

Wikitext

```
{{quote|text=Cry ?Havoc,? and let slip the dogs of war.|sign=[[William Shakespeare]]|date=01/01/1889}}
```

Result

Cry ?Havoc,? and let slip the dogs of war.
—William Shakespeare, *01/01/1889*

Restrictions

If you do not provide quoted text, the template generates a parser error message, which will appear in red text in the rendered page.

If any parameter's actual value contains an equals sign (=), you ***must*** use named parameters. (The equals sign gets interpreted as a named parameter otherwise.)

If any parameter's actual value contains characters used for wiki markup syntax (such as vertical bar, brackets, single quotation marks, etc.), you may need to escape it. See [Template:!](#) and friends.

Be wary of URLs which contain restricted characters. The equals sign is especially common.

Inserts a comment or quote callout.

Template parameters

	Parameter	Description	Type	Status	Text
					text 1
Quoted/commented text					
Stringrequired	Person	sign 2			
Quoted/commenting person					
Userrequired	Date	date 3			
Date of comment					
Daterequired					
}}}}}					
—Someone, <i>Date</i>					

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1 Template:Doc Title

A first document page. Use {{Doc_Title}} passing in the parameters below.

Template parameters

This template prefers block formatting of parameters.

ParameterDescriptionTypeStatusClientClient

The client, customer or Aptean

Default

Aptean

Example

Aptean

Stringrequired**Title**Title

The title of the document this title is for.

Example

Administration - Access Control Guide

Stringrequired**System**System

The system to which this document pertains

Suggested values

C-TMS CALIDUS C-ePOD C-MCS C-Portal C-Portal TTM C-WMS

Default

C-TMS

Example

C-TMS

Stringrequired**Date**Date

The date of production

Default

31st December 2024

Example

31st December 2024

Auto value

Stringrequired**Version**Version

The version number of the document, e.g. v0.01, v1.00, v2.01. Include the v.

Example

v0.01

Stringsuggested**Reference**Reference

A reference for the document. This could be a Salesforce or DevOps reference e.g. SCR-CTMS-12345678-01, or a general reference e.g. ADMINISTRATION

Stringrequired**Sysver**Sysver

System Version

Example

12.45



Numbersuggested



2 Template:Doc TitleNew



{{{Client}}}

{{{Title}}}

Functional Specification

{{{Date}}} - {{{Version}}}

Reference: {{{Reference}}}



3 Template:DocLink

This is a template to create a link to a PDF document export for a particular page. This is achieved with `{{DocLink|MyPage}}`

Template parameters

Parameter	Description	Type	Status	Page name	1
-----------	-------------	------	--------	-----------	---

The name of the page that the document will be produced from. Can also be the name of a category by specifying the Category namespace e.g. Did You Know, or Category:Accounts

Page name required **Doc Description** 2

If not provided, this DocLink will simply show "DOC", otherwise the text provided here.

String optional

Examples:

- `{{DocLink|Main Page}}` - **DOC**
- `{{DocLink|Main Page|The Main Page in PDF form}}` - **The Main Page in PDF form**




4 Template:ERTableFooter

💡 **Note:** ALL WRONG 💡 **Note:** To be used with [Template:TestPlan_CycleHeader](#) and [Template:TestPlan_CycleFooter](#) only.



5 Template:ERTableHeader

 **Note:** To be used as follows:

```
{{ERTableHeader}}
```

Module	Program Name	Ver	Call/Iss	Client Ref	Pr'ty	Remarks	Reporter
--------	--------------	-----	----------	------------	-------	---------	----------



6 Template:ERTableRow

 **Note:** To be used with [Template:ERTableHeader](#) and [ERTableFooter](#) only.

Usage:

```
{{ERTableHeader}}
{{ERTableRow
|Module=The package name
|ProgramName=The package description
|Version=The Package Version
|Call=The Supimix Number
|ClientRef=The Supimix Client Reference
|Priority=The Supimix Priority
|Remarks=The Supimix call log and user notes
|Reporter=The reporter of the problem
}}
{{ERTableRow
|The package name
|The package description
|The Package Version
|The Supimix Number
|The Supimix Client Reference
|The Supimix Priority
|The Supimix call log and user notes
|The reporter of the problem
}}
{{ERTableFooter}}
```

