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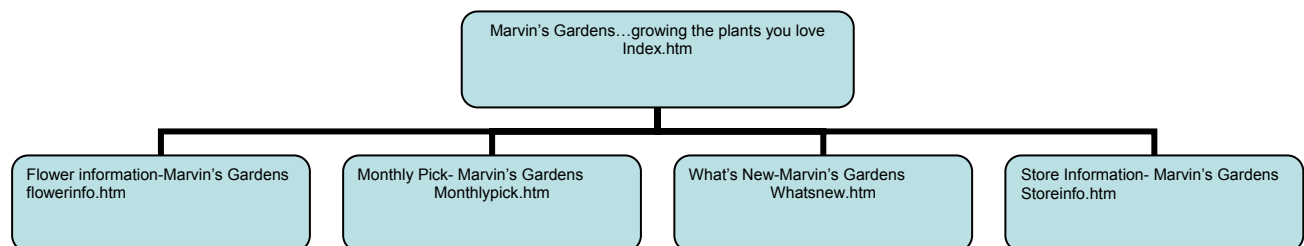
Dreamweaver MX

Macromedia Dreamweaver MX is a professional HTML editor for designing, coding, and developing web sites, web pages, and web applications. The visual editing features in Dreamweaver let you quickly create pages without writing a line of code. If you prefer to code by hand, however, Dreamweaver also includes many coding-related tools and features.

Planning Web sites

When creating a web site, it's helpful to do some planning before starting to build your site. You need to think about the purpose of your web site. Who will visit your site? What do you want your site to do? Are the people visiting your site experienced web users or novices? Experienced web users tend to have higher connection speeds, while novices may not have a fast connection and might not always download the latest browser. Generally it is best to keep web sites simple with just a few pictures to ensure the pages will load quickly for all users.

After you determine the purpose of the site, you can start to organize the content. What topics will you have on your site? Do you have flyers or brochures that you can use for content information? Once you collect all of this information, you can start to group and organize the information. The site diagram below shows how you can organize your information and determine navigation:



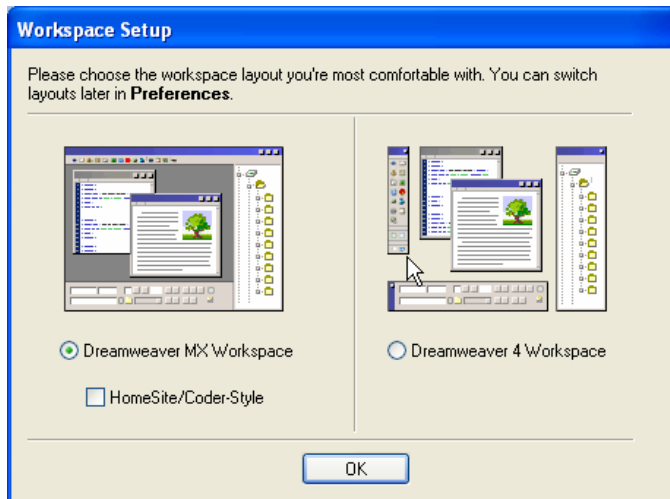
Once you have the site diagram completed, you need to think about what you want your site to look like. The UNCW web committee has a policy regarding the appearance of the top tier web sites. For more information, go to <http://www.uncw.edu/admin>.

Visual Stability

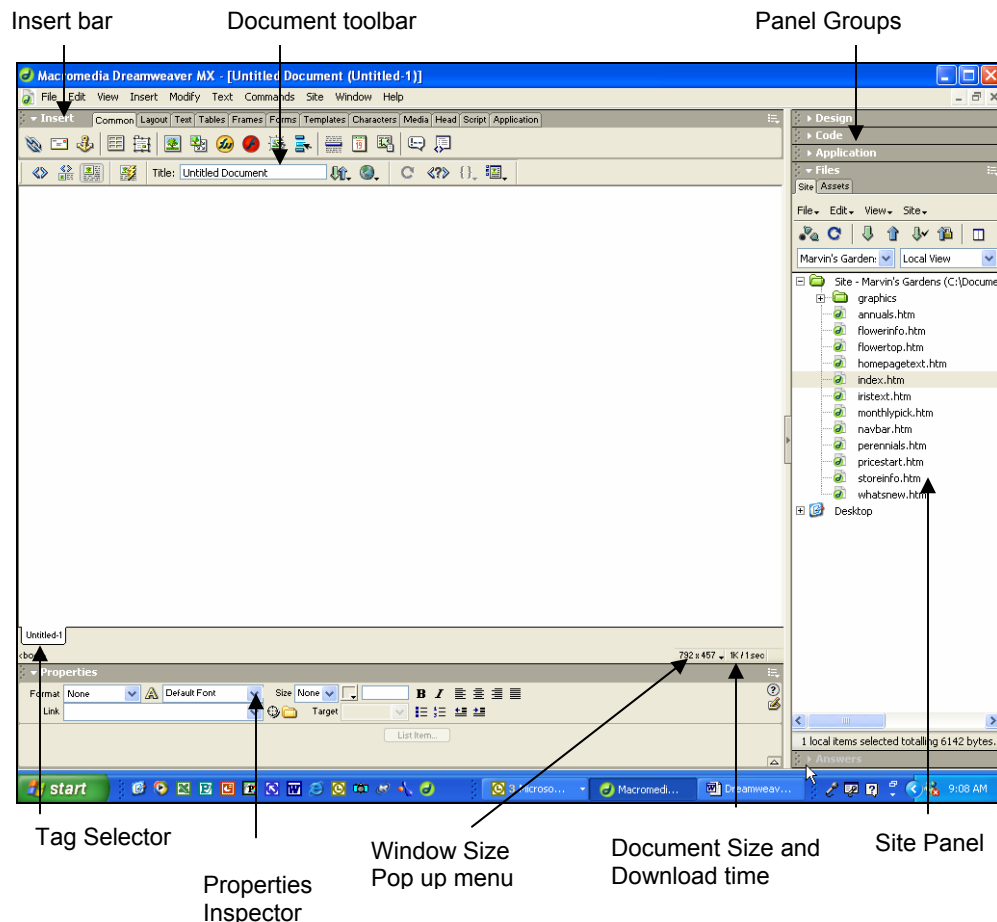
When creating and editing web pages, it's tempting to change the page design frequently and sometimes redesign them entirely to show a 'fresh' look. This can be disorienting to regular visitors to your site, and they may not be able to find that item they were looking at last week, for example. Keeping your web site visually stable is an important point to remember when working on web sites.

