Web Design Using Dreamweaver

2nd Edition

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Some years in all of our lives are more challenging than others. This past year has been one to those for us. We would like to dedicate this text to all those who helped and were with us this past year.

Especially we would like to recognize Dan, Iren, tuffy, Gail, Cora, Anita, Barbara, Carol and Steve, Thanks . . . this one is for you.

Miller/Padget
From the start (version 1.0) Dreamweaver’s major feature is the use of roundtrip HTML editing, which lets you create Web pages using either visual HTML editing tools or through straight text files without criteria a difference in the resulting output. Dreamweaver is one of the view vista editors whose graphical tools don’t produce proprietary HTML code, hence editing the HTML source is much easier. Dreamweaver will update automatically when you switch between different types of editors (including raw text editors).

Because of this, Dreamweaver is one of the more popular editors for the web page design professional. The difference between other popular HTML editors and Dreamweaver is the emphasis on professional. Professional coders enjoy being able to write their own code. Many HTML editors allow the designer to write their own code, but add a tremendous amount of “overhead code”.

The roundtrip HTML editing technology in Dreamweaver also cleans up and reformats HTML when you want it to. This contrast to other visual editing tools such as which generated inefficient HTML code, uses more storage space, and slows download times.

Dreamweaver has two different product versions available. Dreamweaver 4.0 is simply the base version of the HTML visual edit tool, a combination of Dreamweaver 4.0 and a suite of tools that makes managing and developing ASP, JSP, or ColdFusion applications easier within the Dreamweaver environment. This gives the website development team and integrated approach to corporate customers to research, current inventories and internal databases. Again, the processional nature of the tool makes Dreamweaver the ideal development and management platform of a wide variety of web publishing applications.
Professional web development is much more than simply designing and creating WebPages that have a lot of interesting graphics and animated icons. While these can be important, professional web page development also encompasses site design and navigation, layout, audience analysis, user interface design, and technical coding.

A web page that is hard to follow and navigate simply won’t be used. Therefore, usability and web interface design will be a paramount theme in this text.

Finally, the web is an interactive medium, placing flat text files on the web does not exploit its full power. Therefore, we will also emphasize the tools and techniques that bring web pages alive and can be personalized for the end-user.

**Introduction to the Text**

**Overview of the Text**

When Dreamweaver is first opened, you will get a blank screen as shown in Figure 1.1. This is the basic Dreamweaver work area. This work area works very similarly to a word processor and allows you to add text graphics in the environment.

Dreamweaver is often used by large organizations, where the website is a combination of HTML code and sophisticated back-end technologies such as Java, JavaScript, and other database languages such as Cold-Fusion.

- Brief Lab Manual
- Interactive Computing Series
- OnLine Exercise

Professional web development is much more than simply designing and creating WebPages that have a lot of interesting graphics and animated icons. To be sure these are sometimes important, but professional web page development is much more. It includes site design and navigation, layout, audience analysis, user interface design, and technical coding. Professional web development starts with a plan. This plan should come from a detailed analysis of the objective of the site and what the desired outcome are.
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Acknowledgements

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1 Your Feature and Computer Competency  
2 Application Software  
3 Browsers, Personal Information Managers Operating Systems and Utilites  
4 They System Unit  
5 Input and Output  
6 Secondary Storage  
7 Communications and Connectivity  
8 The Internet and the Web  
9 Multimedia Web Authorship and More  
10 Privacy, Security, Ergominics, and the Eniveronment  
11 Databases  
12 Information Systems  
13 Systems Analysis and Design  
14 Programng and Languages  
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Site Definition and Management

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LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. To understand the history and uses of Dreamweaver.
2. To delineate between a professional web page development tool and a visual HTML editor.
3. To understand the basic interfaces of Dreamweaver.
4. To understand the basics of site management and creation.
5. To be able to set up and manage a Dreamweaver Site.
6. To be able to create a rudimentary web page and publish it to the web.

INTRODUCTION

“Web publishing is no more about HTML than book publishing is about type fonts.”

—Art and the Zen of Web Sites (http://www.c-systems.com/webtips.shtml)

Macromedia’s Dreamweaver 4.0 is a professional hypertext markup language (HTML) editor for visually designing and managing Web sites and pages. A visual web editor is simply a tool that enables the designer to create and edit web pages while being able to see what they will look like as they are created. Dreamweaver is a product of Macromedia.

Dreamweaver was introduced in 1997 and is currently on version 4.0. Dreamweaver 4 was created to meet the needs of a variety of types of user, including the professional. However, the software is easy enough to be used by the novice Webpage designer as well. It includes features such as:

- Support for cascading style sheets (CSS).
- Support for JavaScript Debugger.
- Support for XML and other advanced HTML tools.
Because of this, Dreamweaver is one of the more popular editors for the web page design professional. The difference between other popular HTML editors and Dreamweaver is the emphasis on professional. Professional coders enjoy being able to write their own code. Many HTML editors allow the designer to write their own code, but add a tremendous amount of “overhead code”. The roundtrip HTML editing technology in Dreamweaver also cleans up and reformats HTML when you want it to. This contrast to other visual editing tools such as FrontPage, which generated inefficient HTML code, uses more storage space, and slows download times.

