": {
    "id": 0,
    "name": ""
  },
  "name": "ExampleDOGGO",
  "photoUrls": [
    "Not Applicable"
  ],
  "tags": [
    {
      "id": 0,
      "name": ""
    }
  ],
  "status": "available"
}'
```

```
{
  "id": 12345,
  "category": {
    "id": 0,
    "name": ""
  },
  "name": "ExampleDOGGO",
  "photoUrls": [
    "Not Applicable"
  ],
  "status": "available"
}
```

- 5 Hit the **Try it!** button and check out the response area, below the sample code

Add a new pet to the store

P | 2min | 0

# Add a new pet to the store

POST  Try it!

## BODY PARAMETERS

body ▾ Pet \*

id integer<int64>	<input type="text" value="123456"/>
category ▾ Category	
name string *	<input type="text" value="ExampleDoggo"/>
photoUrls string[] *	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>
	<input type="button" value="+"/>
tags ▾ Tag[]	
status string<available..	<input type="text" value="available"/>
pet status in the store	

## RESPONSES

```
curl --location --request POST
'https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet' \
--header 'Accept: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
  "id": 123456,
  "category": {
    "id": 0,
    "name": ""
  },
  "name": "ExampleDoggo",
  "photoUrls": [
    "N/A"
  ],
  "tags": [
    {
      "id": 0,
      "name": ""
    }
  ],
  "status": "available"
}'
```

RESPONSES

200

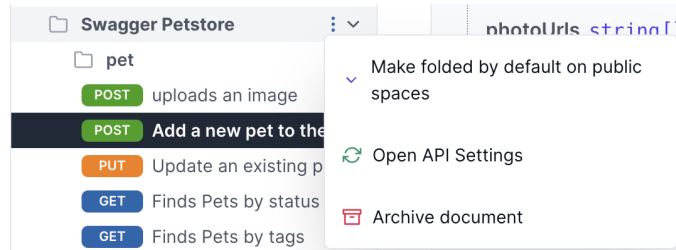
```
{
  "id": 123456,
  "category": {
    "id": 0,
    "name": ""
  },
  "name": "ExampleDoggo",
  "photoUrls": [
    "N/A"
  ],
  "status": "available"
}
```



## 8.1.2. OpenAPI Settings

The OpenAPI Settings is the place where you can configure your imported OpenAPI file.

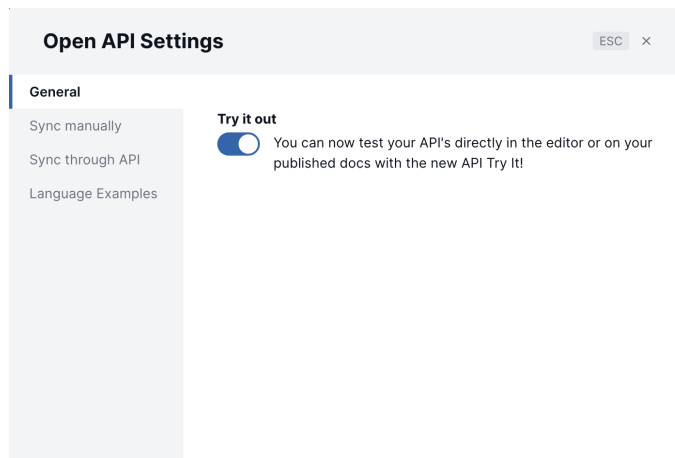
This is how to get to the settings page (click on the 3 dots near the imported OpenAPI):



### General

The General tab of the OpenAPI Settings will allow you to Enable/Disable the [API Try It!](#) feature.

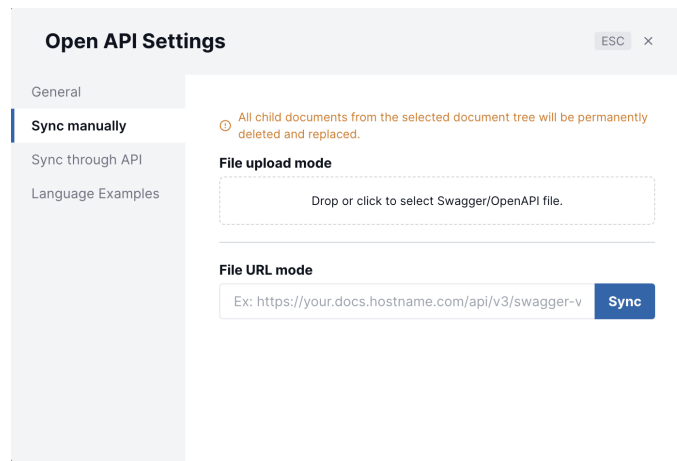
By default, this feature is **ENABLED**.



### Sync Manually

The Sync Manually tab allows you to manually update your API file.

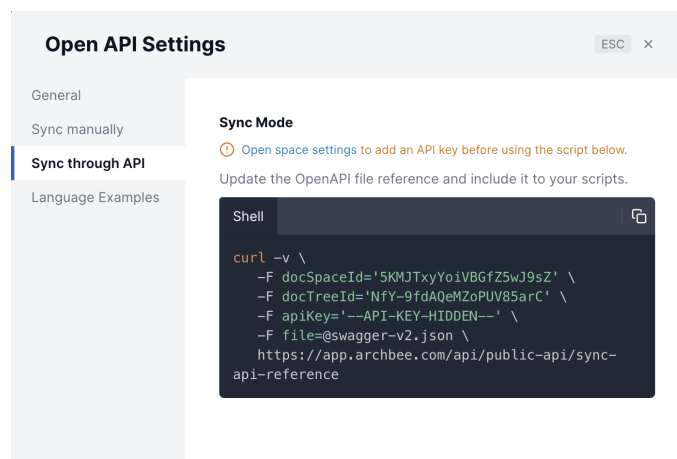
You can either add it from your local storage, or you can provide an URL to your file and Archbee will update it.



## Sync Through API

The Sync Through API allows you to use our public API to sync the OpenAPI file.

This is a powerful tool since it allows you to integrate it with your **CI/CD** and make **automatic updates** depending on your dev/deployment process.



## Language change

From the language change you can change the programming language the code sample is shown in.

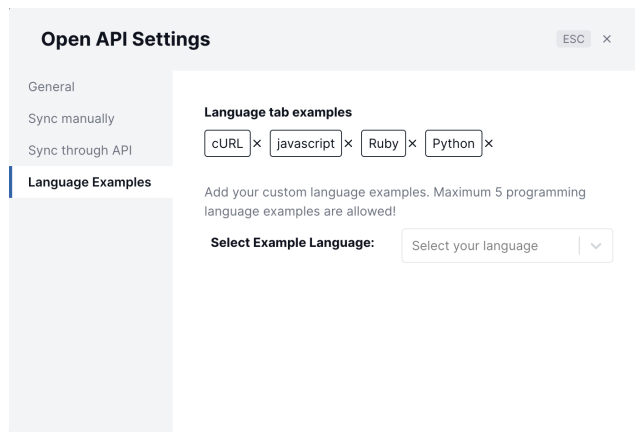
Each imported OpenAPI file has either on the right side or below a **code drawer** that contains the sample code of the API request.

By default this sample code is displayed in 4 programming languages:

1. cURL
2. JS
3. Python
4. Ruby

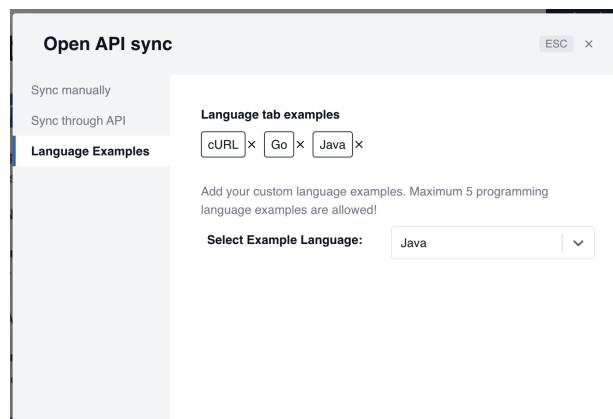
In the Language Change menu, you can update this settings and this is how:

1 Open the Language Change menu

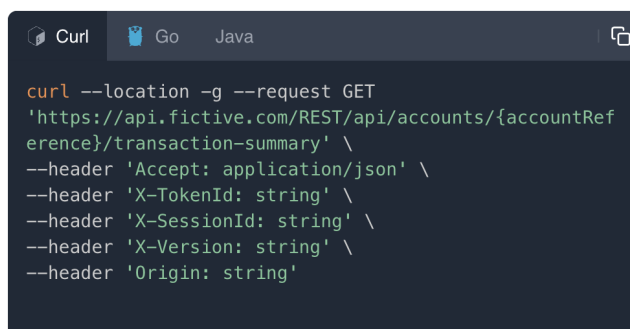


2 To Add a new language just select it from the drop-down menu

To Remove a language just click the "X" button near it



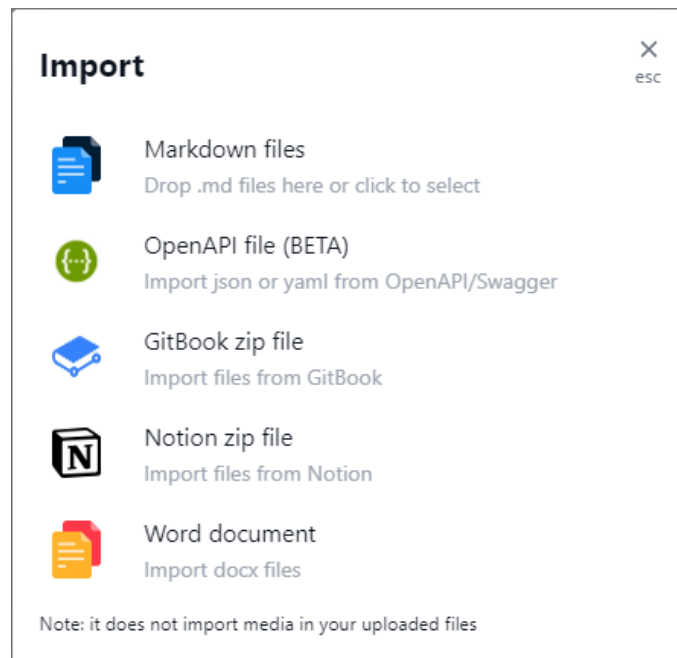
3 Close the menu and check out the updated code drawer & code samples



## 8.2. Importing documents

---

You can import Markdown Files or Microsoft Word (.docx) files to start adding content.



There are also options for importing from Notion and Gitbook, but we are working on adding similar functionality from tools like: Confluence, Quip, Slite, Google Docs, LucidChart, Draw.io, and more.

In the meantime, we can do it for you manually, just let us know when you're ready!

Contact us at [support@archbee.io](mailto:support@archbee.io) or click the chat head bottom right!

To import OpenAPI files please check [Importing OpenAPI / Swagger](#) .

If you prefer to add content from a Github repository, please check the integration with [GitHub](#)

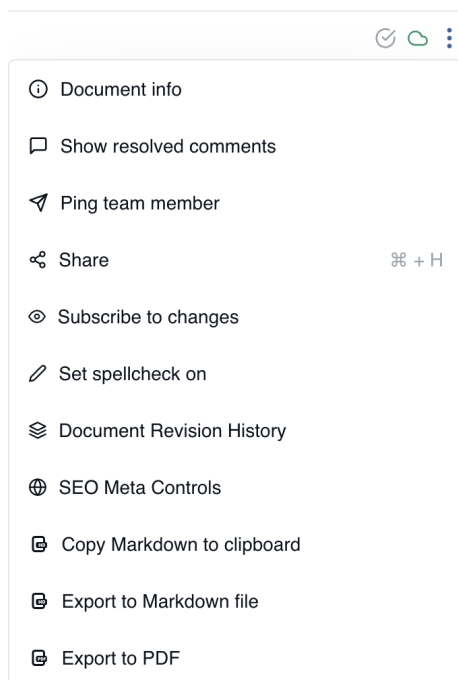
## 8.3. Exporting documents

---

### Export single document

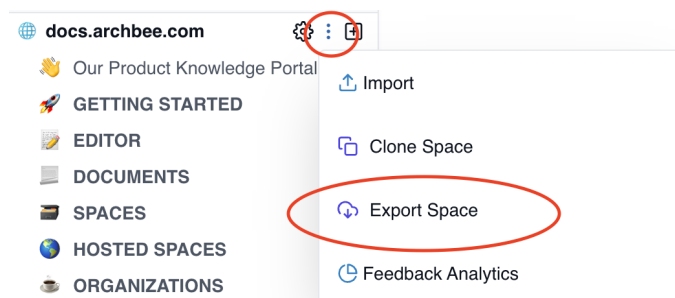
Our system allows you to export individual documents in Markdown format, or rendered PDF files.

Go to the Document Options menu and select **Export to Markdown file** or **Export to PDF** options.



### Export a Space to Markdown

Go to the space dropdown option menu, near the settings icon and select **Export Space** option.



# Export Organisation

We also allow you to export the whole Organisation's content.


Go to <https://app.archbee.io/settings/teams> and click on the download button on your workspace (only admins can do this).

You (and all admins in your workspace) will receive an email with a link to a .zip file containing everything in your workspace (content + users).

## 8.4. Export to PDF


The Export to PDF feature allows to generate a PDF for a Space or Document.

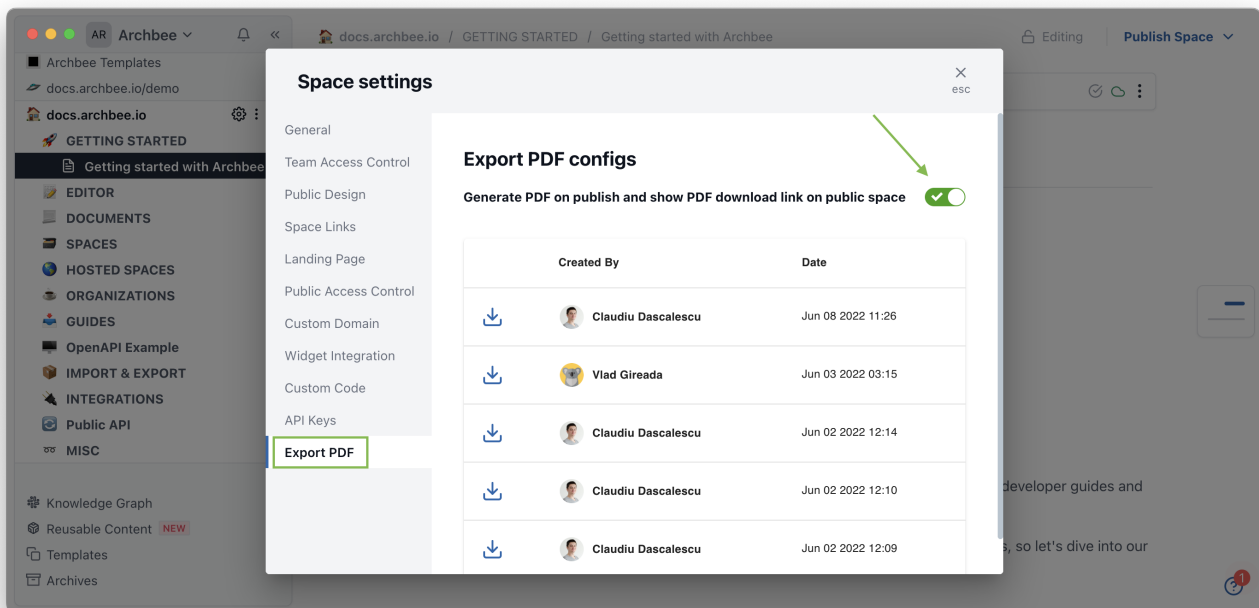
### Export a Document to PDF

To export a single Document to PDF you need to go to the Document settings - the 3 vertical dots  on the top right corner and click on Export to PDF.

This will generate a PDF with the contents of your document.

### Export a Space to PDF

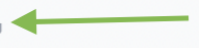
To export an entire Space as a PDF you need to go to Space settings - the icon gear  - find the Export PDF tab and toggle it on.



Export PDF toggle

Now, each time you publish a Space, a PDF will be generated with the contents of the documents in that Space.

If you want to see the PDF export for this Space, you can find the download button on the top navigation bar highlighted below.





# 9. INTEGRATIONS

## 9.1. Archbee integrations: enhance your team's workflow

---

Archbee offers a wide range of integrations that connect our powerful documentation platform with your favorite tools and services. We aim to help you create a seamless workflow, improve collaboration, and boost your team's productivity.

By integrating Archbee with your existing tools, you can create a more streamlined and efficient workspace. With Archbee integrations, you can:

- **Optimize communication:** Connect Archbee with communication platforms like Slack, ensuring your team stays updated with the latest documentation changes and discussions.
- **Streamline project management:** Integrate Archbee with project management tools like Jira and Trello, enabling your team to track progress and manage tasks effectively.
- **Enhance design collaboration:** Work closely with designers by integrating Archbee with Figma and Lucidchart, making sharing and discussing design assets easier.
- **Automate workflows:** Use Archbee with automation tools like Zapier to create powerful, customized workflows that save time and reduce manual effort.
- and many others. Check the full list of integrations [here](#).

As you explore Archbee's integrations, you'll find step-by-step instructions, best practices, and examples to help you successfully connect and use each integration.

Get started by browsing our integration guides and learn how to supercharge your Archbee experience today!



Read more about setting up [GitHub](#) integration



Read more about setting up [Zapier](#) integration



Read more about setting up [Intercom](#) integration



Read more about [Zendesk Federated Search](#)



Read more about [Integration to Slack](#) integration.

All Basic Media Developer [Embed](#) Content snippets

**iframe/HTML embed**

Shortcut: type (iframe) or (html)

- Loom
- Airtable
- Figma
- GitHub Gist

Read more about [Embed Examples](#)

## 9.2. GitHub

---

An alternative to using the modern block-based Archbee editor with inline comments and markdown shortcuts is to write the content in GitHub and sync it with Archbee.

For people that use git as a versioning system and write the content of the doc in Github, you can set it up when you add a new Space with the GitHub integration.

Here's an example of how to set up (and configure) your Git repo so that we can fetch the content in there and set it up nicely into our software:

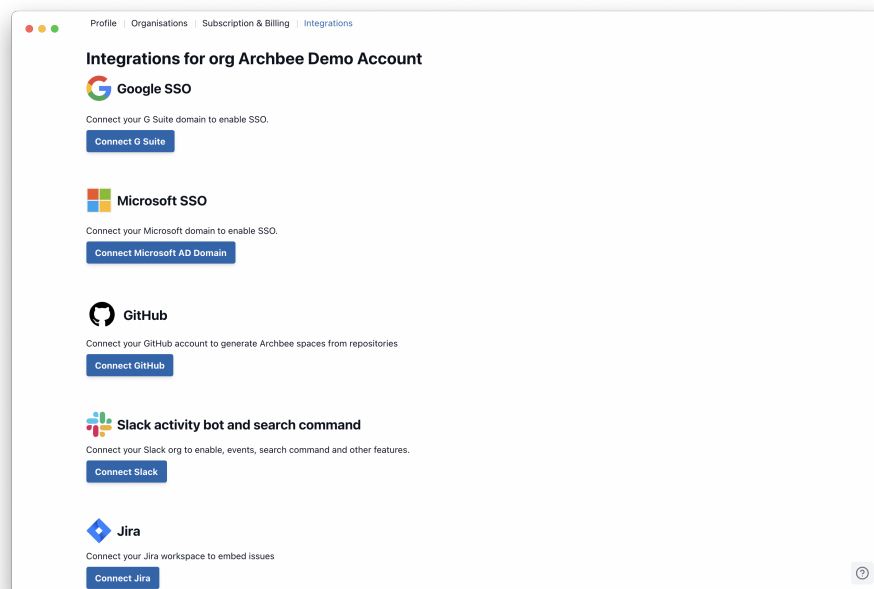
<https://github.com/dragosbulugean/slate>

Please notice the config .yaml file here if you want to configure the folder where the markdown content will be rendered from (or a summary document tree hierarchy):

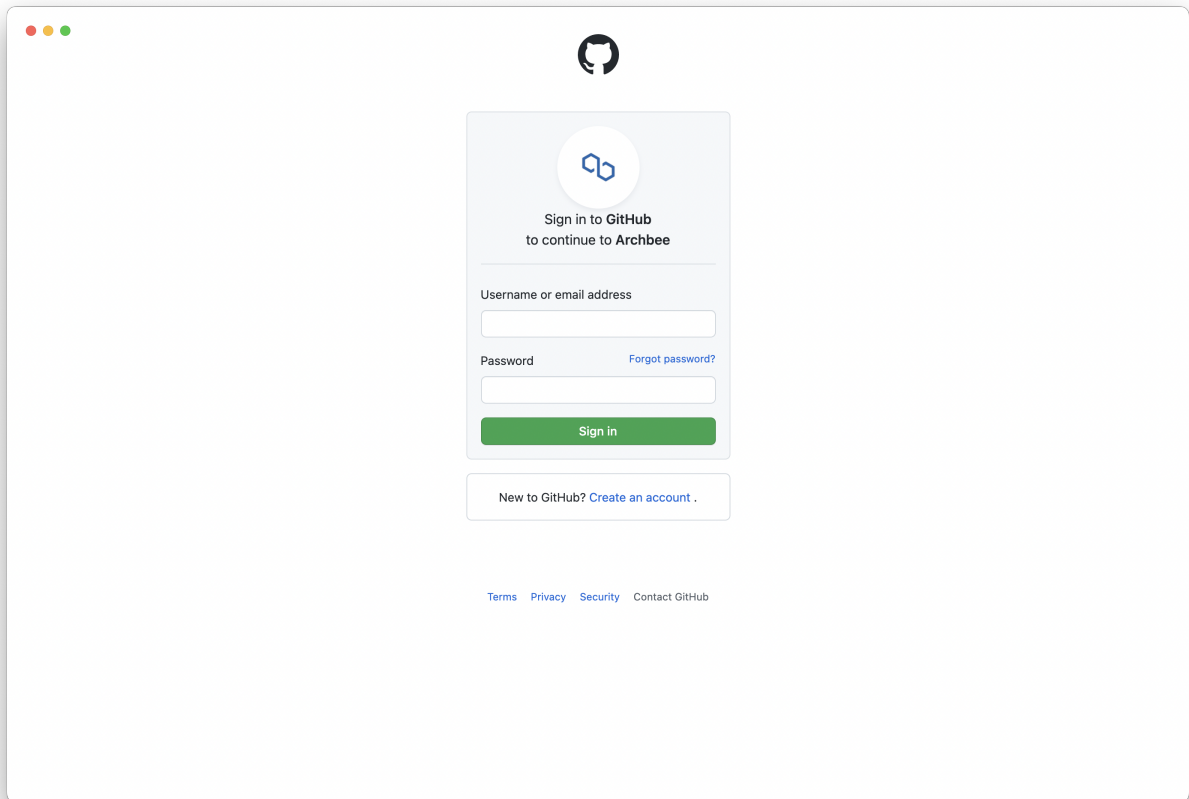
<https://github.com/dragosbulugean/slate/blob/master/.archbee.yaml>

## How to add the GitHub integration

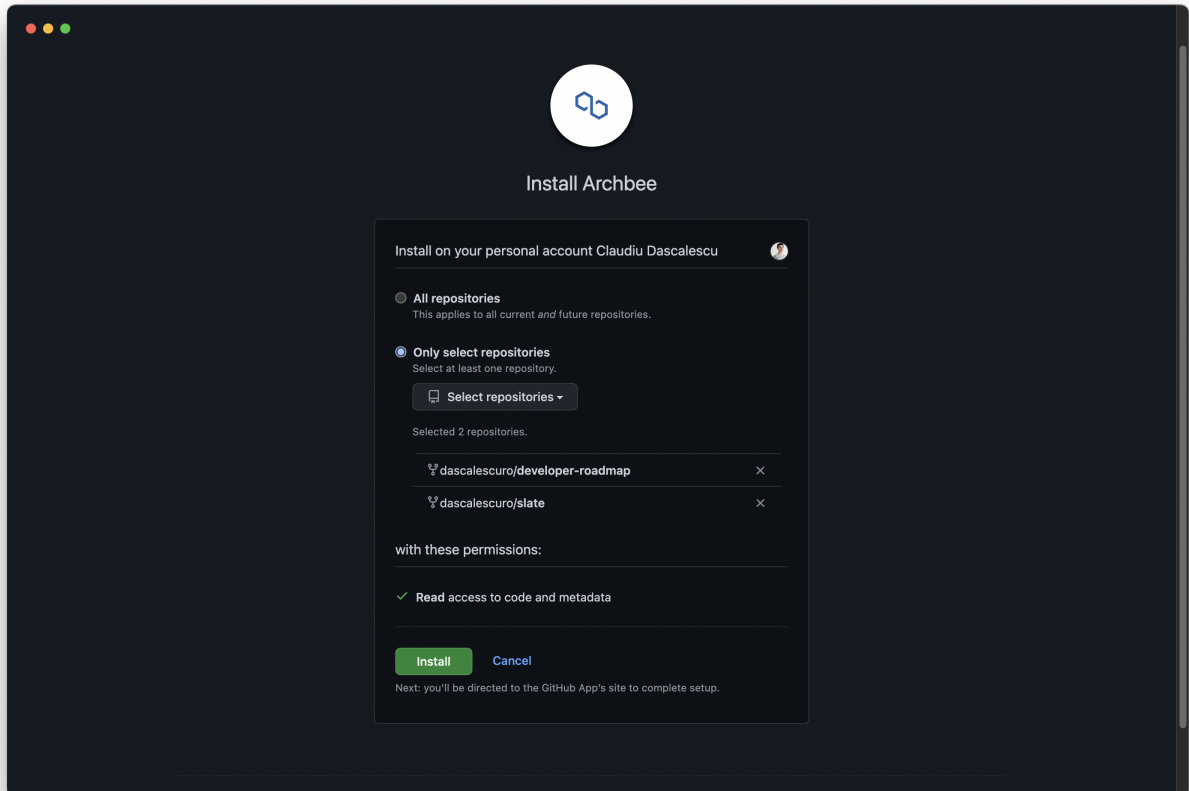
1. Go to the [Integrations page](#) in your Archbee account.



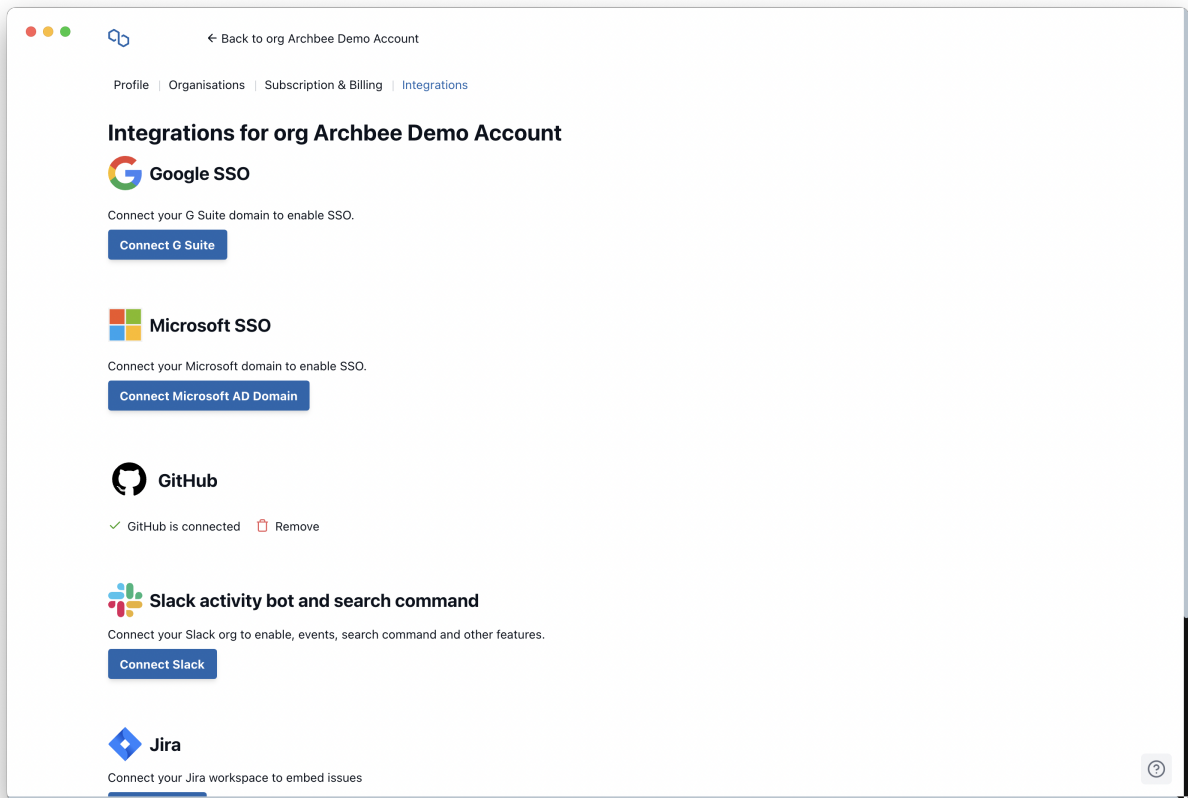
2. Click on the [Connect GitHub](#) button to open the login page with GitHub to authorize Archbee.



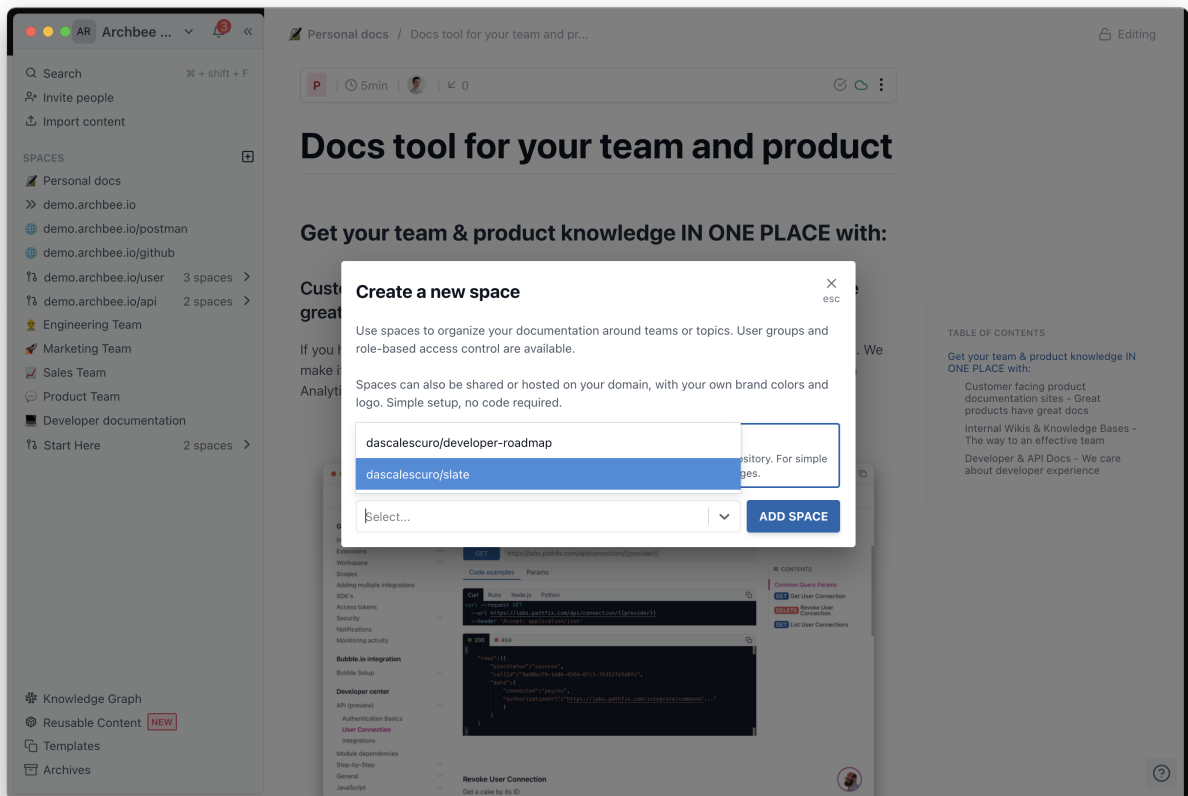
3. Select what you want to sync: All repositories / Only select repositories. Click install.



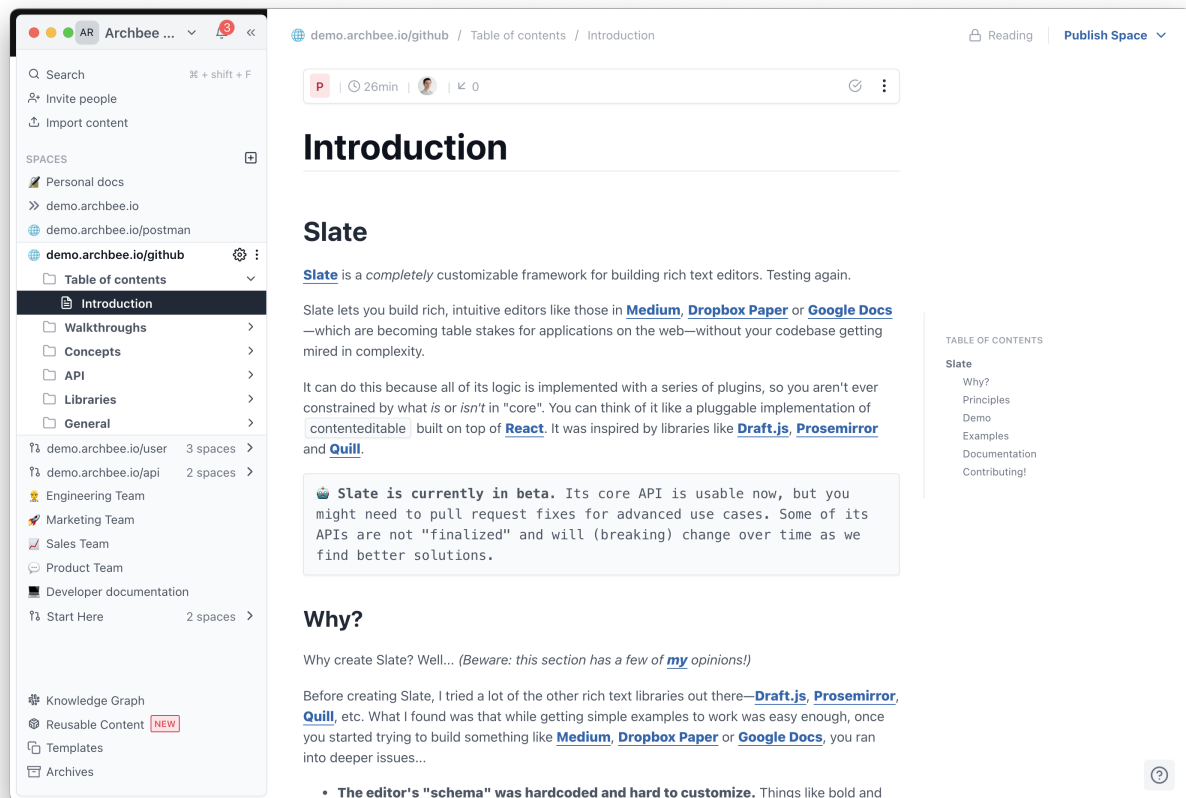
4. After the setup is done, you will be redirected to the Integrations page and you should see `GitHub is connected`.



5. Now when you create a new Space, you have the option to select a repository from the Write in GitHub option.



6. After you click Add Space, the content from the selected GitHub repository should be synced.



## Next steps:

1. See how to [Setup the repository](#)
2. Auto sync your [Custom Code](#) from GitHub to Space Settings/Custom Code
3. Add [Code snippets](#) to your GitHub documentation and sync them with Archbee
4. Markdown syntax for Archbee blocks [Editor Markdown Shortcuts](#)

## 9.2.1. Setup the repository

---

### How to setup the repository

Here's the link to the example repo: <https://github.com/dragosbulugean/slate>

If Archbee finds a `.archbee.yaml` file in the root of the repo like this one <https://github.com/dragosbulugean/slate/blob/master/.archbee.yaml>, then we use that to organize the content, or if we don't, we just set some defaults.

### Create a `.yaml` file

Create a `.archbee.yaml` file with the following variable structure. The file must be located at the root of your repository.

- `root: ./docs` property defines where's the directory containing the docs (can be replaced with `docsPath: ./docs` )
- `structure:`
  - `summary: summary.md` reconstructs the document tree in the left navigation panel in Archbee. If there is none, we consider the folders to be the categories and mimic the file structure inside.
  - `readme: Introduction.md` We currently use it for the root of the collection when you publish it. For example, you can use this file if you want something at the bare domain or subdomain (without any pathing).
  - `assets: assets` the assets folder is relative to docsPath. Archbee will upload all files found from that folder.
- `shadowDocs` define the code files/folders to be included as Shadow Docs
- `publishSpace` boolean, set `true` to publish the space to production portal after each commit

Example of an `archbee.yaml` config file:

archbee.yaml