The Dreamweaver Environment

The first time you open Dreamweaver, you will see the following screen:

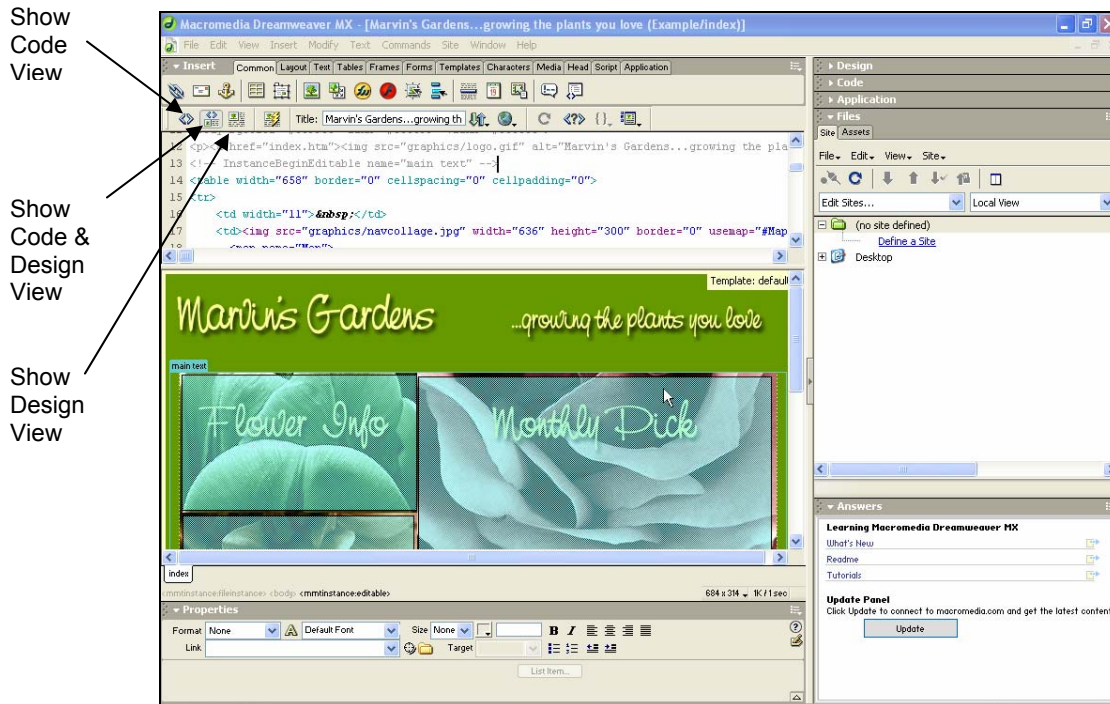


Choose the Dreamweaver MX workspace, click OK, and you will see the following window:



Opening an existing page

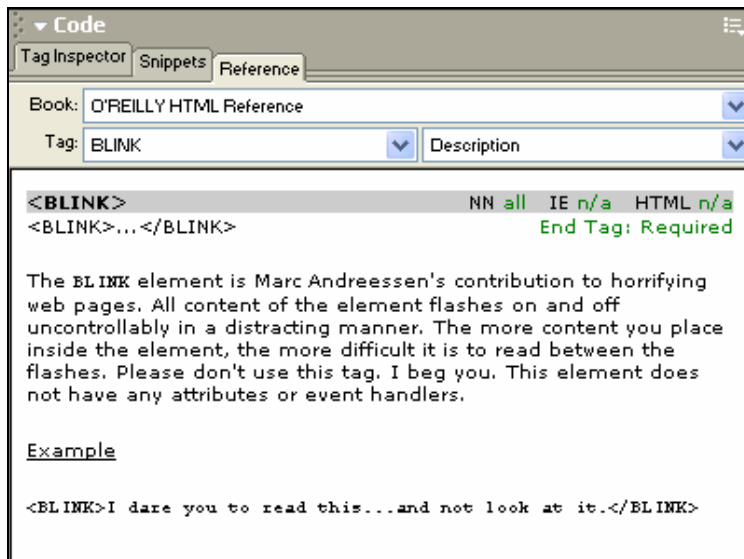
To open an existing page, choose File→Open and navigate to the Marvin's Gardens folder. Open the index.html file and the following window will appear:



Viewing and Managing HTML Code

When working on your Dreamweaver documents, you can choose from three views: Design View, Code View or a split window with design and code view (above). In Design View you can see a page similar to what it would look like on the web. In the Code and Design view, you can enter code in the top window, and see the changes below. You can also edit in the bottom window and see the results in the html window.