Dreamweaver has two different product versions available. Dreamweaver 4.0 is simply the base version of the HTML visual editor. Dreamweaver UltraDev is a combination of Dreamweaver 4.0 and a suite of tools that makes managing and developing ASP, JSP, or ColdFusion applications easier within the Dreamweaver environment. This gives the website development team and integrated approach to corporate customers to research, current inventories and internal databases. Again, the professional nature of the tool makes Dreamweaver the ideal development and management platform of a wide variety of web publishing applications.

**HTML and Web Development Editors**

The history of the Web dates such as Java, JavaScript and other database languages such as Cold-Fusion introduced the format at the Web in 1991 to provide a distributed hypermedia system. By 1993, the HTTP protocol and the HTML language were developed at the National Center for Super Competing Applications (NCSA). This spurred the development of Netscape by one of the students involved in he project: Marc Andreesen.

The early days of HTML development was simply writing the code by using a text editor and naming the file with a .hditors were primarily shareware programs such as Hot Dog. Currently, many word processors include a web page designer. As the Web matured such as Cold-Fusion introduced the format at the Web in 1991 to provide a distributed hypermedia and be bode such as Java, JavaScript and other database languages such as Cold-Fusion became a vehicle for e-commerce, business organizations began demanding professional tools that would speed the development and management of sophisticated website.
Professional Web Development

“Web publishing is no more about HTML than book publishing is about type fonts.”
—Art and the Zen of Web Sites (http://www.c-systems.com/webtips.shtml)

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HTML on the Web

Dreamweaver on the Net

The Dreamweaver Depot
http://www.andrew.wooldridge.com/dreamweaver/

Dreamweaver Etc.
http://www.idest.com/dreamweaver/

Dreamweaver Fever
http://www.dreamweaverfever.com/

Dreamweaver News and Information
http://www.owlnet.net/Dreamweavernews/

The Dreamweaver Supply Bin
http://home.att.net/%7EJCB.BEI/Dreamweaver
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**Setting up the Site from Scratch**

First, you will need to create the directory structure that will be used in the running case. You can create the directory structure by copying the folders from the student disk to the root directory of your hard drive.

I like to create a directory structure that includes a place where production files will be located and the mirror of the remote site a little bit separate. There is not need to copy files to the server that do not have to be.

Now, let’s set up the site in Dreamweaver by following these steps:

1. Click the site button on the launcher toolbar as shown in Figures 1.6.
2. This will bring up the Ste window as shown here:

![FIGURE 1.7](image-url)

3. Now, click the menu item Site new. This will bring up the following box:

![FIGURE 1.8](image-url)

4. In the Site Name, type CAO. Then change the
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Understand the concept of a site.
2. Understand the aspects of planning our site to include the vision, the audience, and the resources needed.
3. Understand the various design options for site structure: Sequence, Grid, Hierarchy, and Web and when to choose and appropriate site structure.
4. Understand the procedures for defining a site in Dreamweaver.
5. Understand the various options for site definition in Dreamweaver.
6. Understand the Point to File feature of Dreamweaver.

INTRODUCTION

One of the major advantages of using Dreamweaver is the ability to manage and coordinate multiple developers of a website project. This is accomplished through the Site Management and Site Window features. Dreamweaver defines a site as a set of linked documents with shared attributes, such as related topics, a similar design, or a shared purpose:

- The local site
- The remote site.
- Collection of sites.

Site Planning: The Early Stages

During the early stages of your Website design, you should follow a series of steps, planning, and resource allocation.
CHAPTER 1  Introduction to Dreamweaver

Working with Text

Logical vs. Physical Tags

From the start (version 1.0) Dreamweavers’ major feature as the use of roundtrip HTML editing, which lets you type of editors (including raw text editors).

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TABLE 1.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase Element</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>Indicated emphasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRONG</td>
<td>Indicates stronger emphases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITE</td>
<td>Contains a citation or a reference to other sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFN</td>
<td>Indicates that this is the defining instance of the enclosed term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>Designates a fragment of computer code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMP</td>
<td>Designates sample output from programs, scripts, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAR</td>
<td>Indicates an instance of a variable or program argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABBR</td>
<td>Indicates an abbreviated form (e.g., WWW, HTTP, URL, etc)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Anyone who slaps a ‘this page is best viewed with Browser X” label on ta Web age appears to be yearning for the bad old days before the Web, when you had very little chance of reading a document written on another computer, another word processor, or another network.”—Tim Berners-lee in Technology Review, July 1996

This quote is headlined in the stat at http://www.anybrowser.org

Viewable in Any Browser is an nonprofit organization that is attempting to discourage the trend toward developing web pages for a particular browser. They provide logos for your wen page that indicates that your site is best viewed in any browser!
To research, current inventories and internal databases. Again, the professional nature of the tool makes Dreamweaver the ideal development and management platform of a wide variety of web publishing applications.