Module	Program Name	Ver	Call/Iss	Client Ref	Pr'ty	Remarks	Reporter



7 Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Ad Hoc Collection	Ad Hoc Collections are collections at a consignee or other point, where the actual items to be collected have not been defined, allowing for a free-form scanning of items.
AI	In barcode terms, an Application Identifier; some pre-defined characters in a barcode that define the data content rather than the format.
Asset	A traceable DU; the item that is tracked during delivery and collection. This Asset has a type (e.g. Cage, Tet, etc).
Audit Log	A log of events that have happened in the C-TMS system. It could include information, error, debug or audit messages. Users are able to search for messages of a certain type, on a certain day and from a certain area of the system.
Backloads	Orders that are placed on a pre-existing trip at the end of the trip before returning to the depot. They may be for customers other than the customer that is paying for the full trip and may result in a rebate to the customer, and a charge to the backload order's customer.
Booking	A quantity of a single Product Type on a single DU Type to be delivered from one location to another on particular date but not at a particular time. These records are usually created by the Auto Summary process. These records are displayed in the main view on the Bookings form.
Carrier	The carrier completing the trip. Can comprise any carrier configured in the system, but normally Home Fleet (usually a carrier per depot), 3rd-party carriers, supplier/customer-own transport, own collection, etc.
Case	A Case of individual packets of a product e.g. a case of Cornflake packets.
Consolidating Centre	A depot that takes delivery of goods from several origins and consolidates them for trunking to outbases (q.v.) or final delivery to destinations. See also Consolidation.
Consolidation	In execution terms, this is the act of taking several jobs and combining them into a single execution job. This can be by several criteria but is broadly defined as: Same Location consolidation, where the delivery/collection points are identical; Linked Location, where the deliver/collection points have been configured to be seen as the same point within C-TMS and; Manual (Ad Hoc) Consolidation, where the driver decides that two jobs should be delivered/collected at the same time.
Containerisation	The action of taking items and placing them inside another item for tracking purposes. See also Asset.
Cost Centre	A part of an organization to which costs may be charged for accounting purposes. For C-TMS, this is used for accounting purposes, and also to generally configure the system.
C-Portal	CALIDUS Portal, Aptean's web-enabled external access system to the Calidus systems. Also, any electronic internet-based system designed to access functionality for a particular purpose (for example, customer enquiries, supplier activity, track and trace, etc.)
Cross-Dock	Also a specific location at which product is exchanged.
C-ePOD; EPOD, APOD	Electronic Proof of Delivery. The Aptean EPOD system is CALIDUS ePOD or Aptean POD.
C-TMS	CALIDUS TMS, Aptean's Transport Management System.
CSB	This refers to Carrier Self Billing, the process that C-TMS uses to produce and send invoices to carriers.
Customer	In 3PL terms, the customer on behalf of which the transport is being operated.
DDL	Drop-down list - a series of pre-designated answers to a particular question on a device, rather than requiring the user to key the answer in full.
Debrief	Comprises 3 parts: Trip debrief, where general trip notes and vehicle information is captured; Stop debrief, where actual arrival and departure times against a trip are entered; Order debrief, where actual product and item quantities are entered; Driver/Trip debrief, where additional information is captured from the driver relating to the trip.
Delivery Types	This defines the category of the order, and is intrinsically linked to revenue and cost tariffs.
Demurrage; Detention	Any time spent loading, unloading or waiting that is outside contractual obligation in execution of a trip. This usually incurs additional charges.
Depot	Any location that schedules and controls transport.
Despatch	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. In this implementation, the process of loading and despatching is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Loading.
DMS	Document Management Systems: Systems than manage the storage and viewing of (predominantly) scanned documents. Usually these systems also include some automation and indexing routines.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
DOT	Delivery On Time - see OTIF.
Driver	Comprising drivers and crew assigned to a trip.
Drivers Day	A schedule of work that a driver would undertake in a day including any rest periods and breaks.
Drop	A stop on a trip.
DU	Distribution/Despatch/Deliverable Unit - box, tray, cage, tet, etc.; Also Asset, Asset Type.
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange - a mechanism by which 2 systems can communicate normally without user intervention.
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
Fixed Route Template	A template in C-TMS that provides a series of timed slots into which orders will fit. This can be used to create fixed routes (q.v.) and also as a template for cross-docking and grouping similar orders together.
Fixed Route	In transport terms, a fixed route is a trip comprised of a series of fixed stops that are typically always visited. A C-TMS fixed route template (q.v.) can be used to create these.
Fixed Schedule	An order that occurs at a fixed time. Differing from the above, the order will be created in the schedule; Also Milk Run.
Fuel Surcharge	An additional charge that may be applied to a Transport charge to reflect the increasing price of fuel.
Isotrak	A third party software package that allows users to be informed of the whereabouts of their vehicles using GPS technology. Interfaces with C-TMS in order to provide ?actuals? information for trips (i.e. the time a trip arrived at a stop and the amount of pallets that were delivered).
Item	A single item for delivery/collection.
Load	C-TMS: A trip that encompasses just a vehicle-full of items, or one journey out and back to a depot.
Loading	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. In this implementation, the process of loading and despatching is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Despatch.
Location	In C-TMS terms, a trip comprises visits or drops to many locations. A location can be of many different types.
Location Types	Usually one of: Depot, Customer, Delivery/Collection Location, Store, etc.
MCS	Mobile Control System
OBD	On-Board Diagnostics - an automotive term referring to a vehicle's self-diagnostic and reporting capabilities. Also CANbus.
OMS Ref	A unique transport movement ID, referring to a single transport movement request.
OPS13	Vehicle Checks; Defect Reporting
Optimisation	Route Building and Optimisation
Order	Equiv: OMS Ref; a transport movement.
Order Line	An order can be made up of different order lines (i.e. an order from one location to another can contain many lines such as 20 ambient pallets and 20 chilled pallets)
Order Status	The lifecycle of an order, usually UNSCHEDULED->SCHED-COLL->SCHEDULED->DELIVERED/FAILED/CANCELLED.
OTIF	On Time In Full - Metrics to measure successful collection or delivery.
Outbase	A depot whose purpose is to deliver to final delivery destination within a geographically-restricted subsection of the whole catchment area; also ROC, RDC.
Payment	Monies paid by a cost centre to a third party such as a carrier.
Plan	A term used to describe the result from scheduling Orders onto Trips. The first set of Trips may be referred to as ?Plan A?, with a subsequent, more accurate plan later in the day being referred to as ?Plan B?.
Post Schedule	The period after Orders have been scheduled in the Scheduling Program and then returned to C-TMS. Any subsequent manipulation of these Orders would be Post Schedule manipulation.
Pre Schedule	The period before Orders have been scheduled in the Scheduling Program and then returned to C-TMS. Any manipulation of these Orders would be Pre Schedule manipulation.
Product Item	Another term for a case or SKU
Product Quantity	A quantity of a single Product Item or SKU to be delivered from one location to another on particular date but not at a particular time. These records are created by the inbound Bookings interface process. These records are displayed in the View Detail screen on the Bookings form.
Product Summary	Another term for Booking
Product Type	