To learn more about HTML code, Dreamweaver includes the O'Reilly HTML reference, which can be found by selecting the Code Panel group and clicking on the reference tab. You can choose from hundreds of html tags and find out what they're used for and how to include them (or not) in your web site:



Previewing in Browser

To preview your page in a web browser:

- Press the **F12** key, or choose **File → Preview in Browser** and choose **ie explore**
- You can explore the rest of the site using the text and image links



- When finished, close the browser window and return to Dreamweaver
- Close the index.htm document

Creating a Web site

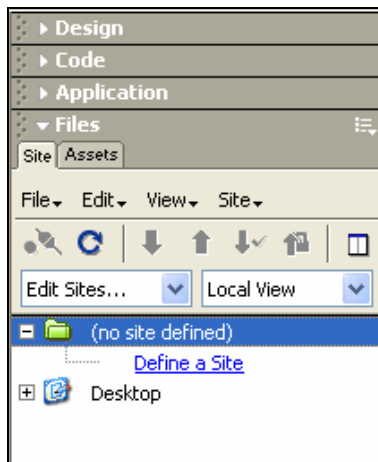
Defining a Site

In Dreamweaver, a defined Web site is the depository of all the files necessary for the site's operation, including HTML files, graphics, and other objects. Defining a Web site allows you to do the following things:

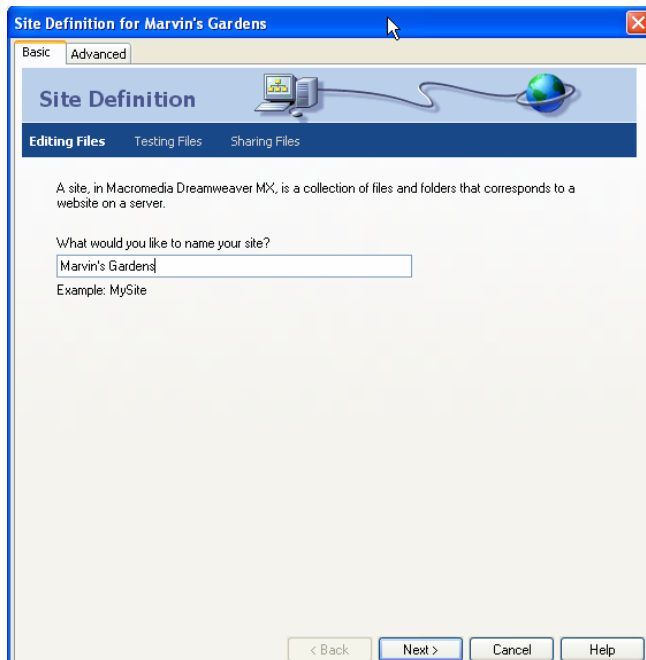
- Display the site files in the Site window, allowing you to easily see all of the files contained in the site and their linking relationships.
- Use the Site window to easily add and update links to web pages.
- Use the Site window to arrange and rearrange the folder structure within the site without having to manually re-establish links between pages.
- View the structure of what will become the remote Web site, so that you can manage and check the site before uploading it, and also manage files that have already been uploaded.

You define a site by using the Site Definition wizard. When defining the site, you can set up certain site attributes, and leave others to be set up at a later time. For example, you can set up the folder where you will contain all of your site files, and wait to specify the remote settings you will need to upload the information to your web server.

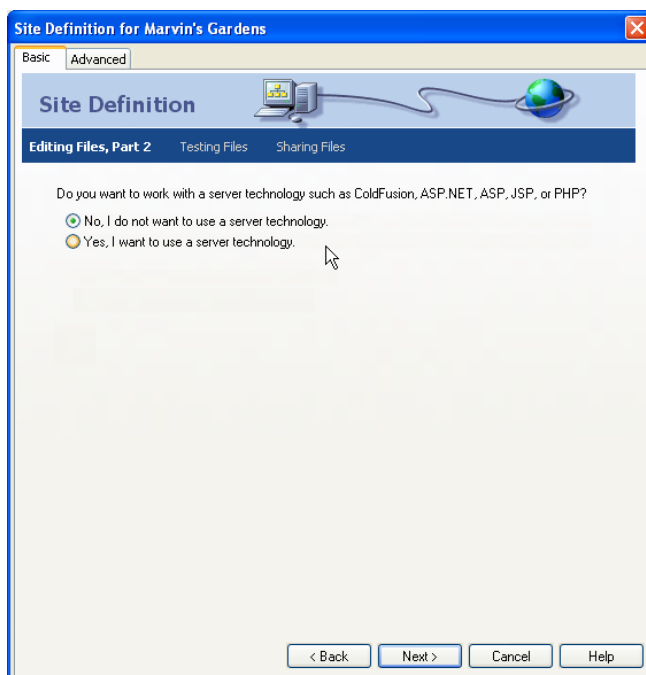
To begin defining a site, choose Define a Site in the 'Files' panel:



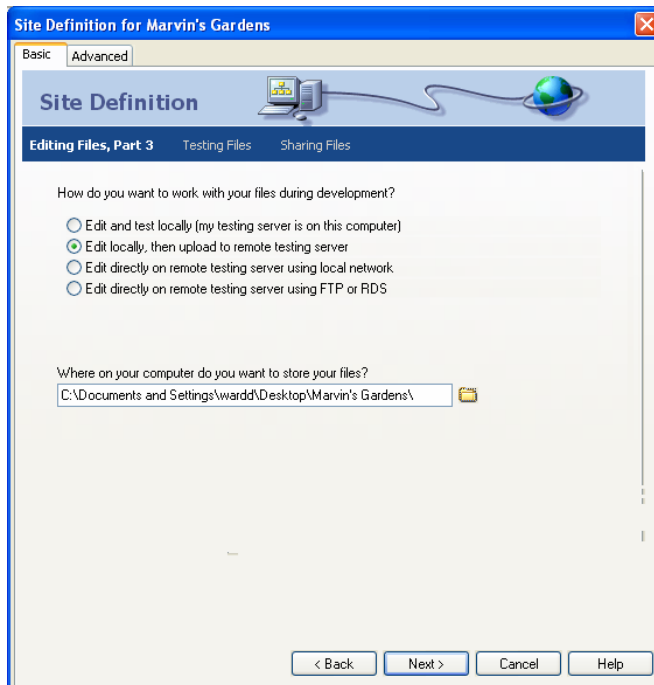
The Site Definition Wizard will appear. Type in a name or your choice or Marvin's Gardens, as our example shows:



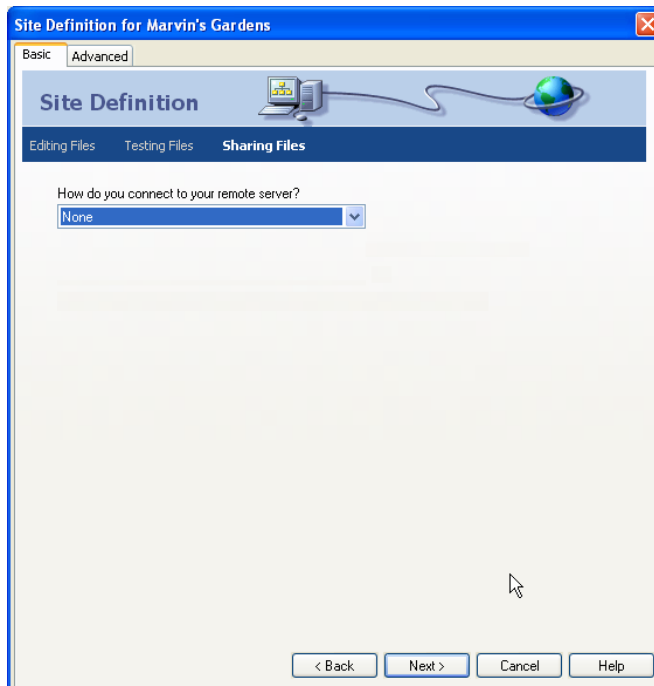
Enter a name for your new site. Press the Next button.



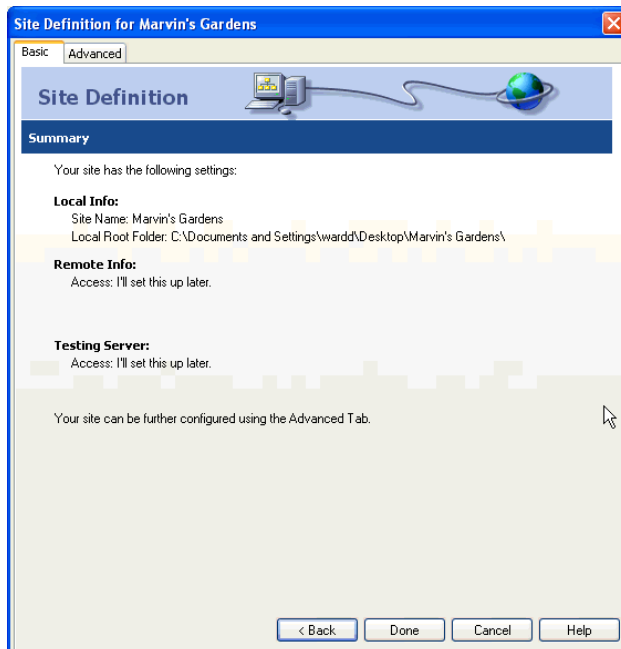
Choose 'No, I do not want to use a server technology' unless you know that you will be using one of the technologies listed. Click the Next button.



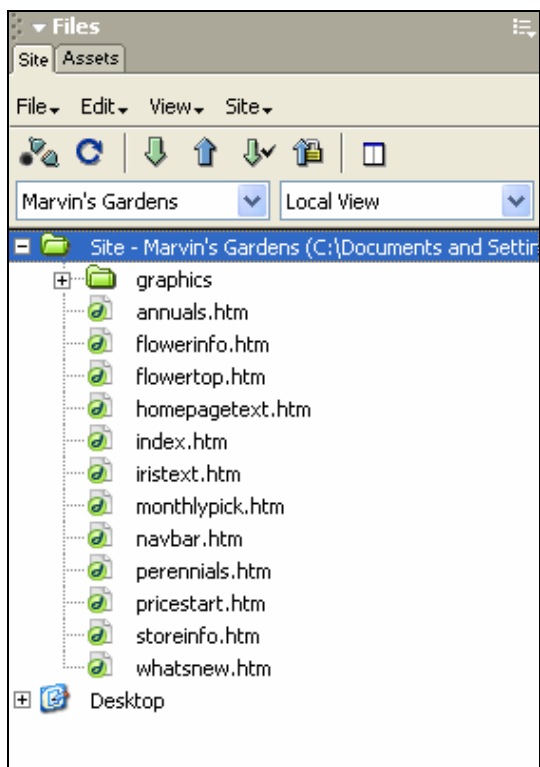
It's best to edit locally, then upload later to a remote server. This step will be covered later in the workshop. You can set up a new folder or choose an existing folder on your computer. Click the Next button.