Adding and Formatting Text

Now, let's add some text in developing the overall site page. Click the left page of the frame and enter the following text:

Main Menu

Men's Apparel

Women's Apparel

Children's Apparel

Customer Service

We can format the text using the property inspector.

1. Select the text titled Main Menu.
2. Click the Center button on the Property Inspector.
3. Now click the Format Drop down menu and choose Heading 3.
4. Now, choose the remaining text and make this a bulleted list by clicking the button on the Property Inspector.

frame and enter the following text:

Welcome to Collegiate Apparel Online

Now format the text by using the PROPERTY INSPECTOR:

1. Center the text.
2. Change the format to Heading 3.
3. Change the font by selecting the font selector as shown in figure 1.18.

FIGURE 1.18
The basic document interface within Dreamweaver contains four primary parts. The document window is simply the space where the web page will show. This is a WSIWYG (What you see is what you get) editor. The toolbar is a series of buttons that provide quick access to several functions that you will use frequently on the Objects Panel. The menubar is where most to commands you will use through Dreamweaver are located. Finally, the launcher bar is a launcher.editors (including raw text editors).

### TABLE 1.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Button/Mouse</th>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Keyboard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create a new workbook</td>
<td>Click file, then click New</td>
<td>[Ctrl] = [N]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open a workbook</td>
<td>Click file, then click Open</td>
<td>[Ctrl] = [O]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Side Head</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancel a cell entry</td>
<td>Click edit, then click Undo Typing</td>
<td>[Ctrl] = [N]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save changes to work</td>
<td>Click edit, the click Save As</td>
<td>[Ctrl] = [N]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Side Head</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Working from his dorm room at a major State University located in the Midwest Region of the country, Dean Hamel dreamed up the initial concept on CAO. He noticed that the majority of wardrobe choices of this fellow students centered around apparel that bore the University's insignia somewhere on the clothing. He also notice that the bookstore just didn’t they believed that an online store that sold a Dean kept in regular contact with his childhood friend Brian Reynolds, Brian attended a smaller private university in the South. He a was also majoring in business. Brian immediately saw that he idea had a tremendous amount of potential. The selection of collegiate apparel was even smaller at his should, therefore he believed that a viable market niche existed.

Dean and Brain decided to take the plunge and create an online store that would cater to this market. Their concept was to create standard apparel that was customized on-demand with specific collegiate insignia. With the business mode in hand, Dean and Brian set out to implement it. They contacted vendors and negotiated agreement, and contacted a licensing company that would handle trademarked school logos. Now all they need to do was begin building their website. Kelly Watson an art student at a Northeastern university was brought on aboard to crate graphics and a logo for the company.

The trio pooled a little cash at lease server space form a company in California and then bought a copy of Dreamweaver for each of the tree partners. Not iad a tremendous amount of potential The selection of collegiate apparel was even smaller at his should, therefore he believed that a viable market niche existed.
Logical vs. Physical Tags

The original version of HTML was to create a universal set of instructions for the browsers that interpret the documents. That is, regardless of the type of computer or screen resolution the document could still be interpreted on the user’s screen. However, the documents should have a certain degree of static nature to them as well. That is, the documents should be show on the user’s logical and physical tags to format various text attributes. A logical tag can be interpreted anyway the browser sees fit, while the physical tag is an absolute interpretation. For example, the tag `<CITE>` (the logical tag) and `<I>` (the physical tag) will usually be interpreted in the same way, that is as initialized text. In addition, the tag `<STRONG>` and `<B>` (bold) will result in the same basic look.

Once you have worked with JavaScript awhile you will start wishing for methods that it doesn’t have. To take a nonsensical but instructonal example, imagine that you are writing some JavaScript code for a Web page and you find yourself often using the following lines of code that put up three alert boxes, on after the other:

```html
<script language="JavaScript">
alert("Here is the first alert box")
alert("Here is the second alert box")
alert("Here is yet a third alert box")
</script>
```

You begin to think to yourself that it sure would be nice not to have to type the same lines of code again and again. You could copy-and-paste it each time, of course, but even that gets tiresome. Moreover, using the same three lines...