```
root: doc-api
structure:
  summary: summary.md
  assets: assets
publishSpace: true
headerIncludes: |
  <script>
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
  </script>
```

Example of an `archbee.json` config file:

archbee.json



```
{
  "root": "docfolderwithsummary",
  "structure": {
    "summary": "summary.md",
    "assets": ".archbee/assets"
  },
  "customJS": "",
  "customCSS": "* \n { font-family: \"Comic Sans MS\", cursive, sans-s",
  "footerTemplate": "",
  "headerIncludes": ""
}
```

## Create a summary.md file

The `summary.md` reconstructs the document tree in the left navigation panel in Archbee. It is recommended to have a summary, as it can help you organise your content nicely. See an example of a `summary.md` below:



- [Introduction](1.md)

## ## Table of contents

- [Init](init.md)
- [Configure App](config.md)
- [Config Database](config-database.md)
- [Config Redis](config-redis.md)
- [Config Elastic Search](config-es.md)
- [Swagger](swagger-v2.json)

## Using Markdown syntax with GitHub

Some of the blocks Archbee's editor support can be rendered if you are using specific syntax.

Check the [Editor Markdown Shortcuts](#) to use the shortcuts.

## 9.2.2. Code Base as Shadow Docs

---

### What is Code Base as Shadow Docs

When you sync a GitHub Repo to an Archbee Space, you will have the possibility of importing your Code Base into that Space as Shadow Docs(see more about Shadow Docs [here](#))

This means that our **AI system** will index all the Code you configured to be synched and will train the **Ask AI assistant** with the provided code base.

Every document that is added to the Shadow Docs folder will **not be visible** on your published portal, neither for your customers or for your internal users. The code provided via Shadow Docs will just be there to train your AI and be able to answer questions about your code for your users.

### How can you use it?

Here are 2 of the most common use cases:

1. Sync your app code base to an Archbee Space. Publish an internal(protected, not public) portal for your tech& non-tech teams. This portal, powered by our AI, will now be able to answer questions and even suggest how to perform different improvements, integrations, optimizations, etc. based on your code-base.
2. Sync your app code base to an Archbee Space. Publish a public portal for your users. Here your users will be able to get direct answers on how to use your App, APIs, SDK, Libraries, etc

### How to configure:

- 1 First you need to configure the GitHub integration [as explained here](#).

Then you need to [setup the repository](#)

- 2 In the archbee.yaml file you need to configure the `shadowDocs` parameter with the path of your code base that you want to sync with Archbee.

archbee.yaml



```
# This will include all code files from your repo
shadowDocs:
  - "*" 
```

archbee.yaml



```
# This will include only the index.ts code file
shadowDocs:
  - "init/index.ts"

# To also include documentation files from docs folder
root: docs
```

### 3 This is how it will look after import

The screenshot displays a code editor interface. On the left, a sidebar shows a file tree with 'GitHub Repo Sync' and 'Shadow Docs' folders. The main editor area shows the file name 'init/index.ts' and a code editor with a JavaScript snippet: '//this is an example of imported code in Shadow Docs let message: string = "Hello, World!"; console.log(message);'.

### 4 Make sure you have your **AI Addon** enabled in Organisation Settings

#### Sum-up:

1. All code files sync through Shadow Docs will not be made public at any time
2. The whole purpose is to provide context to our AI so it can answer technical questions and make technical suggestions to your internal or public users

## 9.2.3. Custom code

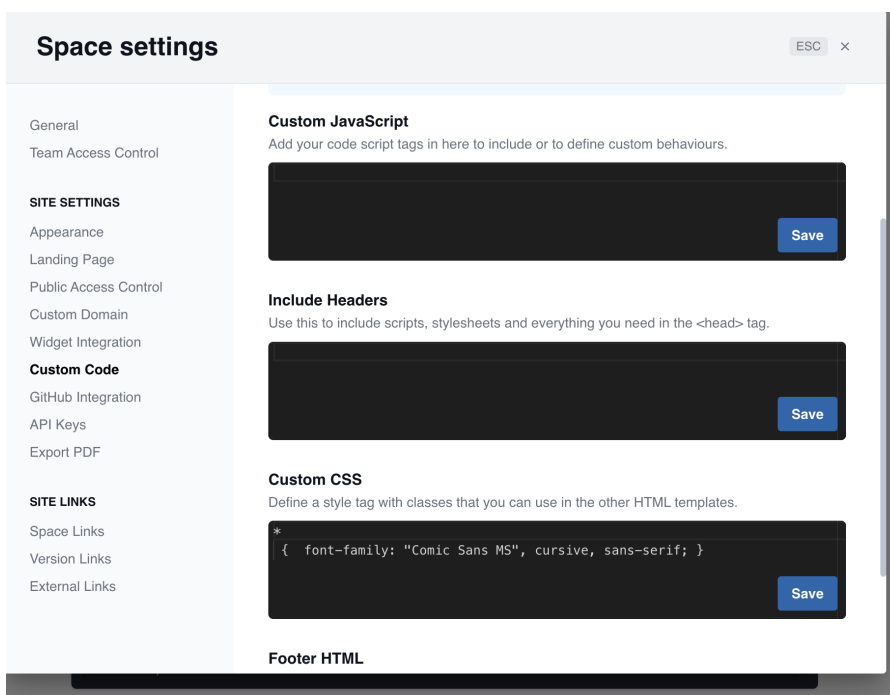
Integrating with GitHub will allow users to sync the **Custom Code** : **Custom CSS**, `customJS` , `footerTemplate` , `headerTemplate` , directly from the GitHub repository. These variables can be raw text or link to a file from `root` folder.

You just need to define an `archbee.json` file in your repo and add your custom code or custom CSS, like in this example:

```
archbee.json  summary.md  custom.js  [Copy]
```

```
{
  "root": "docfolderwithsummary",
  "structure": {
    "summary": "summary.md",
    "assets": ".archbee/assets"
  },
  "customJS": "custom.js",
  "customCSS": "* \n { font-family: \"Comic Sans MS\", cursive, sans-s
  \"footerTemplate\": \"\",
  \"headerIncludes\": \"\"
}
```

If the code is pushed to Github, Archbee will read the configuration from the `archbee.json` file and will automatically update the Space Settings/Custom Code section with your new code.





## 9.2.4. Code snippets

You can add code snippets in your GitHub repo, by configuring them in the `config.md` file.

The `config.md` file should be in the same folder as `summary.md`

Below is an example of a `config.md` file:

```
config.md  Text  Curl  [Copy]
```

```
## use a file relative to docsPath folder
::use{file="swagger-v2.json#L2"}

## relative path to repo structure
::use{file="/app/package.json#L1-L5"}

## relative path to docsPath folder
::use{file="../app/package.json#L1-L5"}

## one single line
::use{file="../app/package.json#L5"}

## specify syntax, from and to parameters explicitly
::use{file="swagger-v2.json" from="L6" to="L10" syntax="javascript"}
```

### Example

Assuming that you have the bellow `package.json` file(from the above example)

```
5     "main": "src/main.js",
6     > Debug
7     "scripts": {
8       "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1",
9       "runall": "mocha -u tdd ./*test.js",
10      "start": "src/main.js"
11    },
12    "author": "",
13    "license": "ISC",
14    "dependencies": {
15      "axios": "^0.21.1",
16      "chai": "^4.3.4",
17      "crypto-js": "^4.0.0",
18      "delay": "^5.0.0",
```

And you have the below `config.md` :

config.md



**## specify syntax, from and to parameters explicitly**