At this point we will select none for our connection to the server. Click the Next button.



Dreamweaver provides a summary of your settings. Click the Done button.



The Marvin's Gardens site (a sample training site) will appear in the right side panel. You can now easily navigate between your pages using the site panel.

Creating/Editing a Basic Web Page

You can add and edit text in a Dreamweaver document using the same basic techniques that you would use in a word processing application. You will now begin working on the Marvin's Gardens web site by adding the store information for Marvin's Gardens on the index.htm page.

Double click on the index.htm file in the site panel, or if you want to start a new page:

- Choose File ➔ New and make sure the General tab is selected.
- Choose Basic Page
- In the Basic Page window, make sure HTML is selected
- Click the Create button

Place your cursor at the end of the last paragraph and press Enter a few times to move down the page. Type the following text, pressing Enter at the end of each line:

Marvin's Gardens

715 Vidalia Boulevard

Atlanta, GA 30018

(717)535-1444

Store Hours

Mon-Sat 7am-9pm

Sun 8am-6pm

Notice that Dreamweaver is putting a space, or paragraph break, between the lines. To create a line break and make the text single spaced, hold down the Shift key when pressing Enter. Return to the text and make your own decisions on how it should be formatted.

The Properties Inspector

Dreamweaver allows you to format text appearance like other web editors, but Dreamweaver has the Properties Inspector which makes formatting text much easier.



If you click on the default font pull down menu, you will see several groups of fonts. Dreamweaver will use the group and substitute the next font if the first font isn't available on the viewer's computer. For example, it will use Verdana first, then substitute Arial if the visitor doesn't have the Verdana font on their computer, then substitute Helvetica if neither of the above fonts are available. Dreamweaver also uses the standard font sizes, where 1 is the smallest font size and 7 is the largest.

Text color

Dreamweaver provides a palette of 216 Web safe colors. These colors will display the same in any browser as well as any platform (Windows or Macintosh). Colors on web pages are specified as hexadecimal values, made up of letters and numbers. You can select a color from the palette or by typing in the 6 digit hexadecimal value. Click on the Color button and move the 'dropper' around to see the various color values. For example, you could use the color palette to match the color on your department's newsletter.

Page Properties

The Page Properties dialog box provides a number of settings that you apply to the full page. The settings you apply create HTML tags within the head section of the page, and act as global settings for that page. For example, if you set a text color for the page, all of the text will automatically use that color unless you format individual sections of text with a different color.

Page Title

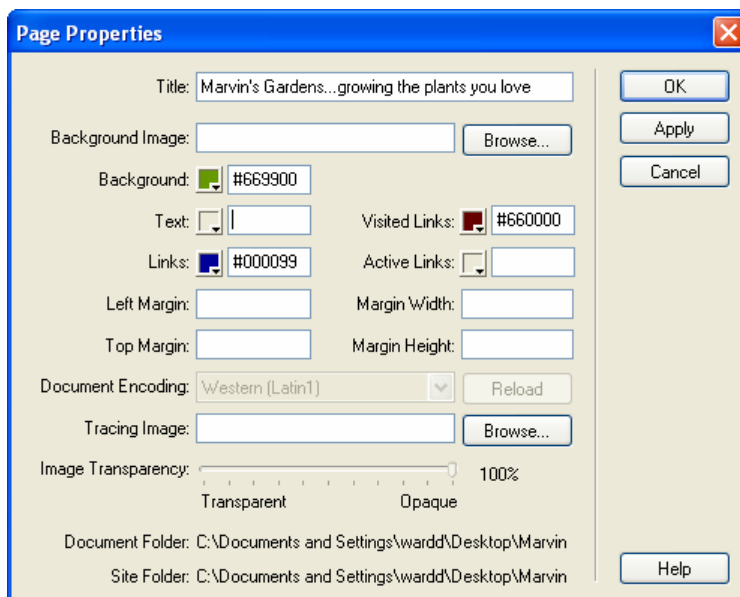
Unlike other types of documents, a web page may contain a title that is separate from the actual name of the file. Titling a web page is an important consideration. Search engines often use titles when ranking and listing your site.

Leaving a page title unspecified can lead to confusion for some visiting your page because they cannot tell which page they are on. If they decide to bookmark the page, the 'untitled' name will show up on their bookmark list.

Page Background

You can also change the background color or insert a background image on the Page Properties window. Keep in mind that 'simpler is better' - and quicker - for visitors to your site to download.

We will now check the Page Properties. To access the Page Properties window, go to **Modify** → **Page Properties** and the following window will appear:





- Review the settings and make any desired changes
- Save your changes and close index.htm

Adding Content to Web Pages

We have discussed how to format certain elements on web pages, and now we will learn how to add further content to web pages. We will cover how to format lists and make text easier for the viewer to read. We will also add images to our pages and adjust them to fit the layout of the web page, and learn how to build tables for precise layout of page elements.