Or consider that case where we would like the three alert boxes to be triggered by an `onClick` event handler in a click button. We would have to write:

```html
<input type="button" value="Click here!" onclick="alert('Here is the first alert box'); alert('Here is the second alert box'); alert('Here is yet a third alert box')"
```

You can see that it gets a little unwieldy trying to fit all that JavaScript code into the `<INPUT>` tag and that’s only for three commands. Sometimes we will need to have ten or twenty or more lines of JavaScript code triggered by an event handler:

```html
This is extract text. You begin to think to yourself that is sure would be nice not to have to type the same line of code again and again. You could copy-paste it each time, of course, but even that gets tiresome.

the same three lines over and over in different place clutters up your code and makes is more difficult to read

Or, consider the case where we would like the three alert boxes to be triggered by an `onclick` event handler in a click button. We would have to write it.
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**Insert HTML**

Now, let’s add some text in developing the overall site page. To research, current inventories and internal databases. Again, the professional nature of the tool makes Dreamweaver the ideal development and management platform of a wide variety of web publishing applications.

We can format the text using the property inspector.

1. Select the text titled Main Menu.

2. We won’t worry about an HTTP address right now, but it will be important in the future. However, make sure that you have enabled the Casch. This will be important to using the Assets panel in the future.

3. Now, click Remote information in the Category listing. On the access drop down menu, choose FTP. This will bring up the following window:

4. You will need to know your own FTP host directory and login information for this section. Now, click Design Notes. If you are working on a large site then create some documentation of the project.

5. The site is now defined so press OK to accept the definition. When we click OK, the Site Files window opens. This will be our interface into:

6. Now defined so press to accept the definition. When we click the Site Files window opens. This will be our interface into our project:

**FIGURE 1.18**

FTP stand for File Transfer Protocol. It is part of TCP/IP suite of protocols which is the standard Internet Transmission.
be shown on the user’s screen as the author intended for them to be. Therefore, HTML uses both logical and physical tags to format various text attributes. A logical tag can be interpreted anyway the browser sees fit, while the physical tag is an absolute interpretation. For example, the tag `<CITE>` (the logical tag) and `<I>` (the physical tag) will usually be interpreted in the same way, that is as initialized text. In addition, the age `<STRONG>` and `<B>` (bold) will result in the same basic look.

Once you have worked with JavaScript awhile you will start wishing for methods that it doesn’t have. To take a nonsensical but instructural example, imagine that you are writing some JavaScript code for a Web page and you find yourself often using the following lines of code that put up three alternating boxes, one after the other:

You begin to think to yourself that it sure would be nice not to have to type the same lines of code again and again. You could copy-and-paste it each time, of course, but even that gets tiresome. Moreover, using the same three

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**Collegiate Apparel Online CAO**

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Dean and Brian decided to take the plunge and create an online store that would cater to this market. Their concept was to create standard apparel that was customized on-demand with specific collegiate insignia. With the business model in hand, Dean and Brian set out to implement it:

1. Jackets
2. T-Shirts
3. Running Pants
4. Shorts

The trio pooled a little cash at lease server space from a company in California. Then bought a copy of Dreamweaver for each partner. Not it answer item to create the website which they hoped would translate into “dot.com riches”:

1. Jackets
2. T-Shirts
3. Running Pants
4. Shorts

Their company consisted of three principles developer in. and implementation of the website would be difficult, but not impossible.
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**QuickCheck Questions**

1. A(n) ______________ is a memory location that varies or changes.
   a. module
   b. constant
   c. mariable
   d. none of the above

2. A(n) ______________ is a memory location that cannot change throughout the life of a program.
   a. module
   b. constant
   c. mariable
   d. none of the above

3. You can declare variable by using the Applications and Session objects. True or False?

4. Which of the following is a concatenation operator in JavaScript?
   a. +
   b. #
   c. $
   d. &

**Divide and Conquer: Using Functions**

When Dreamweaver is first opened you will get a blank screen as shown in Figure 1.1. This is the basic Dreamweaver work area. This work area works very similar to a word processor and allow you to add text graphics in the GUI environments.

This is an Example of a Fourth Level Head Dreamweaver offers the student of web page design a look into how web pages are actually developed and managed in the professional environment. In most medium to large organizations, the website is a combination of HTML code and sophisticated baked code such as Java, JavaScript and other database languages such as ColdFusion. In most cases, the website is designed management and maintained by a team of professionals all of whom have different functions and responsibilities. However they all have to have access to the same source code for
CHAPTER 1  Introduction to Dreamweaver

Working with Text

Logical vs. Physical Tags

From the start (version 1.0) Dreamweavers’ major feature as the use of roundtrip HTML editing, which lets you create Web page using either visual HTML editing tools or through straight text files without criteria a difference in the resulting output. Dreamweaver is one of the view vista editors whose graphical tools don’t produce proprietary HTML code, hence editing the HTML source is much easier. Dreamweaver will update automatically when you switch back and for the between different types of editors (including raw text editors).

Because of this, Dreamweaver is one of the more popular editors for the web page design professional. The difference between other popular HTML editors and Dreamweaver is the emphasis on professional. Professional coders enjoy being able to write their own code. Many HTML editors allow the designer to write their own code, but add a tremendous amount of “overhead code”. The roundtrip HTML editing technology in Dreamweaver also cleans up and reformats HTML when you want it to.

Dreamweaver has two different product versions available. Dreamweaver 4.0 is simply the base version of the HTML visual editor. Dreamweaver Ultradev is a combination of Dreamweaver 4.0 and a suite of tools that makes managing and developing ASP, JSP, or ColdFusion applications easier within the Dreamweaver environment. Again, the processional nature of the tool makes Dreamweaver the ideal development and management platform of a wide variety of web publishing applications.

After working through this chapter, you should have an understanding of the following:

• The history and uses of Dreamweaver.
Dreamweaver was created by Macromedia and is currently in its fourth edition. It is truly a professional web page design and management tool. It was created to appeal to the demands of professional systems designers who sometimes wish to create their own HTML code outside of the visual web page editor.

• Dreamweaver is a professional web page development tool and a visual HTML editor.
Dreamweaver allows for the concept of round-trip HTML. Round-trip HTML does not include proprietary HTML code native to the HTML editor. In addition, Dreamweaver will clean up proprietary code generated by products such as FrontPage, Word, and others.

• The basic interfaces of Dreamweaver.
The basic interfaces for Dreamweaver include the Document and Site Windows, the MenuBars and Toolbars, the Object Panel, and the Property Inspector.
• **Site management and creation.**
  Dreamweaver manages the remote site nyu ensuring that the remote and local sites are synchronized. In addition, Dreamweaver manages groups of people working on the site.

• **Web page creation.**
  In this chapter we created a basic page that includes the following attributes:
  1. A table created by converting drawn layers,
  2. Inserted an image,
  3. Created and formatted text,
  4. Inserted links to other documents on the site.

• **Publish the site to the web.**
  In this chapter we created a basic page that includes the following attributes:
  1. A table created by converting drawn layers,
  2. Inserted an image,
  3. Created and formatted text,
  4. Inserted links to other documents on the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shortcuts for Dreamweaver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Function</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a new workbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open a workbook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Side Head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Button/Mouse</th>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Keyboard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancel a cell entry</td>
<td>Click edit, then click Undo Typing</td>
<td>[Ctrl] = [N]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save changes to work</td>
<td>Click edit, the click Save As</td>
<td>[Ctrl] = [N]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Side Head**

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<thead>
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<td>[Ctrl] = [N]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save changes to work</td>
<td>Click edit, the click Save As</td>
<td>[Ctrl] = [N]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Terms**

- browser
- cascading style sheets
- database applications
- document window
- Dreamweaver Ultradev
- FrontPage
- FTP
- GUI
- hypertext markup language (HTML)
- Interactivity
- JavaScript
- laucher
- layer
- menubar
- National Center for Super Computing Applications
- Objects Panel
- Property Inspector
- Resuablility
- Roundtrip HTML editing
- synchronize
- toolbar
- Usability
- vsiaul wen edior
- Webpag
- Website
- WSIWYG
- XML
1.1 Divide and Conquer: Using Functions

Basic syntax for declaring a function with no parameters:

```html
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
alert("Here is the first alert box")
alert("Here is the second alert box")
alert("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
alert("Here is the first alert box")
alert("Here is the second alert box")
alert("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
alert("Here is the first alert box")
alert("Here is the second alert box")
alert("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>
```

Basic syntax for calling a function with no parameters:

```html
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
alert("Here is the first alert box")
alert("Here is the second alert box")
alert("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
alert("Here is the first alert box")
alert("Here is the second alert box")
alert("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
alert("Here is the first alert box")
alert("Here is the second alert box")
alert("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>
```

1.2 Divide and Conquer: Using Functions

Basic syntax for declaring a function with no parameters:

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</SCRIPT>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
alert("Here is the first alert box")
alert("Here is the second alert box")
alert("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>
```

```html
alert("Here is the first alert box")
alert("Here is the second alert box")
alert("Here is yet a third alert box")
```
Function names should never start with a numeral nor contain space.

Thoghuthnot allowas necessary its’ good procteicfe to put all function declariotns in `<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">` the contianer and int he course.

When tracting the execution of Java Script ceod remembrer that whenthe Web browewr coems to the eond of a cuanition that it have been executing nnot chdickin but actually exectuign its instrucion it returna tot he line were the cuanition was called and proceeds with whatever comes next.

It sufif to annote the end of a ctin by comand ro sikilar conman ont’ ptu quotation make aourn it If you do the parapmerer mnae will be diapaye not the parameter value.

Give descriptve mane to paramewtes in a cuanition declarion.

Function names should never start with a numeral nor contain space.

Thoghuthnot allowas necessary its’ good procteicfe to put all function declariotns in `<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">` the contianer and int he course.

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Give descriptve mane to paramewtes in a cuanition declarion.