```
::use{file="swagger-v2.json" from="90" to="127" syntax="javascript"}
```

After you import, you will see this in the Archbee doc:

JS JS

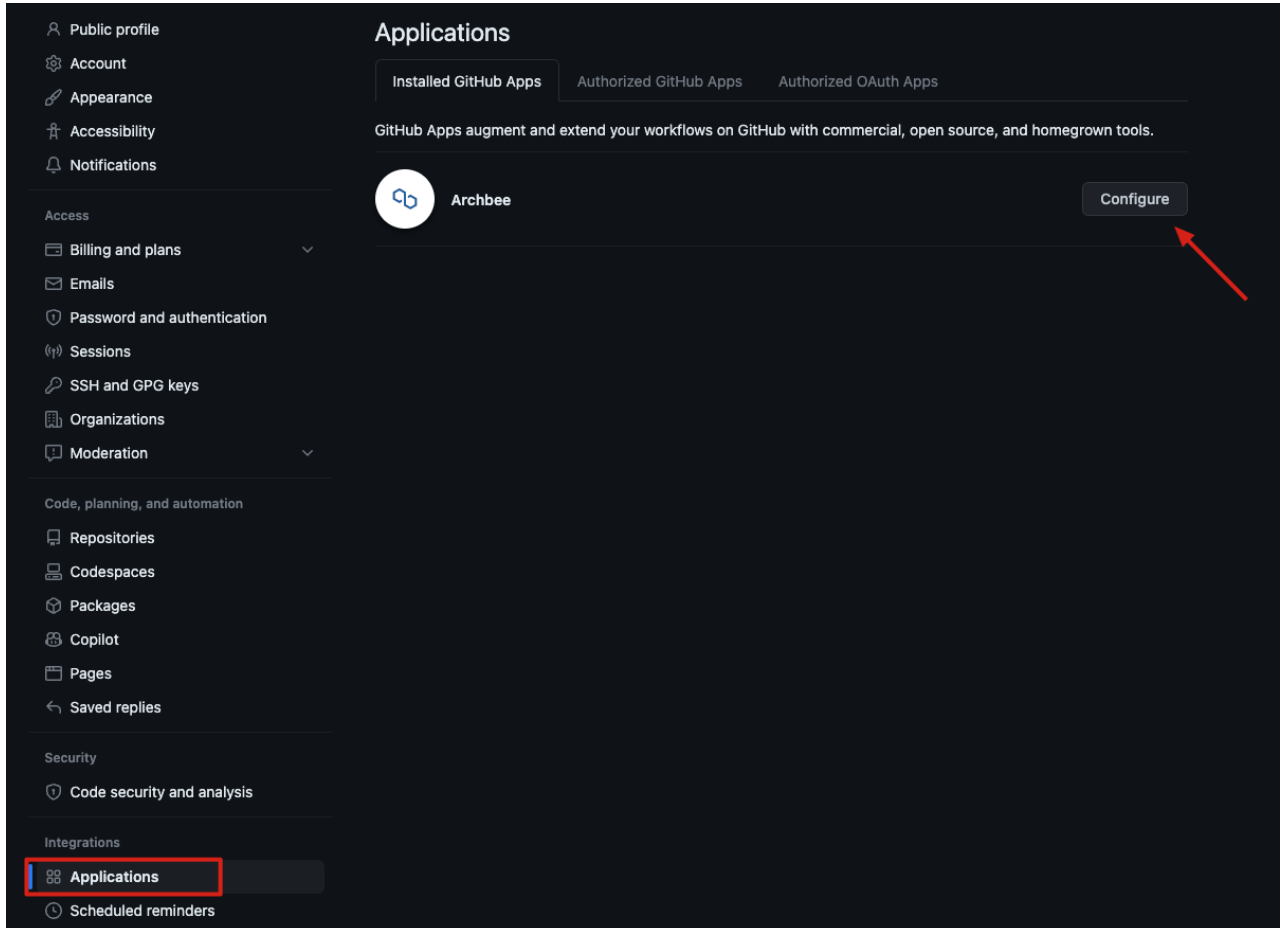


```
"post": {
  "tags": ["pet"],
  "summary": "Add a new pet to the store",
  "description": "",
  "operationId": "addPet",
  "consumes": ["application/json", "application/xml"],
  "produces": ["application/json", "application/xml"],
  "parameters": [
    {
      "in": "body",
      "name": "body",
      "description": "Pet object that needs to be added to the s",
      "required": true,
      "schema": {
        "$ref": "#/definitions/Pet"
      }
    }
  ],
  "responses": {
    "200": {
      "description": "Success!"
    },
    "405": {
      "description": "Invalid input"
    }
  },
  "security": [
    {
      "api_key": []
    },
    {
      "petstore_auth": ["write:pets", "read:pets"]
    }
  ]
},
```

## 9.2.5. Adding multiple repositories

- 1 Go to the [Github](#) account connected with Archbee and go to the Settings page.


On the left sidebar, search for **Applications**.



- 2 Click on Configure and on the new page provide access to

1. All repositories (this means that you can select any repo from your Archbee account).
2. Only select repositories (select any new repository you want to sync with Archbee).
3. Click Save



 **Archbee**  
🕒 Installed 6 months ago    👤 Developed by Archbee    🌐 <https://www.archbee.com>

---

Product documentation platform

## Permissions

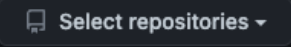
✓ Read access to code and metadata

---





## Repository access

1  **All repositories**  
This applies to all current *and* future repositories owned by the resource owner.  
Also includes public repositories (read-only).

2  **Only select repositories**  
Select at least one repository.  
Also includes public repositories (read-only).

 Select repositories ▾

Selected 7 repositories.

 <b>dascalescuro/slate</b>	×
 <b>dascalescuro/beautiful-docs</b>	×
 <b>dascalescuro/awesome-cheatsheets</b>	×
 <b>dascalescuro/developer-roadmap</b>	×

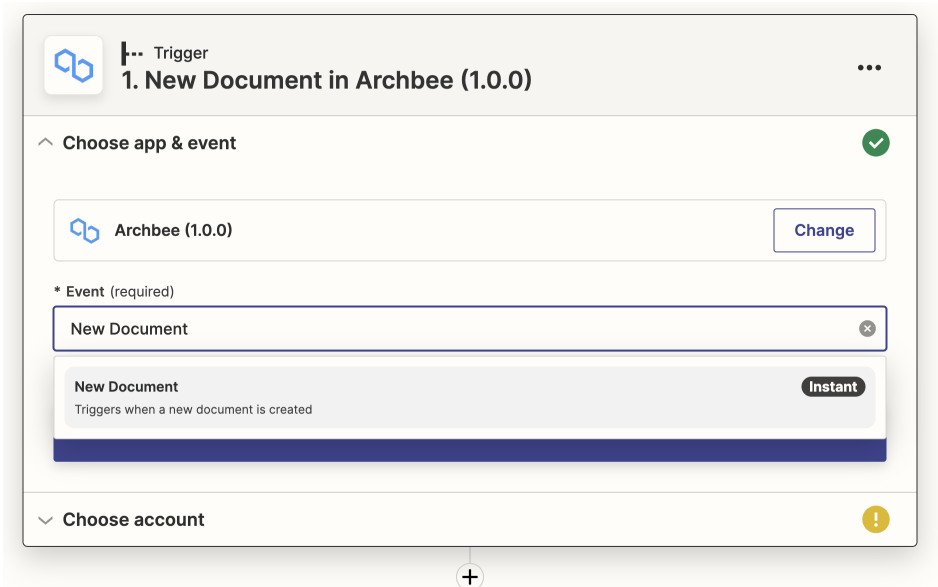
3

3 Go back to your Archbee account.

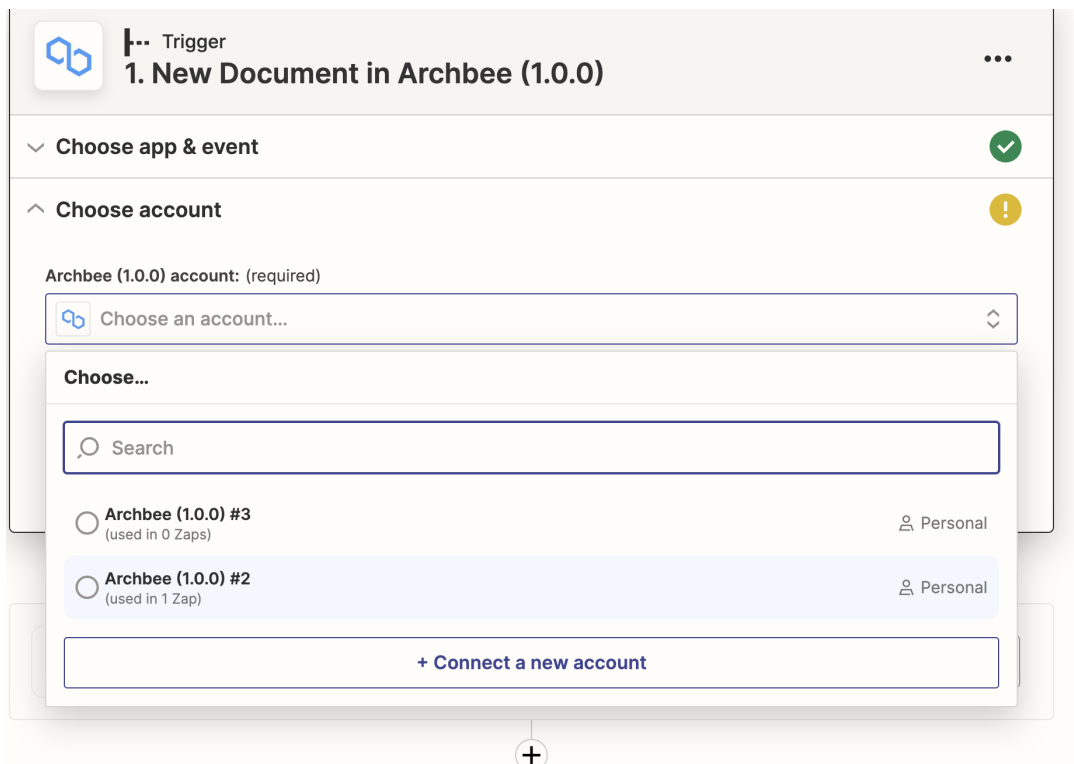
Create a new Space → Write in Github and select the newly added repositories.

## 9.3. Zapier

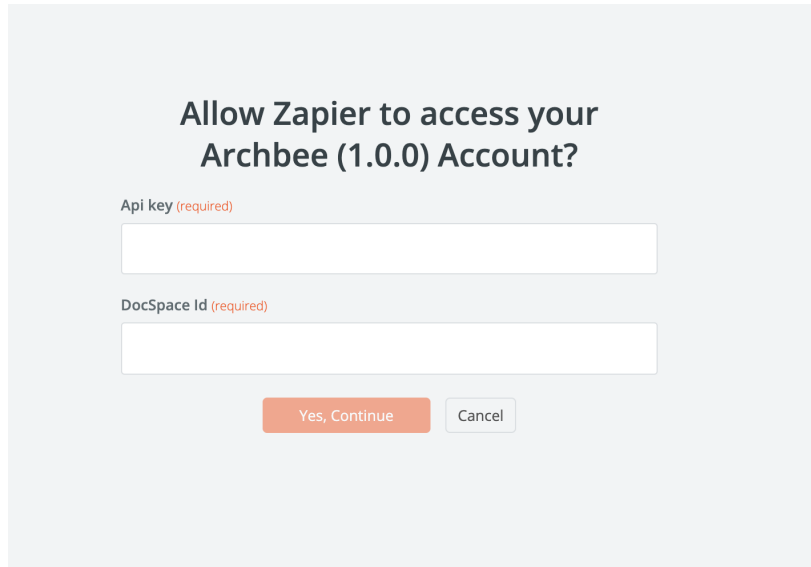
### Create a new Archbee Zap and select an event



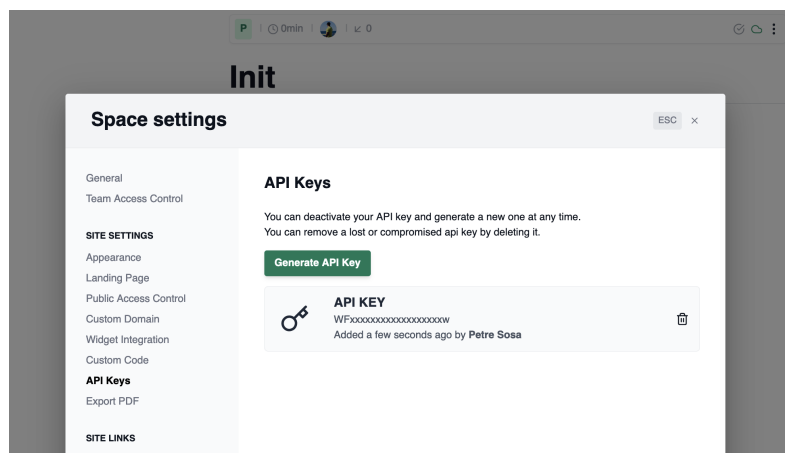
### Click "Connect a new account" or select an existing account



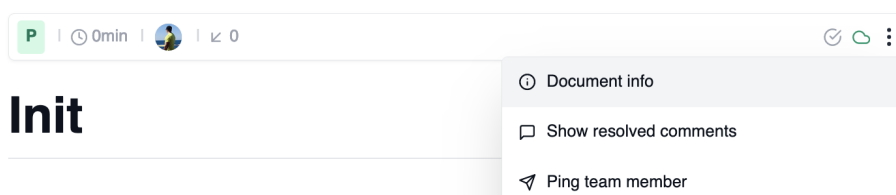
Zapier will open a pop-up where you will need to add `apiKey` and `docSpaceId`

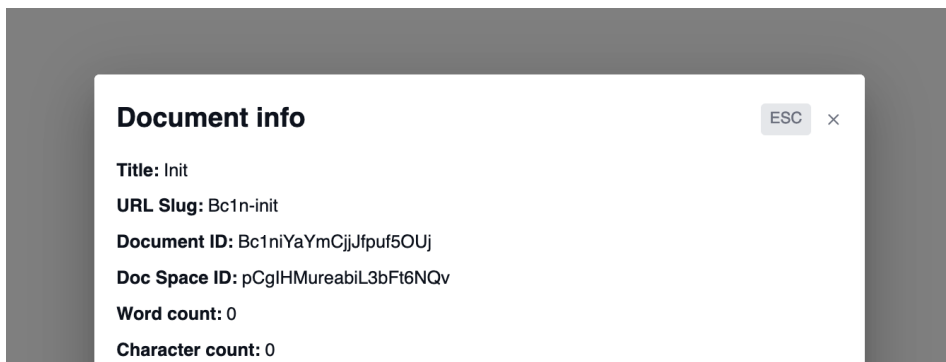


To get an `apiKey`, you need to go to Archbee, select your docSpace, click settings, select api keys tab and click **Generate api key**.

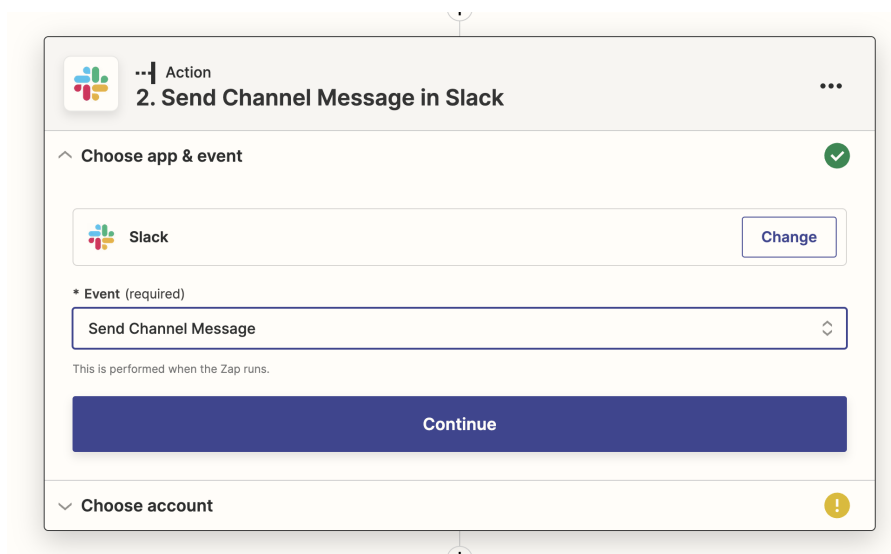


To get a `docSpaceId` you can go to document info and copy doc space id





Now you can go back to zapier, to Archbee Zap and add a Zap action, in this example I will use Slack, to send a channel message.



Now click and select Archbee doc fields what you would like to add to your slack message notification

\* Channel (required)

slack-integration-1



If you can't find your channel in the list, make sure you are in that channel and Load More or enter its ID as a Custom... [more](#)

\* Message Text (required)

New document triggered

1. Title: tttt noice

1. ID: LILthLBDCRuk8d6810SJv

Insert Data ...



Search all available fields

1. New Document in Archbee (1.0.0)

1. Title tttt noice

1. Created By User First Name Petre

1. Created By User Last Name Sosa

Show all options

Now each time a document is added in Archbee, I will receive a Slack notification from Zapier in the selected Slack channel. One last step, in your case, do not forget to publish the Archbee Zap.

Close



Ready to publish your Zap?

Publish





**Zapier** APP 2:14 PM

New document triggered LrJJcYZ4rZge7HlbcSwuo tttt noice (cloned)

Sent via [zapier.com/app/editor/181159602#slack](https://zapier.com/app/editor/181159602#slack)



**Zapier** APP 2:31 PM

New document triggered HDDxCxAgKyvxPL31Y0uX7

Sent via [zapier.com/app/editor/181159602#slack](https://zapier.com/app/editor/181159602#slack)



**Zapier** APP 2:50 PM

## 9.4. Intercom

---

Archbee offers an Intercom integration. With the Intercom integration, you are able to search your public docs published with Archbee directly from an Intercom widget.

In a nutshell, any Intercom user that interacts with customers will have the ability to quickly search through the Archbee public doc portal/knowledge base and send a relevant article to your customer in just a few clicks.

### How it works

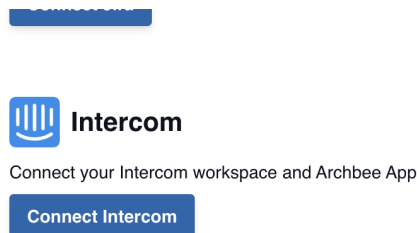
First, you need to integrate Intercom with Archbee (see [below](#) how to do it)

After the successful integration and configuration, the Archbee app will allow you to:

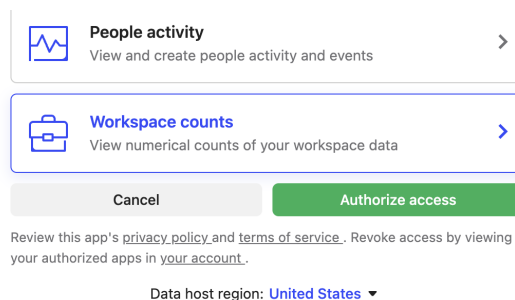
1. Search the content of your published Archbee docs portal/knowledge base and send your customer an article directly inside the Intercom chat
2. Send your customer a Search box so he can search topics of interests from your Archbee docs portal/knowledge base directly inside the Intercom chat

### How to configure Intercom integration

- 1 Go to the [Integrations](#) page and click the Connect Intercom button



- 2 Authorise access for Archbee - Intercom integration

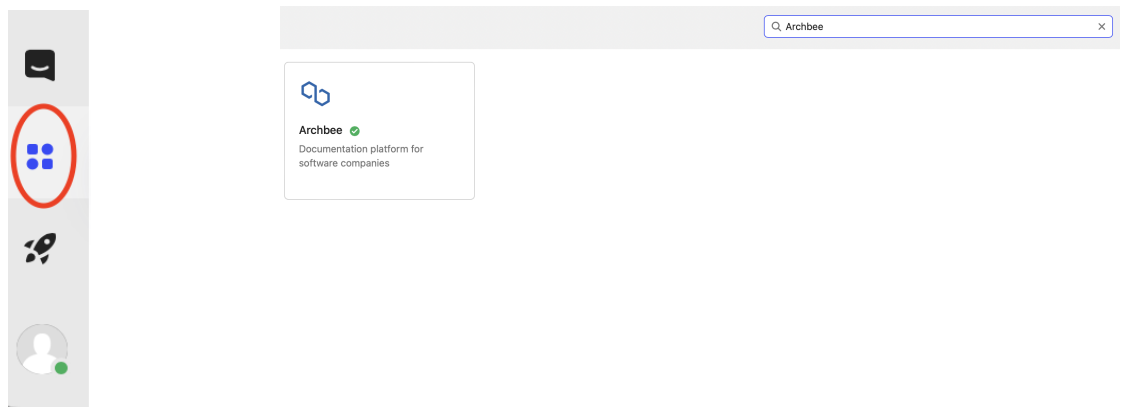


And if everything goes OK, you should see in the **integrations** page that Intercom is connected



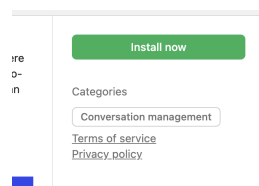
✓ Intercom is connected Remove

3 Go to Intercom App Store and search for Archbee App



Check if the Archbee App is already installed (it should be installed by default after step 1 and step 2):

1. Click the Archbee app
2. A popup will open with Archbee app details - check on the lower right side for the Install/Uninstall button



4 Now that you have the Archbee Search app installed, there are 2 ways to access it from your Intercom **Inbox** view

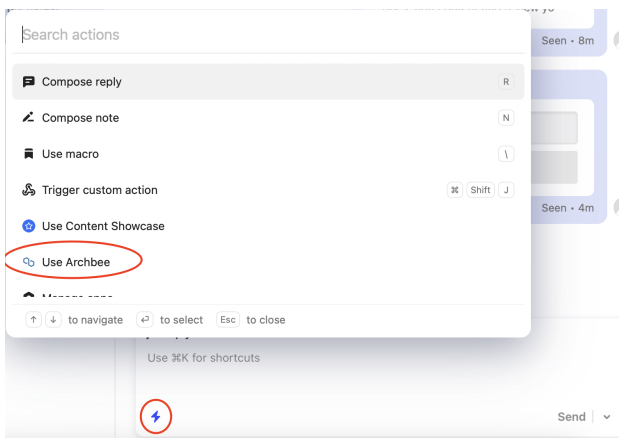
#### Archbee from the chat bar

1. Open **Shortcuts** menu and select **Use Archbee** from the list

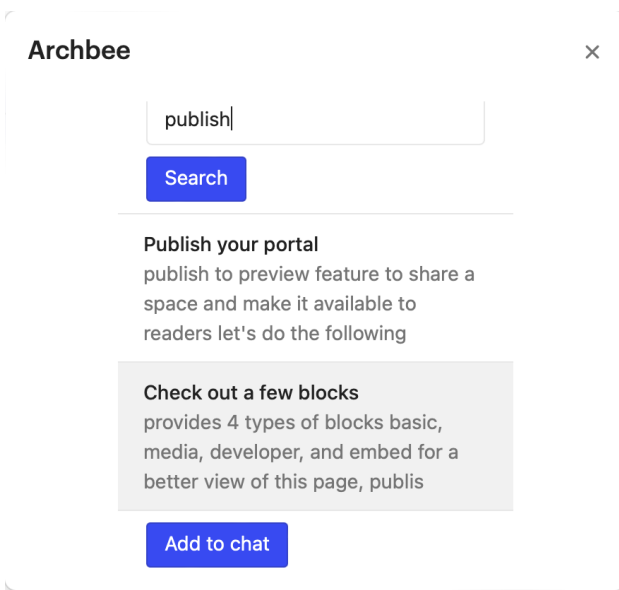
#### Access Archbee from the right panel

1. Open **Edit Apps** on the bottom right and **PIN** Archbee to your bar

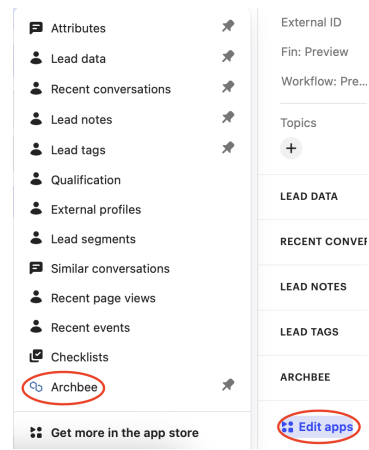




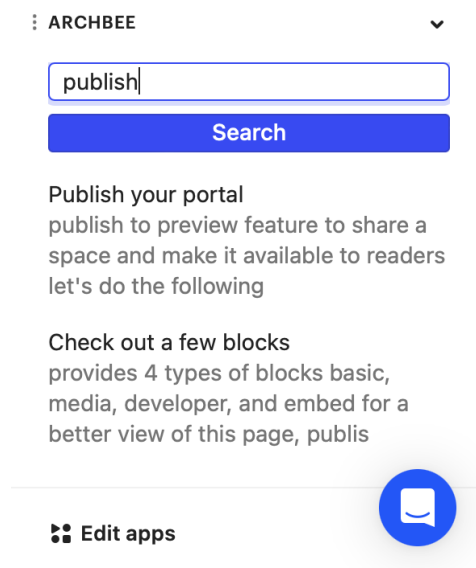
2. Search by keywords and share the results with your customer by clicking the **Add to Chat** button



3. Click on any of the results to open them in a new tab and verify before you send

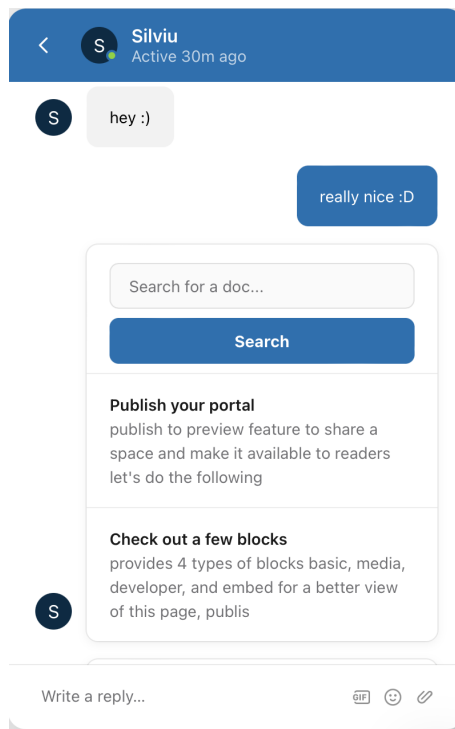


2. Open the newly added Archbee App, type your keywords and hit Search button

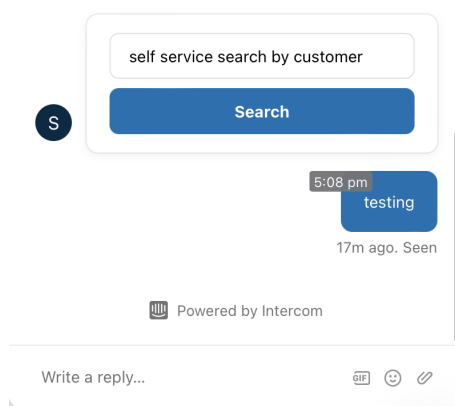


3. Click on any of the results to open them in a new tab and verify before you send

5 This is how the articles you send will look like to your customer



- 6 With the Archbee Search App you can also send blank search boxes and the user can search by himself directly in the Intercom app

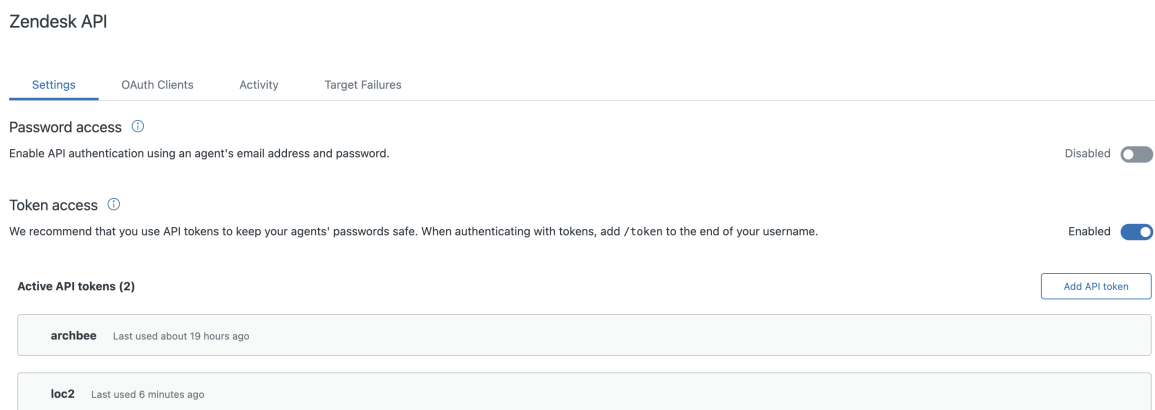


## 9.5. Zendesk Federated Search

### 1. Create an API key for Archbee Integration

Go to your Zendesk admin control panel

<https://{zendeskSubdomain}.zendesk.com/admin/apps-integrations/targets/targets> and add an API key for Zendesk - Archbee integration.



Zendesk API key - Archbee integration

### 2. Archbee Zendesk integration

Go to your Archbee Account > **Integrations** <https://app.archbee.com/settings/team-integrations>

Scroll to Zendesk Integration and fill the form.

Subdomain *	<input type="text" value="zendesk123"/>	<input type="button" value="Set"/>
<small>Zendesk subdomain can be taken from Ex: https://{subdomain}.zendesk.com/...</small>		
Email *	<input type="text" value="your.email@company.com"/>	<input type="button" value="Set"/>
<small>Zendesk login email</small>		
Zendesk Api Token *	<input type="text" value="someapikey"/>	<input type="button" value="Set"/>
<small>Zendesk api token can be taken from zendesk settings</small>		

### Test configuration

Test zendesk configuration

## Archbee Zendesk Integration

# 3. Sync Archbee Space with Zendesk

Go to a space that is or will published and activate Zendesk sync.

## Space settings

ESC ×

- General
- Team Access Control
- SITE SETTINGS**
- Appearance
- Landing Page
- Public Access Control
- Custom Domain
- Widget Integration
- Custom Code
- Zendesk Integration Sync**
- API Keys
- Export PDF

### Zendesk Integration [? see how it works](#)

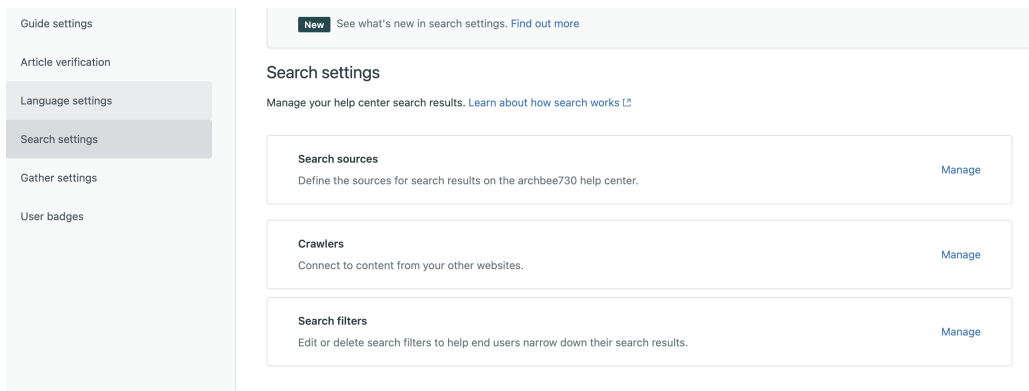
Federated search sync:

After publish, documents will be synced with zendesk federated search.

After space publish, go [Zendesk Help](#)

Center `https://{zendeskSubdomain}.zendesk.com/hc/admin/general_settings` and

activate Search Settings:



Click **Manage** from Search Sources

## Search sources

Add search sources

Define the sources for search results on the archbee730 help center. You can include content from other help centers and from your external websites by selecting them as search sources. [Learn about how search works](#)

Name	Description	Content records
Archbee	Help Center	5
↳ Community		5

Click **Add Search Sources**

## Manage search sources



Select the sources for search results on the archbee730 help center. You can include content from other help centers and from your external websites.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Name ↕	Description ↕	Content records
<input type="checkbox"/> Archbee 🔒	Help Center	5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ↩		5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archbee Docs Main	External content	17

3 selected

Cancel

Save

And activate your **Archbee Docs External content**.

If an Archbee Space Zend Federated Sync Status is disabled, after space publish, Archbee will automatically unpublish Zendesk Source.

## 4. Using Zendesk Help Center Search

And now you can go to your Zendesk HelpCenter Domain and use zend desk Search:

```
https://{zendeskSubdomain}.zendesk.com/hc/en_us
```

Type

All types (10)

document (10)

10 results for "pet"

[Deletes a pet](#)

Archbee Docs Main

Yesterday at 17:34

--location -g --request DELETE 'https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/{petId}' \|--header 'Accept: application/json' \|--header

[Update an existing pet](#)

Archbee Docs Main

Yesterday at 17:34

--location --request PUT 'https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet' \|--header 'Accept: application/json' \|--data-raw '{

[Finds Pets by status](#)

Archbee Docs Main

Yesterday at 17:34

--location --request GET 'https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/findByStatus?status=array' \|--header 'Accept: application/json'

[Finds Pets by tags](#)

Archbee Docs Main

Yesterday at 17:34

--location --request GET 'https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/findByTags?tags=array' \|--header 'Accept: application/json'

## 9.6. Embed Examples

---

### Enhance Your Documentation with Rich Content

Archbee offers a powerful suite of embed integrations that allow you to seamlessly incorporate content from various tools and platforms directly into your documents.

These integrations enable you to create richer, more dynamic documentation that enhances collaboration and communication within your team.

### How Embed Integrations Work

Embed integrations work by allowing you to insert content from external tools directly into your Archbee documents. To use an embed integration, you simply need to paste the embed link or code provided by the external tool into your Archbee document. Archbee will then automatically display the content within the document, making it easily accessible and interactive for your team members.

### Embed Integrations

Here are some popular software tools that you can embed into your Archbee documents:

- **Airtable**: Embed interactive spreadsheets and databases from Airtable to help your team collaborate on data and manage projects more effectively.
- **Loom**: Incorporate video messages or tutorials created with Loom to enhance your documentation with visual content.
- **Figma**: Embed Figma design assets, such as wireframes and prototypes, to facilitate design collaboration and feedback.
- **Miro**: Integrate Miro whiteboards and diagrams for brainstorming, planning, and visualizing complex ideas.
- **Typeform**: Embed interactive surveys and data collection tools from Typeform to gather insights and feedback from your team or customers.
- **Trello**: Integrate Trello boards to help your team track tasks, deadlines, and progress within your documentation.
- **Codepen**: Embed live code samples and demos from Codepen, allowing your team to view, test, and collaborate on code snippets.
- **Github Gist**: Embed code snippets or files hosted on GitHub Gist for easy access and collaboration on code-related content.



- **Mode Analytics**: Integrate data visualizations and reports from Mode Analytics to help your team make data-driven decisions.
- **Lucidchart**: Embed flowcharts, diagrams, and other visual assets from Lucidchart to support technical documentation and process understanding.
- **Jira embeds**: Integrate Jira issues and project information to keep your team informed about development progress and facilitate collaboration.

## 9.6.1. Gsuite (Sheets ; Docs; Slides)

---

**Google Sheets** is an online spreadsheet app that lets you create and format spreadsheets and work with other people. You can add, edit, or format text, numbers, or formulas in a spreadsheet and you can also share files and folders with people and choose whether they can view, edit, or comment on them.

**Google Docs** is a free Web-based application in which documents and spreadsheets can be created, edited and stored online. Files can be accessed from any computer with an Internet connection and a full-featured Web browser. Users of Google Docs can import, create, edit and update documents and spreadsheets in various fonts and file formats, combining text with formulas, lists, tables and images.

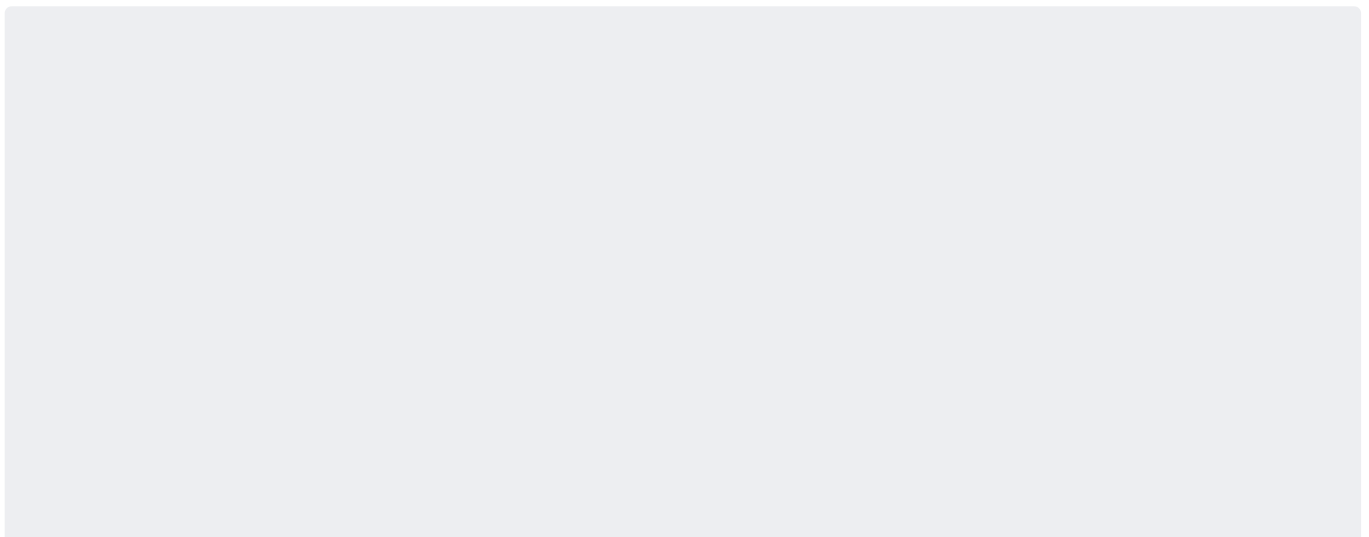
**Google Slides** is a free presentation web application. It includes nearly all the capabilities of a traditional presentation program, such as Microsoft PowerPoint. Google Slides offers the benefit of cloud storage. Google Slides features include: the ability to insert images, formatted text, animations, other media; the use of a variety of templates; the ability to edit transitions between slides; collaborative editing for sharing between computers, devices and other users.

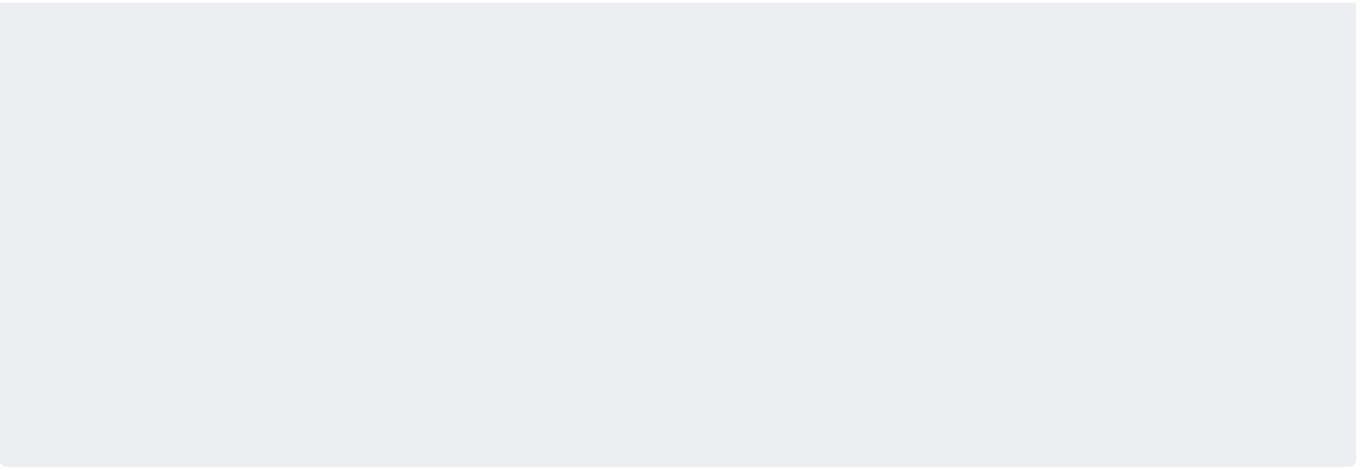
### ✓ Use Cases

Gsuite embeds helps the clients to have integrated docs within the documentation page.

It is an important embed, as they can also collaborate and make changes on the docs directly from the embed on Archbee, without the need to get on multiple tabs.

Gsuites embed example:





## 9.6.2. Airtable

---

**Airtable** is an easy-to-use online platform for creating and sharing relational databases.

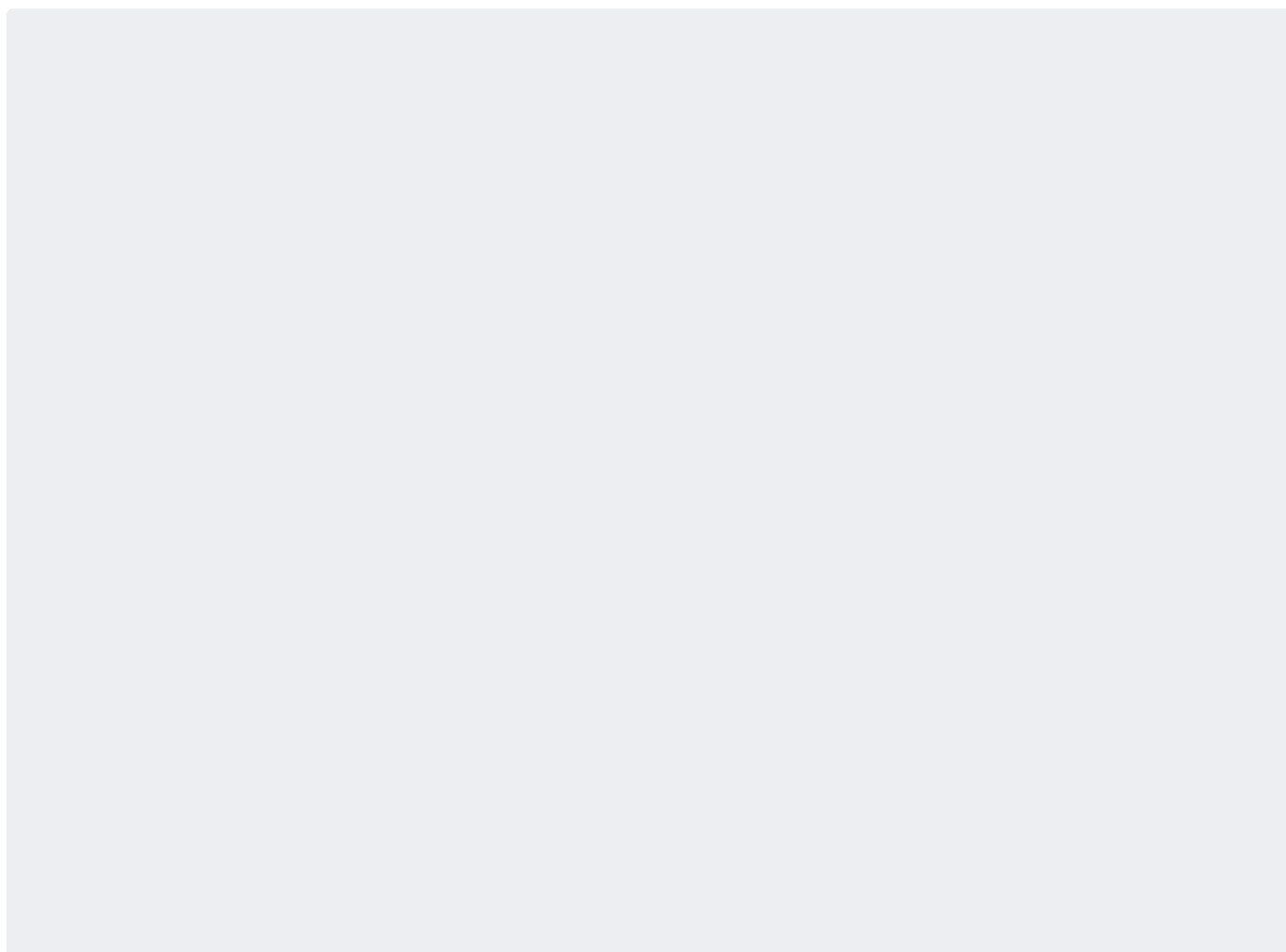
You can store, organize, and collaborate on information about anything—like employee directories, product inventories, and even apartment hunting.

### > **Basic components of Airtable**

### ✓ **Use Cases**

A client can embed an Airtable URL on Archbee, in order to have an overview of the Airtable component that are relevant to their documentation.

You have here an example of how the Airtable embed is rendering.





## 9.6.3. Loom

---

**Loom** is a video messaging tool that helps you get your message across through instantly shareable videos.

With Loom, you can record your camera, microphone, and desktop simultaneously. Your video is then instantly available to share through Loom's patented technology.

By inserting the Loom URL in the Archbee embed, the recording will be rendered on the Archbee page.

### ✓ **Use cases**

Loom embeds help the clients bring their own demos, how-to or onboarding videos, etc., that they can share with the users.

## 9.6.4. Figma

---

**Figma** is a web-based graphics editing and user interface design app. You can use it to do all kinds of graphic design work from wireframing websites, designing mobile app interfaces, prototyping designs, crafting social media posts, and everything in between.

At its core, Figma is a tool made for user interface design and prototyping. Before moving forward, it's best that you get a basic understanding of UI design. It'll help you make the most of the free app.

### ✓ Use cases

1. Clients could use Figma embed, to reinforce their documentation
2. Figma embed could also be used as an user guide with multiple steps, along with documentation, and the client can make multiple embeds, to cover all the steps they need

## 9.6.5. Miro

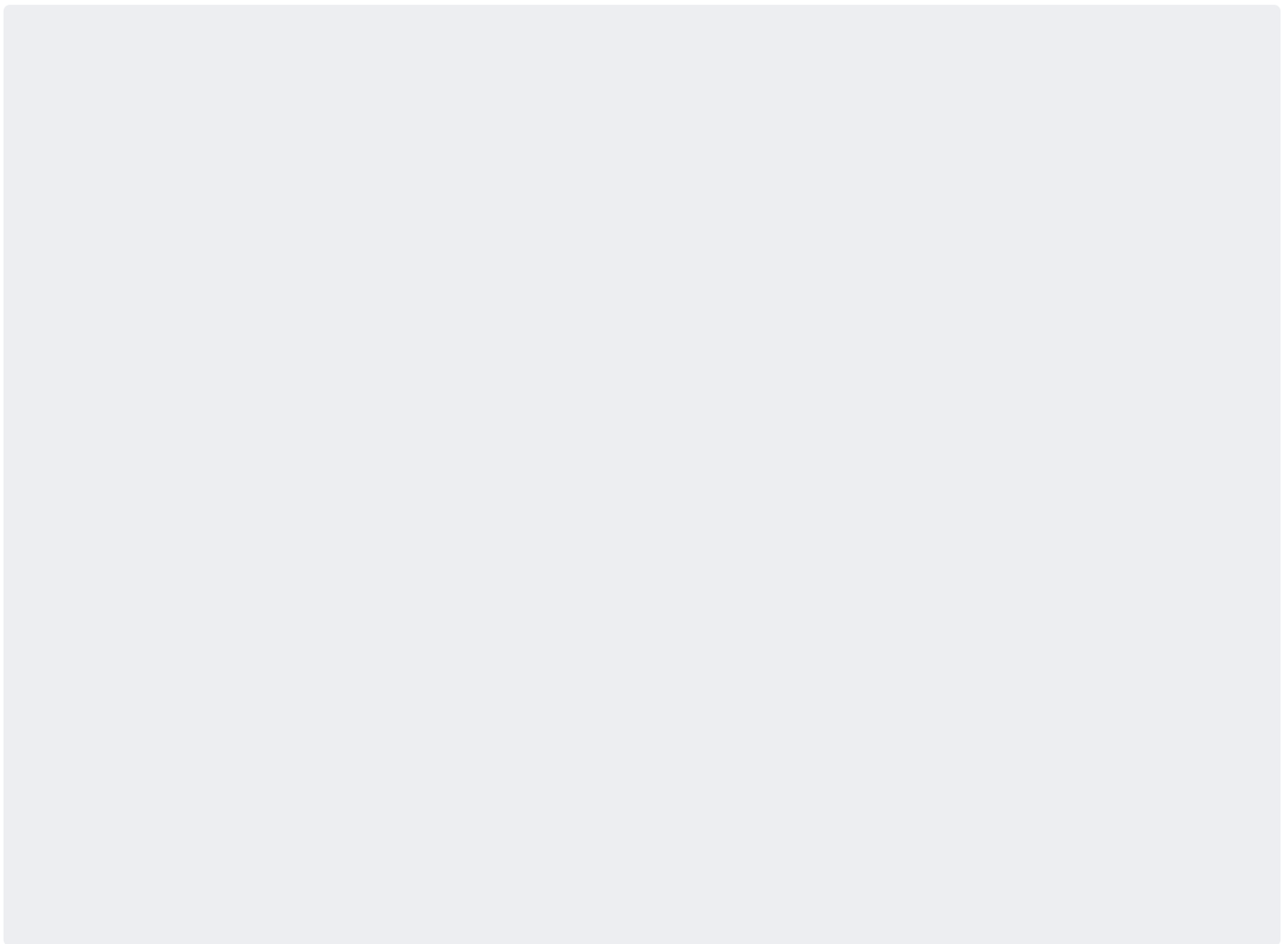
---

**Miro** brands itself as a digital whiteboard that makes it easy to collaborate with others. The software allows you to create notes and designs, move things around, and communicate through embedded video calls or online chats.

The tool also comes with a series of pre-built templates that can inspire or serve as a starting place for your own project work. We like to use the online whiteboarding tool and applying Miro when leading real-time remote design thinking workshops.

> **What can Miro be used for?**

> **Use Cases**







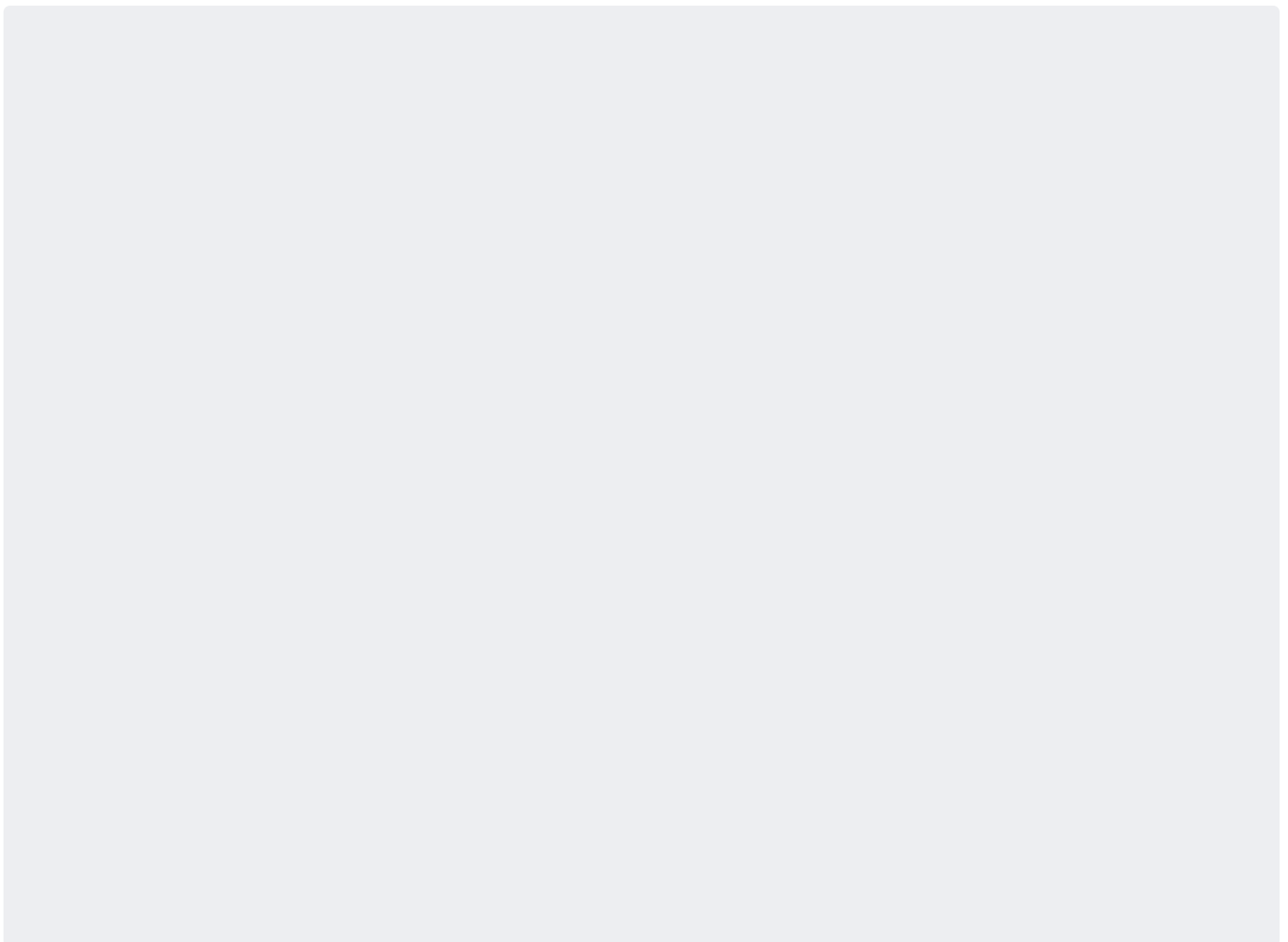
## 9.6.6. Typeform

---

Typeform is an online form builder that helps users build fun and visually captivating forms. In most cases, people use this builder for surveys that are quite interactive with the questions phrased in a way that respondents can easily respond to the questions.

### > Use cases

Below is an example of a Typeform embed:



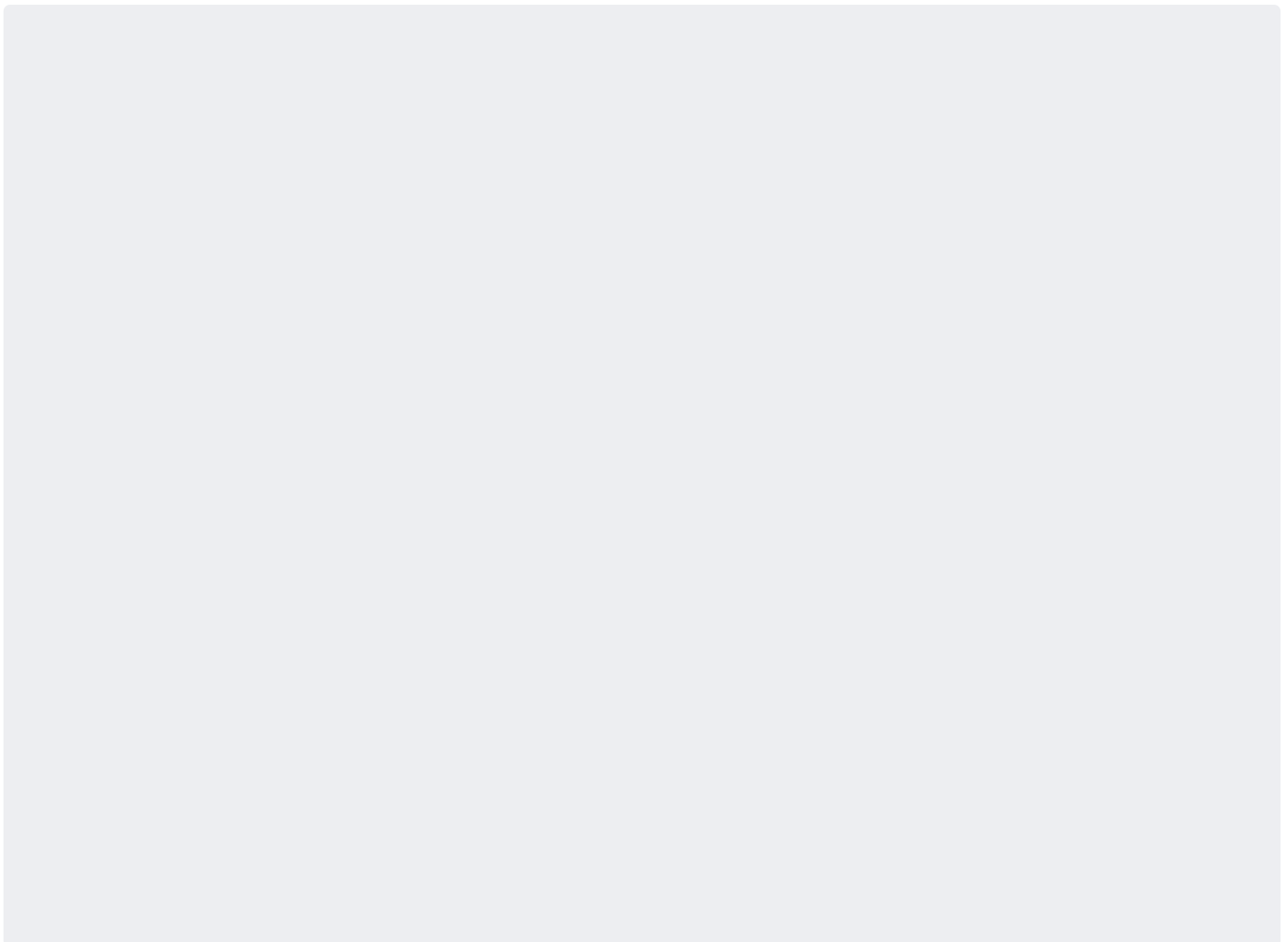
## 9.6.7. Trello

---

**Trello** is a collaboration tool that organizes your projects into boards. In one glance, Trello tells you what's being worked on, who's working on what, and where something is in a process.

Imagine a white board, filled with lists of sticky notes, with each note as a task for you and your team. Now imagine that each of those sticky notes has photos, attachments from other data sources like BitBucket or Salesforce, documents, and a place to comment and collaborate with your teammates.

### > Use Cases



## 9.6.8. Codepen

---

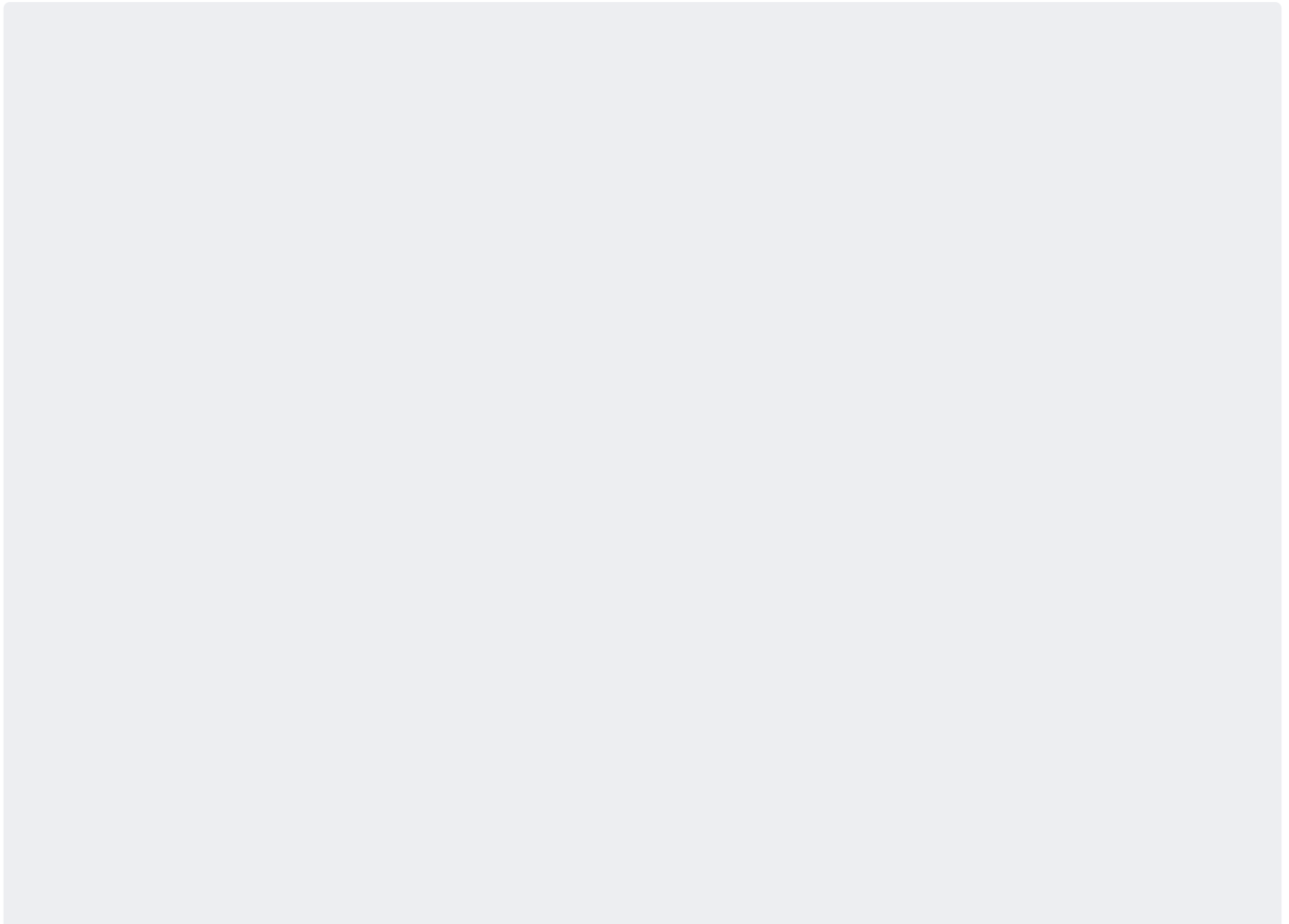
CodePen is a development platform where **anyone can edit front-end languages like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript from their browser** without downloading any software.

The best part is that results can be seen in real-time, allowing for quicker debugging. Developers and designers can also create and share code snippets (called pens) with the rest of the world.

### > What is CodePen used for?

#### ✓ Use cases

1. A client can embed an Codepen URL on Archbee, in order to bring an example, that reinforces his documentation
2. Codepen embed can be used as a user guide, if it is a standard use in the customer's organisation





## 9.6.9. Mode Analytics

---

**Mode Analytics** is a collaborative web-based analytics platform, with a data visualization and reporting tool well-known for its intuitive interface and collaboration capabilities.

Mode provides a robust reporting and analytics environment for teams to consume data via intuitive visualizations and reports.