Term or Acronym	Meaning
	The category that a Product Item, Case or SKU falls in to, usually associated with temperature e.g. FROZEN, PERISHABLE, AMBIENT
Reason Codes	Of many types: Adjustment, Non-conformance, Order.
Recalculate Distance and Times	A C-TMS function that is applied to a trip. The function checks the properties of the trip to ensure that it meets the defined rules for a trip in respect of drive times and driver's breaks.
Receipt	In transport terms, the process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. In this implementation, the process of receipt and unloading is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Unloading.
Region	Geographical Region. Also, Postal Region. Regions are allocated to Depots and are used to determine ownership of a particular Order.
Resources	Drivers, Crew, Tractors, Vehicles, Trailers
Revenue	Monies received by a cost centre from a third party such as a customer.
Route	A route is a fixed route that is repeated. A Trip is a unique trip, which may be created from a route.
ROC	Regional Operating Centre; a depot whose purpose is to deliver to final delivery destination within a geographically-restricted subsection of the whole catchment area; also Outbase.
RDC	Regional Distribution Centre.
RPE	Regular Pallet Equivalent - This is used to estimate volume and therefore capacity of vehicles within C-TMS.
Schedule	A day's plan, usually consisting of 24 hours, not necessarily from midnight to midnight.
Service Levels; Service Types	Typically used to determine additional services for an order, or a quicker transport service. This defines the order windows i.e. the collection and delivery windows and offsets relating to the service level, through schedule rules.
Shunt	A trunk (q.v.) movement between depots using the trunk network, typically of a much shorter length than a trunk movement.
Sourcing Unit	A second entity that can be applied to a Lane, and all charges relating to that Lane will then be applied to the Sourcing Unit and not the Customer.
Stop	Also Trip Stop. A stop on a trip. In this solution, Drop is the pre-assigned fixed route drop number, whereas Stop is the generated CTMS stop ID.
Surcharges	Any charges applied to an invoice at invoice stage, rather than generated from the order or trip itself. Examples are: Fuel Surcharge/Rebate, Demurrage.
Tariffs	Rate Cards, forming the basis of generating trip/carrier costs and order revenue.
TI	Transport Instruction - another term for an Order.
TLM	Transport Logistics Manager
Tractor	The driver cab, pulling the trailer.
Trailer	The trailer carrying the goods. Can be several types.
Transport	The transport management office.
Trip	C-TMS: A selection of work to be completed, specifically a workload that lasts for an entire shift for a driver.
Trip Manipulation	The manipulation of Scheduled Trips, whether it be to add a Carrier or to completely recalculate times on the Trip.
Trip Status	The lifecycle of a trip
Trunk	A route between depots, transporting goods usually to be delivered from the destination depot, but any transfer of goods from the original receiving or originating depot in the network to the final delivery depot (the out-base).
TTM	CALIDUS TTM; Track and Trace Module; Aptean's application dedicated to tracking and tracing order events with inputs from several external systems.
Unloading	The process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. In this implementation, the process of receipt and unloading is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Receiving.
WCS	Warehouse Control System
WMS	Warehouse Management System