---

**Alerts and Advice**

**QuickCheck**

**Answers**

| 1. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that varies or changes. |
| 2. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that cannot change throughout the life of a program. |
| 3. You can declare variable by using the Applications and Session objects. **True.** |
| 4. Which of the following is a concatnation operator in JavaScript? **a. +** |
| 5. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that varies or changes. |
| 6. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that cannot change throughout the life of a program. |
| 7. You can declare variable by using the Applications and Session objects. **True.** |
| 8. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that varies or changes. |
| 9. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that cannot change throughout the life of a program. |
| 10. You can declare variable by using the Applications and Session objects. **True.** |
| 11. Which of the following is a concatnation operator in JavaScript? **a. +** |
| 12. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that varies or changes. |
| 13. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that cannot change throughout the life of a program. |
| 14. You can declare variable by using the Applications and Session objects. **True.** |
| 15. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that varies or changes. |
| 16. A(n) ___ **a. modeule** ___ is a memory location that cannot change throughout the life of a program. |
| 17. You can declare variable by using the Applications and Session objects. **True.** |
| 18. Which of the following is a concatnation operator in JavaScript? **a. +** |
20. A(n) ___ a. **module** is a memory location that varies or changes.

21. A(n) ___ a. **module** is a memory location that cannot change throughout the life of a program.

22. You can declare variable by using the Applications and Session objects. **True.**

23. Which of the following is a concatenation operator in JavaScript? **a. +**

24. A(n) ___ a. **module** is a memory location that varies or changes.

25. A(n) ___ a. **module** is a memory location that cannot change throughout the life of a program.

26. You can declare variable by using the Applications and Session objects. **True.**

27. A(n) ___ a. **module** is a memory location that varies or changes.

28. A(n) ___ a. **module** is a memory location that cannot change throughout the life of a program.

29. You can declare variable by using the Applications and Session objects. **True.**

---

**Review Questions**

1. Why is Dreamweaver on the the more popular ditors on the market today?.

2. What makes Dreamweaver a “professiona” design tool?

3. What is round trip HTML?

4. Explain the terms **Resuability, Usability, and Interactivity.**

5. What is WYSIWYG ?

6. Name the three baski interfaces used in Dreamwaver.

7. Describe the general concept of createing a new HTML page in Dreamweaver.

8. What is meant by site synchroniztion?

9. Describe the gental conept of converting layers to tables in Dreamweaver.

---

**Circle the letter of the correct answer.**

1. The graphic representation of the organization of folders on a disk is called a ____________.
   a. hierarchy
   b. tree
   c. file system
   d. both a and b

2. The top level folder of a disk is called the ____________ folder.
   a. hierarchy
   b. tree
   c. file system
   d. both a and b

3. A temporary storage area in memory is called the ____________.
   a. hierarchy
   b. tree
   c. file system
   d. both a and b
In the spaces provided, write T or F to indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Contains a set of related characters. _____
2. Person who helps determine the structure of the large databases and evaluated the performance on the DMBS. _____
3. The particular field of a record that is chosen to uniquely identify each record. _____
4. Contains a set of related characters. _____
5. Person who helps determine the structure of the large databases and evaluated the performance on the _____
6. The particular field of a record that is chosen to uniquely identify each record. _____
7. The particular field of a record that is chosen to uniquely identify each record. _____

Match each numbered item with the related lettered item. Write your answers in the space provided.

- workspace
- source
- a drive
- clipboard
- hierarchy
- Notepad
- rename
- format
- F
- destination
- Notepad
- rename
- format
- F

1. Contains a set of related characters. _____
2. Person who helps determine the structure of the large databases and evaluated the performance on the DMBS. _____
3. The particular field of a record that is chosen to uniquely identify each record. _____
4. A complete file containing all records current up to the last update. _____
5. Person who helps determine the structure of the large databases and evaluated the performance on the DMBS. _____
6. Contains a set of related characters. _____
7. Graphical representation of the organization of folders on a disk. _____
8. Contains a set of related characters. _____
9. The particular field of a record that is chosen to uniquely identify each record. _____
10. Determine the structure of the large databases and evaluated the performance on the _____

Designing a Website for ImageBank in Dreamweaver

Some people utilities are programs that work with a browser to increase your speed, productivity, and capabilities. Many utilities are found in the latest versions of browsers and others are available free or for a nominal charge. There are two categories of utilities: plug-ins and helper applications.

Plug-ins are programs that are automatically loaded and operated as a part of your browser. Many Web sites require you to have one or more plug-ins to fully experience their content. Some widely used plug-ins include:

Some people utilities are programs that work with a browser to increase your speed, productivity, and capabilities. Many utilities are found in the latest versions of browsers and others are available free or for a nominal charge. There are two categories of utilities: plug-ins and helper applications.
Some people utilities are programs that work with a browser to increase your speed, productivity and capabilities. Many utilities are found in the latest versions of browsers and others are available free or for a nominal charge. There are two categories of utilities: plug-ins and helper applications.

Plug-ins are programs that are automatically loaded and operated as a part of your browser. Many Web sites require you to have one or more plug-ins to fully experience their content. Some people utilities are programs that work with a browser to increase your speed, productivity and capabilities.