> **What Can Mode Analytics do?**

> **Use Cases**

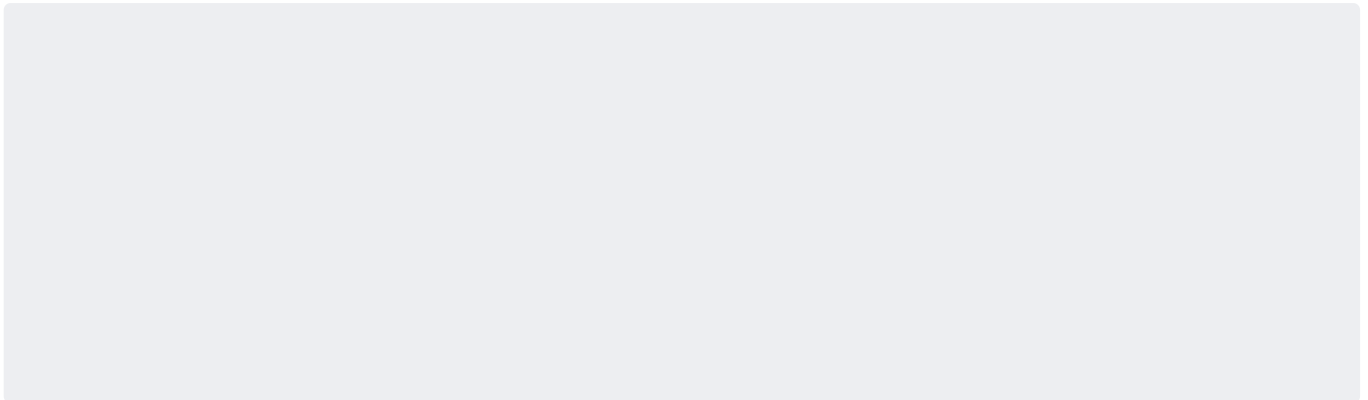
## 9.6.10. Github Gist

---

GitHub is a popular source code hosting site which serves as a collaborative coding platform. The many features of GitHub have greatly facilitated developers' collaboration, communication, and coordination.

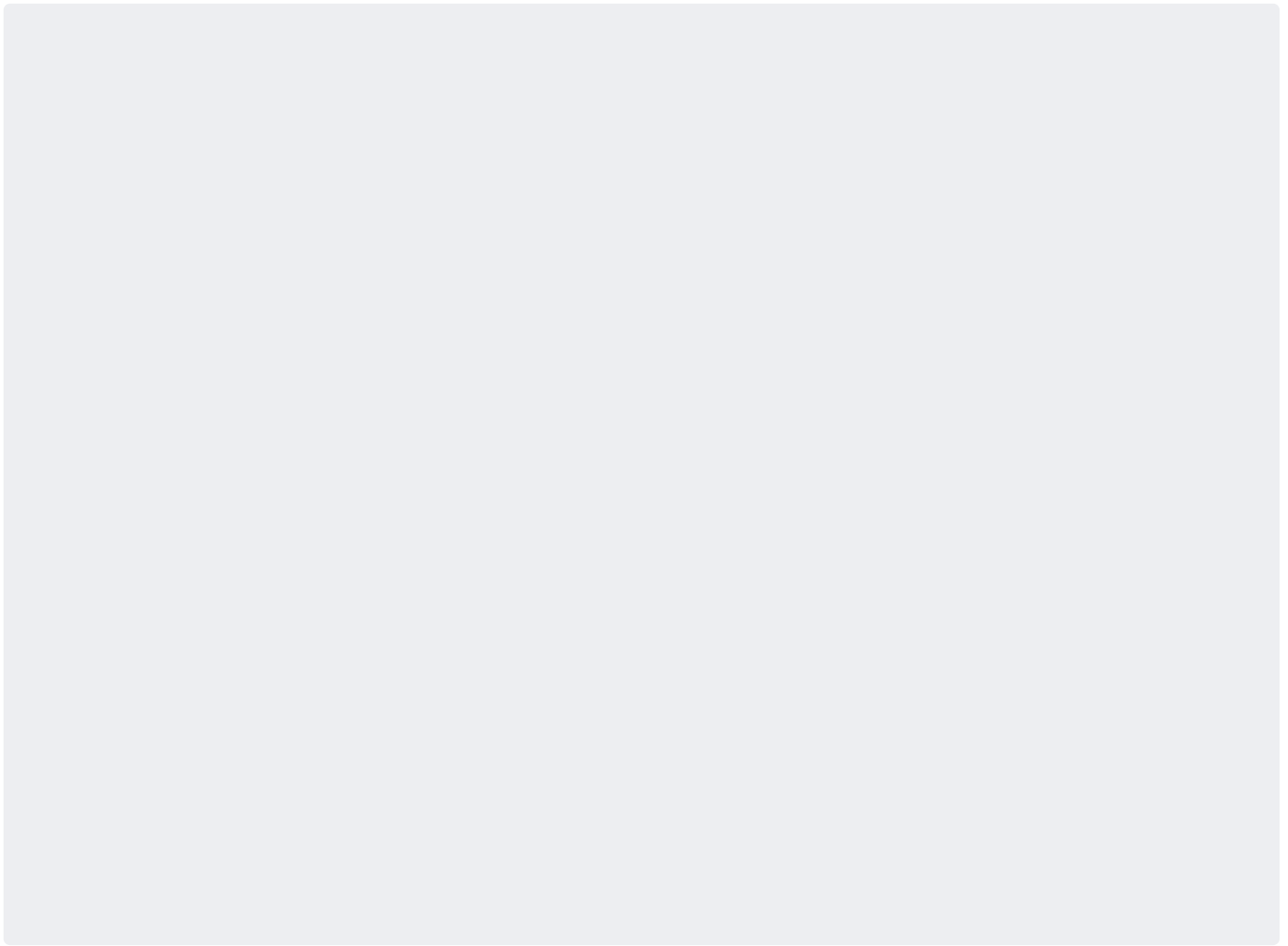
Gists are one feature of GitHub, which defines them as "a simple way to share snippets and pastes with others. Gists serve a wide variety of uses, from saving snippets of code, to creating reusable components for web pages.

Here is an exemple of Github Gist embed :



## 9.6.11. Lucidchart

---





## 9.6.12. Jira embeds

---

◆ AT-1: Testing Project

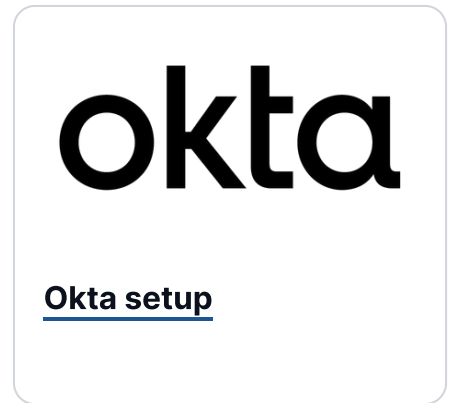
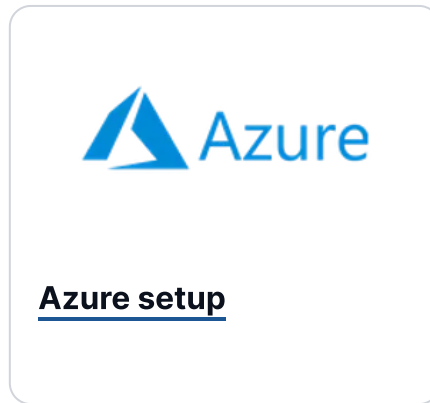
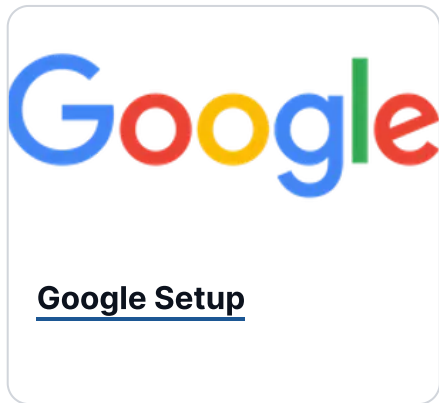
## 9.7. SAML Integration

---

Setting up the SAML integration involves configuring your identity provider's settings and copying the necessary information to Archbee.

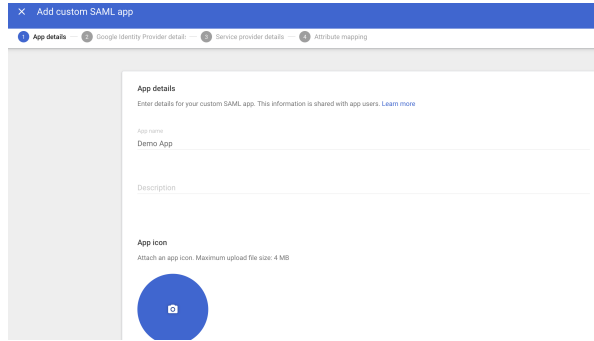
Once set up, your team members can log in or register via the SAML login URL, which can be shared with them.

With SAML integration, you can centralize and simplify authentication, ensuring a seamless and secure user experience for your team.



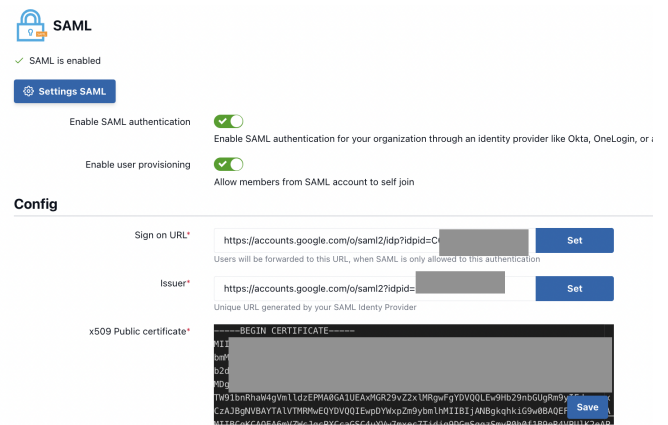
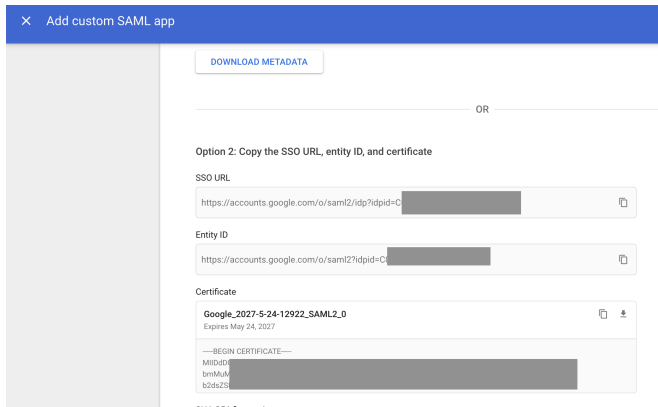
# 9.7.1. Google Setup

## 1. Add a custom SAML app



## 2. Copy Google app config → Archbee settings

Google Entity id must be copied to Archbee Issuer field



## 3. Copy Archbee Settings → Google app config

## SAML app configuration

Callback URL  [Copy Callback URL](#)  
Can be found in identity provider settings as "Assertion consumer URL"

Archbee Entity Id  [Copy Archbee Entity Id](#)  
Can be found in identity provider settings as "App Entity Id"

Service provider details

Settings

SSO configuration  
ACS URL and entity ID are required

ACS URL \*

Entity ID \*

Start URL

Signed response

Certificate  
Select a certificate for this app

Certificate

[Manage certificates](#)

Name ID  
Defines the naming formats supported by the identity provider. [Learn more](#)

Name ID format

EMAIL

Name ID

Basic Information > Primary email

## 4. Login using saml

You can click on "SAML Login Url" button and see if it works. Share login url with your team members to login/register via SAML.

### Test configuration

Login URL  [Copy Login URL](#)  
Use following login url

Test login URL [SAML Login Url](#)

## 9.7.2. Azure setup

---

# 1. Create an app in Azure

Create an app in Azure and set Archbee Callback URL

## Register an application

### \* Name

The user-facing display name for this application (this can be changed later).

Demo App ✓

### Supported account types

Who can use this application or access this API?

- Accounts in this organizational directory only (Default Directory only - Single tenant)
- Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant)
- Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant) and personal Microsoft accounts (e.g. Skype, Xbox)
- Personal Microsoft accounts only

[Help me choose...](#)

### Redirect URI (optional)

We'll return the authentication response to this URI after successfully authenticating the user. Providing this now is optional and it can be changed later, but a value is required for most authentication scenarios.

Web ✓  ✓

Register an app you're working on here. Integrate gallery apps and other apps from outside your organization by adding from [Enterprise applications](#).

[By proceeding, you agree to the Microsoft Platform Policies](#) ↗

Register

# 2. Azure config → Archbee settings

## 1. Sign on URL

Copy SAML-P sign-on endpoint to Archbee Sign on URL

## 2. Issuer Id

Open in a browser: Endpoints >> Federation metadata document url

Copy entityID to issuer ID

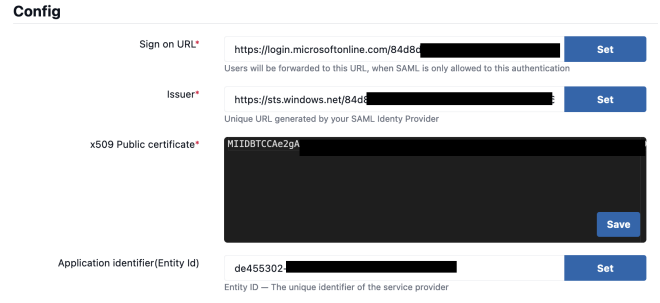
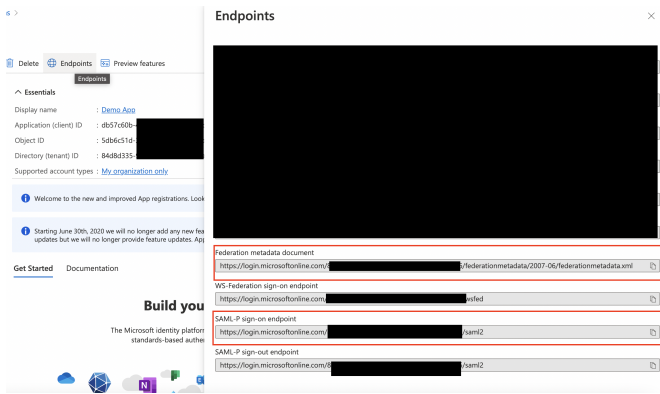
```
This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.
<EntityDescriptor xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:metadata" ID="_6cf94f84-4cb6-47c0-83b6-5992e1ffedf" entityID="https://sts.windows.net/84d[redacted]6/">
  <Signature xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">
    <SignedInfo>
      <CanonicalizationMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/10/xml-exc-c14n#" />
      <SignatureMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmldsig-more#rsa-sha256" />
      <Reference URI="#_6cf94f84-4cb6-47c0-83b6-5992e1ffedf">
        <Transforms>
          <Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#enveloped-signature" />
          <Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/10/xml-exc-c14n#" />
        </Transforms>
        <DigestMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmenc#sha256" />
        <DigestValue>2hWJ6KftNp8kloJKTmt02bgEBX0EnI8wslDk4cksS18=</DigestValue>
      </Reference>
    </SignedInfo>
    <SignatureValue>NyguTfhZDiVsaF8ITL1Suje6E2zXNOMMayCRVvFX6AKHUfXblFjzkFt2OWGFKyt/P4y5//S5rzTMLQPkwWJadML+a1TWBSvU7dk+oR0HR1Ve4fIywwiXp3FdnIRJN7RFPVQJ804rjhpNzS7WutitJ6PryI6fIKkrp9tRfB2yF[redacted]</SignatureValue>
    </Signature>
  </EntityDescriptor>
  <RoleDescriptor xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:fed="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wsfed/federation/200706" xsi:type="fed:SecurityTokenServiceType">
    <X509Certificate>MIIBTCCAe2gAwIBAgIQ[redacted]OVo[redacted]</X509Certificate>
    </RoleDescriptor>
</EntityDescriptor>
```

### 3. x509 public Certificate

Check image from step 2.2

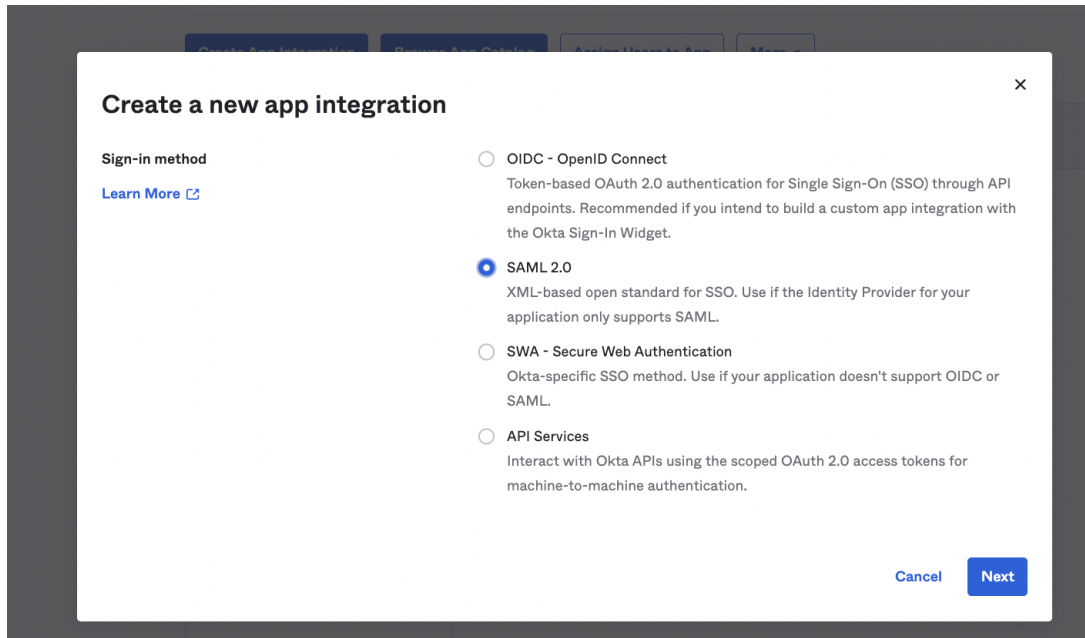
### 3. Application Client ID → set as Entity ID in Archbee

Copy Application client ID to to Application Identifier(Entity Id)

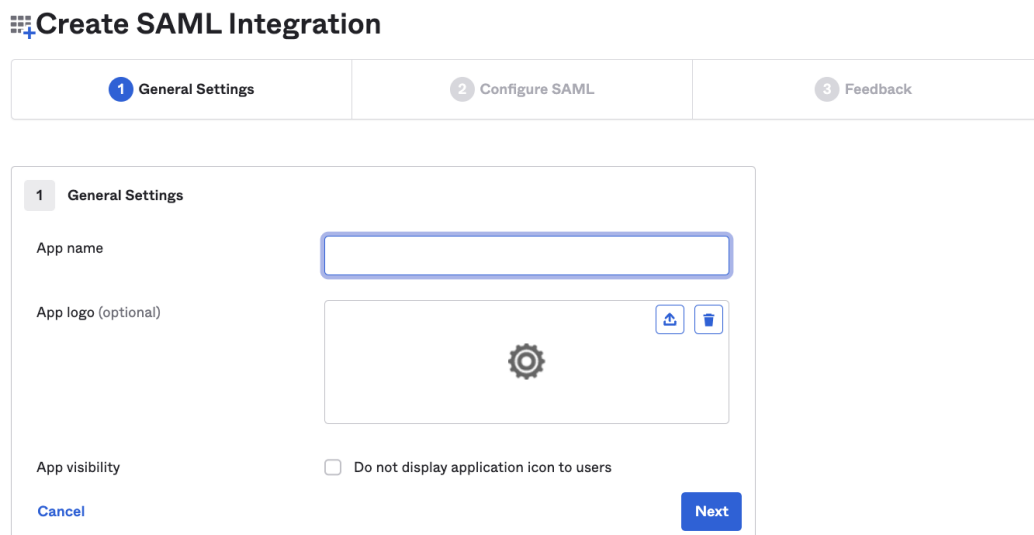


## 9.7.3. Okta setup

### 1. Create a SAML 2.0 application



### 2. Set an application name



### 3. Copy Archbee settings → SAML app

**SAML Settings**

**General**

Single sign on URL

Audience URI (SP Entity ID)

Default RelayState

Name ID format

Application username

Update application username on

**What does this form do?**  
 This form generates the XML needed for the app's SAML request.

**Where do I find the info this form needs?**  
 The app you're trying to integrate with should have its own documentation on using SAML. You'll need to find that doc, and it should outline what information you need to specify in this form.

**SAML app configuration**

Callback URL  [Copy Callback URL](#)

Archbee Entity Id  [Copy Archbee Entity Id](#)

Click 'Next' and 'Finish' creation app.

## 4. SAML instructions → Archbee Settings

Go to your created app, click "Sign on" tab >> click on "View SAML Setup Instructions"

### Demo App

Active ▼ View Logs Monitor Imports

General

**Sign On**

Import

Assignments

---

**Settings** Edit

**Sign on methods**

The sign-on method determines how a user signs into and manages their credentials for an application. Some sign-on methods require additional configuration in the 3<sup>rd</sup> party application.

Application username is determined by the user profile mapping. [Configure profile mapping](#)

SAML 2.0

Default Relay State

**Credentials Details**

Application username format	Okta username
Update application username on	Create and update <span style="float: right; border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px; color: #007bff; font-weight: bold;">Update Now</span>
Password reveal	<input type="checkbox"/> Allow users to securely see their password (Recommended)

**About**

**SAML 2.0** streamlines the end user experience by not requiring the user to know their credentials. Users cannot edit their credentials when SAML 2.0 is configured for this application. Additional configuration in the 3<sup>rd</sup> party application may be required to complete the integration with Okta.

**Application Username**

Choose a format to use as the default username value when assigning the application to users.

If you select **None** you will be prompted to enter the username manually when assigning an application with password or profile push provisioning features.

**SAML Signing Certificates**

Generate new certificate

Type	Created	Expires	Status	Actions
SHA-1	Today	May 2032	Inactive <span style="color: #ffc107;">⚠</span>	Actions <span style="font-size: 0.8em;">▼</span>

View SAML setup instructions





# 10. GUIDES

## 10.1. How to activate Archbee LLM(UI)

---

- 1 To activate and use Archbee UI, you first need to log in to your Archbee account.
- 2 Once you are logged in, you can select the workspace where you want to use the UI by going to Space Settings → Large Language Models → Toggle on the LLM feature.
- 3 From there, you can access the UI by clicking on the "UI" button located in the top-right corner of the screen. (Functionality only available to organization admins).
- 4 This will open up the UI panel, where you can browse and select the different elements available. Additionally, you can adjust your settings and preferences within the UI to customize your experience.

With Archbee UI, you can easily create and organize documentation, collaborate with team members, and streamline your workflow.

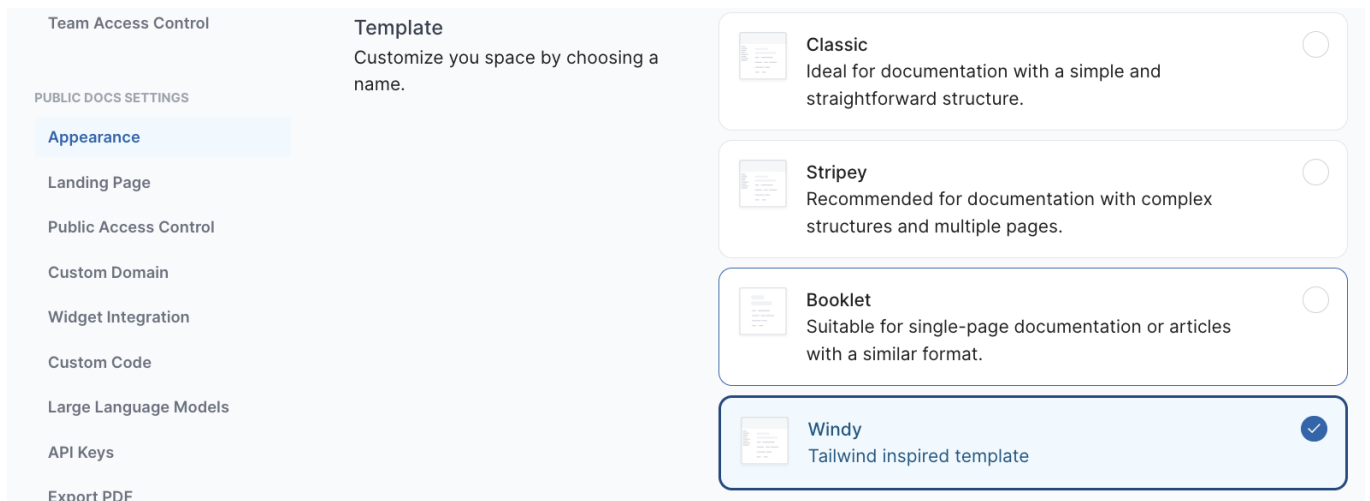
For more details, you can access :

[Large language model integration](#)

## 10.2. How to change Archbee template

To change an Archbee template, you can follow these steps:

- 1 Log in to your Archbee account.
- 2 Click on the "Settings" option from the left-hand side menu.
- 3 From the "Settings" page, click on the "Appearance" tab.
- 4 Select the template you want to use from the available options.
- 5 Click on "Save Changes" to apply the new template.



The screenshot shows the Archbee settings interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Team Access Control', 'PUBLIC DOCS SETTINGS', 'Appearance' (highlighted), 'Landing Page', 'Public Access Control', 'Custom Domain', 'Widget Integration', 'Custom Code', 'Large Language Models', 'API Keys', and 'Export PDF'. The main content area is titled 'Template' with the subtitle 'Customize your space by choosing a name.' It displays four template options, each with a preview icon, a name, a description, and a radio button:

- Classic**: Ideal for documentation with a simple and straightforward structure.
- Stripey**: Recommended for documentation with complex structures and multiple pages.
- Booklet**: Suitable for single-page documentation or articles with a similar format.
- Windy**: Tailwind inspired template (selected, indicated by a checkmark in a blue circle).

Archbee templates

## 10.3. Create a docs website

---

Documentation comes in many shapes and forms. You might already have some resources or need to start from scratch. Let's cover how to add content with Archbee.

### **a) write in Archbee**

Once you create a new document, you can start adding content using either markdown shortcuts or any of the 30+ custom blocks.

The custom blocks help you format the content as you need. To open them, type forward slash - / - in the editor and go through the options.

The blocks are grouped under Basic, Media, Developer, Embed, and Content Reuse.

For example, if you want to dynamically link to other documents, type @ and the document title. This will connect to the document id. If you change the title or the position of the document, the link will always point to it.

Another example is calling out the block name. Hit / and type the block's name, e.g., /verticalsplit, which will filter out the block you want to use.

The third option is to use parentheses, and the name of the block - e.g. (api) - will add the API endpoint block.

### **b) copy-paste**

The old-school copy-paste brothers. But why cover this one? Since Archbee's editor supports Markdown, if you want to paste in this format, you might get the following message:

We have detected some Markdown content in your clipboard. Are you trying to paste Markdown?

If you click the cancel button, the content will not be rendered, and if you click OK in the dialog box, we will convert the Markdown to Archbee's blocks.

So you have a code example that will be rendered as a code editor block in Archbee.

### **c) import Markdown or Word files**

Copy-pasting works just fine, but if you have Markdown or Word files, why not import them into a Space?

Before importing any content, make sure you click on the Space where you want to import the files. You just clicked on the type of file you have and saved minutes of copy-pasting from other sources.

### d) import OpenAPI/Swagger files or Postman collections

When it comes to documenting APIs, you have multiple options.

Let's say you are using the OpenAPI (previously Swagger) standard. This allows for easy import and sync of the files.

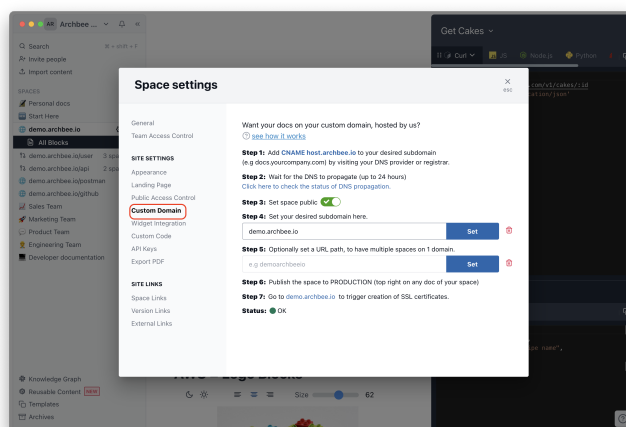
Once imported to Archbee, the content will be rendered in a 3-column layout that allows for easy-to-manage documentation.

### e) sync a GitHub repo

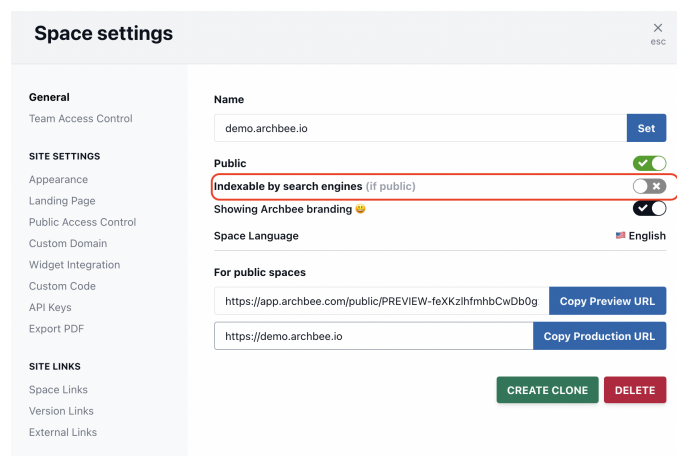
It happens that the documentation is written in a GitHub repository, and you can continue writing in GitHub and sync the repo with an Archbee Space. The benefit is that you can publish that Space to your custom domain and add other Spaces with additional information like API references.

## Set up the custom domain and access control

Before you get started with the content, take a small step that will make a difference later. Set up your subdomain to have access to the preview and production environments. Go to the [documentation page](#) and follow the steps to add your custom domain.



Multiple options are available under the General tab - you can switch off the Indexable by search engines (if public) from the same Space Settings. You often want this activated so that users find your site on the search engine results page. You can go to the Public access control option and pick any of the nice options for more control.



- **None:** does exactly what the name says, keeps your settings regarding the public Space.
- **Password:** Set a Space password. Everyone with the link and password will be able to read the content.
- **Guest Accounts:** Create guest accounts. Everyone with the link and a guest account can read the content. Guest accounts are not charged as seats in Archbee.
- **Magic link:** You enter specific emails or allowlist entire domain names, and users will authenticate using a link that we send to their email address;
- **JWT authentication:** Check the [\\*\\*doc page\\*\\*](#) for how to set it up. It's a perfect option if you don't want the users to log in each time.

## Start building pages

Before you write any documentation, consider the main topics you will cover. This time a pen and paper might help you to draw the structure.

Next, create a document, convert it to a category, and give it a name.

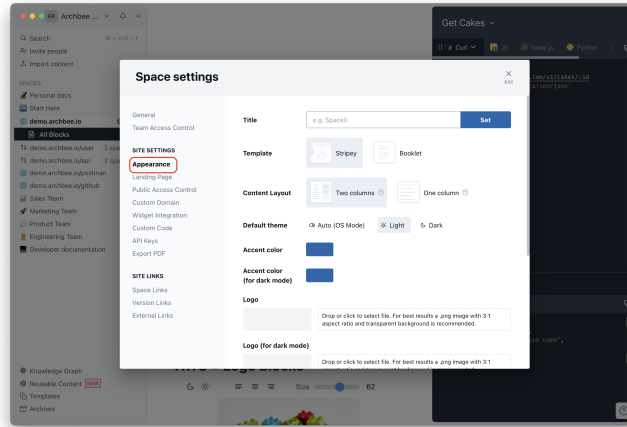
Once you have these, you are ready to add documents under each category.

Start with a document introducing the main things a user will find on the documentation site. It doesn't have to be complicated; here is how we did it in our User Guide:

- Getting Started
- Editor
- Documents
- Spaces
- Hosted Spaces
- Organizations
- Import & Export
- Integrations
- Guides



In the Appearance tab, you will find the branding options like Accent Color, Logo, and Favicon, along with other options for the template.



## Archbee Appearance Options

### Create a navigation menu with multiproduct or product versions

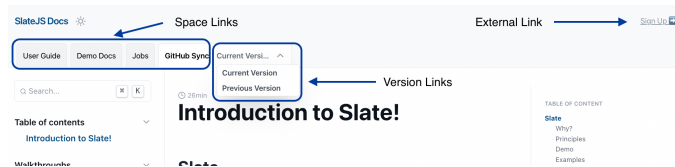
Depending on the type of products or services, you might want to have different Space URL paths.

You can have a Space as the primary docs and create different Spaces for other products or even versions of them.

There's a shortcut! You can create a clone of any Space if the changes are incremental. This will help you keep the structure and make the edits for the new version.

So if versioning and multiproduct is something you need, use a different Spaces and append it with the relevant path or custom domain.

Go to **Space links** and start building your navigation.



## Archbee Space Links

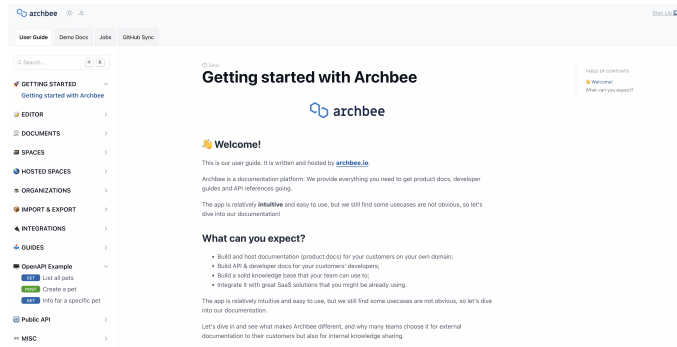
### Craft a landing page

The main goal of the homepage is to help the visitor go to the next page.



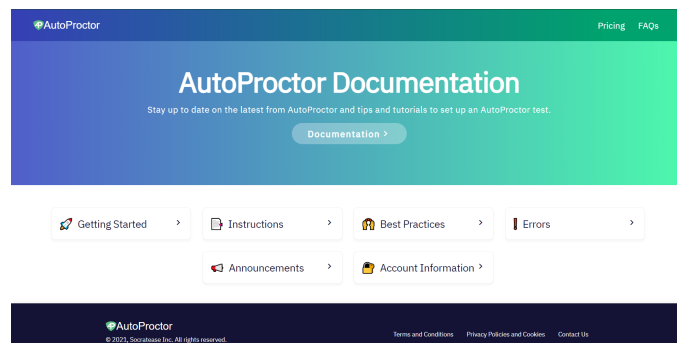
Building a landing page for your documentation website doesn't have to check the same practices for a presentation website.

The first document page is important to introduce your product or service to the users, so keeping it short and setting expectations goes a long way.



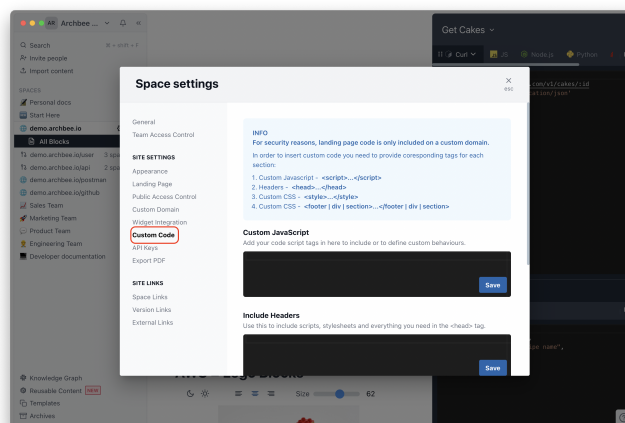
You can use the **Custom landing page** feature and add your HTML for more control over the first page. There are many options to get inspiration from, and if you want to change the look and feel of the first page, this is your option.

Here is how one of our customers built their starting page for their help page.



## Add custom code

Use **Custom CSS** if you want to add your own flavor to the documentation site. If you are familiar with CSS classes, you will find some starting ab- and you can target them.





## 10.4. How to set up web analytics tracking

---

This feature allows for integration with many web analytics tools since they are working by loading a JS snippet.

If you decide to use Google Analytics, here is what you need to do.

Universal Analytics (Google Analytics 3) will disappear, and Google Analytics 4 is the next-generation measurement solution, replacing Universal Analytics. On July 1, 2023, standard Universal Analytics properties will stop processing new hits. If you still rely on Universal Analytics, we recommend that you prepare to use Google Analytics 4 going forward.

To add the Google Analytics tracking code to your documentation portal, you'll need a piece of code known as the "Global Site Tag."

You can find this in your Google Analytics admin dashboard. Locate the tracking code under Admin → Data Streams → Web stream details.

Copy the global site tag below into the Custom JavaScript field under Space Settings → Custom Code.

General

Team Access Control

## SITE SETTINGS

Appearance

Landing Page

Public Access Control

Custom Domain

Widget Integration

## Custom Code

API Keys

Export PDF

## SITE LINKS

Space Links

Version Links

External Links

### INFO

For security reasons, landing page code is only included on a custom domain.

In order to insert custom code you need to provide corresponding tags for each section:

1. Custom Javascript - `<script>...</script>`
2. Headers - `<head>...</head>`
3. Custom CSS - `<style>...</style>`
4. Custom CSS - `<footer | div | section>...</footer | div | section>`

### Custom JavaScript

Add your code script tags in here to include or to define custom behaviours.