8 Template:Incomplete

Inserts a warning stating that the page is incomplete, and adds the page to the Incomplete category.

Template parameters

Parameter	Description	Type	Status
No parameters specified			



9 Template:Note


The following displays the noteicon and the word 'Note:'. You can follow this with whatever text/images/markup you like. `{{note}}` Try this!. Alternatively, you can pass the warning text as the parameter, for example `{{Note|Try this!}}`.

Template parameters

Parameter	Description	Type	Status	Text to be included	1
	Note text to be displayed in-line and indented.				
	String	optional			



10 Template:PATCHDevDefectsTableRow

 **Note:** This is part of a table - ensure it is wrapped in table HTML code.

Usage:


```
<table border="1px" width="100%">
<tr>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'Log Number'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'Client Ref'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'Log Priority'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'CR/D'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'Issue Raised and Test Objective'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'Site'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'Functional Area'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'Reporter'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'ER Number'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'ESI Change Required'</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'WCS Change Required'</font></td>
</tr>
{{PATCHDevDefectsTableRow
LogNumber=The Supimix Log Number
ClientRef=The Supimix Client Reference
Priority=The Supimix Priority
CRD=Change Request (CR) or Development (D) or other (blank)
Issue=Description of problem and solution
Site=Site
Area=Functional Area. If blank, inserted as 'u/a'
Reporter=Reported of issue
ERNumber=ER Number on which this fix was released
ESIRequired=ESI change Required (Y/N, defaulting to N if left blank)
WCSRequired=WCS Change Required (Y/N, defaulting to N if left blank)
}}
{{PATCHDevDefectsTableRow
The Supimix Log Number
The Supimix Client Reference
The Supimix Priority
Change Request (CR) or Development (D) or other (blank)
Description of problem and solution
Site
Functional Area. If blank, inserted as 'u/a'
Reported of issue
ER Number on which this fix was released
ESI change Required (Y/N, defaulting to N if left blank)
WCS Change Required (Y/N, defaulting to N if left blank)
}}
</table>
```

E.g.