**QUESTIONS**

1. Create an application for each table your application need not manipulate foreign keys.
2. Person who helps determine the structure?
3. The particular field of a record that is chosen...

---

**Exercises**

1. Browse the web and find examples of sites that have a recognizable site structure. Evaluate the site structure. You should be able to answer the following questions: What is the audience for this site? Is the site structure appropriate for that audience? Can you determine if the site uses a separate directory for graphics and other non-HTML objects? What is your assessment of the site overall?

2. Search the web for Visual Web Page Design Tools. How many products are there? What is your assessment of the market?

3. Open the file name: exer1.1.htm on your practice files disk. Use Dreamweaver to perform the following in developing a resume.
   - Draw layers and convert them to a table to create a page structure that has a simple top cell appropriate for banner ads, then a large cell for main content.
   - Insert the figure named: bannerad.jpg into the top layer.
   - Insert text into the larger cell appropriate for your own home page.

4. COA Project.
   a. On your CAO site, define the site structure similar to that found in figure 1.19.
   b. Set up the site structure to enable Check-In/Check-Out.
   c. Edit the first page and produce a design note

5. Create a site synchronization policy to manage your web design and development activities between groups of users. What issues need to be addressed and what policies should be enforced? How will Dreamweaver assist in this effort?

---

**Debugging Exercises**

1. Browse the web and find examples of sites that have a recognizable site structure. Evaluate the site structure. Is the site structure appropriate for the audience? Can you determine if the site uses a separate directory for graphics and other non-HTML objects? What is your assessment of the site overall?

2. Search the web for Visual Web Page Design Tools. How many products are there? What is your assessment of the market?

3. Open the file name: exer1.1.htm on your practice files disk. Use Dreamweaver to perform the following in developing a resume.
   - Draw layers and convert them to a table to create a page structure that has a simple top cell appropriate for banner ads, then a large cell for main content.
   - Insert the figure named: bannerad.jpg into the top layer.
4. Identify the errors in the following code and then sketch on paper how the browser should display it once the errors were corrected.

```html
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
  alter("Here is the first alert box")
  alter("Here is the second alert box")
  alter("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
  alter("Here is the first alert box")
  alter("Here is the second alert box")
  alter("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
  alter("Here is the first alert box")
  alter("Here is the second alert box")
  alter("Here is the first alert box")
  alter("Here is the second alert box")
  alter("Here is yet a third alert box")
</SCRIPT>
```

---

**Project 1.1**

Modify the existing Dreamweaver version is one of the more popular editors for the web page design professional. The difference between other popular HTML editors and Dreamweaver is the emphasis on professional. Professional coders enjoy being able to write their own code. Many HTML editors allow the designer to write their own code.

**INSERT HTML**

Now, let's add some text in developing the overall site page. To research, current inventories and internal databases. Again, the processional nature of the tool makes Dreamweaver the ideal development and management platform of a wide variety of web publishing applications. We can format the text using the property inspector.

1. Select the text titled Main Menu.
2. We won’t worry about an HTTP address right now, but it will be important in the future. However...
Exercise 1.1
Modify the existing grades application in this chapter to support seven grades

1. Open the defualt.asp file from the grades folder of Chapter_3 and add from elements to grades to make it seven grades.
2. Open the clsGrads.cls file form the grades folder of Chatper–3 and moditythe code to ahndle exent grades.
3. Test your new application in a browser.

Exercise 1.2
Write a Web appliaction that computers and outputs the toal pay for an emplyee for one week. Using an employee time sheet as implut you will determien regalr hours for each day overtiem hous and hourly wage rate for one employyee Do not forget to deo server-side validation in this code.

1. You will use and array to store the regular hours for each day tot the week.
   a. Create a folder called apy in your chatper 3 folde on you Data Disk.
   b. Set up the site structuere to enabel Check-In/Check-Out.
   c. Create HTML form called default a hit simail to the deault as page in the chater to request hours for Sudnay Mondy Tesday Wednesday Thursday Firday and Saturday and hourly wage rate. Save this fel in the pay folder.
   d. Create HTML form called default a hit simail to the deault as page in the chater to request hours for Sudnay Mondy Tesday Wednesday Thursday Firday and Saturday and gh hourly wage rate. Save this fel in the pay folder. Use a loop ato calucalt the total refular hour. Save this fiel int he pay folder.

2. You will use and array to store the regular hours for each day tot the week.
   a. Create a folder called apy in your chatper 3 folde on you Data Disk.
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Exercise 1.3
Write a Web appliaction that computers and outputs the toal pay for an emplyee for one week. Using an employee time sheet as implut you will determien regalr hours for each day overtiem hous and hourly wage rate for one employyee Do not forget to deo server-side validation in this code.