```
<!-- Google Tag Manager -->
<script>(function(w,d,s,l,i){w[l]=w[l]||[];w[l].push({'gtm.start':
new Date().getTime(),event:'gtm.js'});var f=d.getElementsByTagName(s)[0],
j=d.createElement(s),dl=l!='dataLayer'?'&l='+l:'';j.async=true;j.s
'https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtm.js?id='+i+dl;f.parentNode.insertBefore
```

Save

### Include Headers

Use this to include scripts, stylesheets and everything you need in the `<head>` tag.

Make sure you add the `<head>` tag in the section, and you replace the `insert measurement ID` with your own ID.

JS JS



```
<!-- Global site tag (gtag.js) - Google Analytics -->
<script async src="https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=G-80B7M
<script>
  window.dataLayer = window.dataLayer || [];
  function gtag(){dataLayer.push(arguments);}
  gtag('js', new Date());

  gtag('config', '{insert measurement ID}');
</script>
```

After the code is added, click **Save** and publish to production.

For security reasons, custom code is only included on a custom domain.

## 10.5. How to manage URLs for redirects

---

**SEO Meta Controls** allows for flexible URL structures. With Archbee, you can control the URL path of each document.

This is helpful when you migrate your documentation from a different platform to Archbee, but you want to keep a similar URL structure to avoid 404 errors.

Instead of using redirects, you can add the same URL path.

For example, if you have the Space hosted on [docs.acme.com](https://docs.acme.com), and you want the final URL to be something like `docs.acme.com/category/subcategory/article-title`, you add in the URL Key field `category/subcategory/article-title`

Go to document settings by clicking on the 3 dots  $\text{⋮}$  at the top right corner.

Next, go to SEO Meta controls, and in the new windows, under the URL key, you can set up any structure you need.

The URL KEY of each document should exclude the subdomain you added in the Space Settings.

### SEO Meta Controls

✕  
esc

URL KEY

dev/topic/how-to-manage-urls

TITLE

How to manage URLs for redirects

DESCRIPTION

Description

PREVIEW IMAGE

Preview Image

Drop a file or click to change the image file.

SAVE CHANGES



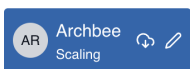
## 10.6. How to copy the URL invite link from the team member page

In Archbee, there are two ways of inviting your team member to your Organization:

- **By adding the team member's email address. The users will receive an e-mail with the invitation link to Archbee.**

[Profile](#) | [Organisations](#) | [Subscription & Billing](#) | [Integrations](#)

### Organisations



### Members of Archbee

- **By copying the URL invite link from the team member page**
  1. Add the team member's email address and press "Invite."
  2. Once added, you can copy the invite link and send it to the user.

**Invite Member**

### Actions



**Copy the invitation link to clipboard.**





## 10.7. Insert copyright, registered, and trademark symbols

---

You can add ©, ®, and ™ symbols using keyboard shortcuts. It works for both Windows and macOS.

Insert copyright and trademark symbols for Windows:

- To insert the copyright symbol, press Ctrl+Alt+C.
- To insert the trademark symbol, press Ctrl+Alt+T.
- To insert the registered trademark symbol, press Ctrl+Alt+R.

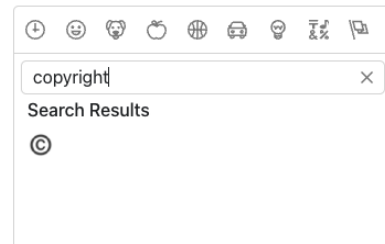
Here's how to type copyright, registered, and trademark symbols in macOS:

- Copyright (©): Option + G.
- Registered (®): Option + R.
- Trademark (™): Option + 2 (or Option + Shift + 2).

---

You can also add inline emojis using the Archbee shortcuts SHIFT + 6.

This will open a pop-up where you can search for emojis. Next you can type the keywords: copyright ©, registered ®, and trademark ™.



## 10.8. How to style Archbee templates with CSS

**Custom CSS** is an option from the **Custom Code** feature that allows users to style their template.

You can style any of the following HTML elements that have a class that starts with `ab-`

When adding the CSS please use the `<style>` tags in the Customs CSS field, like in the example below

### Space settings

✕  
esc

- General
- Team Access Control
- Public Design
- Space Links
- Landing Page
- Public Access Control
- Custom Domain
- Widget Integration
- Custom Code**
- API Keys
- Export PDF

#### Custom CSS

Define a style tag with classes that you can use in the other HTML templates.

```
<style>
  .ab-doc-name {
    color: blue !important;
  }
</style>
```

Save

#### Footer HTML

Add your custom footer HTML to show at the bottom of each page.

Save

## 10.9. How to change the font

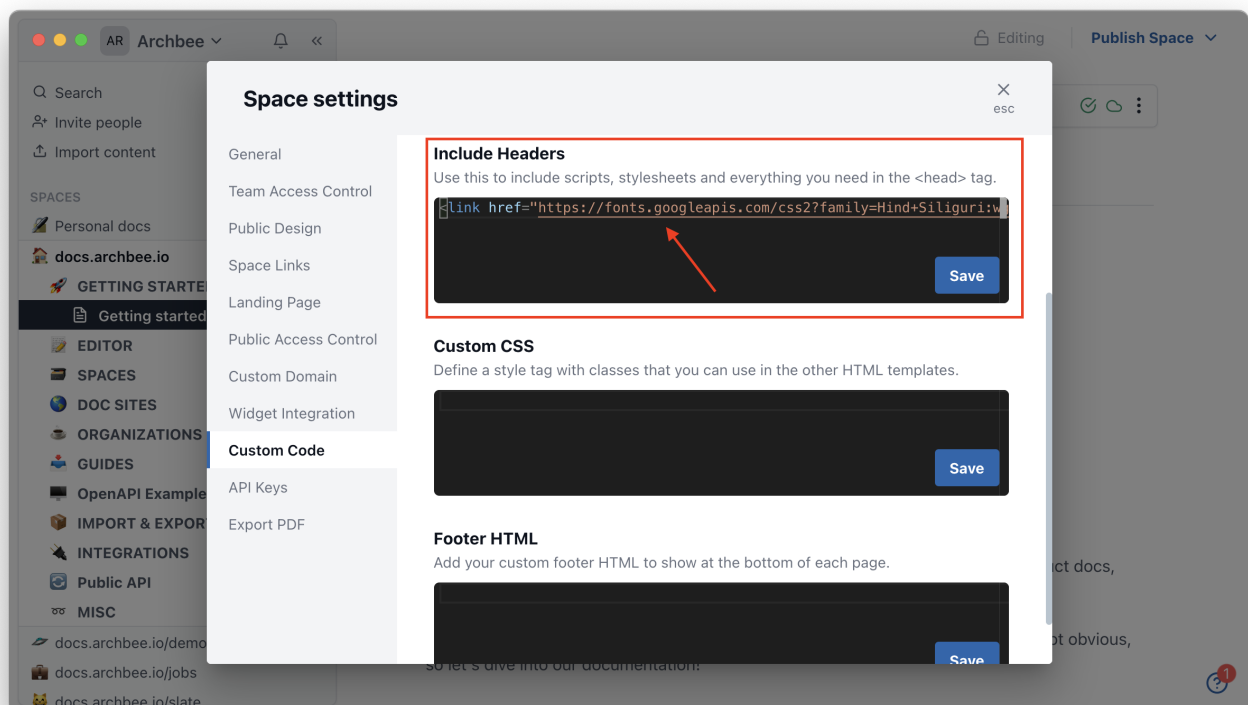
When you publish a collection you can control the way it looks by adding **Custom CSS** in the **Custom Code** section.

When you want to change the font that loads on the production website you need to reference the font before you add the Custom CSS.

1. Click on the gear icon ⚙️ to open the Settings

2. Look for the Custom Code tab on the Spaces settings window

4. Add the font link in the INCLUDE HEADERS box



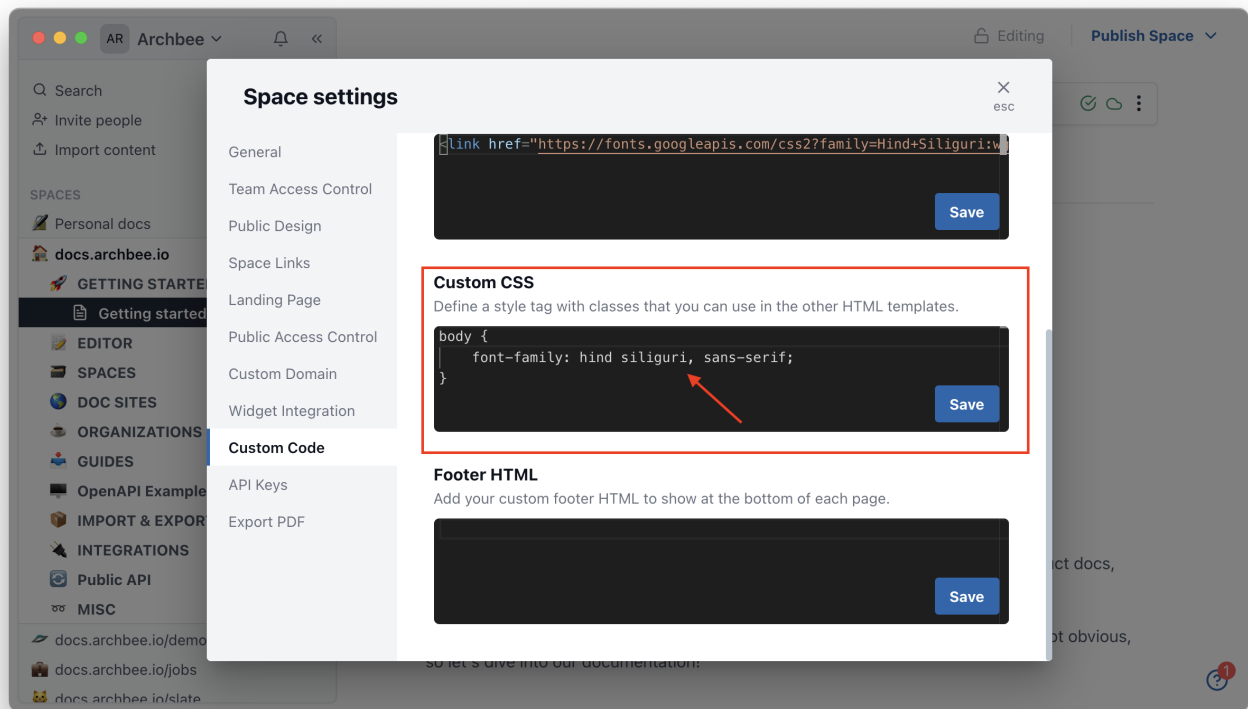
✓ Include Headers font example

HTML