Log Number	Client Ref	Log Priority	CR/D	Issue Raised and Test Objective	Site	Functional Area	Reporter	ER Number	ESI Change Required	WCS Change Required
	-	3				u/a			N	N



11 Template:PATCHModDeliveredTableRow

 **Note:** This is part of a table - ensure it is wrapped in table HTML code.


Usage:

```
<table border="1px" width="100%">
<tr>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">' 'Module Name' '</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">' 'Version No' '</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">' 'Description' '</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">' 'Log Number' '</font></td>
</tr>
{{PATCHModDeliveredTableRow
|ModuleName=Package Name
|VersionNo=Package Version
|Description=Package Description
|LogNumber=The Supimix Log Number
}}
{{PATCHModDeliveredTableRow
|Package Name
|Package Version
|Package Description
|The Supimix Log Number
}}
</table>
```

Module Name	Version No	Description	Log Number



12 Template:PATCHRegSettingsTableRow

 **Note:** This is part of a table - ensure it is wrapped in table HTML code.


Usage:

```
<table border="1px" width="100%">
<tr>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'''Log Number'''</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'''Path & Name'''</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'''Setting Value'''</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'''Result'''</font></td>
</tr>
{{PATCHRegSettingsTableRow
|LogNumber=The Supimix Log Number. Leave blank if multiple values
|Name=The Path and Name of the Registry Setting. Leave blank is multiple values
|Value=The setting value. If left blank, default to 'Any Other Vlaue'
|Result=The expected result of setting the Registry Setting as the Value specified
}}
{{PATCHRegSettingsTableRow
|The Supimix Log Number. Leave blank if multiple values
|The Path and Name of the Registry Setting. Leave blank is multiple values
|The setting value. If left blank, default to 'Any Other Vlaue'
|The expected result of setting the Registry Setting as the Value specified
}}
</table>
```

Log Number	Path & Name	Setting Value	Result
{{{1}}}	{{{2}}}	Any Other Value	



13 Template:PATCHScreensTableRow

 **Note:** This is part of a table - ensure it is wrapped in table HTML code.

Usage:

```
<table border="1px" width="100%">
<tr>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'''Log Number'''</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'''Suggested Menu Path'''</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'''Screen ID'''</font></td>
<td bgcolor="silver"><font size="2">'''Description'''</font></td>
</tr>
{{PATCHScreensTableRow
|LogNumber=The Supimix Log Number
|Menu=The suggested menu path
|ScreenID=The screen ID
|Description=Description of the screen
}}
{{PATCHScreensTableRow
|The Supimix Log Number
|The suggested menu path
|The screen ID
|Description of the screen
}}
</table>
```

Log Number	Suggested Menu Path	Screen ID	Description



14 Help:Templates

If you have standard texts you want to include on several pages, the MediaWiki template feature comes into play.

14.1 Creation

Templates are standard wiki pages whose content is designed to be **transcluded** (embedded) inside other pages. Templates follow a convention that the name is prefixed with "Template:", assigning it to that namespace; besides this, you can **create them like any other wiki page**.

The simplest use of templates is as follows. If you create a page called "Template:Welcome" with contents:

```
Hello! Welcome to the wiki.
```

you'll have created your first template! If you then insert the code:

```
{{Welcome}}
```

in any other page, when that page is viewed the text "Hello! Welcome to the wiki." will appear instead of `{{Welcome}}`. The template content is "transcluded" into the other page, i.e. it is integrated in the page.

You can then insert `{{Welcome}}` at any point of any page where you wish to welcome someone. Suppose it is used in 100 pages. If you then change the template contents to:

```
Hi there! Welcome to this wonderful wiki.
```

and revisit any of the 100 pages where the template was used, you'll see the new text instead of the original one. In this way, you have changed the content of 100 pages without editing them, because the template is transcluded into these pages.

This is the basic mechanism. There are several additional features of transclusion that enrich this mechanism and make templates very useful.

14.2 Usage

Templates can be used in other pages in these ways:

- `{{Name}}`, described above, 'transcludes' (i.e. includes a copy of) the content of the template (stored in the page `[[Template:Name]]`) whenever the page containing the template transclusion is fetched and displayed; i.e. if the template is later changed, the displayed transcluding page will automatically change too
- `{{subst:Name}}` replaces that string with the contents of the template, in the source of the transcluding page, when you save that page; the copy of the template contents can then be edited normally (and separately from the original in the template page). *Note*: don't use this if you are looking to continually propagate changes from the source template to the page(s) that references it.
- `{{safesubst:Name}}` was introduced in [rev:61710](#) to allow for substitution that doesn't break transclusion, see [w:en:Help:Substitution#The safesubst: modifier](#).
- `{{msgnw:Name}}` includes the template in a form that displays it as raw wiki syntax (the way `<nowiki>` does) when the page containing it is fetched.