List formats

There are two different types of lists available on the Properties Inspector- ordered lists and unordered lists. In an ordered list, each paragraph is preceded by a number. In an unordered list, each paragraph is preceded by a bullet. In addition, you can use the Text Indent and Text Outdent buttons to turn on and off indenting for list items. This allows you to have sub-items within a list. Let's format the text in the `iristext.htm` document to make it more readable.

- Using the Site Panel, open the **iristext.htm** document
- Select the text **'Bearded' through 'Bulb'**.
- In the Properties Inspector, click the Ordered List Button  . The selected text is formatted as a numbered list.
- To change the list to an unordered list, **with the text selected** click the Unordered List  Button
- Indent several of the items so they appear listed within the 'Bearded' category. **Select 'Miniature Dwarf' through 'Border'. Click on the Text Indent button in the Properties Inspector.** The selected text is indented, and the indented items use a different style bullet.

Iris

Irises are a classic in any garden. They are hardy flowers that love full sun. They bloom from May to early July.

Types

- Bearded
 - Miniature dwarf
 - Standard dwarf
 - Miniature tall
 - Intermediate
 - Border
- Beardless
- Crested
- Bulb

Planting


Cultivate the soil 12-18 inches deep. Dig a shallow hole large enough for the rhizome (roots). Spread the roots out. Fill the hole and water immediately.

Images

There are two main graphic file formats you will use when adding images to your pages: GIF and JPEG. **GIF** (Graphic Interchange Format) images are limited to 256 colors and are most useful for images with few colors or with large areas of flat color. GIF images also support transparency, so you can have backgrounds show through portions of the image

JPEG images use compression to dramatically reduce their image size, allowing for faster downloading and display. JPEG images are best for photographs and other images that contain more

than 256 colors. JPEG images do not support transparency, so the background of your image should match the background of the web page to avoid a visible rectangular area around the image when viewed on the page.

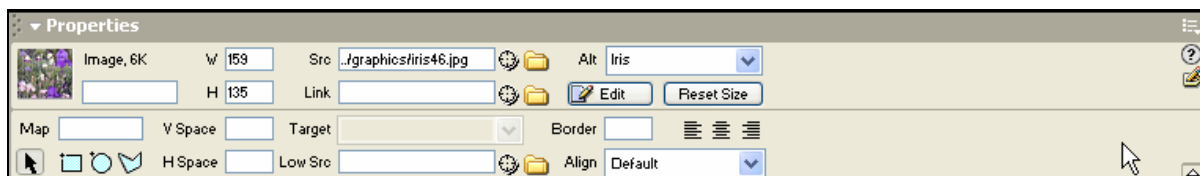
Inserting an image in Dreamweaver is very similar to other web editors. You can use the Image button  on the Common pane of the Insert bar, or choose Insert ➔ Image command. Images are placed on a page much like text. An inserted image is placed at the current location of the insertion point on the page. Dreamweaver displays the image on the page and establishes a link from the page file to the image file. The image itself remains a separate file, keeping the actual HTML page small in size.

To insert an image:

- While still on the Iristext.htm page, place the insertion point at the beginning of the line “Irises are a classic....”
- Choose Insert ➔ Image or open the Graphics folder in the Site Panel.
- Select **iris46.jpg** and click OK. The image is inserted on the page, and is located at the beginning of the line of text.
- As in our Marvin’s Gardens Example, many sites have a graphics or image folder, to keep your image files organized.

Image Properties

Once you add an image to the page, you can use the Properties inspector to specify the way the image will display on the page. You can specify the display height and width of the image, its alignment, spacing between the image and other page elements, and an alternate text label that appears if the Web browser is not set to display the image.




- You can place blank space vertically or horizontally around an image by entering a value in the V space or H space fields. The values are expressed in pixels.
- You can set the horizontal alignment of an image in relationship to the left and right edges of the page using the standard text alignment. In addition, you can set the alignment of a graphic in relationship to the text within the paragraph using the Alignment drop-down list in the Properties inspector.

ALT Tags

As images are loading on a web page, placeholders indicating the presence of an image appear on the page. Those placeholders also appear if the viewer has turned off the option to have images automatically load with Web pages, as option sometimes used with very slow connections. In this case, it is helpful to the viewer to have a label for the image that appears along with the placeholder. The Alternate Tag is also used by software that reads web pages aloud. If there is no alternate text, then the software reads the filename. Specifying an alternate text for every image in your site will help ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act for accessibility. In our example above, the alt tag ‘Iris’ was entered in the Properties inspector.

Tables

You have seen when building even simple pages that it can be difficult to place elements on the page where you want them. As the viewer resizes their browser window, text reflows within the edges of the browser window's borders. This makes it difficult to control consistent text flow within a page. Additionally, images aligned using the text alignment or image alignment options will also move based on the size of the current browser window.

When a page's layout is critical, many designers use tables to place page elements in specific places, and to control text flow. To add a table to a page, click on the Insert Table button  or you can choose the Insert → Table command. In the Insert Table dialog box, select how many rows and columns will be in the initial table. In addition, you can set the table's width, along with the cell border, cell padding and cell spacing.


Cell Borders, Cell Padding and Cell Spacing

The Cell Borders setting places visible borders between the table cells and around the edges of a table. The larger the value in the Cell Borders field, the thicker the visible border. If you do not want visible border for the table, set the Cell Borders value to 0.