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   d. Create HTML form called default a hit simail to the deault as page in the chater to request hours for Sudnay Mondy Tesday Wednes day Thursday Firday and Saturday and gh hourly wage rate. Save this fel in the pay folder. Use a loop ato calucalt the total refular hour. Save this fiel int he pay folder.
LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. To understand the history and uses of Dreamweaver.
2. To delineate between a professional web page development tool and a visual HTML editor.
3. To understand the basic interfaces of Dreamweaver.
4. To understand the basics of site management and creation.
5. To be able to set up and manage a Dreamweaver Site.
6. To be able to create a rudimentary web page and publish it to the web.

INTRODUCTION

One of the major advantages of using Dreamweaver is the ability to manage and coordinate multiple developers of a website project. This is accomplished through the Site Management and Site Window features:

- The local site
- The remote site.
- Collection of sites.

Dreamweaver defines a site as a set of linked documents with shared attributes, such as related topics, a similar design, or a shared purpose. Typically, the site is comprised to two major areas:

1. The local site
2. The remote site.
3. Collection of sites.

Dreamweaver defines a site as a set of linked documents with shared attributes, such as related topics, a similar design, or a shared purpose. Typically, the site
This text emphasizes the professional development of serious web pages for e-commerce, intranet, and extranet applications. There are three basic themes included in the text: Reusability, Usability, and Interactivity.

Any professional systems analyst will agree that developing code that is reusable is the cornerstone of efficient systems development. This text emphasized reusing not only HTML code, but other elements that go into the web page as well such as graphic and other media types.

A web page that is hard to follow and navigate simply won’t be used. Therefore, usability and web interface design will be a paramount theme in this text.

Finally the web is an interactive medium, placing flat text files on the web does not exploit its full power. Therefore, we will also emphasize the tools and techniques that bring web pages alive and can be personalized for the end-user.

Creating a Simple Web Application in Dreamweaver

When Dreamweaver is first opened you will get a blank screen as shown in Figure 1.1. Dreamweaver is first opened you will get a blank screen as shown in Figure 1.1

Compile Errors

Dreamweaver offers the student of web page design a look into how web pages are actually developed and managed in the professional environment.
**alignment**  The position of paragraphs between the margins: left, right, centered, or justified.

**author**  To design and create a Web page.

**AutoComplete**  A Word feature that makes basic assumptions about the text you are typing and automatically corrects the entry.

**AutoFormat**  A Word feature that automatically applies paragraph and font styles to text as you type.

**abrowser**  A program that displays Web pages.

**alignment**  The position of paragraphs between the margins: left, right, centered, or justified.

**author**  To design and create a Web page.

**AutoComplete**  A Word feature that makes basic assumptions about the text you are typing and automatically corrects the entry.

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**bauthor**  To design and create a Web page.

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Absolute references, EX3.11-EX3.15, ORF.6
Access 2000, OFO.6–OFO.7
  copying between and Word
  ACW2–ACW8
  exciting, ACI47
  featuring, ACO2-ACO3
Action query, AC3-9
  Active
  cells EX1.6, ORF6
  panes, OFG6
  sheets, EX1.6, OFG6
Adding
  arrow, EX2.23
  colors, EX2.22
  predefined headers and footer,
  EX2.45–Ex2.46, OFC15 PP2.8
  arrow, EX2.23
  colors, EX2.22
  predefined headers and footer,
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  cells EX1.6, ORF6
  panes, OFG6
  sheets, EX1.6, OFG6
Adding
  arrow, EX2.23
  colors, EX2.22
  predefined headers and footer,
  EX2.45–Ex2.46, OFC15 PP2.8
  arrow, EX2.23
  colors, EX2.22

Absolute references, EX3.11-EX3.15, ORF.6
We can format the text using the property inspector.

1. Select the text titled Main Menu.

2. Click the Edit button on the top menu bar and see the sublist:
   - Cut
   - Copy
   - Paste

3. Now click the Format Drop down menu and choose Heading 3.

4. Now, choose the remaining text and make this a bulleted list by clicking the button on the Property Inspector.

frame and enter the following text:

Welcome to Collegiate Apparel Online

Now format the text by using the property inspector:

1. Center the text.

2. Click the Edit button on the top menu bar and see the sublist:
   1. Cut
   2. Copy
   3. Paste

3. Change the font by selecting the font selector as shown in figure 1.18.

This text emphasizes the professional development of serious web pages for e-commerce, intranet, and extranet applications. There are three basic themes included in the text: Reusability, Usability, and Interactivity.

Any professional systems analyst will agree that developing code that is reusable is the cornerstone of efficient systems development. This text emphasized reusing not only HTML code, but other elements that go into the web page as well such as graphic and other media types.

A web page that is hard to follow and navigate simply won’t be used. Therefore, usability and web interface design will be a paramount themes in this text.

Finally the web is an interactive medium, placing flat text file son the web does not exploit its full power. Therefore, we will also emphasize the tools and techniques that bring web pages alive and can be personalized for the end-user:This text emphasizes the professional development of serious web pages for e-commerce, intranet, and extranet applications. There are three basic themes included in the text: Reusability, Usability, and Interactivity.

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