In fact, an ordinary wiki page can also be used as a template, simply by specifying the namespace it resides in, so:

- `{{Template:Pagename}}` includes `[[Template:Pagename]]`
- `{{Foo:Pagename}}` includes `[[Foo:Pagename]]`
- `{{:Pagename}}` includes `[[Pagename]]`
 - ♦ `{{subst::Pagename}}` replaces itself with the contents of `[[Pagename]]`

If no such namespace exists, the full title is assumed to be a template:

- `{{Foo:Bar}}` includes `[[Template:Foo:Bar]]`

14.3 Parameters

To enrich the mechanism of transclusion, MediaWiki allows parameters to be passed to a template when it is transcluded. Parameters allow the template to produce different contents or have different behaviors.



Suppose you wish to insert a little thank you note in the [talk page](#) of other users, such as:

Template:Thankyou The thank you note will have a reason (in this case, "all your effort") and a signature ("Me"). Your objective is that any user is able to thank any other user, for any reason whatsoever.

So that the note will look similar everywhere it is used, you can define a template called **Template:Thankyou**, for example. Although the note should look similar whenever a user thanks another user, its specific contents (i.e. the reason and the signature) will be different. For that reason, you should pass them as parameters. If we ignore the remaining elements to format the box and place the image, the core content of the template will be this:

```
'''A little thank you...'''
for {{{1}}}.
hugs, {{{2}}}
```

Notice the use of {{{1}}} and {{{2}}}. This is the way to identify, within templates, the parameters that will be passed in when the template is used. Note that, within the template, each parameter is surrounded by **three** braces: {{{ }}}. This is different from normal template name usage.

When using the template on a page, you fill in the parameter values, separated by a pipe char (|). MediaWiki allows parameters to be passed to the template in three ways.

14.3.1 Anonymous parameters

To pass in anonymous parameters, list the values of those parameters sequentially:

```
{{Thankyou|all your effort|Me}}
```

In this case, template {{Thankyou}} receives parameters {{{1}}}=all your effort and {{{2}}}=Me and produces:

Template:Thankyou

Inverting the order of the parameters:

```
{{Thankyou|Me|all your effort}}
```

causes template {{Thankyou}} to receive parameters {{{1}}}=Me and {{{2}}}=all your effort and inverts the result:

Template:Thankyou So, the order in which anonymous parameters are passed in is crucial to its behaviour.

14.3.2 Numbered parameters

To pass in parameters by number, identify each parameter when passing it:

```
{{Thankyou|2=Me|1=your friendship}}
```

This time, template {{Thankyou}} receives parameters {{{1}}}=your friendship and {{{2}}}=Me, though they have been supplied in inverse order, and produces: **Template:Thankyou**

14.3.3 Named parameters

The third way of passing parameters is by name, instead of numbers. In this case, the template contents would be changed to:

```
'''A little thank you...'''
for {{{reason}}}.
hugs, {{{signature}}}
```

Within the template, we use {{{reason}}} and {{{signature}}} to identify each parameter, instead of a number. To pass these parameters by name, identify each parameter when passing it:

```
{{Thankyou|signature=Me|reason=being who you are}}
```

In this case, template {{Thankyou}} receives parameters {{{reason}}}=being who you are and {{{signature}}}=Me and produces:



Template:Thankyou The advantage of using named parameters in your template, besides also being flexible in the order parameters can be passed, is that it makes the template code much easier to understand if there are many parameters.

14.3.4 Default values

If you transclude a template that expects parameters, but do not provide them, in this way:

```
{{Thankyou}}
```

in the numbered parameters example above you would get the following:

Template:Thankyou Since no parameters were passed in, the template presents the parameters themselves, instead of their respective values. In these cases, it may be useful to define *default* values for the parameters, i.e. values that will be used if no value is passed in. For example, if the template contents are changed to:

```
'''A little thank you...'''
for {{{reason|everything}}}.
hugs, {{{signature|Me}}}
```

then {{{reason|everything}}} defines that if no parameter {{{reason}}} is provided, then the value *everything* will be used. Similarly, {{{signature|Me}}}, defaults parameter {{{signature}}} to value *Me*. Now, transcluding the template again without passing any parameter, results in the following: **Template:Thankyou**

14.3.5 Control template inclusion

You can control template inclusion by the use of `<noinclude>` and `<includeonly>` tags.