The Cell Padding setting controls the space between the edge of the cell and its contents. The larger the value in the Cell Padding setting, the further the distance between the cell's edge and its contents.

The Cell Spacing setting controls the amount of space between the table cells. The larger the value in the Cell Spacing setting, the larger the space between the cells.

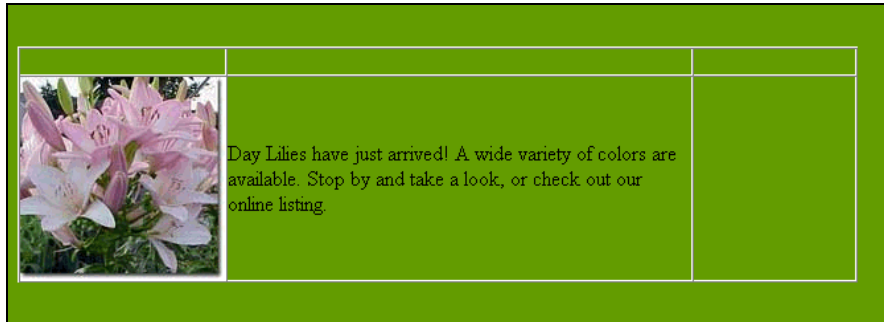
Inserting a Table

- Using the Site Panel, open the **monthypick.htm** file
- In the main body of the web site click to insert your cursor
- On the Insert bar, click the Insert Table button 
- In the **Rows field**, type **2**. In the **Columns field**, type **3**.
- You will have thin visible borders between the cells. **Set the Border to 1 and make sure the Cell Padding and Cell Spacing are set to 0.**
- Click OK and Dreamweaver inserts a table with the specified settings
- Click to place the insertion point in the cell in the second column and second row of the table. Type the following:

Daylilies have just arrived! A wide variety of colors are available. Stop by and take a look, or check out our online listing.

- The text wraps within the table cell, and the second row of the table gets taller to accommodate the text.

- Next you will place an image into the table. Click in the cell in the first column and second row of the table. Choose **lily04.jpg** from the Graphics folder and click OK.
- To label the image you just placed, make sure the image is selected and type **Pink Lily** in the **Alt field** in the Properties inspector.




- Save the **monthypick.htm** file

Working with Links

Anyone who has surfed the Internet has seen crowded, busy web sites that make it hard to read and find information. It is generally better to divide information across multiple pages, linking those pages together in an intuitive way. Links between pages make web sites more interesting, visually appealing and useful for the viewer.

When your links refer to files within the same web site, you do not need to specify the domain name or directory for those pages. If the page you are linking to is stored in the same folder (or directory) as the current page, simply use the name of the file as the link. If the page you are linking to is located within a subfolder of the site folder, you only need to reference those subfolders within the site folder.

Let's create various links between the pages within your site. Once you select the text or image that you want to use as the link, you can use one of four basic techniques to create links:


- Type link references manually
- Use the Hyperlink button in the Insert bar  and enter link information in the Hyperlink dialog box.
- Use the Browse for File button in the Properties inspector
- Use the Point to File Icon in conjunction with the Site Panel

To create an Internal Hyperlink:

- Use the Site panel to open the **flowerinfo.htm** document
- At the end of the paragraph, select the text 'Annuals'
- In the Properties inspector, type 'annuals.htm' in the Link field and press Enter.
- Save the file


To use the hyperlink button to create a link:

- Use the Site panel to open the **monthypick.htm** document
- Place the insertion point at the bottom of the page and type:


| Flower Info | Monthly Pick | What's New | Store Info
- Click to place the insertion point at the beginning of the line you just typed
- Click the Hyperlink button on the Insert bar
- Type **Home** in the Text field
- You will have the Home link point to the index.htm page. Click the 'Browse for File'  button to the right of the link field. The Select File dialog box appears. Navigate to the Marvin's Gardens folder and select **index.htm**. Click OK.

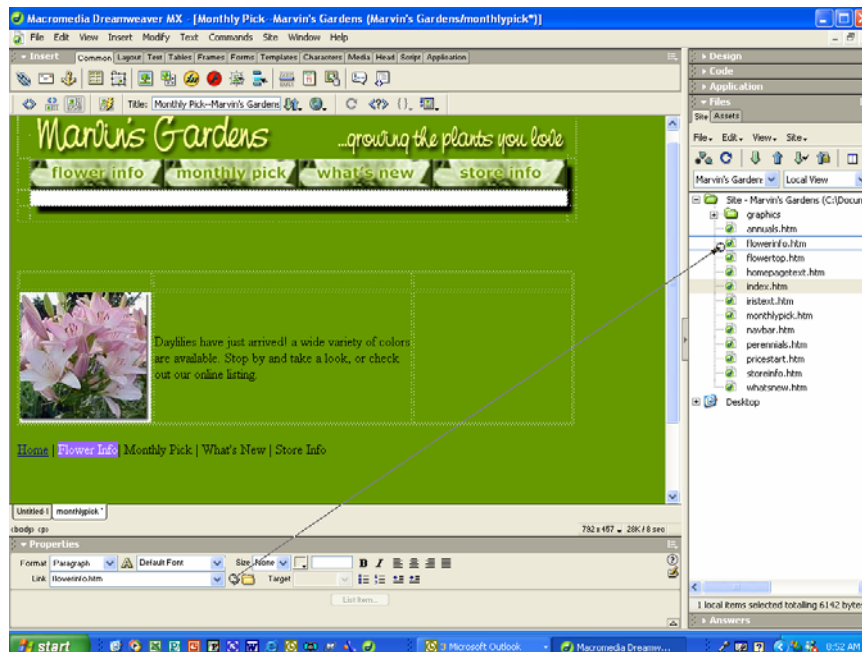
You can also use the Hyperlink button to create **external links** (links that point outside of your web site). Simply type the entire address instead of the filename.