```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Hind+Siliguri:"
```

## 5. Add the CSS properties



CSS



```
<style>  
body {  
  font-family: Hind Siliguri, sans-serif !important;  
}  
</style>
```

## 10.10. How to manage the card and billing details

---

Managing your card and billing details in Archbee is a straightforward process.

- 1 First, log in to your account and navigate to the 'Billing' tab:

Account settings → Subscription & Billing

- 2 From there, you can update your payment information, view past invoices, and manage your subscription plan by clicking on the "Manage subscription" button.

# 11. MISC

## 11.1. Document converter

---

### What is Archbee Document Converter

The Document Converter is an efficient tool that allows you to effortlessly convert your documents from any format to any format.

If you are migrating from another platform and need to transform your content into an Archbee-supported format, use our Document Converter.

We recommend converting your content and documents into Markdown format, as this is the easiest and most efficient way to import into Archbee.

The Document Converter is free for everyone as long as it is available on Archbee's website.

### How to use it

- 1 Go to: <https://www.archbee.com/free-document-convertoor>
- 2 Drag and drop the files or use the "Choose files" option.
- 3 Choose the desired format(Hundreds of supported formats), including Docx, HTML, JSON, PDF, and **Markdown**.
- 4

Add your email when requested. We will send your converted docs via email when they are ready.

- 5 Press "Convert files" → The conversion will take some time, so we'll send you an e-mail with the converted files.

## 11.2. Archbee chrome extension guide

The Chrome Extension will only work on version **Chrome 109: Jan 10, 2023**, or newer

### 1 Install the Archbee chrome extension from Chrome Web Store



[Home](#) > [Extensions](#) > Archbee: Create Step-by-Step Guides & SOPs



Archbee: Create Step-by-Step Guides & SOPs

[www.archbee.com](http://www.archbee.com)

Add to Chrome

### 2 Signup/Login with your Archbee account ↓

Hey, you logged in as Andrei 

[Continue as Andrei](#)

**Create a free account.**  
**No credit card required.**

 Use Google


 Use Microsoft

or



CREATE ACCOUNT

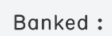
By signing up you agree to the Archbee  
[Terms Of Service](#) and [Privacy Policy](#).

 archbee

Get your documentation portal  
up and running within minutes

- ✓ Organize your technical documentation and customer knowledge base (no-code solution!)
- ✓ Collaborate & share product knowledge publicly or privately
- ✓ Your customers find the documents they need when they need them

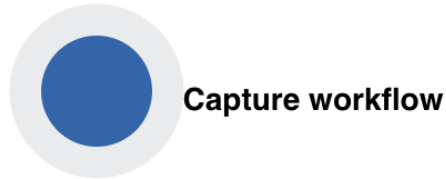
Product, support, and engineering teams at leading companies trust Archbee with their documentation



### 3 Create your step-by-step guide by navigating and doing actions in Chrome ↓

- Go to the Web page where you want to start the capture.
- Open the Archbee extension and start capturing your workflow.





#### 4 Capture your guide and review it in Archbee ↓

- For each click, the content on the page will be saved in your capture queue.

#### Store All Documentation in One Place

Software companies rely heavily on **technical documentation** in their day-to-day work.

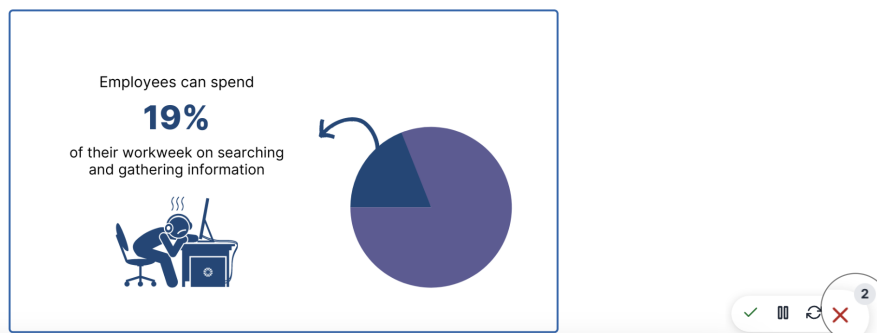
You undoubtedly share that experience. Whether it's **user** or **process documentation**, there's a lot of it.

Manuals, release notes, troubleshooting instructions, **API documentation**, and code documentation are just some of the **many types of technical documents** you and your team create, maintain, and use daily.

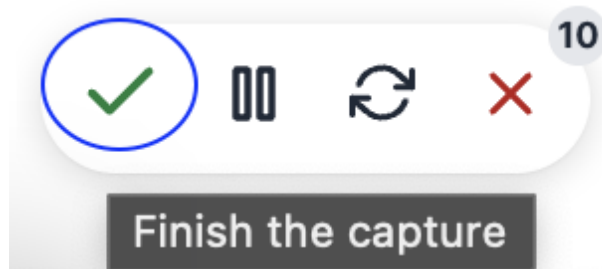
So, you know that your documentation is important both for your users and your employees and should always be available.

For example, you don't want to put your employees in a situation where they spend nearly a fifth of their workweek looking for information they need to do their work.

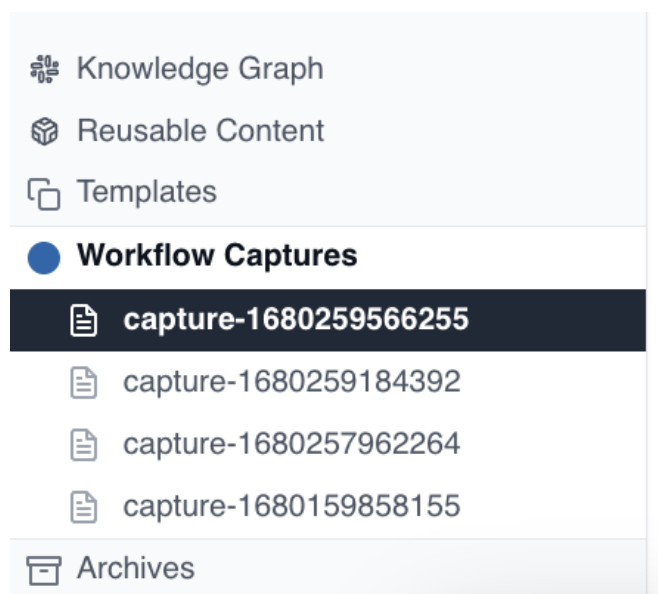
And we aren't exaggerating; the data from a **McKinsey report** indicates that is possible.



- Once you finish capturing your Guide, press ✓ to save your Step-by-Step documentation



- You will be redirected to an Archbee page where you can review your content. The Workflow Captures folder is located on the bottom left of the page ✓



## 5 Pause and Restart ☐ ☐

- Whenever you want to Pause or Restart your guide, you can find these options on the settings bar:



6 Enjoy the Archbee capturing tool!

# 11.3. Search Analytics

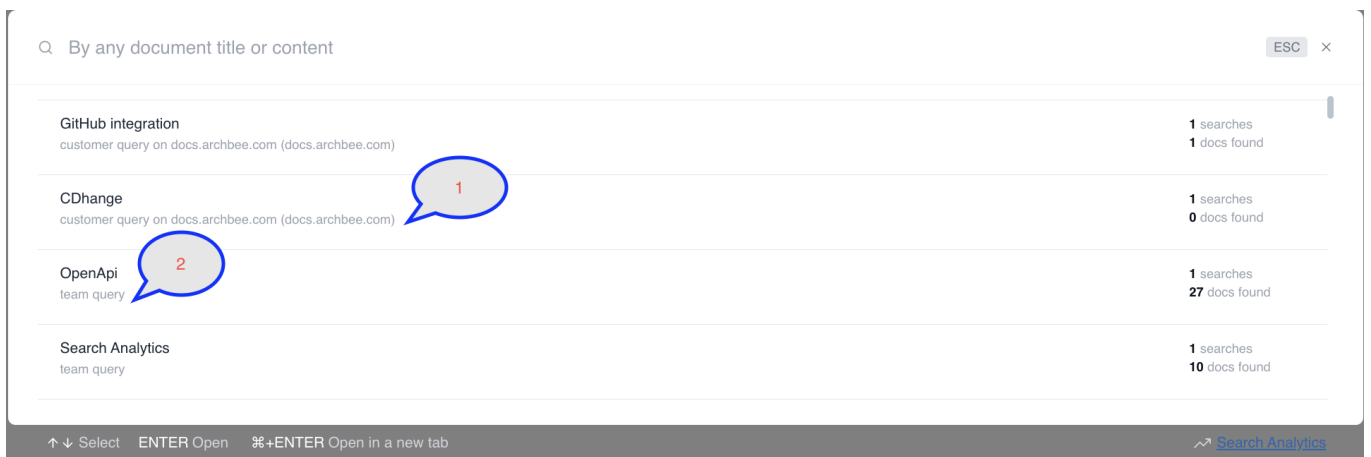
## How to access Search Analytics

1. On the left navigation sidebar, go to the Search option at the top.
2. Under the newly opened window, go to Search Analytics under the search bar.
3. A new window will open, and you will see the list of queries searched by team members or readers.



Search analytics allows you to view metrics on the queries typed in the search bar by readers or users.

1. customer query = search analytics for keywords typed in by readers on the internal Teams
2. team query = the search analytics for internal teams



The left panel includes metrics about the following values.

- How many times was a keyword searched
- How many documents are returned for a keyword



## 11.4. Search Shortcuts and Operators

---

Archbee Search supports multiple types of operators and commands.

Accepted operators:

- `+` and `-`
- `AND` and `OR` (`&` and `|`)

You can use combinations of operators in a search.

Ex: `'custom event' & 'data' - handler`

### Example list of search using operators:

1 `'supernovae stars' -crab`

Use this type of command to show all documents containing `supernovae stars` and not containing `crab`

2 `'sad cat' or 'fat rat''`

Use this type of command to show all documents containing `sad cat` or `fat rat`

3 `'signal' -'segmentation fault'`

Use this type of command to show all documents containing `signal` and not containing `segmentation fault`

4 `'custom event' & 'data' -handler`

Use this type of command to show all documents containing `custom event` and `data` but not containing `handler`



## 11.5. Firewall Blocking Document Access

---

Due to strict firewall rules of certain companies, it can happen to be unable to access de documentation portals.

But if they can go through a process of allow-listing different subdomains or allow-listing a top-level domain, it should work for them. This is due to the company firewalls.

Here is a list of subdomains that they need to allow for access:

- app.archbee.com
- cdn.archbee.com
- cdn1.archbee.com
- cdn2.archbee.com
- cdn3.archbee.com
- archbee.imgix.net
- archbee-image-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com
- archbee-doc-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com
- archbee-assets.s3.amazonaws.com
- archbee-profile-photos.s3.amazonaws.com



## 11.6. Editor Keyboard Shortcuts

---

Click the question mark top left (right next to your name) in the app and click **Keyboard shortcuts** to see a list of updated shortcuts for the app.

You can also hit **Cmd + /** (Mac) **or Ctrl + /** (Windows) to bring up the same interface.

## 11.7. Archbee Concepts

---

### Organization

An organization is similar to a company.

**Imagine** you are a business owner with 2 businesses. Normally you would have to create 2 accounts with different email addresses and login logout to see the content you want at that moment. With Organizations you have a single account and the ability to switch between your Organizations (companies).

**Another scenario:** you are employed by a company and also doing consultancy. Normally you would have to create 2 accounts, and login logout to see the content you want at the moment. With Organizations you have single account and the ability to switch between your Organizations (companies).

**Another scenario:** you are employed by a company which has a customer who also is present in Archbee with their own company. Normally you would need two accounts, but with Organizations, you can be in both and not have to re-login.

Organizations are also a way for a single account (email address) to be in multiple companies.

### User groups

User groups are a way of grouping the users departments in a Organizations.

User groups are similar to departments.

For example you might want an Engineers group, Marketing group, and Management Group. You can do this with **User Groups**.

You can create custom User groups and assign users to them.

You can also use User Groups to assign access on Spaces, so they have different views of your Organizations.

### Spaces

Spaces are the main grouping of documents.

Each Space has a document tree that can be arranged in any way you wish, it's very flexible.

Spaces can be private to your Organizations OR public.

When it's public you can share it with

- an Archbee link. Example: [https://archbee.io/public/iVK8qEuN\\_JAsH0aA37yR6](https://archbee.io/public/iVK8qEuN_JAsH0aA37yR6)
- on your own subdomain. Example: <https://docs.archbee.io>
- **HINT:** the above links are the same space!

Public Spaces can also be protected with a password or with guest accounts (can be created for free, and are not part of your Organizations).

## Access control

Access control allows you to define policies that give access (read and/or write) to certain user groups or to certain individual users.

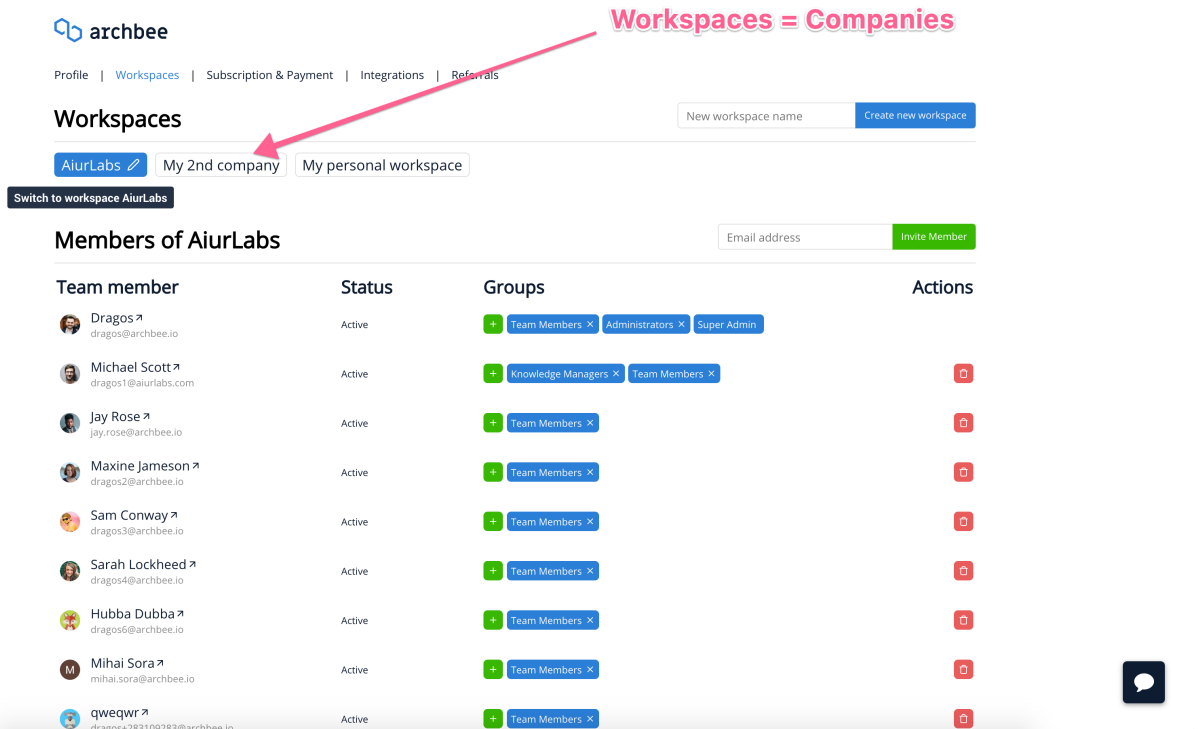
## Domain slots

A domain or subdomain slot lets you attach a public space to your subdomain (example: docs.yourcompany.com), and we host it for you generating SSL certificates and providing the same SLA as main app.

# 11.8. How to setup your account

**Organizations** contain Spaces, user groups and users.

Organizations are a way for your account to be in multiple contexts, for example if you might have multiple companies. They are not a way for you to group users in 1 company.



Organizations = Companies

**User groups** are a way to group users in 1 company, e.g. your departments. User groups allow you to assign access policies to certain **Spaces** so that only some users are able to see or edit content.

## Do not use Organizations as a way to group members of the same company

This will work against you. Search works at Organization level, thus you will not be able to search for information in all your Organizations.

It's also not possible to mention people & docs from other Organizations as mentions and docs are at the Organizations level as well.

### Workspaces

- AiurLabs
- My 2nd company
- My personal workspace

User groups = Departments

### Members of AiurLabs

Team member	Status	Groups	Actions
Dragos dragos@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span> <span>Administrators</span> <span>Super Admin</span>	
Michael Scott dragos1@aiurlabs.com	Active	<span>+ Knowledge Managers</span> <span>Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Jay Rose jay.rose@arch		<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Maxine Jan dragos2@arch		<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Sam Conw dragos3@arch		<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Sarah Lock dragos4@arch		<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Hubba Dul dragos6@arch		<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Mihai Sora mihai.sora@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
qweqwr dragos+284109383@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>

Create new group  
or select existing group

- Pitchground
- Knowledge Managers  
A group for our kind and thoughtful KM.
- Team Members  
Group for team members.
- Administrators  
Group for team administrators.

User Groups = Departments

**Spaces** are a way to group documents. They are similar to projects in your company. They can be assigned access policies so that only certain groups of people.

**Users** are members of 1 company.

### Workspaces

- AiurLabs
- My 2nd company
- My personal workspace

Users = Employees or

### Members of AiurLabs

Team member	Status	Groups	Actions
Dragos dragos@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span> <span>Administrators</span> <span>Super Admin</span>	
Michael Scott dragos1@aiurlabs.com	Active	<span>+ Knowledge Managers</span> <span>Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Jay Rose jay.rose@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Maxine Jameson dragos2@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Sam Conway dragos3@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Sarah Lockheed dragos4@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Hubba Dubba dragos6@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
Mihai Sora mihai.sora@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>
qweqwr dragos+284109383@archbee.io	Active	<span>+ Team Members</span>	<span>🔒</span>

Users = Employees



## 11.9. Limits

---

Archbee has the following limits:

- any doc can have 500 blocks at most;
- any doc can have 1MB in size at most (does not include images and file uploads);
- any space can have 1000 docs at most.

These limitations might seem too harsh. However, when it comes to documents and document hierarchies, any online documentation platform is as good as its limits. We might gradually increase these limits in the future, but please do not expect any spectacular increase.

- Good limits allow for a **better readability** by enforcing good doc organization patterns;
- Good limits enable **high performance and stability** in your workspace and your generated doc sites;
- Good limits allow for **better protection against bad actors** trying to break the system by overloading it.

### Upload limits:

- 8 MB limit for file upload;
- 8 MB limit for image upload

### Import limits

- 1 MB for Markdown files
- 2 MB for Word docx
- 3 MB for OpenAPI files
- 3 MB for Postman collections
- 20 MB for zip files: notion zip file import, gitbook zip file import, markdown zip file import

### Download limits

- 100 images for PDF export

## 12. Q&A

### 12.1. How can I add an additional custom domain to my organization

---

Whenever you need an additional domain for your account, you can request it via our Support channel, and we will make sure to get back to you as soon as possible.

- 1 Click on the "?" mark from the lower right corner.
- 2 Select "Send us a message"
- 3 Open a support ticket
- 4 Give us more details about your additional domain request and our Support team will make the changes for you ☐



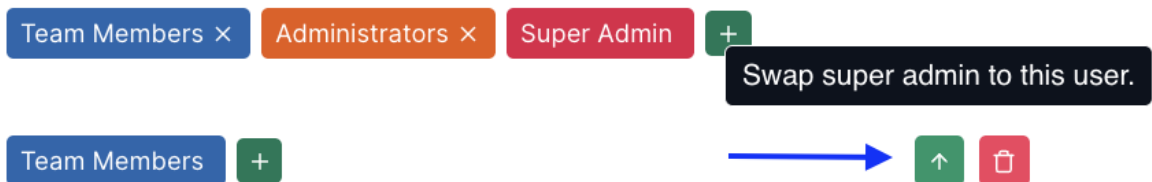
## 12.2. How to transfer super admin privileges to another user

---

- 1 Go to Account Settings → Organizations
- 2 Find the user name in the User's list and click on the "Swap super admin button" from the Actions grid.

**Groups** 

**Actions**



- 3 This operation is only available to the current Super Admin user.

## 12.3. How can i arrange and group my imported OpenAPI docs

Imported OpenAPI file will be added to a separate folder inside a space. That folder(and the docs below) can not be modified or rearranged

See how to import an OpenAPI file [here](#)

### How to organise your methods and docs in an imported OpenAPI file:

Our internal structure keeps track of `tags` from your OpenAPI file and create a folder structure based on them

- 1 Edit your OpenAPI file and tag all your desired folders

```
paths:
  /api/v1/price-lists:
    get:
      tags:
        - Folder 1
      summary: Get Price Lists
      operationId: getPriceLists
```

- 2 Import your OpenAPI file as shown [here](#)
- 3 Check your imported OpenAPI in the editor



**API Reference** ▾



**Account Balance** ▾

GET

Retrieve Transaction Su...



**Account Groups** ▾

GET

Retrieve All Members.

POST

Add Members

PATCH

Edit License Levels

GET

Retrieve Groups Assigne...

POST

Create Account Group

DELETE

Unassign Account from S...

## 12.4. Why the landing page template isn't publishing to production

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- The landing page template will not load on the domains with a URL path configured in the Space settings. You should remove Step 5 from your configuration(URL path) and re-publish your changes.
- Review the Custom Code from your space(if applicable) - check if the custom code tags are correct in `Space Settings -> Custom Code.`

## 12.5. Why is my published space blank?

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You created your Space and docs, and you published them to your Custom Domain. You go to your published docs but the page you are viewing is blank.

One reason for this may be that you used custom CSS or included Headers. How to fix:

- confirm if the Custom Code is the issue - delete all custom code and headers from Space Settings / Custom Code tab
- republish and check if your site is visible
- if the site is visible, the issue is in your custom code
- if the site is not visible, contact

## 12.6. Why can't i change the domain?

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You have a custom domain set for a Space and you want to change it. It will not work just typing a new domain over the old one and press **SET**. First you need to delete the old domain, save the state, and then add a new domain. Follow the steps below to change a custom domain for a Space:

- go to Space Settings / Custom Domain
- remove the old domain (Step 4) and optional URL path (Step 5) and click **SET**
- add the new custom domain + optional URL path (Step 5) and click **SET**