Anything between `<noinclude>` and `</noinclude>` will be processed and displayed only when the template's page is being viewed directly.

Possible applications are:

- Categorising templates
- Interlanguage links to similar templates in other languages
- Explanatory text about how to use the template

The converse is `<includeonly>`. Text between `<includeonly>` and `</includeonly>` will be processed and displayed only when the page is being included. The obvious application is to add all pages containing a given template to a **category**, without putting the template itself into that category.

Note: when you change the categories applied by a template, the categorization of the pages that use that template may not be updated until some time later: this is handled by the **Template:Mediawiki**.

14.3.6 Organizing templates

For templates to be effective, users need to find them, and find out how to use them.

To find them, users can:

1. Click **Special Pages > All Pages**
2. In the **Namespace** list, choose **Template** and click **Go**.

To give usage information, include an example like this one on the template page:

```
<noinclude>
== Usage ==
Welcome users:
{{Thankyou|reason=your reason|signature=your signature}}
</noinclude>
```

Then, an editor can simply copy and paste the example to use the template.

14.4 Copying from one wiki to another

Templates often require **CSS** or other templates, so users frequently have trouble copying templates from one wiki to another. The steps below should work for most templates:



14.4.1 If you have import rights on the new wiki

1. Go to [Special:Export](#) on the original wiki. Enter the name of the template in the big text box, check "Include templates" and click Export. This will download a .xml file.
2. Go to [Special:Import](#) on the new wiki and upload the .xml file.
3. Look for CSS classes (like class="foobar") in the template text. If those classes appear in "MediaWiki:Common.css" or "MediaWiki:Monobook.css" on the original wiki, copy them to "MediaWiki:Common.css" on the new wiki.
4. If the template uses [ParserFunctions](#), you have to install the [Template:Mediawiki](#).

14.4.2 If you don't have import rights on the new wiki

1. Copy the template text to the new wiki; link to the original page in the edit summary for attribution.
2. Edit the template on the new wiki, and look through the list of templates at the bottom. The ones in red will also need to be copied from the original wiki to the new wiki. You may have to repeat this process multiple times before all dependency templates have been recognized and copied.
3. Look for CSS classes (like class="foobar") in the template text. If those classes appear in "MediaWiki:Common.css" or "MediaWiki:Monobook.css" on the original wiki, copy them to "MediaWiki:Common.css" on the new wiki.
4. If the template uses [ParserFunctions](#), you must install the [Template:Mediawiki](#).

14.5 See also

- [Help:External searches](#) - a template special use case example
- [Help:Magic words](#) - fancy stuff you may find in some templates
- [Help:Parser functions in templates](#)
- [Template:Meta](#) - contains a much more thorough manual on how exactly templates function
- [Template:Meta](#) - embedding pages from [namespaces](#) other than `Template:`.



15 Template:Warning

The following displays the warning icon and the word 'Warning:'. You can follow this with whatever text/images/markup you like. `{{warning}}` Don't do that!. Alternatively, you can pass the warning text as the parameter, for example `{{Warning|Don't do that!}}`.

Template parameters

ParameterDescriptionTypeStatusText to be included¹

Warning text to be displayed in-line and indented.

Stringoptional



16 Template:Xref

16.1 Usage

The following includes the type, number and text passed to the template. The example shows how this may be used within an document template. If not, replace the parameters with literals.

```
{{#vardefine:Example|0}}
{{Xref
|Num={{ #vardefineecho: Example | {{ #expr: {{ #var: Example }} + 1 }} }}
|Text=The text describing the cross-reference
}}
```

Example 1: *The text describing the cross-reference*

The following includes the type, number and text passed to the template. The example shows how this may be used within an document template. If not, replace the parameters with literals. <nowiki> {{#vardefine:Example|0}} {{Xref |Num={{ #vardefineecho: Example | {{ #expr: {{ #var: Example }} + 1 }} }} |Text=The text describing the cross-reference }}</nowiki>

Template parameters

Parameter	Description	Type	Status	Type
	The cross reference type e.g. Example, Table, etc	Type 1		
Stringrequired	Num	Num 2		
	The cross-reference number			
Numberrequired	Text	Text 3		
	The text to describe the cross reference.			
Stringrequired				