To create a hyperlink using the Browse for File button:

- Select the text 'What's New'
- Click the 'Browse for File' button  to the right of the Link field in the Properties inspector.
- The Select Dialog box appears. Choose **whatsnew.htm** and click OK.



To create a hyperlink using the 'Point to File' command:

- While still on the **monthypick.htm** document, select the text '**Flower Info**'
- If necessary, click the Site tab of the Files panel. Make sure you can see the file **flowerinfo.htm**.
- Drag the 'Point to File' button  to the right of the Link field in the Properties inspector to the **flowerinfo.htm** file in the Site panel. When flowerinfo.htm has a blue border around it, release the mouse button.



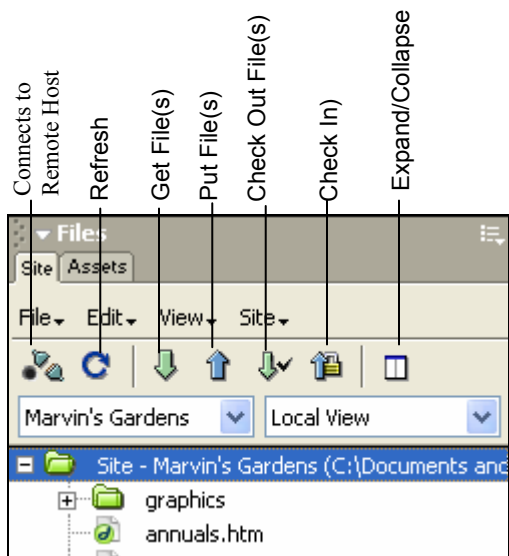
Images as links

So far you have used text links to create links internal to the site, as well as external links. You can also use images as links, converting a static image to a “hot spot” which can be attached to an internal or external link. When the viewer moves their cursor over the image, the cursor’s shape will change to a pointing finger.

- On the `monthlypick.htm` file, select the lily image
- In the Properties inspector, use the ‘Browse for File’ button  or drag from the point to file button  to select the **pricestart.htm** document
- Test the link by saving the file, then pressing the F12 key to launch the browser window. Notice how the cursor turns into a pointing finger when you roll over the lily image.

The Site Panel

Dreamweaver’s site panel allows you to manage most aspects of your web site, from viewing and organizing files and links, to uploading your files to a web server. The Site panel, when expanded, contains two panels. The right panel displays the files within the local site (the site files on your local computer). The left panel displays either local site files as a graphical map, or displays the files on the web server, as long as you are connected to the server.




Checking Site Links

Before uploading a site, you should verify that all links are functional, and that all the files you need will be uploaded when you upload the site. You can perform a check of broken links, external links, and orphaned files (files that do not have a link associated with them). The Marvin’s Gardens site is not ready to be uploaded, but here are the steps you will follow with your own web site:


- In the Site panel, choose Site → Check Links Sitewide

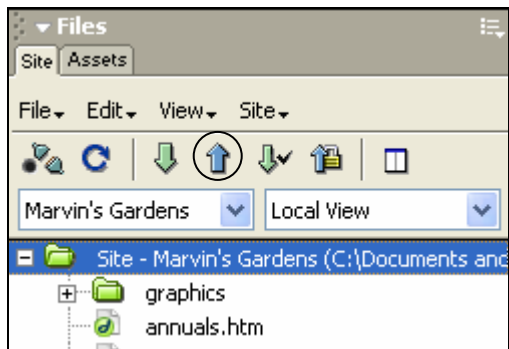
- In the Link Checker panel, choose broken, external and orphaned files from the Show dropdown list and fix any errors

Once you have checked the links, both through testing the site and by using the Results panel, and you have removed any orphaned files you know are not needed, you are ready to upload the site. When you are ready to transfer your files, you need to edit the site information using the following steps:

1. In the Site panel, choose Site ➔ Edit Sites
2. In the Edit Sites dialog box, select your site, then click Edit
3. In the Site definition dialog box, click on the Advanced tab, and select the Remote Info category
4. Choose Local/Network from the Access drop down list.
5. Browse for the remote folder that will house your site 
6. Type your assigned user name and password in the User name and Password fields, respectively

Uploading the Entire Site


Once you have the path selected, go to the Site panel and click on the root folder (which for our example would be Marvin's Gardens when completed). Click on the Put Files button  on the Site Panel:



An alert box appears, asking if you want to upload the entire site. Click OK. The files will then be transferred to the web folder.

Changing Site Files and Uploading Changed Files

If you make changes to your site on your computer, you must upload those changed files to your Web server for them to appear to viewers. When you change a page name, for example, Dreamweaver will prompt you with an Update Files dialog box that will make the change to all necessary linked files. You can also use the Site ➔ Change Link Sitewide command to change links throughout the site.

When you have completed your changes, use the Put Files Button . The Dependent Files dialog box will appear. Click Yes to have Dreamweaver upload the dependent files along with the changed files.